



Reference Solution for 70- 743.examcollection.premium.exam.229q 70-743

70-743

Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA: Windows Server 2016

Version 19.0

Score: 800/1000

Version:

Time Limit: 120 Minutes

Exam A (229 questions)

Question 1

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 network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You need to identify which server is the schema master.

Solution: You open Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click contoso.com in the console tree, and then click Operations Master.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

This solution only shows the domain FSMO roles, not the forest FSMO roles.

References: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/mempson/2007/11/08/how-to-find-out-who-has-your-fsmo-roles/>

Question 2

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 three servers named Server1, Server2, Server3 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server3 has the iSCSI Target Server role service installed.

You need to create a Hyper-V cluster.

Which tool should you use first?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management console
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management console
- ☐ the Failover Cluster Manager console
- ☐ the Hyper-V Manager console
- ☒ the Server Manager Desktop app

Question 3

You plan to install a Nano Server on a physical server named Nano1. Nano1 will host several virtual machines that will use live migration. Which package should you install on Nano1?

- ☒ Microsoft-NanoServer-Compute-Package
- ☐ Microsoft-NanoServer-SecureStartup-Package
- ☐ Microsoft-NanoServer-ShieldedVM-Package
- ☐ Microsoft-NanoServer-FailoverCluster-Package
- ☐ Microsoft-NanoServer-Storage-Package

Question 4

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. IPAM uses a Windows Internal Database.

You install Microsoft SQL Server on Server1.

You plan to move the IPAM database to SQL Server.

You need to create a SQL Server login for the IPAM service account.

For which user should you create the login? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

▼	▼
CONTOSO\ NT AUTHORITY\ NT SERVICE SERVER1\	LOCAL SERVICE LOCAL SYSTEM NETWORK SERVICE

Solution:

Answer Area

▼	▼
CONTOSO\ NT AUTHORITY\ NT SERVICE SERVER1\	LOCAL SERVICE LOCAL SYSTEM NETWORK SERVICE

Explanation:

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/yagmurs/2014/07/31/moving-ipam-database-from-windows-internal-database-wid-to-sql-server-located-on-the-same-server/>

Question 5

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and litwareinc.com.

Your company recently deployed DirectAccess for the members of a group named DA_Computers. All client computers are members of DA_Computers.

You discover that DirectAccess clients can access the resources located in the contoso.com domain only. The clients can access the resources in the litwareinc.com domain by using an L2TP VPN connection to the network.

You need to ensure that the DirectAccess clients can access the resources in the litwareinc.com domain.

What should you do?

- ☐ On an external DNS server, create a zone delegation for litwareinc.com.
- ☒ From a Group Policy object (GPO), modify the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT).
- ☐ Add the servers in litwareinc.com to the RAS and IAS Servers group.
- ☐ From the properties of the servers in litwareinc.com, configure the delegation settings.

Question 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. The Hyper-V hosts are configured to use NVGRE for network virtualization.

You have six virtual machines that are connected to an external switch. The virtual machines are configured as shown.

Virtual Machine Name	Hyper-V host	IP address	Netmask	GRE key
VM1	Server1	192.168.1.16	255.255.255.0	16
VM2	Server1	192.168.1.232	255.255.255.0	32
VM3	Server2	192.168.1.32	255.255.255.0	32
VM4	Server2	192.168.1.25	255.255.255.0	25
VM5	Server2	192.168.1.116	255.255.255.0	16
VM6	Server2	192.168.1.132	255.255.255.0	32

To which virtual machine or virtual machines can VM1 and VM3 connect? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

VM1 can connect to:

▼

- VM2 only
- VM5 only
- VM2, VM3, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM2, VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6

VM3 can connect to:

▼

- VM6 only
- VM2, and VM6 only
- VM4, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM1, VM2, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM1, VM2, VM4, VM5, and VM6

Solution:

Answer Area

VM1 can connect to:

▼

- VM2 only
- VM5 only
- VM2, VM3, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM2, VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6

VM3 can connect to:

▼

- VM6 only
- VM2, and VM6 only
- VM4, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM1, VM2, VM5, and VM6 only
- VM1, VM2, VM4, VM5, and VM6

Explanation:

Explanation:

The Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) keys must match.

If you implement network virtualization with NVGRE , when a virtual machine communicates over a network, NVGRE is used to encapsulate its packets.

To separate the traffic between the two virtualized networks, the GRE headers on the tunneled packets include a GRE Key that provides a unique Virtual Subnet ID for each virtualized network.

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/keithmayer/2012/10/08/step-by-step-hyper-v-network-virtualization-31-days-of-favorite-features-in-winserv-2012-part-8-of-31/>

Question 7

HOTSPOT

You have a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster that contains two servers named Server1 and Server2.

You need to apply patches to Server1.

Which two commands should you run before you apply the patches? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

First command:

	▼
Invoke-Command Server2 [Start-ClusterGroup]	
Invoke-Command Server2 [Start-ClusterResource]	
Move-ClusterGroup -Node Server2	
Set-ClusterOwnerNode -Owner Server2	
Set-ClusterParameter -Name Owner Value Server2	

Second command:

	▼
Stop-ClusterGroup	
Stop-ClusterResource	
Suspend-ClusterNode	
Suspend-ClusterResource	

Solution:

Answer Area

First command:

	▼
Invoke-Command Server2 [Start-ClusterGroup]	
Invoke-Command Server2 [Start-ClusterResource]	
Move-ClusterGroup -Node Server2	
Set-ClusterOwnerNode -Owner Server2	
Set-ClusterParameter -Name Owner Value Server2	

Second command:

	▼
Stop-ClusterGroup	
Stop-ClusterResource	
Suspend-ClusterNode	
Suspend-ClusterResource	

Explanation:

References:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/174799/how-to-update-windows-server-failover-clusters>

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee461003.aspx>

Question 8

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has a virtual machine that uses a virtual hard disk (VHD) named disk1.vhdx.

You receive the following warning message from Event Viewer: "One or more virtual hard disks have a physical sector size that is smaller than the physical sector size of the storage on which the virtual hard disk file is located."

You need to resolve the problem that causes the warning message.

What should you run?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Diskpart command
- ☒ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☐ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Issue

One or more virtual hard disks have a physical sector size that is smaller than the physical sector size of the storage on which the virtual hard disk file is located.

Resolution

Do one of the following:

- * Perform a storage migration to move the virtual hard disk to a new physical system
- * Use a registry setting to enable a VHD-format virtual hard disk to report a physical sector size of 4k
- * Use Windows PowerShell or WMI to enable a VHDX-format virtual hard disk to report a specific sector size

The Set-VHD cmdlet sets the ParentPath or PhysicalSectorSizeBytes properties of a virtual hard disk. The two properties must be set in separate operations.

The Set-VHD -PhysicalSectorSizeBytes parameter specifies the physical sector size, in bytes. Valid values are 512 and 4096. This parameter is supported only on a VHDX-format disk that is not attached when the operation is initiated.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/compute/hyper-v/best-practices-analyzer/avoid-using-virtual-hard-disks-with-sector-size-less-than-size-of-physical>

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848561.aspx>

Question 9

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

Server1 is an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that collects DHCP and DNS logs and events for your entire network.

You need to enable a user named TECH1 to create pointer (PTR), host (A) and service location (SRV) records on all of the DNS servers on the network.

What should you do on Server1?

- ☐ From the IPAM node in Server Manager, create a new user role and a new access policy.
- ☒ From the IPAM node in Server Manager, create a new user role and a new access scope.
- ☐ Run the Set-IpamCustomField cmdlet, and then run the Set-IpamAccessScope cmdlet.
- ☐ Run the Set-IpamRange cmdlet, and then run the Set-IpamAccessScope cmdlet.

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/ipam/view-roles-and-role-permissions>

Question 10

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.

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 Deployment Server role service, and then you restart the World Wide Web Publishing Service.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 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 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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Contoso.com has the following configuration:

```
PS C:\> (Get-ADForest).ForestMode
Windows2008R2Forest

PS C:\> (Get-ADDomain).DomainMode
Windows2008R2Domain
PS C:\>
```

You plan to deploy an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm on Server1 and to configure device registration.

You need to configure Active Directory to support the planned deployment.

Solution: You raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2012 R2.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

For a Windows Server 2012 R2 AD FS server, this solution would work. However, new installations of AD FS 2016 require the Active Directory 2016 schema (minimum version 85).

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/identity/ad-fs/operations/configure-device-based-conditional-access-on-premises>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-server/identity/ad-fs/overview/ad-fs-requirements>

Question 12

HOTSPOT

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

The domain contains a DNS server named Server1.

You enable Response Rate Limiting on Server1.

You need to prevent Response Rate Limiting from applying to hosts that reside on the network of 10.0.0.0/24.

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

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-DnsServerClientSubnet	
Enable-DnsServerPolicy	
Set-DnsServerResponseRateLimiting	
Set-DnsServerResponseRateLimitingExceptionlist	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-DnsServerResponseRateLimitingExceptionlist	
Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy	
Add-DnsServerZoneScope	
Set-DnsServerDsSetting	

Solution:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-DnsServerClientSubnet	
Enable-DnsServerPolicy	
Set-DnsServerResponseRateLimiting	
Set-DnsServerResponseRateLimitingExceptionlist	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-DnsServerResponseRateLimitingExceptionlist	
Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy	
Add-DnsServerZoneScope	
Set-DnsServerDsSetting	

Explanation:

Explanation:

By default RRL, is disabled on Windows DNS Server. To enable it the admin has to input `SetDNSServerRRL`

This enables RRL on the DNS server with default settings (See more at `Set-DnsServerResponseRateLimiting`)

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/teamdhcp/2015/08/28/response-rate-limiting-in-windows-dns-server/>

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

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

Question 13

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Hyper-V 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?

- ☐ NIC teaming on the Hyper-V host
- ☐ virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS)
- ☒ Switch Embedded Teaming (SET)
- ☐ single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV)

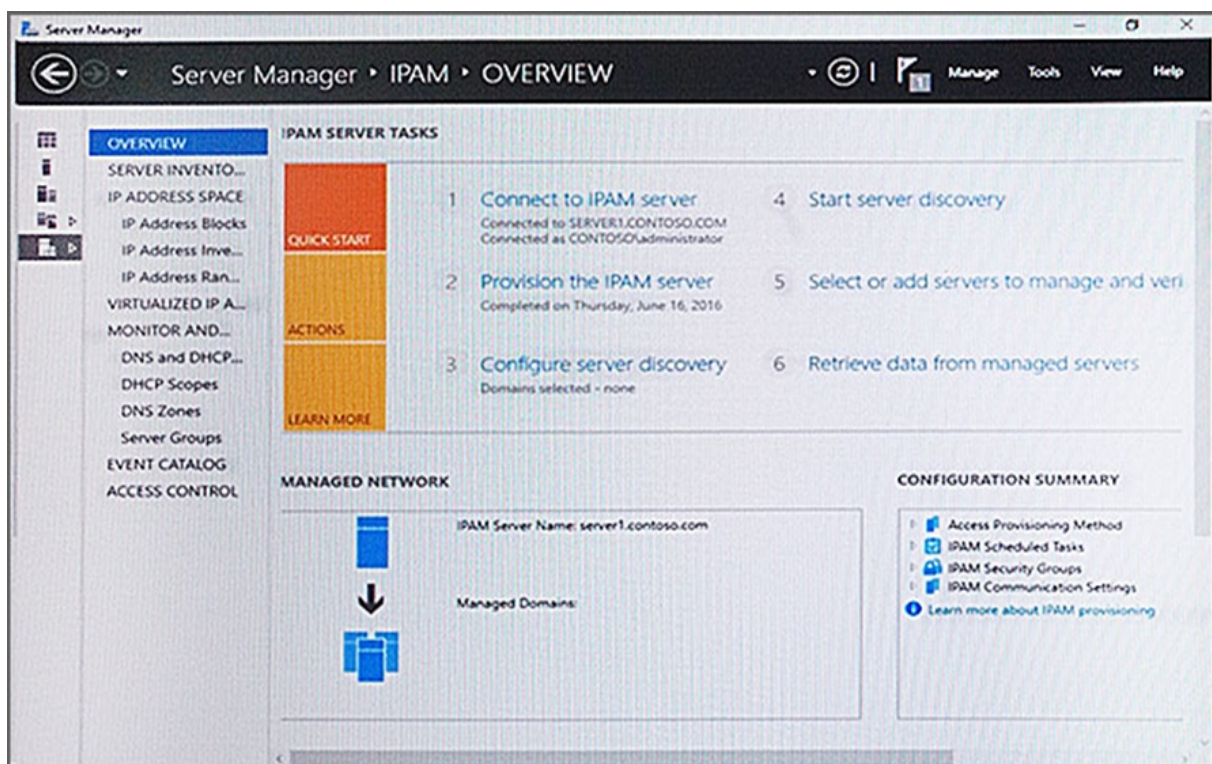
Question 14

HOTSPOT

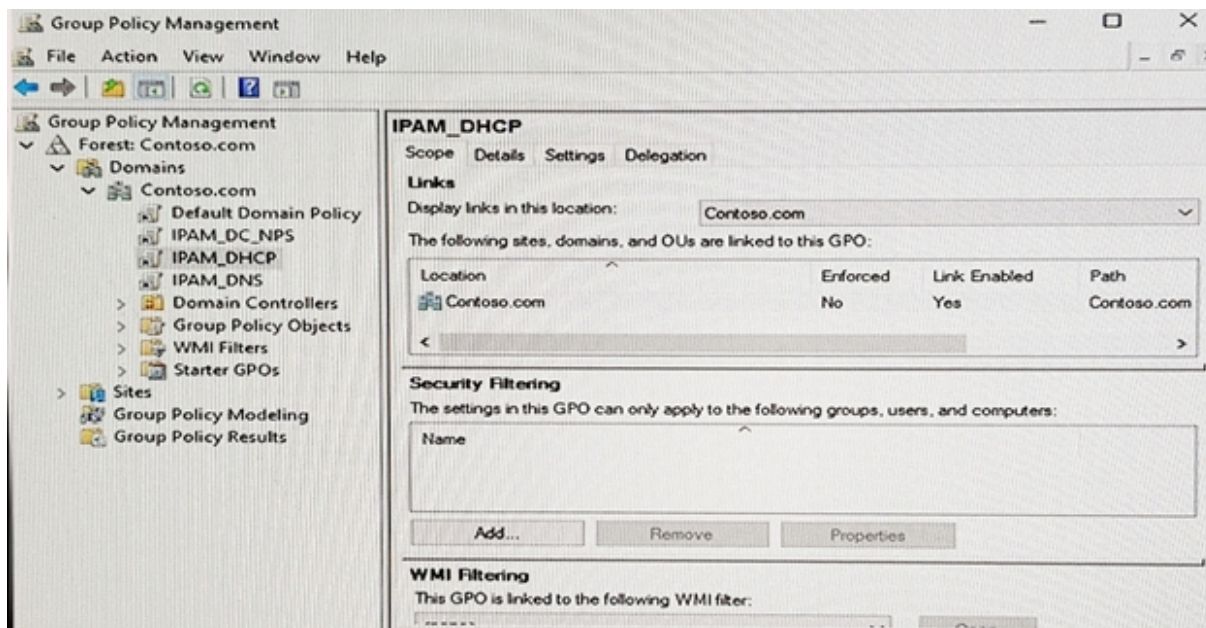
Your company has a testing environment that contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. IPAM has the following configuration.

```
Version           : 6.3.0.1
Port              : 48885
ProvisioningMethod : Automatic
GpoPrefix         : IPAM
HMACKey           : System.Security.SecureString
```

The IPAM Overview page from Server Manager is shown in the IPAM Overview exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The group policy configurations are shown in the GPO 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
If a DNS server is added to contoso.com, the server will be discovered by IPAM automatically.	☐	☐
If you manually add a DHCP server named Server3 to IPAM and set the Manageability status to Managed , the IPAM_DHCP Group Policy will apply to Server3.	☐	☐
If you click Start server discovery , the domain controllers in contoso.com will be discovered by IPAM.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If a DNS server is added to contoso.com, the server will be discovered by IPAM automatically.	☐	☐
If you manually add a DHCP server named Server3 to IPAM and set the Manageability status to Managed , the IPAM_DHCP Group Policy will apply to Server3.	☐	☐
If you click Start server discovery , the domain controllers in contoso.com will be discovered by IPAM.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

No domains have been selected in the “Configure Server Discovery” option. Therefore, no automatic discovery will take place. Manual addition of a server will also fail because IPAM needs a domain configured for server verification.

Question 15

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You install IP Address Management (IPAM) on Server1.

You need to manually start discovery of servers that IPAM can manage in contoso.com.

Which three 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.

Actions

- Start-ScheduledTask
- Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning
- Update-IpamServer
- Add-IpamSubnet
- Add-IpamAddress
- Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain

Answer Area



Solution:

Actions

- Start-ScheduledTask
- Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning
- Update-IpamServer
- Add-IpamSubnet
- Add-IpamAddress
- Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain

Answer Area



Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Invoke-IpamServerProvisioning

Choose a provisioning method

The Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning cmdlet creates and links three group policies specified in the Domain parameter for provisioning required access settings on the server roles managed by the computer running the IP Address Management (IPAM) server.

Step 2: Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain

Configure the scope of discovery

The Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain cmdlet adds an Active Directory discovery domain for an IP Address Management (IPAM) server. A discovery domain is a domain that IPAM searches to find infrastructure servers. An IPAM server uses the list of discovery domains to determine what type of servers to add. By default, IPAM discovers all domain controllers, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers, and Domain Name System (DNS) servers.

Step 3: Start-ScheduledTask

Start server discovery

To begin discovering servers on the network, click Start server discovery to launch the IPAM ServerDiscovery task or use the Start-ScheduledTask command.

Question 16

Server1 download update from Microsoft update.

You have Server2 that must synchronize update from Server1.

Have firewall separate between Server1 and Server2.

Which port should to open on Server2 to synchronize?

- ☐ 80
- ☐ 443
- ☐ 3389
- ☒ 8530

Question 17

HOTSPOT

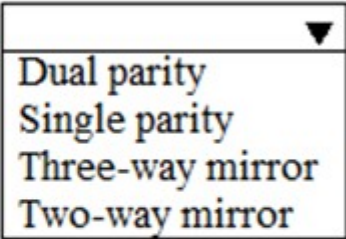
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Servers 2016. Server1 has a storage array that contains multiple storage enclosures. The storage supports enclosure awareness.

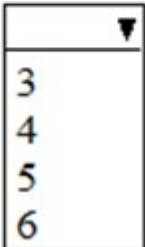
You need to implement Storage Spaces on Server1. Storage Spaces must remain available if two enclosures fail. The solution must minimize the number of enclosures required and must provide the fastest possible write performance.

Which configurations should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Resiliency type: 

Number of enclosures: 

Dual parity
Single parity
Three-way mirror
Two-way mirror

3
4
5
6

Answer Area

Resiliency type:

▼
Dual parity
Single parity
Three-way mirror
Two-way mirror

Number of enclosures:

▼
3
4
5
6

Solution:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Both dual parity and three-way mirror provide resilience against two enclosures failing but dual parity provides better storage efficiency.

Question 18

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?

- ☐ NUMA spanning
- ☐ Smart Paging

- ☒ Dynamic Memory
- ☒ live migration

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 19

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains one domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC1 holds all of the operations master roles.

During normal network operations, you run the following commands on DC2:

```
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity "DC2" - OperationMasterRole PDCEmulator
```

```
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity "DC2" - OperationMasterRole RIDMaster
```

DC1 fails.

You remove DC1 from the network, and then you run the following command:

```
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity "DC2" - OperationMasterRole SchemaMaster
```

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
DC2 holds the schema master operations role.	☐	☐
DC2 holds the PDC emulator master operations role.	☐	☐
Currently, you can add additional domains to the forest.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
DC2 holds the schema master operations role.	☐	☐
DC2 holds the PDC emulator master operations role.	☐	☐
Currently, you can add additional domains to the forest.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity dc02
OperationMasterRole PDCEmulator
```

Move Operation Master Role

Do you want to move role 'PDCEmulator' to server 'dc02.contoso.com' ?

[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): Y

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity dc02 -
OperationMasterRole RIDMaster
```

Move Operation Master Role

Do you want to move role 'RIDMaster' to server 'dc02.contoso.com' ?

[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): Y

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> netdom query fsmo
```

Schema master dc01.contoso.com

Domain naming master dc01.contoso.com

PDC dc02.contoso.com

RID pool manager dc02.contoso.com Infrastructure master dc01.contoso.com The command completed successfully.

DC1 is now removed from the network

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity dc02
OperationMasterRole SchemaMaster
```

Move Operation Master Role

Do you want to move role 'SchemaMaster' to server 'dc02.contoso.com' ?

[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): Y

Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole : The directory service is unavailable At line:1 char:1

```
+ Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole -Identity dc02 -OperationMa ...
```

```
+ ~~~~~
```

```
+ CategoryInfo      : NotSpecified: (dc02:ADDirectoryServer) [Move-ADDirector...ationMasterRole], ADException
```

```
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId :
```

```
ActiveDirectoryServer:8207,Microsoft.ActiveDirectory.Management.Commands.MoveADDirectorySe  
rverOperati onMasterRole
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Question 20

DRAG DROP

Your network contains two Hyper-V servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has Windows 2012 R2 installed. Server2 has Windows Server 2016 installed.

You perform a live migration of a virtual machine named VM1 from Server1 to Server2. You need to create a production checkpoint for VM1 on Server2.

What four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Cmdlets

- Stop-VM
- Checkpoint-VM
- Set-VM
- Upgrade-VMVersion
- Set-VMHost
- Update-VMVersion

Answer Area



Solution:

Cmdlets

Stop-VM

Checkpoint-VM

Set-VM

Upgrade-VMVersion

Set-VMHost

Update-VMVersion

Answer Area

Stop-VM



Set-VM



Upgrade-VMVersion



Checkpoint-VM

Explanation:

Explanation:

We need to update the VM Version to enable the Production Checkpoints feature.

Step 1: Stop-VM

The virtual machine should be shut down before upgrading it.

Step 2: Set-VM

The Set-VM cmdlet configures a virtual machine.

Step 3: Update-VMVersion

To upgrade the virtual machine configuration version by using Windows PowerShell, use the Update-VMVersion cmdlet.

Step 4: CheckPoint-VM

The Checkpoint-VM cmdlet creates a checkpoint of a virtual machine.

Note: There is no Upgrade-VMVersion cmdlet

Question 21**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. Server2, Server3, and Server 4 have the DHCP Server role installed. IPAM manages Server2, Server3, and Server4.

A domain user named User1 is a member of the groups shown in the following table.

Server name	Group
Server1	IPAM Users
Server2	DHCP Administrators
Server3	DHCP Users
Server4	Users

Which actions can User1 perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Actions	Can be performed by User1	Cannot be performed by User1
Use the DHCP console on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server2.	☐	☐
Use the DHCP console on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server3.	☐	☐
Use the IPAM node of Server Manager on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server4.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Actions	Can be performed by User1	Cannot be performed by User1
Use the DHCP console on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server2.	☐	☐
Use the DHCP console on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server3.	☐	☐
Use the IPAM node of Server Manager on Server1 to create a DHCP scope on Server4.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: Can be performed by User1

DHCP Administrators can create DHCP scopes.

Box 2: Cannot be performed by User1

DHCP Users cannot create scopes.

Box 3: Cannot be performed by User1

IPAM users cannot create scopes.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn741281\(v=ws.11\).aspx#create_access_scope](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn741281(v=ws.11).aspx#create_access_scope)

Question 22

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 Hyper-V named Server1. The network adapters on Server1 have single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enabled.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to identify whether SR-IOV is used by VM1.

Solution: You sign in to VM1. You run the Get-NetAdapterSriov cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

The Get-NetAdapterSriov cmdlet gets the Single-Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) properties of network adapters that support SR-IOV.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/netadapter/get-netadaptersriov?view=win10-ps>

Question 23

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named litwareinc.com and contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains two domain controllers named LON-DC01 and LON-DC02. The domain controllers are located in a site named London that is associated to a subnet of 192.168.10.0/24.

You discover that LON-DC02 is not a global catalog server.

You need to configure LON-DC02 as a global catalog server.

What should you do?

- ☒ From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings object of LON-DC02.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetNatGlobal cmdlet.
- ☐ From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings object of the London site.
- ☐ From the properties of the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Security settings.
- ☐ From the properties of the LON-DC02 computer account in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the City attribute.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet.
- ☐ From the properties of the LON-DC02 computer account in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the NTDS settings.
- ☐ From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the properties of the 192.168.10.0/24 IP subnet.

Question 24

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?

- ☒ Create a second scope, and then create a superscope.
- ☐ Create a superscope, and then configure an exclusion range in Scope1.
- ☐ Create a new scope, and then modify the IPv4 bindings.
- ☐ Create a second scope, and then run the DHCP Split-Scope Configuration Wizard.

Explanation:

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

Question 25

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 has the Hyper-V server role and Docker installed.

You pull the Microsoft/iis Docker image to Server1.

You need to view the available space in the microsoft/iis Docker image.

Solution: You run the following commands.

```
docker run --name container1 --isolation hyperv -d microsoft/iis
docker exec -i container1 cmd.exe dir
```

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 26

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that is in a Running state.

On Server1, you export VM1 and then you import VM1 on Server2.

What is the current state of VM1 on Server2?

- ☐ Off
- ☒ Saved
- ☐ Running
- ☐ Paused

Explanation:

References: <https://blog.workinghardinit.work/2016/06/16/live-export-a-running-virtual-machine-or-a-checkpoint/>

Question 27**HOTSPOT**

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

Answer Area

▼	-Name Production -NetAdapterName "NIC 1", "NIC 2"	▼	\$true
Add-NetLbfoTeamNic		-EnableEmbeddedTeaming	
Add-VmNetworkAdapter		-EnableIov	
Add-VmSwitch		-EnablePacketDirect	
New-NetbfoTeam			
New-VmSwitch			

Solution:

Answer Area

▼	-Name Production -NetAdapterName "NIC 1", "NIC 2"	▼	\$true
Add-NetLbfoTeamNic		-EnableEmbeddedTeaming	
Add-VmNetworkAdapter		-EnableIov	
Add-VmSwitch		-EnablePacketDirect	
New-NetbfoTeam			
New-VmSwitch			

Explanation:

Explanation:

A new feature of Windows Server 2016 is SET (Switch Embedded Teaming).

Create a SET team

You must create a SET team at the same time that you create the Hyper-V Virtual Switch with the New-VMSwitch Windows PowerShell command.

When you create the Hyper-V Virtual Switch, you must include the new EnableEmbeddedTeaming parameter in your command syntax.

In the following example, a Hyper-V switch named TeamedvSwitch with embedded teaming and two initial team members is created.

```
New-VMSwitch -Name TeamedvSwitch -NetAdapterName "NIC 1","NIC 2"
-EnableEmbeddedTeaming $true
```

References:

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

Question 28

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed.

You plan to deploy Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) services. Clients will connect to the RD Gateway services by using various types of devices including Windows, iOS and Android devices.

You need to publish the RD Gateway services through the Web Application Proxy.

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

Answer Area

▼	-BackendServerURL 'https://rdg.contoso.com/rdg1/' -ExternalCertificateThumbprint
Add-WebApplicationProxyApplication	
Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication	
Set-WebApplicationProxyConfiguration	
`1a2b3c4d5e6f`1a2b3c4d5e6f`1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b' -ExternalURL 'https://rdg.contoso.com/rdg1' -Name 'RDG1'	
-ExternalPreAuthentication	▼ -ADFSRelyingPartyName 'Default provider'
	ADFS
	ADFSforOAuth
	ClientCertificate
	PassThrough
-BackendServerAuthenticationSPN 'HTTP/RDG1'	

Solution:

Answer Area

```

Add-WebApplicationProxyApplication
Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication
Set-WebApplicationProxyConfiguration

'1a2b3c4d5e6f'1a2b3c4d5e6f'1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b' -ExternalURL 'https://rdg.contoso.com/rdg1' -Name 'RDG1'

-ExternalPreAuthentication [dropdown] -ADFSRelyingPartyName 'Default provider'
  ADFS
  ADFSforOAuth
  ClientCertificate
  PassThrough

-BackendServerAuthenticationSPN 'HTTP/RDG1'
  
```

Explanation:

References:

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

Question 29

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 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 are a server administrator at a company named Contoso, Ltd.

Contoso has a Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V environment configured as shown in the following table.

Hyper-V host name	Configuration	Virtual switch name
Host1	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host2	• Uses an AMD processor • Has local storage only	Switch2
Host3	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host4	• Uses an Intel processor • Has local storage only	Switch2

All of the virtual switches are of the external type.

You need to ensure that you can move virtual machines between the hosts without causing the virtual machines to disconnect from the network.

Solution: You implement live migration by using Host3 and Host4.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Live migration is a Hyper-V feature that allows you to transparently move running Virtual Machines from one Hyper-V host to another without perceived downtime.

Common requirements for any form of live migration:

Two (or more) servers running Hyper-V that:

- Support hardware virtualization.
- Use processors from the same manufacturer. For example, all AMD or all Intel.

- Belong to either the same Active Directory domain, or to domains that trust each other.

Virtual machines must be configured to use virtual hard disks or virtual Fibre Channel disks (no physical disks).

Use of an isolated network, physically or through another networking technology such as VLANs, is recommended for live migration network traffic.

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435(v=ws.11))

Question 30

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?

- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DAClient cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-DirectAccess cmdlet.
- ☐ From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the membership of the Windows Authorization Access Group.
- ☒ From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Setting Group Policy.

Question 31

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, every day of the week.

You need to ensure that domain users can establish VPN connections only between Monday and Friday.

Solution: From Routing and Remote Access, you configure the Properties of Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 32

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2. A firewall exists between Server1 and Server2.

Both servers run Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). Server1 downloads updates from Microsoft update.

Server2 must synchronize updates from Server1.

Which port should to open on the firewall?

- ☐ 80
- ☐ 443
- ☐ 3389
- ☒ 8530

Explanation:

Explanation

On WSUS 6.2 and later (at least Windows Server 2012), port 8530 for HTTP and 8531 for HTTPS

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852346\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852346(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 33

HOTSPOT

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. VM1 is a Remote Desktop Services (RDS) server.

You need to ensure that only TCP port 3389 can be used to connect to VM1 over the network.

Which command should you run on the Hyper-V host? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

▼ Add-VmNetworkAdapterAcl Add-VmNetworkAdapterExtendedAcl Set-VmNetworkAdapter Set-VmNetworkDaparterRoutingDomainMapping	-VMName VM1 -Direction	▼ Inbound Outbound
-Action Allow -LocalPort 3389 -Protocol TCP -Weight 10		

Solution:

Answer Area

▼ Add-VmNetworkAdapterAcl Add-VmNetworkAdapterExtendedAcl Set-VmNetworkAdapter Set-VmNetworkDaparterRoutingDomainMapping	-VMName VM1 -Direction	▼ Inbound Outbound
-Action Allow -LocalPort 3389 -Protocol TCP -Weight 10		

Explanation:

Explanation:

```
PS C:\> Add-VMNetworkAdapterExtendedAcl -VMName "TSQA01" -Action Allow -Direction Inbound
LocalPort "3389" -Protocol "TCP" -Weight 10 -Stateful $True
```

This command creates a stateful inbound ACL that allows a remote device to connect to the virtual machine on port 3389, which is the port for Remote Desktop Protocol.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn464289.aspx>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/add-vmnetworkadapterextendedacl?view=win10ps>

Question 34**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.

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
New-AdfsLdapServerConnection	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust	
Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Solution:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
New-AdfsLdapServerConnection	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust	
Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Explanation:

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

Question 35

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and a two-node scale-out file server cluster named Cluster1.

A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Server1.

You need to migrate the storage on VM1 to Cluster1.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☐ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☒ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Server Manager app

Explanation:

Explanation:

Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 introduces support for moving virtual machine storage without downtime by making it possible to move the storage while the virtual machine remains running.

You can perform this task by using a new wizard in Hyper-V Manager or by using new Hyper-V cmdlets for Windows PowerShell.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 36

You have a container host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to start a Hyper-V container on Server1.

Which parameter should you use with the docker run command?

- ☐ --runtime
- ☒ --isolation
- ☐ --entrypoint
- ☐ --privileged
- ☐ --expose

Question 37

HOTSPOT

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

You create a storage pool named Pool1. Pool1 contains three disks.

You need to create a two-way mirror storage space from the disks in Pool1.

How should you complete the Windows PowerShell command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Add-VirtualDiskToMaskingSet ▼ New-Disk New-VirtualDisk Set-VirtualDisk	-StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool1 -FriendlyName Space1 -UseMaximumSize -ResiliencySettingName Mirror -NumberOfDataCopies ▼ 1 2 3 -NumberOfColumns ▼ 1 2 3
--	---

Solution:

Answer Area

Add-VirtualDiskToMaskingSet
New-Disk
New-VirtualDisk
Set-VirtualDisk

-StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool1 -FriendlyName Space1

-UseMaximumSize -ResiliencySettingName Mirror

-NumberOfDataCopies

	▼
1	
2	
3	

 -NumberOfColumns

	▼
1	
2	
3	

Question 38

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 create a new NLB cluster that contains VM3.

You need to ensure that VM2 can remain in the original cluster and be added to the new cluster.

What should you do first?

- ☒ Add a new virtual network adapter to VM2.
- ☐ Install the Web Application Proxy server role on VM2 and VM3.
- ☐ Change the cluster operation mode.
- ☐ Modify the default port rule.

Explanation:

References: <http://myitforum.com/myitforumwp/2012/08/16/how-to-configure-an-nlb-in-hyper-v-part-1/>

Question 39

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named eu.contoso.com.

You plan to implement live migration between two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Host1	- Is a member of the contoso.com domain - Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2012 - Has an external virtual switch named Switch1 - Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that connects to Switch1
Host2	- Is a member of the eu.contoso.com domain - Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2016 - Has an external virtual switch named Switch1

You need to ensure that you can perform a live migration of VM1 from Host1 to Host2.

Solution: You move Host2 to the contoso.com domain.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

To set up non-clustered hosts for live migration, you'll need:

A user account with permission to perform the various steps.

The Hyper-V role installed on the source and destination servers.

Source and destination computers that either belong to the same Active Directory domain, or belong to domains that trust each other.

The Hyper-V management tools installed on a computer running Windows Server 2016 or Windows 10, unless the tools are installed on the source or destination server and you'll run the tools from the server.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/set-up-hosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering>

Question 40

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Contoso.com has the following configuration:

```
PS C:\> (Get-ADForest).ForestMode
Windows2008R2Forest
```

```
PS C:\> (Get-ADDomain).DomainMode
Windows2008R2Domain
PS C:\>
```

You plan to deploy an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm on Server1 and to configure device registration.

You need to configure Active Directory to support the planned deployment.

Solution: You run adprep.exe from the Windows Server 2016 installation media.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

New installations of AD FS 2016 require the Active Directory 2016 schema (minimum version 85). You can upgrade the schema by running adprep.exe.

Question 41

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 network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named eu.contoso.com.

You plan to implement live migration between two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Host1	- Is a member of the contoso.com domain - Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2012 - Has an external virtual switch named Switch1 - Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that connects to Switch1
Host2	- Is a member of the eu.contoso.com domain - Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2016 - Has an external virtual switch named Switch1

You need to ensure that you can perform a live migration of VM1 from Host1 to Host2.

Solution: On Host1 and Host2, you create a private switch named Priv1, and then you connect VM1 to Priv1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

To set up non-clustered hosts for live migration, you'll need:

A user account with permission to perform the various steps.

The Hyper-V role installed on the source and destination servers.

Source and destination computers that either belong to the same Active Directory domain, or belong to domains that trust each other.

The Hyper-V management tools installed on a computer running Windows Server 2016 or Windows 10, unless the tools are installed on the source or destination server and you'll run the tools from the server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/set-up-hosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering>

Question 42

You have a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains four nodes named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4.

You need to configure Cluster1 to use directly attached storage to host several virtual machines.

You run the Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect cmdlet on Server1.

What should you do next?

- ☐ Run the Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect cmdlet on the other three nodes.
- ☒ Create volumes.
- ☐ Create a storage pool.
- ☐ Run the Add-ClusterResource cmdlet on all of the nodes.

Question 43

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The computers in contoso.com are installed by using Windows Deployment Services.

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is a member of contoso.com. Server1 has the Hyper-V role installed. Virtual machines on Server1 are connected to an external switch named Switch1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 on Server1 by running the following cmdlets.

```
Add-VM VM1
Add-VMHardDiskDrive -VMName VM1 -ControllerType IDE -Path c:\VMs\Disk1.vhdx
Add-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1
```

You need to ensure that you can install the operating system on VM1 by using Windows Deployment Services.

What should you do?

- ☒ Add a legacy network adapter to VM1.
- ☐ Modify the SwitchType parameter of Switch1.
- ☐ Modify the DefaultFlowMinimumBandwidthWeight parameter of Switch1.
- ☐ Add a SCSI controller to VM1.

Explanation:

Explanation:

A legacy network adapter is required for PXE boot.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The switch is an External switch which is what is required.

Question 44

You have an Active Directory domain named Contoso.com.

The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016.

You install the Remote Access server role on Server1.

You install the Network Policy and Access Services server role on Server2.

You need to configure Server1 to use Server2 as a RADIUS server.

What should you do?

- ☒ From Routing and Remote Access, configure the authentication provider.
- ☐ From the Connection Manager Administration Kit, create a Connection Manager profile.
- ☐ From Server Manager, create an Access Policy.
- ☐ From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Delegation settings of the Server1 computer account.

Question 45

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.

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 BranchCache feature, and then you start the BranchCache service.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 46

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You discover that VM1 and VM2 can communicate with Server1 over the network.

You need to ensure that VM1 and VM2 can communicate with each other only. The solution must prevent VM1 and VM2 from communicating with Server1.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- ☐ Enable-VMSwitchExtension
- ☐ Set-NetNeighbor
- ☒ Set-VMSwitch
- ☐ Remove-VMSwitchTeamMember

Explanation:

The virtual switch needs to be configured as an "Private" switch.

Explanation/Reference: Explanation:

PS C:\> Set-VMSwitch WA -SwitchType Private

This example converts a virtual switch named WA to an Private switch.

-SwitchType

Converts a virtual switch from one type to another. Allowed values are Internal or Private.

The virtual switch needs to be configured as an “Private” switch.

Question 47

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

Each server has an operating system disk and four data disks. All of the disks are locally attached SATA disks. Each disk is a basic disk, is initialized as an MBR disk, and has a single NTFS volume.

You plan to implement Storage Spaces Direct by using the data disks on Server1 and Server2.

You need to prepare the data disks for the Storage Spaces Direct implementation.

What should you do?

- ☐ Format the volumes on the data disks as exFAT.
- ☐ Initialize the data disks as GPT disks and create a ReFS volume on each disk.
- ☐ Convert the data disks to dynamic disks.
- ☒ Delete the volumes from the data disks.

Question 48

You have a server named Server1.

You enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on Server1.

You need to change the password for the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

What should you run on Server1?

- ☐ Initialize-Tpm
- ☒ Import-TpmOwnerAuth
- ☐ repair-bde.exe
- ☐ bdehdcfg.exe

Explanation:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj603118\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj603118(v=wps.630).aspx)

Question 49

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.

- ☒ Install the Container feature.
- ☒ Install Docker.
- ☒ Install the Base Container Images.
- ☐ Install the Web Server role.
- ☐ Install the Hyper-V server role.

Explanation:

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 50

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 two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.

An iSCSI SAN connects to the network.

You create a LUN on the SAN and configure both servers to connect to the iSCSI target.

You create a failover cluster and add Server1 and Server2 to the cluster. You connect both servers to the iSCSI target and format the shared storage.

You need to add the shared storage to the cluster. The solution must ensure that virtual machines running on both nodes can access the shared storage simultaneously.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☒ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Server Manager app

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612868\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj612868(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 51

DRAG DROP

On a new server, you install Windows Server 2016, and then you install the Hyper-V server role.

You need to ensure that you can deploy Windows containers that use an image of the Server Core installation of Windows Server.

Which four commands should you use in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Commands

```
Install-Package -Name microsoft/dotnet -  
framework-docker -ProviderName DockerMsftProvider
```

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore
```

```
Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider  
-Repository PSGallery -Force
```

```
Install-WindowsFeature Hyper-V
```

```
Set-VMProcessor -ExposeVirtualizationExtension  
$true
```

```
docker pull docker/windows-x64
```

```
Install-Package -Name docker -ProviderName  
DockerMsftProvider
```

```
Restart-Computer -Force
```

Answer Area



Solution:

Commands

```
Install-Package -Name microsoft/dotnet -  
framework-docker -ProviderName DockerMsftProvider
```

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore
```

```
Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider  
-Repository PSGallery -Force
```

```
Install-WindowsFeature Hyper-V
```

```
Set-VMProcessor -ExposeVirtualizationExtension  
$true
```

```
docker pull docker/windows-x64
```

```
Install-Package -Name docker -ProviderName  
DockerMsftProvider
```

```
Restart-Computer -Force
```

Answer Area

```
Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider  
-Repository PSGallery -Force
```

```
Install-Package -Name docker -ProviderName  
DockerMsftProvider
```

```
Restart-Computer -Force
```

```
docker pull microsoft/windowsservercore
```



Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/quick-start/quick-start-windows-server>

Question 52

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?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Example 3: Get a global catalog in the current forest using discovery

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainController -Discover -Service "GlobalCatalog"
```

To get a list of the FSMO Role holders for a Single Domain.

```
Get-ADDomain | Select-Object DistinguishedName, SchemaMaster, DomainNamingMaster, InfrastructureMaster,
PDCEmulator, RIDMaster
```

To get a list of the FSMO Role holders in a Forest.

```
Get-ADForest | Select-Object Name, SchemaMaster, DomainNamingMaster, InfrastructureMaster, PDCEmulator,
RIDMasterall
```

To get a nicely formatted list with all the Domain Controllers and who owns which particular role.

```
Get-ADDomainController -Filter * | Select-Object Name, Domain, Forest, OperationMasterRoles | Where-Object
{$_OperationMasterRoles}
```

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&MSPPErrors=-2147217396>

Question 53

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	IsDnsIntegrated	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 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?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Network List Manager Policies are security settings that you can use to configure different aspects of how networks are listed and displayed on one computer or on many computers.

Network List Manager Policies are not related to DNSSEC.

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

Question 54

HOTSPOT

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 connect to the same network.

Server1 and Server2 have virtual switches configured as shown in the following table.

Switch name	Host	Type	VLAN ID
Switch1	Server1	External	2
Switch2	Server2	External	4
Switch3	Server2	Internal	<i>Not applicable</i>

You have nine virtual machines configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual machine name	Connected to	VLAN ID
VM1	Switch1	2
VM2	Switch1	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM3	Switch1	4
VM4	Switch2	2
VM5	Switch2	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM6	Switch2	4
VM7	Switch3	2
VM8	Switch3	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM9	Switch3	4

All of the virtual machines are configured to have IP addresses from the same network segment. The firewall on each of the virtual machines is configured to allow network connectivity.

To which virtual machines can you connect from VM1 and VM2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Virtual machines to which you can connect from VM1:

▼

- VM4 only
- VM4 and VM7
- VM2, VM4, and VM5
- None

Virtual machines to which you can connect from VM2:

▼

- VM5 only
- VM1 and VM3
- VM5 and VM8
- VM5, VM7, VM8, and VM9
- None

Solution:

Answer Area

Virtual machines to which you can connect from VM1:

▼

VM4 only
VM4 and VM7
VM2, VM4, and VM5
None

Virtual machines to which you can connect from VM2:

▼

VM5 only
VM1 and VM3
VM5 and VM8
VM5, VM7, VM8, and VM9
None

Question 55

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 three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016.

The servers are configured only with the components listed in the table below:

Server name	Components installed
Server1	Hyper-V server role
Server2	Hyper-V server role
Server3	iSCSI Target Server role service

You need to create a Hyper-V cluster.

Which tool should you use first?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☐ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☒ the Server Manager app

Question 56

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?

- ☐ Click Configure server discovery in Server Manager.
- ☒ Run the Set-IpamConfiguration cmdlet.
- ☐ Run the Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning cmdlet.
- ☐ Click Provision the IPAM server in Server Manager.

Explanation:

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://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/ipamserver/set-ipamconfiguration?view=win10-ps>

Question 57

You deploy two servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You install the Failover Clustering feature on both servers.

You need to create a workgroup cluster.

What should you do?

- ☐ Create matching local administrative accounts on both of the servers. Assign the same primary DNS suffix to both of the servers. Run the New-Cluster cmdlet and specify an administrative access point of None.
- ☐ Configure both of the server to be in a workgroup named Workgroup. Configure the Cluster Service to log on as Network Service. Run the New-Cluster cmdlet and specify an administrative access point of DNS.
- ☒ Create matching local administrative accounts on both of the servers. Assign the same primary DNS suffix to both of the servers. Run the New-Cluster cmdlet and specify an administrative access point of DNS.
- ☐ Configure both of the servers to be in a workgroup named Workgroup. Configure the Cluster Service to log on as Network Service. Run the New-Cluster cmdlet and specify an administrative access point of None.

Explanation:

References: <https://rlevchenko.com/2015/09/07/workgroup-and-multi-domain-clusters-in-windows-server-2016/>

Question 58

HOTSPOT

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

You need to add a new domain named fabrikam.com to the forest.

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

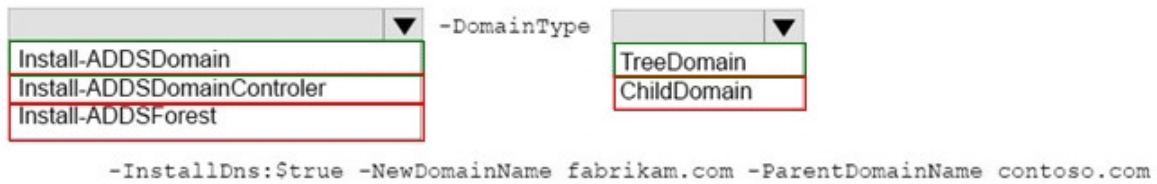
Answer Area

	▼	-DomainType	▼	
Install-ADDSDomain				TreeDomain
Install-ADDSDomainController				ChildDomain
Install-ADDSDomainForest				

-InstallDns:\$true -NewDomainName fabrikam.com -ParentDomainName contoso.com

Solution:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Explanation:

The Install-ADDSDomain cmdlet installs a new Active Directory domain configuration.

`-DomainType<DomainType>`

Indicates the type of domain that you want to create: a new domain tree in an existing forest (supported values are "TreeDomain" or "tree"), a child of an existing domain (supported values are "ChildDomain" or "child"). The default is ChildDomain.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974722\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh974722(v=wps.630).aspx)

Question 59

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, every day 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?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 60

HOTSPOT

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

Server1 has the Docker daemon configured and has a container named Container1.

You need to mount the folder C:\Folder1 on Server1 to C:\ContainerFolder in Container1.

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

Answer Area

Copy-ContainerFile Docker Set-Service	-Name Container1 -Path run -it -v	C:\Folder1:C:\ContainerFolder %windir%\ContainerFolder	Container1 Server1
---	--------------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Solution:

Answer Area

Copy-ContainerFile	-Name Container1 -Path	C:\Folder1:C:\ContainerFolder	Container1
Docker	run -it -v	%windir%\ContainerFolder	Server1
Set-Service			

Question 61

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 has the Hyper-V server role and Docker installed.

You pull the microsoft/iis Docker image to Server1.

You need to view the available space in the microsoft/iis Docker image.

Solution: You run the following commands.

```
docker run --name container1 -d microsoft/iis
docker exec -i container1 cmd.exe
dir
```

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 62

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The Docker daemon runs on Server1.

You need to ensure that members of a security group named Docker Administrators can administer Docker.

What should you do?

- ☐ Edit the Configuration.json file.
- ☐ Modify the Security settings of Docker.exe.
- ☐ Run the Set-Service cmdlet.
- ☒ Run the sc config command.

Explanation:

Explanation:

The preferred method for configuring the Docker Engine on Windows is using a configuration file. The configuration file can be found at 'C:\ProgramData\Docker\config\daemon.json'. If this file does not already exist, it can be created.

Note: The Docker Engine can also be configured by modifying the Docker service using the sc config command.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-docker/configure-docker-daemon>

Question 63

You have a Nano Server named Nano1.

You deploy several containers to Nano1 that use an image named Image1.

You need to deploy a new container to Nano1 that uses Image1.

What should you run?

- ☐ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☒ the docker run command
- ☐ the docker load command
- ☐ the Install-NanoServerPackage cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

When an operator executes `docker run`, the container process that runs is isolated in that it has its own file system, its own networking, and its own isolated process tree separate from the host.

The basic `docker run` command takes this form:

```
$ docker run [OPTIONS] IMAGE[:TAG|@DIGEST] [COMMAND] [ARG...]
```

Question 64

You have a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2016. The host contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has resource metering enabled.

You need to use resource metering to track the amount of network traffic that VM1 sends to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- ☐ `New-VMResourcePool`
- ☐ `Set-VMNetworkAdapter`
- ☒ `Add-VMNetworkAdapterAcl`
- ☐ `Set-VMNetworkAdapterRoutingDomainMapping`

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/itpro/powershell/windows/hyper-v/add-vmnetworkadapteracl>

Question 65

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You plan to deploy several shielded virtual machines on Server1.

You deploy a Host Guardian on a new server.

You need to ensure that Server1 can host shielded virtual machines.

What should you do first?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Diskpart command
- ☐ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☒ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Installing Host Guardian Service (HGS) Role

On a machine running Windows Server 2016, install the Host Guardian Service role using Server Manager or Windows PowerShell.

From the command line issue the following command:

`Install-WindowsFeature HostGuardianServiceRole –IncludeManagementTools`

References: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/datacentersecurity/2016/03/16/windows-server-2016-and-host-guardian-service-for-shielded-vms/>

Question 66

HOTSPOT

You have a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster that has a cluster network named ClusterNetwork1.

You need to ensure that ClusterNetwork1 is enabled for cluster communication only.

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

Answer Area

(

▼
Get-ClusterNetwork
Get-ClusterResource
Set-ClusterParameter
Update-ClusterIPResource

 ClusterNetwork1) .

▼
ID
Metric
Role
State

 =1

Solution:

Answer Area

(

▼
Get-ClusterNetwork
Get-ClusterResource
Set-ClusterParameter
Update-ClusterIPResource

 ClusterNetwork1) .

▼
ID
Metric
Role
State

 =1

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: Get-ClusterNetwork

Cluster network roles can be changed using PowerShell command, Get-ClusterNetwork.

For example:

(Get-ClusterNetwork "Cluster Network 1"). Role =1

Box 2: Role

Cluster Network Roles:

Cluster networks are automatically created for all logical subnets connected to all nodes in the Cluster. Each network adapter card connected to a common subnet will be listed in Failover Cluster Manager. Cluster networks can be configured for different uses.

Three roles:

- * Disabled for Cluster Communication (value 0)
- * Enabled for Cluster Communication only (value 1)
- * Enabled for client and cluster communication (value 3)

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/askcore/2014/02/19/configuring-windows-failover-cluster-networks/>

Question 67

You have an IP Address Management (IPAM) deployment that is used to manage all of the DNS servers on your network. IPAM is configured to use Group Policy provisioning.

You discover that a user adds a new mail exchanger (MX) record to one of the DNS zones.

You want to identify which user added the record.

You open Event Catalog on an IPAM server, and you discover that the most recent event occurred yesterday.

You need to ensure that the operational events in the event catalog are never older than one hour.

What should you do?

- ☐ From an IPAM_DNS Group Policy object (GPO), modify the Group Policy refresh interval.
- ☐ From Task Scheduler, create a scheduled task that runs the Update-IpamServer cmdlet.
- ☐ From the properties on the DNS zone, modify the refresh interval.
- ☒ From Task Scheduler, modify the Microsoft\Windows\IPAM\Audit task.

Question 68

HOTSPOT

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

You create a storage pool named Pool1. Pool1 contains three disks.

You need to create a two-way mirror storage space from the disks in Pool1.

How should you complete the Windows PowerShell command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

New-StorageSubsystemVirtualDisk New-VHD New-VirtualDisk New-Volume	-StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool1 -	FriendlyName Space1 -UseMaximumSize	-ResiliencySettingName
-NumberOfDataCopies	▼	-NumberOfColumns	▼
	1		1
	2		2
	3		3

Solution:

New-StorageSubsystemVirtualDisk New-VHD New-VirtualDisk New-Volume	-StoragePoolFriendlyName Pool1 -	FriendlyName Space1 -UseMaximumSize	-ResiliencySettingName
-NumberOfDataCopies	▼	-NumberOfColumns	▼
	1		1
	2		2
	3		3

Question 69

Your company has 10 offices. Each office has a local network that contains several Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. All of the offices are connected by high speed, low latency WAN links.

You need to ensure that you can use QoS policies for Live Migration traffic between the offices.

Which component should you install?

- ☐ the Canary Network Diagnostics feature
- ☐ the Network Controller server role
- ☒ the Data Center Bridging feature
- ☐ the Multipath I/O feature
- ☐ the Routing role service

Explanation:

Explanation:

NICs with a standard NIC team and two RDMA NICs

This configuration emphasizes the use of RDMA. To converge other workloads such as Live Migration, Cluster and Management on the same RDMA NICs, the NICs must also support Data Center Bridging (DCB). To provide high availability to Storage, you can enable Microsoft Multipath I/O (MPIO).

With this configuration, you can apply all QoS features, including Bandwidth Management, Classification and Tagging, and PFC in the management operating system.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj735302\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj735302(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 70

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two sites named Site1 and Site2. Site1 contains 10 domain controllers. Site1 and Site2 connect to each other by using a WAN link.

You run the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard as shown in the following graphic.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard' window, specifically the 'RODC Options' page. The window has a blue title bar and a light blue header area. On the left, there is a navigation pane with the following options: 'Deployment Configuration', 'Domain Controller Options', 'RODC Options' (which is highlighted with a blue background), 'Additional Options', 'Paths', 'Review Options', 'Prerequisites Check', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main content area is titled 'RODC Options' and includes a 'TARGET SERVER' label with the value 'Server3'. Below this, there are three sections: 1. 'Delegated administrator account' with a text box containing 'CONTOSO\Site2 Admins' and buttons for 'Clear' and 'Select...'. 2. 'Accounts that are allowed to replicate passwords to the RODC' with a text box containing 'CONTOSO\Allowed RODC Password Replication Group' and buttons for 'Add...' and 'Remove'. 3. 'Accounts that are denied from replicating passwords to the RODC' with a text box containing 'BUILTIN\Administrators', 'BUILTIN\Server Operators', and 'BUILTIN\Backup Operators', and buttons for 'Add...' and 'Remove'. Below these sections, there is a note: 'If the same account is both allowed and denied, denied takes precedence.' and a link 'More about RODC options'. At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'.

Server3 is the only server in Site2.

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

Answer Area

Members of the Site2 Admins group will be able to **[answer choice]** on Server3.

	▼
make updates to SYSVOL content	
manage the password replication policy	
stop and start the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	

If the WAN link fails, users who are members of the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group **[answer choice]** in Site2.

	▼
will be prevented from logging on	
will log on with reduced security rights	
can log on if they have previously logged on	

Solution:

Answer Area

Members of the Site2 Admins group will be able to **[answer choice]** on Server3.

	▼
make updates to SYSVOL content	
manage the password replication policy	
stop and start the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	

If the WAN link fails, users who are members of the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group **[answer choice]** in Site2.

	▼
will be prevented from logging on	
will log on with reduced security rights	
can log on if they have previously logged on	

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: stop and start the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

Box 2: Can log on if they have previously logged on.

By selectively caching credentials, RODCs address some of the challenges that enterprises can encounter in branch offices and perimeter networks (also known as DMZs) that may lack the physical security that is commonly found in datacenters and hub sites.

Question 71

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	IsDnsIntegrated	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	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 a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain, you add a rule to the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT).

Does this meet the goal?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

The NRPT stores configurations and settings that are used to deploy DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC), and also stores information related to DirectAccess, a remote access technology.

Note: The Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) is a new feature available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The NRPT is a table that contains rules you can configure to specify DNS settings or special behavior for names or namespaces. When performing DNS name resolution, the DNS Client service checks the NRPT before sending a DNS query. If a DNS query or response matches an entry in the NRPT, it is handled according to settings in the policy. Queries and responses that do not match an NRPT entry are processed normally.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649207\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649207(v=ws.10).aspx)

<https://www.microsoftpressstore.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2756482>

Question 72

Your network contains a new Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a security policy that states that new servers should run Nano Server whenever possible.

Which server role can be deployed on a Nano Server?

- ☐ Remote Desktop Services
- ☐ DHCP Server
- ☒ Web Server (IIS)
- ☐ Active Directory Certificate Services

Explanation:

Explanation:

A Nano Server can be used as a:

DNS server

Web server running Internet Information Services (IIS)

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/getting-started-with-nano-server>

Question 73

A company named Contoso, Ltd has five Hyper-V hosts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Hyper-V host name	Configuration
Server 1	Windows Server 2012 R2 and an Intel Xeon E7 processor
Server 2	Windows Server 2012 R2 and an Intel i7 processor
Server 3	Windows Server 2016 and an Intel i7 processor
Server 4	Windows Server 2016 and an AMD Operation processor
Server 5	Windows Server 2016 and an Intel Xeon E7 processor

What are two valid live migration scenarios for virtual machines in your environment? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- ☐ from Server4 to Server5
- ☒ from Server1 to Server5
- ☐ from Server3 to Server4
- ☒ from Server2 to Server3

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/setup-hosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering>

Question 74

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?

- ☐ Install the Failover Clustering feature and create a new cluster resource group.
- ☐ Run Set-DfsrServiceConfiguration and specify the –RPCPort parameter.
- ☒ Run New-SRPartnership and specify the –ReplicationMode parameter.
- ☐ Install the Failover Clustering feature and use Cluster Shared Volumes (CSV).

Explanation:

Explanation:

NOTE: If you want to setup **Asynchronous** use the (New-SRPartnership –ReplicationMode Asynchronous) (Primary node)

-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>

Question 75

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.

In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.

Once 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 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	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 the Security setting of each zone on Server1, you modify the permissions.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 76

HOTSPOT

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

You deploy a virtual machine named VM1 to Server1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that you can install the Hyper-V server role on VM1.

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

Answer Area

▼ - Enable-VMIntegrationService - Set-VM - Set-VMbios - Set-VMFirmware - Set VMHost - Set-VMProcessor	▼ - SERVER1 -EnableEnhancedSessionMode \$true - SERVER1 -EnableSecureBoot on - SERVER1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true - VM1 -EnableEnhancedSessionMode \$true - VM1 -EnableSecureBoot on - VM1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true
---	---

Solution:

Answer Area

▼ - Enable-VMIntegrationService - Set-VM - Set-VMbios - Set-VMFirmware - Set VMHost - Set-VMProcessor	▼ - SERVER1 -EnableEnhancedSessionMode \$true - SERVER1 -EnableSecureBoot on - SERVER1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true - VM1 -EnableEnhancedSessionMode \$true - VM1 -EnableSecureBoot on - VM1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true
---	---

Question 77

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. VM1 hosts a service that requires high network throughput.

VM1 has a virtual network adapter that connects to a Hyper-V switch named vSwitch1. vSwitch1 has one network adapter. The network adapter supports Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA), the Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) interface, Quality of Service (QoS), and Receive Side Scaling (RSS).

You need to ensure that the traffic from VM1 can be processed by multiple networking processors.

Which Windows PowerShell command should you run on the host of VM1?

- ☒ Set-NetAdapterRss
- ☐ Set-NetAdapterRdma
- ☐ Set-NetAdapterSriov
- ☐ Set-NetAdapterQoS

Explanation:

Explanation:

Receive Side Scaling (RSS) helps improve network throughput by distributing the load of network I/O across multiple CPUs rather than using only one.

The Set-NetAdapterRss cmdlet sets the receive side scaling (RSS) properties on a network adapter. RSS is a scalability technology that distributes the receive network traffic among multiple processors by hashing the header of the incoming packet. Without RSS Windows Server 2012/2016; network traffic is received on the first processor which can quickly reach full utilization limiting receive network throughput. Many properties can be configured using the parameters to optimize the performance of RSS. The selection of the processors to use for RSS is an important aspect of load balancing. Most of the parameters for this cmdlet help to determine the processors used by RSS.

Question 78

You create a Nano server image named Nano1.vhdx by using the New-NanoServerImage cmdlet.

You attach Nano1.vhdx to a Generation 1 virtual machine named Nano1.

When you start Nano1, you get the following error message: "Boot failure. Reboot and select proper Boot device or Insert Boot Media in selected Boot device"

You need to successfully start Nano server.

What should you do?

- ☐ Attach Nano1.vhdx to a SCSI controller.
- ☒ Recreate Nano1 as a Generation 2 virtual machine.
- ☐ Increase the memory of Nano1 to 512 Mb.
- ☐ Modify the BIOS settings of Nano1.

Explanation:

Explanation:

A Generation 1 VM cannot boot from a vhdx disk; only a Generation 2 VM can boot from an vhdx disk.

Question 79

DRAG DROP

You have a network that contains several servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You need to use Desired State Configuration (DSC) to configure the servers to meet the following requirements:

Install the Web Server server role

Start the World Wide Web Publishing service

How should you configure the DSC resources? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value 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.

Values

Name	Present
Running	Service
Source	Stopped
WindowsFeature	WindowsProcess

Answer Area

```
Value WebServerRole
{
  Ensure = " Value "
  Name = "Web-Server"
}

Value WorldWideWebPublishing
{
  Name = "W3SVC"
  StartupType = "Automatic"
  State = " Value "
}
```

Solution:

Values

Name	Present
Running	Service
Source	Stopped
WindowsFeature	WindowsProcess

Answer Area

```

WindowsFeature WebServerRole
{
    Ensure = " Present "
    Name = "Web-Server"
}

Service WorldWideWebPublishing
{
    Name = "W3SVC"
    StartupType = "Automatic"
    State = " Running "
}

```

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: WindowsFeature

The WindowsFeature resource in Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) provides a mechanism to ensure that roles and features are added or removed on a target node.

Box 2: Present

The Ensure Property indicates if the role or feature is added. To ensure that the role or feature is added, set this property to "Present" To ensure that the role or feature is removed, set the property to "Absent".

Example:

WindowsFeature RoleExample

```

{
    Ensure = "Present"

    # Alternatively, to ensure the role is uninstalled, set Ensure to "Absent"

    Name = "Web-Server"# Use the Name property from Get-WindowsFeature
}

```

Box 3: Service

The Service resource in Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) provides a mechanism to manage services on the target node.

Box 4: Running

The State property indicates the state, either Running or Stopped, you want to ensure for the service.

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/windowsfeatureresource>

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/dsc/serviceresource>

Question 80**HOTSPOT**

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.

Answer Area

Suspend-DnsServerZone Set-DnsServer Set-DnsServerForwarder Set-DnsServerRootHint	-Name * * -PassThru -IPAddress 10.0.0.10 -NameServer server2.contoso.com -UseRootHints \$false
--	--

Answer Area

Suspend-DnsServerZone	-Name *.* -PassThru
Set-DnsServer	-IPAddress 10.0.0.10
Set-DnsServerForwarder	-NameServer server2.contoso.com
Set-DnsServerRootHint	-UseRootHints. \$false

Solution:

Explanation:

Explanation:

-UseRootHint

Specifies whether to prevent the DNS server from performing iterative queries. If you set UseRootHint to \$false, the DNS server forwards unresolved queries only to the DNS servers in the forwarders list and does not try iterative queries if the forwarders do not resolve the queries.

References:

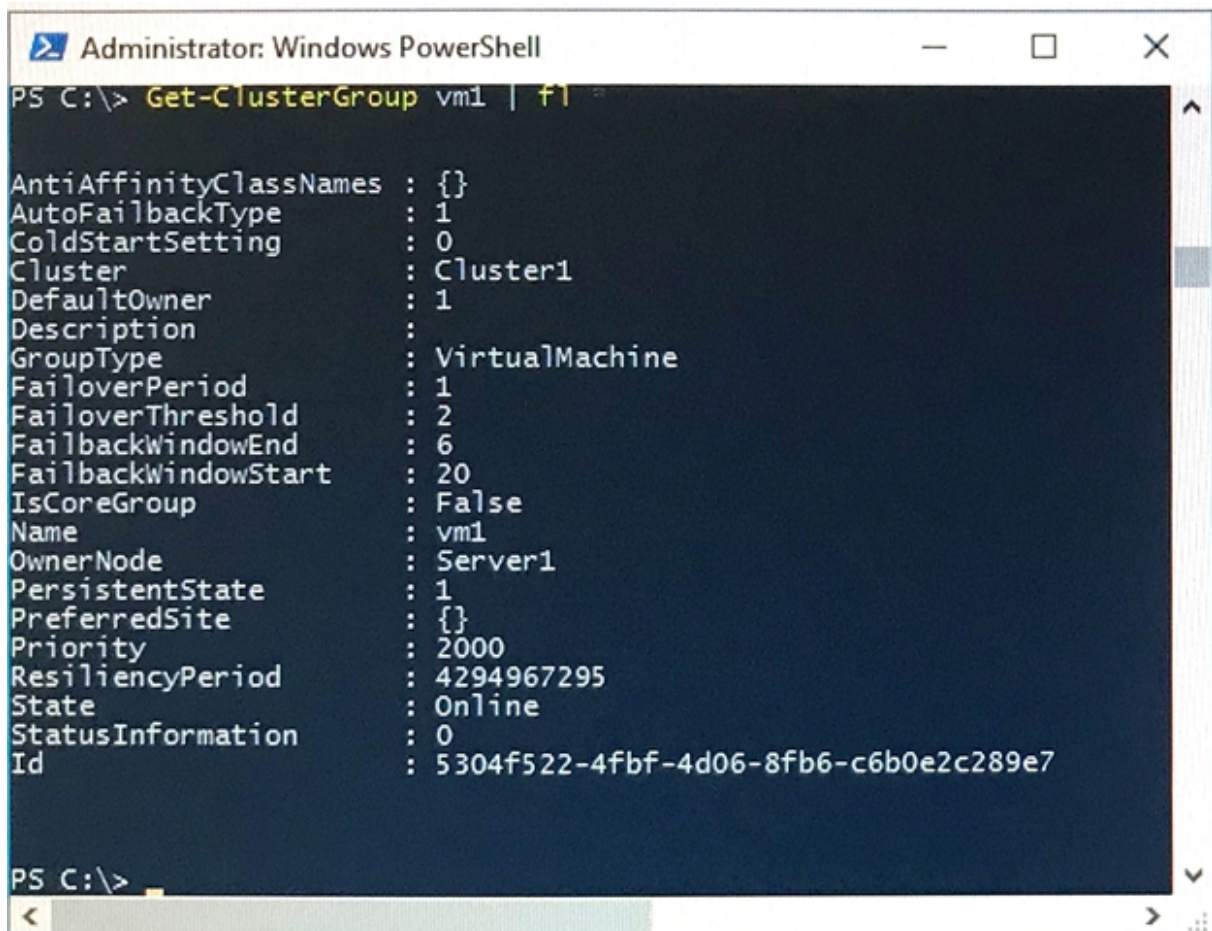
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsserver/set-dnsserverforwarder?view=win10-ps>

Question 81

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.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-ClusterGroup vm1 | fl

AntiAffinityClassNames : {}
AutoFailbackType       : 1
ColdStartSetting       : 0
Cluster                : Cluster1
DefaultOwner           : 1
Description             :
GroupType              : VirtualMachine
FailoverPeriod         : 1
FailoverThreshold      : 2
FailbackWindowEnd      : 6
FailbackWindowStart    : 20
IsCoreGroup            : False
Name                   : vm1
OwnerNode              : Server1
PersistentState        : 1
PreferredSite          : {}
Priority               : 2000
ResiliencyPeriod       : 4294967295
State                  : Online
StatusInformation      : 0
Id                     : 5304f522-4fbf-4d06-8fb6-c6b0e2c289e7

PS C:\>
```

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

Answer area

If VM1 fails three time in one hour, VM1 will [answer choice].

▼
fail over to a different node
remain in a failed state
restart on the same node

If VM1 fails over to a different node at 14:00, VM1 will fail back to the preferred node [answer choice].

▼
as soon as possible
automatically at 20:00
if the current node is highly loaded
only when triggered manually

Solution:

Answer area

If VM1 fails three time in one hour, VM1 will [answer choice].

▼
fail over to a different node
remain in a failed state
restart on the same node

If VM1 fails over to a different node at 14:00, VM1 will fail back to the preferred node [answer choice].

▼
as soon as possible
automatically at 20:00
if the current node is highly loaded
only when triggered manually

Explanation:

References:

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

Question 82

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 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 are a server administrator at a company named Contoso, Ltd.

Contoso has a Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V environment configured as shown in the following table.

Hyper-V host name	Configuration	Virtual switch name
Host1	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host2	• Uses an AMD processor • Has local storage only	Switch2
Host3	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host4	• Uses an Intel processor • Has local storage only	Switch2

All of the virtual switches are of the external type.

You need to ensure that you can move virtual machines between the hosts without causing the virtual machines to disconnect from the network.

Solution: You implement a Hyper-V Replica between Host2 and Host4.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Live migration is a Hyper-V feature that allows you to transparently move running Virtual Machines from one Hyper-V host to another without perceived downtime.

Common requirements for any form of live migration:

Two (or more) servers running Hyper-V that:

- Support hardware virtualization.
- Use processors from the same manufacturer. For example, all AMD or all Intel.

- Belong to either the same Active Directory domain, or to domains that trust each other.

Virtual machines must be configured to use virtual hard disks or virtual Fibre Channel disks (no physical disks).

Use of an isolated network, physically or through another networking technology such as VLANs, is recommended for live migration network traffic.

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435(v=ws.11))

Question 83

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers run Windows Server 2016.

As a domain administrator, you log on to a server named Server2 and open Windows PowerShell.

You need to establish an interactive PowerShell session to a server named Server1.

Which command should you run?

- ☐ Set-PSSessionConfiguration -AccessMode Remote -Name Server1
- ☐ Enable-PSRemoting Server1
- ☐ New-PSSession -Name Server1
- ☒ Enter-PSSession -ComputerName Server1

Question 84

DRAG DROP

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

You need to deploy the first cluster node of a Network Controller cluster.

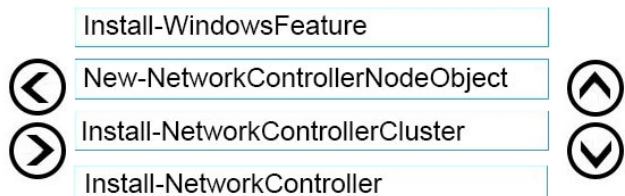
Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Cmdlets

- Install-NetworkControllerCluster
- Enable-NetworkControllerNode
- New-NetworkControllerNodeObject
- Install-WindowsFeature
- Install-NetworkController

Answer AreaSolution:**Cmdlets**

- Install-NetworkControllerCluster
- Enable-NetworkControllerNode
- New-NetworkControllerNodeObject
- Install-WindowsFeature
- Install-NetworkController

Answer AreaExplanation:

Explanation:

Deploy Network Controller using Windows PowerShell

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

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
```

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 ...
```

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>

Question 85

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

Server1 has a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is configured to run the Docker daemon.

On VM1, you have a container network that uses transparent mode.

You need to ensure that containers that run on VM1 can obtain IP addresses from DHCP.

What should you do?

- ☐ On VM1, run docker network connect.
- ☐ On Server1, run docker network connect.
- ☐ On VM1, run Get-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -MacAddressSpoofing On.
- ☒ On Server1, run Get-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 | Set-VMNetworkAdapter - MacAddressSpoofing On.

Explanation:

Explanation:

If the container host is virtualized, and you wish to use DHCP for IP assignment, you must enable `MACAddressSpoofing`.

```
PS C:\> Get-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName ContainerHostVM | Set-VMNetworkAdapter -  
MacAddressSpoofing On
```

The command needs to be run on the Hyper-V host.

Question 86

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 bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Cmdlets

Add-WindowsImage

Import-Module

Install-Module

New-NanoServerImage

New-WindowsCustomImage

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

cmdlet

Second cmdlet to run:

cmdlet

Solution:

Cmdlets

Add-WindowsImage
 Import-Module
 Install-Module
 New-NanoServerImage
 New-WindowsCustomImage

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run: Import-Module
 Second cmdlet to run: New-NanoServerImage

Explanation:

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 87

You have multiple servers that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as VPN servers.

You deploy a server named NPS1 that has Network Policy Server (NPS) installed.

You need to configure NPS1 to accept authentication requests from the VPN servers.

What should you configure on NPS1?

- ☐ From RADIUS Clients and Servers, add a remote RADIUS server group.
- ☐ From Policies, add a connection request policy.
- ☐ From Policies, add a network policy.
- ☒ From RADIUS Clients and Servers, add RADIUS clients.

Explanation:

Explanation:

You can use this topic to configure network access servers as RADIUS Clients in NPS.

When you add a new network access server (VPN server, wireless access point, authenticating switch, or dialup server) to your network, you must add the server as a RADIUS client in NPS, and then configure the RADIUS client to communicate with the NPS server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/nps/nps-radius-clients-configure>

Question 88

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. You have a highly available virtual machine named VM1. Server1 is the owner node of VM1. Server3 and Server4 are nodes of a scale-out file server named Cluster2.

The storage on Server1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Location	Type
C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1	iSCSI Cluster Shared Volumes (CSV)
D:\	A locally attached disk
E:\	An iSCSI LUN
\\Cluster2\Share1	A file share on Cluster2

VM1 is stored in C:\ClusterStorage\Volume1.

You need to move the virtual disk of VM1 to a different location.

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

Answer Area

Tool you should use to move the virtual disk of VM1:

▼

☐ Disk Management
 ☐ Failover Cluster Manager
 ☐ Hyper-V Manager
 ☐ Server Manager

Location to which you should move the virtual disk of VM1:

▼

☐ D:\
 ☐ E:\
 ☐ \\Cluster2\Share1

Solution:

Answer Area

Tool you should use to move the virtual disk of VM1:

	▼
Disk Management	
Failover Cluster Manager	
Hyper-V Manager	
Server Manager	

Location to which you should move the virtual disk of VM1:

	▼
D:\	
E:\	
\\Cluster2\Share1	

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: Failover Cluster Manager

You can use Failover Cluster Manager to do a Storage Migration to a shared folder.

Box 2: \\Cluster2\Share1

For a highly-available VM, the storage must be accessible by all nodes in the cluster. Therefore, in this scenario, we have to use the file share.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2012/04/26/windows-server-2012-storage-migration-for-cluster-managed-virtual-machines/>

Question 89

You have a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster named Cluster1 that contains three nodes named Server1, Server2, and Server3. Each node hosts several virtual machines. The virtual machines are configured to fail over to another node in Cluster1 if the hosting node fails.

You need to ensure that if the Cluster service fails on one of the nodes, the virtual machine of that node will fail over immediately.

Which setting should you configure?

- ☐ QuarantineDuration
- ☒ ResiliencyLevel
- ☐ ResiliencyPeriod
- ☐ FailureConditionLevel

Question 90

DRAG DROP

You install a new Nano Server named Nano1. Nano1 is a member of a workgroup and has an IP address of 192.168.1.10.

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

From Server1, you need to establish a Windows PowerShell session to Nano1.

How should you complete the PowerShell script? 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 bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Cmdlets

Enable-PSRemoting

Enter-PSSession

Set-Item

Set-ItemProperty

Set-LocalUser

Answer Area

\$ip = "192.168.1.10"

\$user = "Administrator"

Cmdlet WSMAN:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts "192.168.1.10"

Cmdlet -ComputerName \$ip -Credential \$user

Solution:**Cmdlets**`Enable-PSRemoting``Enter-PSSession``Set-Item``Set-ItemProperty``Set-LocalUser`**Answer Area**`$ip = "192.168.1.10"``$user = "Administrator"``Set-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts "192.168.1.10"``Enter-PSSession -ComputerName $ip -Credential $user`Explanation:

Explanation:

How to access Nano Server

Because Nano Server does not support a local session, it must be accessed remotely.

Start an elevated PowerShell ISE session.

Set the Trusted Host.

This is a one-time setting for each remote machine. You're basically telling your development machine to trust the remote Nano Server.

`Set-Item WSMan:\LocalHost\Client\TrustedHosts "192.168.0.100"`

Start the session.

Enter the following commands into the PowerShell ISE command line:

`$ip = "192.168.0.100" # replace with your Nano Server's IP address``$s = New-PSSession -ComputerName $ip -Credential ~\Administrator``Enter-PSSession -Session $s`References: [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt708805\(v=vs.85\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt708805(v=vs.85).aspx)

Question 91

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is in a workgroup. VM1 is currently in a running state.

You need to create 10 copies of VM1 on Server1 in the least amount of time possible.

Which cmdlets should you use?

- ☐ Stop-VM, and then Import-VM
- ☒ Export-VM, and then Import-VM
- ☐ Checkpoint-VM, and then New-VM
- ☐ Copy-VMFile, and then New-VM

Explanation:

References: <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2014/03/import-export-vm-hyper-v/>

Question 92

HOTSPOT

You deploy a new Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows 2016.

You implement receive side scaling (RSS) on Server1. The chipset on Server1 does not support NetDMA.

All of the equipment on your network supports 10-Gbps connectivity.

On Server1, you deploy a virtual machine named VM1. You configure VM1 to aggregate all of the Windows and non-Windows log files for all of the servers on the network. VM1 has four virtual processors.

You discover that VM1 drops packets.

You monitor the network, and you discover that the network capacity is sufficient for the monitoring traffic.

You monitor the performance of VM1, and you discover that one processor is consistently at 100 percent utilization, while the other processor is barely in use.

You need to resolve the performance issue.

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

Answer Area

First action:

▼

Enable TCP Chimney Offload on Server1.
Enable single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on VM1.
Enable virtual machine queue (VMQ) on Server1 and VM1.

Second action:

▼

Enable virtual TCP Chimney Offload on VM1.
Enable virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS) on VM1.
Enable single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.

Solution:

Answer Area

First action:

	▼
Enable TCP Chimney Offload on Server1.	
Enable single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on VM1.	
Enable virtual machine queue (VMQ) on Server1 and VM1.	

Second action:

	▼
Enable virtual TCP Chimney Offload on VM1.	
Enable virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS) on VM1.	
Enable single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on Server1.	

Question 93

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

DC1 holds the RID master operations role.

DC1 fails and cannot be repaired.

You need to move the RID role to DC2.

Solution: On DC2, you open Windows PowerShell and run
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole
-OperationMaster RIDMaster -Identity DC2.Contoso.com.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

There are 3 ways of transferring FSMO roles:

Using graphical user interface available on a DC or any server/workstation with Administrative Tools / Remote Server Administration Tools installed.

Using the command-line tool called ntdsutil.

Using the PowerShell cmdlet Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole.

However, we need to seize the RID role and thus must use the Force parameter.

References:

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-with-powershell/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/addsadministration/move-addirectoryserveroperationmasterrole?view=win10-ps>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-gui/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-command-line/>

Question 94

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?

- ☐ Set-VHD
- ☐ Optimize-VHDSets
- ☐ Optimize-VHD
- ☒ Convert-VHD

Question 95

HOTSPOT

You have a DNS server named Server1.

The forwarders are configured as shown in the Forwarders exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows the 'SERVER1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Forwarders' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a question mark and a close button. Below the title bar are four tabs: 'Debug Logging', 'Event Logging', 'Monitoring', and 'Security'. Below these are four sub-tabs: 'Interfaces', 'Forwarders' (which is selected and highlighted with a dashed border), 'Advanced', and 'Root Hints'. The main content area of the 'Forwarders' tab displays the message: 'Forwarders are not available because this server does not use recursion.' Below this message is a table with two columns: 'IP Address' and 'Server FQDN'. The table contains one row with the values '168.63.129.16' and '<Unable to resolve>'. At the bottom of the dialog, there is a checkbox labeled 'Use root hints if no forwarders are available' which is checked, and an 'Edit...' button. A note at the very bottom states: 'Note: If conditional forwarders are defined for a given domain, they will be used instead of server-level forwarders. To create or view conditional forwarders, navigate to the Conditional Forwarders node in the scope tree.'

IP Address	Server FQDN
168.63.129.16	<Unable to resolve>

The Advanced Settings are configured as shown in the Advanced exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows the 'SERVER1 Properties' dialog box with the 'Advanced' tab selected. The 'Server version number' is 10.0 14300 (0x37dc). Under 'Server options', the following are checked: 'Disable recursion (also disables forwarders)', 'Enable round robin' (highlighted in blue), 'Enable netmask ordering', and 'Secure cache against pollution'. 'Name checking' is set to 'Multibyte (UTF8)'. 'Load zone data on startup' is set to 'From Active Directory and registry'. 'Enable automatic scavenging of stale records' is unchecked. The 'Scavenging period' is 0 days. A 'Reset to Default' button is at the bottom right.

Debug Logging	Event Logging	Monitoring	Security
Interfaces	Forwarders	Advanced	Root Hints

Server version number:
10.0 14300 (0x37dc)

Server options:

- ☒ Disable recursion (also disables forwarders)
- ☐ Enable BIND secondaries
- ☐ Fail on load if bad zone data
- ☒ Enable round robin
- ☒ Enable netmask ordering
- ☒ Secure cache against pollution

Name checking: Multibyte (UTF8) ▾

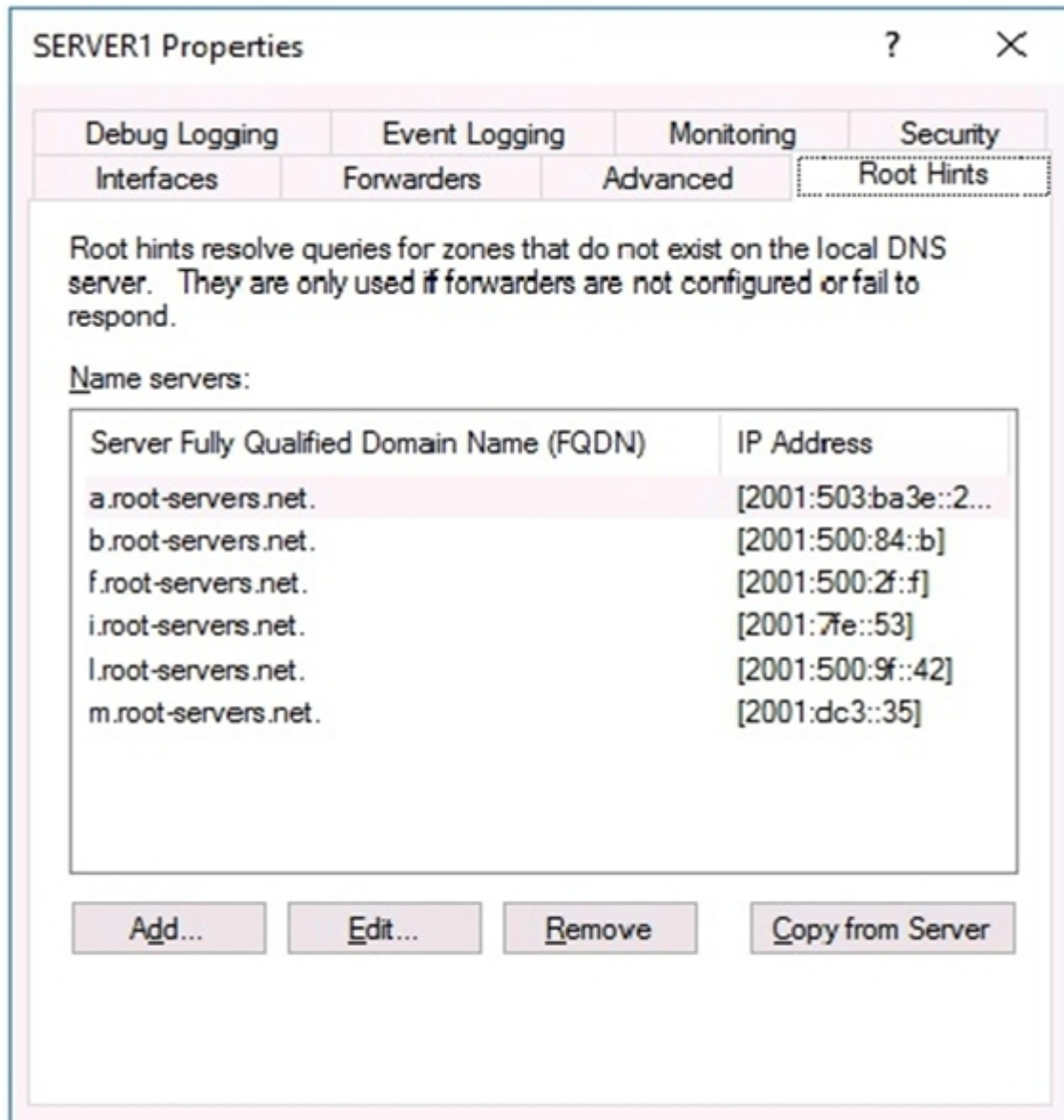
Load zone data on startup: From Active Directory and registry ▾

☐ Enable automatic scavenging of stale records

Scavenging period: 0 days ▾

Reset to Default

The Root Hints are configured as shown in the Root Hints exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Server1 does not contain any DNS zones.

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server1 can resolve the names of hosts that are located on the Internet.	☐	☐
From Server1 Properties, if you perform a test from the Monitoring tab, the recursive test will pass.	☐	☐
Server1 is configured as a root DNS server.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server1 can resolve the names of hosts that are located on the Internet.	☐	☐
From Server1 Properties, if you perform a test from the Monitoring tab, the recursive test will pass.	☐	☐
Server1 is configured as a root DNS server.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

Recursion is disabled so internet hosts cannot be resolved.

The recursive test fails because recursion is disabled.

Server1 is not configured as a root server. The forwarders list would be greyed out if it was.

Question 96

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 contains a volume named Volume1.

You implement a Storage Replica that replicates the contents of Volume1 from Server1 to Server2.

Server1 fails.

From Server2, you need to ensure that you can access the contents of Volume1.

What should you run?

- ☐ vssadmin revert shadow
- ☒ Set-SRPartnership
- ☐ Clear-FileStorageTier
- ☐ Update-StoragePool

Explanation:

Explanation:

We need to promote the destination volume to become the source volume.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-replica/storage-replica-frequently-asked-questions>

Question 97

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2016.

The server contains a storage pool named Pool1. Pool1 contains five physical disks named Disk1, Disk2, Disk3, Disk4, and Disk5.

A virtual disk named VirtualDisk1 is stored in Pool1. VirtualDisk1 uses the parity storage layout.

Disk3 fails.

You need to remove Disk3 from Pool1.

Which two commands should you run? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- ☐ Update-StoragePool –FriendlyName Pool1
- ☐ Set-ResiliencySetting –StoragePool Pool1 –PhysicalDiskRedundancyDefault 4
- ☐ Reset-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3
- ☒ Remove-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3
- ☒ Set-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3 –Usage Retired

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://jvr.cloud/2015/01/02/windows-storage-spaces-remove-physical-disk-from-storage-pool-with-powershell/>

Question 98

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 has the Hyper-V server role and Docker installed.

You pull the Microsoft/iis Docker image to Server1.

You need to view the available space in the microsoft/iis Docker image.

Solution: You run the command
 docker run --isolation hyperv -d microsoft/iis.
 You open Disk Management on Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 99

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain-based Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1.

You need to view the shares to which users will be redirected when the users attempt to connect to a folder named Folder1 in the DFS namespace.

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

Answer Area

	▼		▼
Get-DfsnFolder		\\Contoso.com\Folder1	
Get-DfsnFolderTarget		\\Contoso.com\Namespace1	
Get-DfsrMember		\\Contoso.com\Folder1\Namespace1	
Get-DfsrMembership		\\Contoso.com\Namespace1\Folder1	

Solution:

Answer Area

	▼		▼
Get-DfsnFolder		\\Contoso.com\Folder1	
Get-DfsnFolderTarget		\\Contoso.com\Namespace1	
Get-DfsrMember		\\Contoso.com\Folder1\Namespace1	
Get-DfsrMembership		\\Contoso.com\Namespace1\Folder1	

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dfsntarget/get-dfsntarget?view=win10-ps>

Question 100

Your network contains a new Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a security policy that states that new servers should run Nano Server whenever possible.

Which server role can be deployed on a Nano Server?

- ☒ Web Server (IIS)
- ☐ Active Directory Certificate Services
- ☐ Remote Desktop Services
- ☐ Windows Server Update Services
- ☐ Active Directory Domain Services
- ☐ Network Policy and Access Services

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/iis-on-nano-server>

Question 101

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

Server1 allows inbound connectivity from all computers in the contoso.com domain. Server1 has an IP address of 192.168.0.10.

Server1 hosts a Windows container named Container1. Container1 hosts a website that is accessible on port 80.

You need to ensure that you can use the Docker client to manage Container1 from any computer in the domain.

Which three commands should you run on Server1 in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Commands

```
Add-Content
'c:\programdata\docker\config
\daemon.json'
'{ "hosts": [ "tcp://127.0.0.1:80",
"npip:://" ] }'
```

```
Add-Content
'c:\programdata\docker\config
\daemon.json'
'{ "hosts": [ "tcp://0.0.0.0:2375",
"npip:://" ] }'
```

```
New-ContainerNetwork -Name nat1 -
Mode NAT
-SubnetPrefix 192.168.0.0/24 -
GatewayAddress 192.168.0.10
```

```
Restart-Service docker
```

```
New-Item -Type File
c:\programData\docker\config
\daemon.json
```

Answer Area

Solution:**Commands**

```
Add-Content
'c:\programdata\docker\config
\daemon.json'
'{ "hosts"; ["tcp://127.0.0.1:80",
"npip:://" ] }'
```

```
Add-Content
'c:\programdata\docker\config
\daemon.json'
'{ "hosts"; ["tcp://0.0.0.0:2375",
"npip:://" ] }'
```

```
New-ContainerNetwork -Name nat1 -
Mode NAT
-SubnetPrefix 192.168.0.0/24 -
GatewayAddress 192.168.0.10
```

```
Restart-Service docker
```

```
New-Item -Type File
c:\programData\docker\config
\daemon.json
```

Answer Area

```
Restart-Service docker
```

```
Add-Content
'c:\programdata\docker\config
\daemon.json'
'{ "hosts"; ["tcp://0.0.0.0:2375",
"npip:://" ] }'
```

```
New-Item -Type File
c:\programData\docker\config
\daemon.json
```

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/management/manage_remotehost

Question 102

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

Server1 will be used as a VPN server.

You need to configure Server1 to support VPN Reconnect.

Which VPN protocol should you use?

- ☐ PPTP
- ☐ L2TP
- ☐ SSTP
- ☒ IKEv2

Explanation:

Explanation:

VPN reconnect enables Windows to reestablish a dropped VPN connection without requiring user intervention you must implement an IKEv2 VPN

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-7/dd637817\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-7/dd637817(v=ws.10))

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 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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named eu.contoso.com.

You plan to implement live migration between two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Host1	• Is a member of the contoso.com domain • Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2012 • Has an external virtual switch named Switch1 • Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that connects to Switch1
Host2	• Is a member of the eu.contoso.com domain • Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2016 • Has an external virtual switch named Switch1

You need to ensure that you can perform a live migration of VM1 from Host1 to Host2.

Solution: You replace the processor in Host1 with a processor that is identical to the processor in Host2.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 104

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, every day of the week.

You need to ensure that domain users can establish VPN connections only between Monday and Friday.

Solution: From Network Policy Server, you modify the Network Policies on Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 105

You need to implement network virtualization.

On which object should you configure the virtual subnet ID?

- ☐ Virtual switch
☐ Hyper-V server
☐ VM
☒ Virtual network adapter

Explanation:

Explanation:

The Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet configures features of the virtual network adapter in a virtual machine or the management operating system.

-VirtualSubnetId

Specifies the virtual subnet ID to use with Hyper-V Network Virtualization. Allowed values range from 4096 to 16777215 ($2^{24} - 1$), in addition to 0. Use 0 to clear this parameter.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848457(v=wps.630).aspx)

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/keithmayer/2012/10/08/step-by-step-hyper-v-network-virtualization-31-daysof-favorite-features-in-winserv-2012-part-8-of-31/>

Question 106

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 two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed and are nodes in a failover cluster.

On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to configure VM1 for high availability.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☒ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Server Manager app

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<http://windowsitpro.com/hyper-v/make-vm-highly-available-windows-server-2012>

Question 107

Your network contains a new Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a security policy that states that new servers should run Nano Server whenever possible.

Which server role can be deployed on a Nano Server?

- ☐ DHCP Server
- ☐ Network Policy and Access Services
- ☐ Remote Desktop Services
- ☒ DNS Server
- ☐ Active Directory Certificate Services

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/getting-started-with-nano-server>

Question 108

Your network contains three subnets, a production subnet that contains production servers, a development network that contains development servers, and a client network that contains client computers.

The development network is used to test applications and reproduces servers that are located on the production network.

The development network and the production network use the same IP address range.

A developer has a client computer on the client network.

The developer reports that when he attempts to connect to the IP address 10.10.1.6 from his computer, he connects to a server on the production network.

You need to ensure that when the developer connects to 10.10.1.6, he connects to a sever on the development network.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- ☐ New-NetNeighbor
- ☒ New-NetRoute
- ☐ Set-NetTcpSetting
- ☐ Set-NetNeighbor

Explanation:

Explanation:

The New-NetRoute cmdlet creates an IP route in the IP routing table. Specify the destination prefix, and specify an interface by using the interface alias or the interface index.

IP routing is the process of forwarding a packet based on the destination IP address. Routing occurs at TCP/IP hosts and at IP routers. The sending host or router determines where to forward the packet. To determine where to forward a packet, the host or router consults a routing table that is stored in memory. When TCP/IP starts, it creates entries in the routing table. You can add entries either manually or automatically.

Example: Add an IP route to the routing table

```
PS C:\>New-NetRoute -DestinationPrefix "10.0.0.0/24" -InterfaceIndex 12 -NextHop 192.168.0.1
```

PS C:\> Get-NetRoute | Format-List -Property *

This example adds a routing table entry, and then displays the properties of all the entries in the routing table.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/nettcpip/new-netroute?view=win10-ps>

Question 109

DRAG DROP

You are preparing an image of Windows Server 2016,

The image is missing the driver for a network adapter that is required in your environment.

You need to ensure that the image contains the network adapter driver.

Which three cmdlets should you use 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
Mount-WindowsImage		
Get-WindowsImage		
Add-WindowsFeature		
Add-WindowsDriver		
Optimize-WindowsImage	➡	⬆
Dismount-WindowsImage	⬅	⬇
Save-WindowsImage		

Solution:

Cmdlets		Answer Area
Mount-WindowsImage		Mount-WindowsImage
Get-WindowsImage		Add-WindowsDriver
Add-WindowsFeature		Dismount-WindowsImage
Add-WindowsDriver		
Optimize-WindowsImage	➡	⬆
Dismount-WindowsImage	⬅	⬇
Save-WindowsImage		

Question 110

Note: This question is part of a series of a 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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Contoso.com has the following configuration.

```
PS C:\> (Get-ADForest).ForestMode
Windows2008R2Forest

PS C:\> (Get-ADDomain).DomainMode
Windows2008R2Domain
PS C:\>
```

You plan to deploy an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm on Server1 and to configure device registration.

You need to configure Active Directory to support the planned deployment.

Solution: You upgrade a domain controller to Windows Server 2016.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

New installations of AD FS 2016 require the Active Directory 2016 schema (minimum version 85). Upgrading a domain controller will upgrade the schema. Note: upgrading the schema is not the same as upgrading the domain for forest functional level. Upgrading the functional level is not required.

Question 111

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. Server2 and Server3 have the DHCP Server role installed and have several DHCP scopes configured. The IPAM server retrieves data from Server2 and Server3.

A domain user named User1 is a member of the groups shown in the following table.

Server name	Group
Server2	DHCP Administrators
Server3	DHCP Users

On Server1, you create a security policy for User1. The policy grants the IPAM DHCP Scope Administrator Role with the \Global access scope to the user.

Which actions can User1 perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

From Server Manager on Server1, User1 can modify the description of the DHCP scopes:

	▼
On Server2 only	
On Server3 only	
On both Server2 and Server3	

From Server Manager on Server1, User1 can create a new DHCP scope:

	▼
On Server2 only	
On Server3 only	
On both Server2 and Server3	

Solution:

Answer Area

From Server Manager on Server1, User1 can modify the description of the DHCP scopes:

	▼
On Server2 only	
On Server3 only	
On both Server2 and Server3	

From Server Manager on Server1, User1 can create a new DHCP scope:

	▼
On Server2 only	
On Server3 only	
On both Server2 and Server3	

Explanation:

Explanation:

User1 is using Server Manager, not IPAM to perform the administration. Therefore, only the “DHCP Administrators” permission on Server2 and the “DHCP Users” permissions on Server3 are applied.

The permissions granted through membership of the “IPAM DHCP Scope Administrator Role” are not applied when the user is not using the IPAM console.

Question 112

DRAG DROP

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 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		Answer Area
Install the Hyper-V server role.		1.
Install the Base Container Images.		2.
Install the Container feature.		3.
Install the Web Server role.		
Install Docker.		

Solution:

Actions	Answer Area
Install the Hyper-V server role.	1. Install the Container feature.
Install the Base Container Images.	2. Install Docker.
Install the Container feature.	3. Install the Base Container Images.
Install the Web Server role.	
Install Docker.	

⏩ ⏪ ⏴ ⏵

Question 113

You have a server named Server1 that is an iSCSI target.

You have a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server2 has an iSCSI disk named Disk1 that is hosted on Server1.

Disk1 contains one volume that is assigned a drive letter of E.

You need to increase the size of Disk 1.

What should you do?

- ☒ Run the Resize-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet and specify the –ComputerName Server1 parameter.
- ☐ Run the Resize-Partition cmdlet and specify the –ComputerName Server1 parameter.
- ☐ Run the Resize-Partition cmdlet and specify the –ComputerName Server2 parameter.
- ☐ Run the Resize-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet and specify the –ComputerName Server2 parameter.

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/iscsitarget/resize-iscsivirtualdisk?view=win10-ps>

Question 114

DRAG DROP

You are deploying DirectAccess to a server named DA1.

DA1 will be located behind a firewall and will have a single network adapter.

The intermediary network will be IPv4.

You need to configure firewall to support DirectAccess.

Which firewall rules should you create for each type of traffic? To answer, drag the appropriate ports and protocols to the correct traffic types. Each port and protocol 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.

Ports and Protocols	Answer Area
IP protocol ID 1	Teredo traffic:
IP Protocol ID 41	6to4 traffic:
TCP 443	IP-HTTPS:
UDP 3544	

Solution:

Ports and Protocols	Answer Area
IP protocol ID 1	Teredo traffic: UDP 3544
IP Protocol ID 41	6to4 traffic: IP Protocol ID 41
TCP 443	IP-HTTPS: TCP 443
UDP 3544	

Question 115

You have an IP Address management (IPAM) server named IPAM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. IPAM1 manages 10 DHCP servers.

You need to provide a user with the ability to track which clients receive which IP addresses from DHCP. The solution must minimize administrative privileges.

To which group should you add the user?

- ☒ IPAM IP Audit Administrators
- ☐ IPAM ASM Administrators
- ☐ IPAM User
- ☐ IPAM MSM Administrators

Question 116

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?

- ☐ PPTP
- ☐ L2TP
- ☒ SSTP
- ☐ IKEv2

Explanation:

References:

<https://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2016/10/how-to-install-vpn-on-windows-server-2016/>

<https://www.lukasberan.com/2016/12/how-to-configure-sstp-vpn-on-windows-server/>

Question 117

Your network contains three Hyper-V hosts. You add all of the hosts to a cluster.

You need to create highly available storage spaces that connect to directly attached storage on the hosts.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- ☐ Update-ClusterVirtualMachineConfiguration
- ☒ Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect
- ☐ Set-StoragePool
- ☐ Add-ClusterDisk

Explanation:

Explanation:

The Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect cmdlet enables highly available Storage Spaces that use directly attached storage Storage Spaces Direct (S2D) on a cluster.

Question 118

DRAG DROP

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2016. You install three additional disks named Disk1, Disk2, and Disk3. You plan to use these physical disks to store data.

You need to create a volume to store data. The solution must prevent data loss in the event of a single disk failure.

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

Assign a Storage Tier to a virtual disk.

Create a Storage Pool.

Create a new Storage Tier.

Create a Virtual Disk Clone.

Create a Volume.

Create a Virtual Disk.

Answer Area

Solution:

Actions

Assign a Storage Tier to a virtual disk.

Create a Storage Pool.

Create a new Storage Tier.

Create a Virtual Disk Clone.

Create a Volume.

Create a Virtual Disk.

Answer Area

Create a Storage Pool.



Create a Virtual Disk.



Create a Volume.



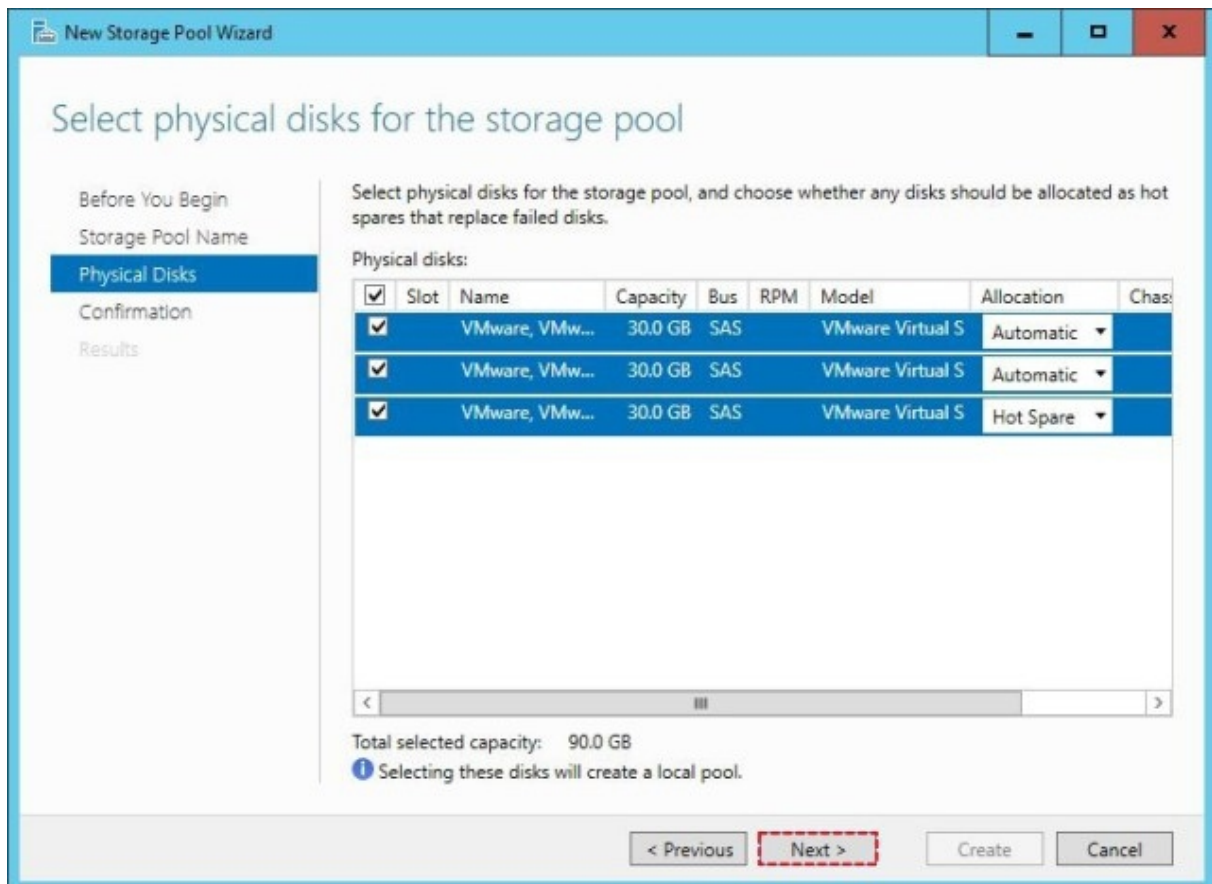
Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a Storage Pool

First we create a Storage Pool. We specify which disks should be included in the storage pool.

Example:



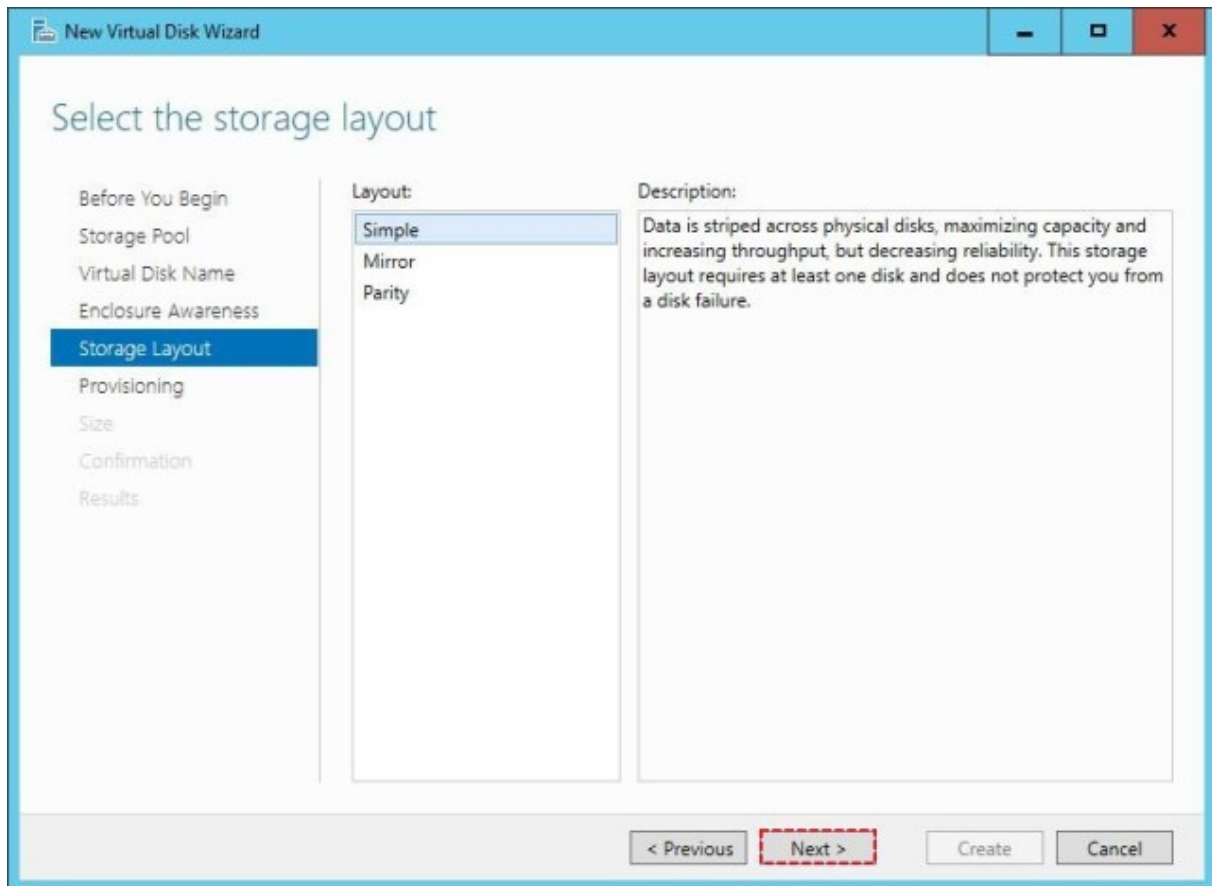
Step 2: Create a Virtual Disk

After creating the storage pool now start creating a virtual disk for the pool you had created.

When the storage pool wizard finishes, just mark the create a virtual disk option to create a virtual disk after this wizard.

Select the storage pool to create a virtual disk.

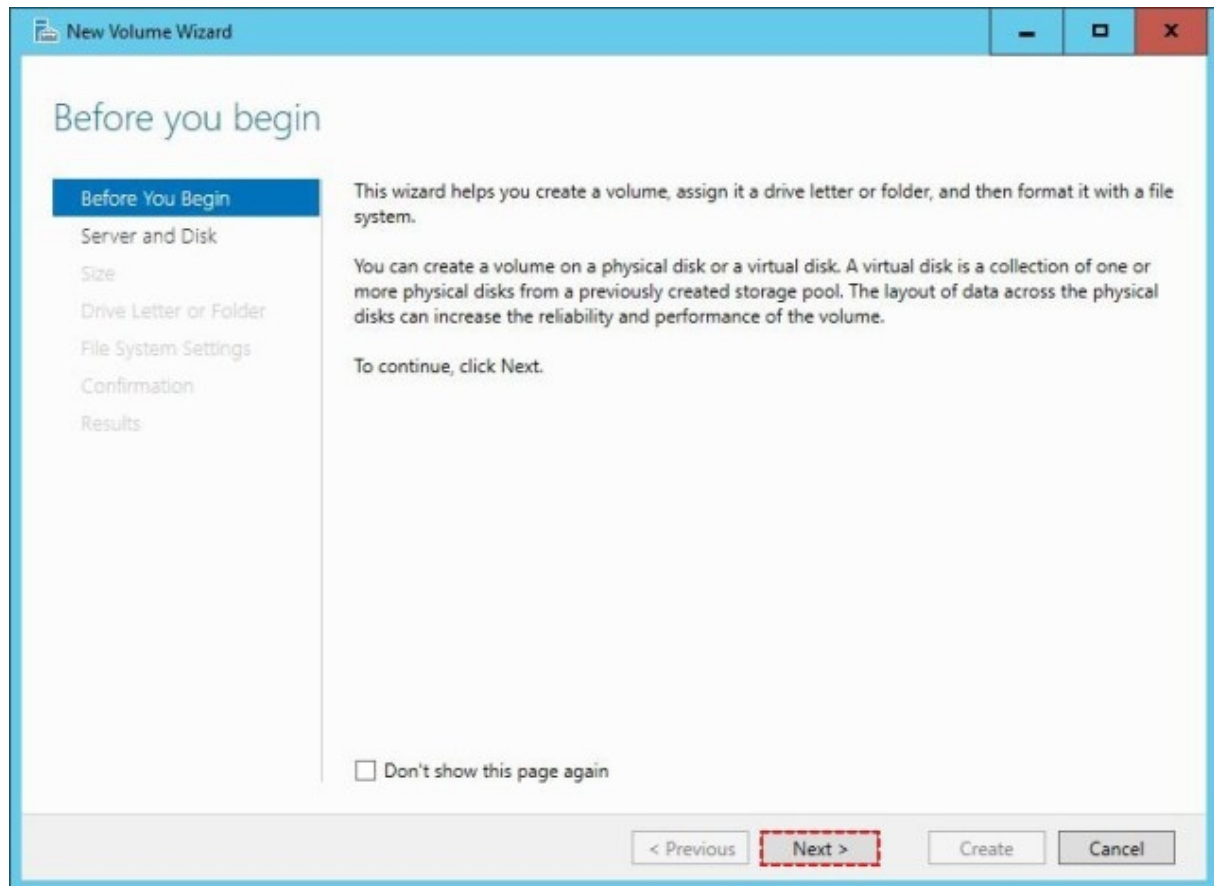
Later in the New Virtual Disk wizard you select the Storage Layout. Select Parity.



Step 3: Create a Volume

After creating the virtual disk, create a volume with the New Volume Wizard.

You create the volume on the Virtual Disk you created in Step 2.



References: <http://www.tactig.com/create-a-storage-pool-windows-server/>

Question 119

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 contains four virtual machines that are configured as shown in the following table:

Virtual Machine name	Configuration
VM1	A shielded virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	A shielded virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2012
VM3	A virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2012 R2 and has Secure Boot enabled
VM4	A virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and has all of its drives protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)

To which virtual machine or machines can you connect by using Virtual Machine Connection from Hyper-V Manager?

- ☐ VM1 and VM2 only
- ☒ VM3 and VM4 only
- ☐ VM4 only
- ☐ VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4
- ☐ VM2 only

Question 120

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 Hyper-V named Server1. The network adapters on Server1 have single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enabled.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to identify whether SR-IOV is used by VM1.

Solution: You sign in to VM1. You open Device Manager and view the properties of the network adapters.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Question 121

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

You need to configure Server1 as a multitenant RAS Gateway.

What should you install on Server1?

- ☐ the Network Controller server role
- ☒ the Remote Access server role
- ☐ the Data Center Bridging feature
- ☐ the Network Policy and Access Services server role

Explanation:

Explanation:

RAS Gateway - Multitenant. You can deploy RAS Gateway as a multitenant, software-based edge gateway and router when you are using Hyper-V Network Virtualization or you have VM networks deployed with virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs). With the RAS Gateway, Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) and Enterprises can enable datacenter and cloud network traffic routing between virtual and physical networks, including the Internet. With the RAS Gateway, your tenants can use point-to-site VPN connections to access their VM network resources in the datacenter from anywhere. You can also provide tenants with site-to-site VPN connections between their remote sites and your CSP datacenter. In addition, you can configure the RAS Gateway with BGP for dynamic routing, and you can enable Network Address Translation (NAT) to provide Internet access for VMs on VM networks.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/networking/remote-access/remote-access>

Question 122

You have an Active Directory domain that contains several Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to deploy network virtualization and to centrally manage Datacenter Firewall policies.

Which component must you install for the planned deployment?

- ☐ the Routing role service
- ☐ the Canary Network Diagnostics feature
- ☒ the Network Controller server role
- ☐ the Data Center Bridging feature

Explanation:

Explanation:

Using Windows PowerShell, the REST API, or a management application, you can use Network Controller to manage the following physical and virtual network infrastructure:

- * Datacenter Firewall

This Network Controller feature allows you to configure and manage allow/deny firewall Access Control rules for your workload VMs for both East/West and North/South network traffic in your datacenter. The firewall rules are plumbed in the vSwitch port of workload VMs, and so they are distributed across your workload in the datacenter. Using the Northbound API, you can define the firewall rules for both incoming and outgoing traffic from the workload VM. You can also configure each firewall rule to log the traffic that was allowed or denied by the rule.

- * Hyper-V VMs and virtual switches

- * Remote Access Service (RAS) Multitenant Gateways, Virtual Gateways, and gateway pools

- * Load Balancers

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn859239.aspx>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/technologies/network-controller/network-controller>

Question 123

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.

Actions

From Server1,
run the **New-SpacesPool** cmdlet.

From Server1,
run the **New-StorageFileServer** cmdlet.

From Server1, run
the **Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect** cmdlet.

From Server1
run the **New-Cluster** cmdlet

On Server1 and Server2,
install the Storage Replica feature.

On Server1 and Server2,
install the Failover Clustering feature.

On Server1 and Server2,
install the File Server role service.

Answer Area



Solution:

Actions

From Server1,
run the **New-SpacesPool** cmdlet.

From Server1,
run the **New-StorageFileServer** cmdlet.

From Server1, run
the **Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect** cmdlet.

From Server1
run the **New-Cluster** cmdlet

On Server1 and Server2,
install the Storage Replica feature.

On Server1 and Server2,
install the Failover Clustering feature.

On Server1 and Server2,
install the File Server role service.

Answer Area

On Server1 and Server2,
install the Failover Clustering feature.

From Server1
run the **New-Cluster** cmdlet

From Server1, run
the **Enable-ClusterStorageSpacesDirect** cmdlet.



Explanation:

Explanation:

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

Question 124

You have a test environment that includes two servers named Server1 and Server2. The servers run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that you can implement SMB Direct between the servers.

Which feature should the servers support?

- ☒ Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)
- ☐ single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV)
- ☐ Multipath I/O (MPIO)
- ☐ virtual machine queue (VMQ)

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/file-server/smb-direct>

Question 125

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The Docker daemon runs on Server1.

You need to configure the Docker daemon to accept connections only on TCP port 64500.

What should you do?

- ☐ Run the sc control command.
- ☐ Run the New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet.
- ☐ Modify the routing table on Server1.
- ☒ Run the sc config command.
- ☐ Edit the configuration.json file
- ☐ Run the Set-Service Windows PowerShell cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

The preferred method for configuring the Docker Engine on Windows is using a configuration file. The configuration file can be found at 'C:\ProgramData\Docker\config\daemon.json'. If this file does not already exist, it can be created.

Note: The Docker Engine can also be configured by modifying the Docker service using the `sc config` command.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-docker/configure-docker-daemon>

Question 126

Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled. You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago. You need to restore the membership of Group1.

What should you do?

- ☐ Perform tombstone reanimation.
- ☒ Export and import data by using Dsain.
- ☐ Perform a non-authoritative restore.
- ☐ Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin.

Explanation:

Explanation:

A group has been modified. Nothing has been deleted. Therefore, answers A and D will not work. Answer C would work if it was an authoritative restore, but not a non-authoritative restore.

The solution is to recover an earlier copy of the group from a backup or active directory snapshot by using Dsain.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772168\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772168(v=ws.11).aspx)

<https://www.briefmenow.org/microsoft/you-need-to-restore-the-membership-of-group1-15/>

Question 127

You have a Nano Server named Nano1.

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

- ☐ Find-NanoServerPackage
- ☒ Get-Package
- ☐ Find-Package
- ☐ Get-Windows Optional Feature

Explanation:

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 128

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2 that run Windows Server 2016.

DC1 holds all of the operations master roles.

DC1 experiences a hardware failure.

You plan to use an automated process that will create 1,000 user accounts.

You need to ensure that the automated process can complete successfully.

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

Answer Area

	▼	-identity "DC2" -OperationMasterRole
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole		
ntdsutil		

	▼
InfrastructureMaster	
PDCEmulator	
RIDMaster	
SchemaMaster	

	▼
-Force	
Seize pdc	

Solution:

Answer Area

	▼	-identity "DC2" -OperationMasterRole
Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole		
ntdsutil		

	▼
InfrastructureMaster	
PDCEmulator	
RIDMaster	
SchemaMaster	

	▼
-Force	
Seize pdc	

Question 129

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.

- ☐ 389
- ☒ 443
- ☐ 3389
- ☐ 8531
- ☒ 49443

Explanation:

Explanation:

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

Configuring Corporate Firewall

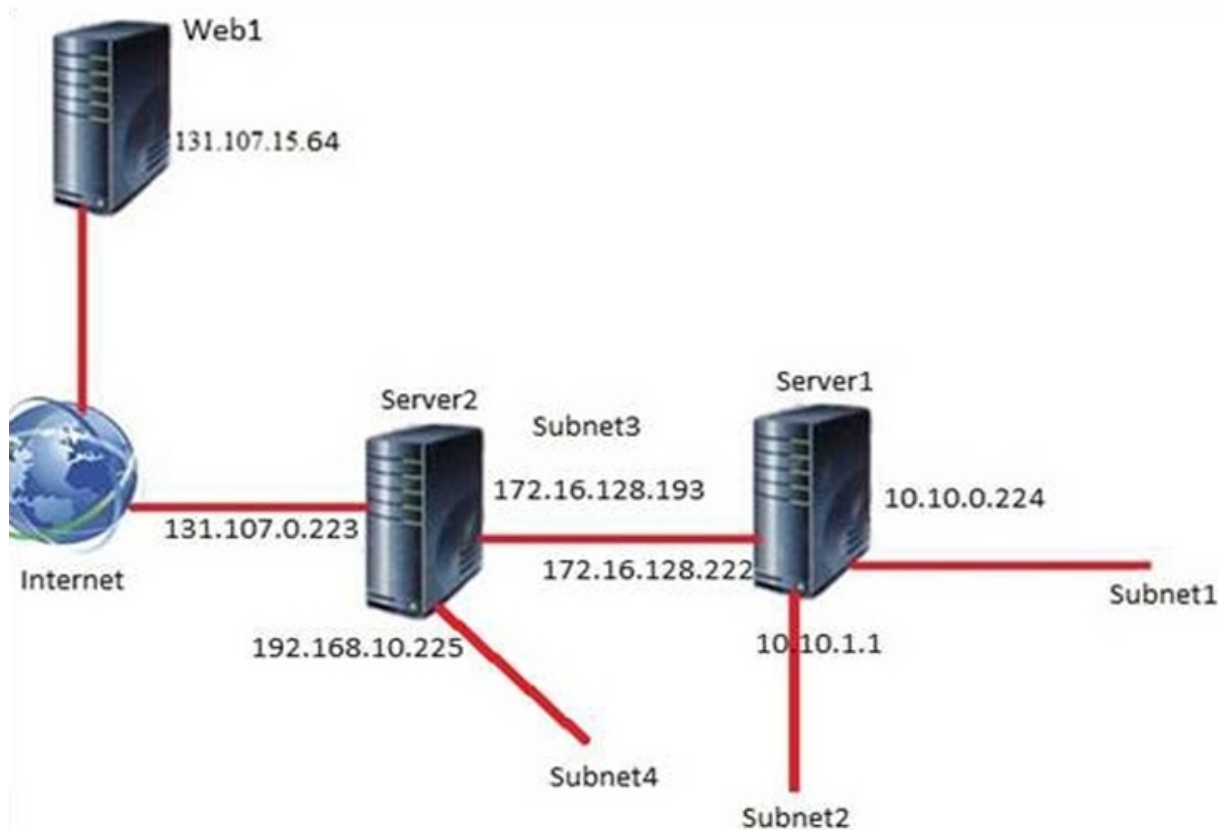
* Both the firewall located between the Web Application Proxy and the federation server farm and the firewall between the clients and the Web Application Proxy must have TCP port 443 enabled inbound.

* 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 the Web 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](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn554247(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 130

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.

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.

Which IP address should you choose?

- ☐ 10.10.0.129
- ☐ 10.10.0.224
- ☒ 131.107.0.223
- ☐ 172.16.128.222

Question 131

Your network contains an Active directory forest named contoso.com. The forest has a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named \\contoso.com\namespace1.

The domain contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You create a folder named Folder1 on Server1.

Which two cmdlets should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- ☐ New-DfsnFolderTarget
- ☒ Install-WindowsFeature
- ☒ Grant-DfsnAccess
- ☐ New-DfsnFolder
- ☐ New-SmbShare

Explanation:

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Install-WindowsFeature FS-DFS-Namespaces -IncludeManagementTools
```

Success	Restart Needed	Exit Code	Feature Result
True	No	Success	{DFS Namespaces, DFS Management Tools, Fil...

True No Success {DFS Namespaces, DFS Management Tools, Fil...

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.windows.servermanager.migration/install-windowsfeature?view=win10-ps>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dfs/grant-dfsnaccess?view=win10-ps>

Question 132

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 a virtual switch named vSwitch1.

You configure NIC Teaming on VM1 as shown in the exhibit.

NIC Teaming

New team

Team name:
Converged NIC Team

Member adapters:

In Team	Adapter	Speed	State	Reason
☐	Ethernet	1 Gbps		
☒	Ethernet 2	1 Gbps		
☒	Ethernet 3	1 Gbps		

^ Additional properties

Teaming mode: Switch Independent

Load balancing mode: Dynamic

Standby adapter: None (all adapters Active)

Primary team interface: Converged NIC Team, Default VLAN

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?

- ☒ From Hyper-V Manager on Server1, modify the settings of VM1.

- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmSwitch cmdlet
- ☐ From the properties of the NIC team on VM1, add the adapter named Ethernet to the NIC team
- ☐ From the properties of the NIC team on VM1, change the load balancing of the NIC team.

Question 133

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?

- ☒ Network Controller and Windows Server Software Load Balancing (SLB) nodes
- ☐ an RAS Gateway and Windows Server Software Load Balancing (SLB) nodes
- ☐ an RAS Gateway and Windows Server Network Load Balancing (NLB) nodes
- ☐ Network Controller and Windows Server Network Load Balancing (NLB) nodes

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt632286.aspx>

Question 134

DRAG DROP

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

On Server1 you use the Basic template to create a new Data Collector Set named CollectorSet1.

You need to configure data collection for the performance counters.

The configuration must support the following requirements:

Data collection must run on a schedule.

Data collection must stop if there is less than 1 GB of free disk space.

What should you modify to meet each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate settings to the correct requirements. Each setting 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.

Setting to Modify	Answer Area
The data Manager settings of CollectorSet1	Data collection must run on a schedule: Setting to modify
The properties of the performance counter data collector	Data collection must stop if there is less than 1 Bb of free disk space: Setting to modify
The properties of CollectorSet1	

Solution:

Setting to Modify	Answer Area
The data Manager settings of CollectorSet1	Data collection must run on a schedule: The properties of CollectorSet1
The properties of the performance counter data collector	Data collection must stop if there is less than 1 Bb of free disk space: The properties of the performance counter data collector
The properties of CollectorSet1	

Question 135**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You install IP Address Management (IPAM) on Server1. You select the automatic provisioning method, and then you specify a prefix of IPAM1.

You need to configure the environment for automatic IPAM provisioning.

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

Answer Area

	-Domain "Contoso.com"	"IPAM1"
Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain		
Enable-IpamCapability		
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning		
Set-IpamConfiguration		

Solution:

Answer Area

	-Domain "Contoso.com"	"IPAM1"
Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain		
Enable-IpamCapability		
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning		
Set-IpamConfiguration		

Explanation:

Explanation:

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning



Brian Lich | Last Updated: 3/30/2017

SYNOPSIS

Creates and links group policies in the specified domain for provisioning required access settings on the servers managed by the computer running the IPAM server.

SYNTAX

```
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning [-Domain] <String> [-GpoPrefixName] <String> [-IpamServerFqdn <String>]  
[-DelegatedGpoUser <String[]>] [-DelegatedGpoGroup <String[]>] [-DomainController <String>] [-PassThru]  
[-Force] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

DESCRIPTION

The **Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning** cmdlet creates and links three group policies specified in the **Domain** parameter for provisioning required access settings on the server roles managed by the computer running the IP Address Management (IPAM) server. The **GpoPrefixName** parameter specified should be the same as the prefix configured in the IPAM provisioning wizard. The three Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are created with the suffixes **_DHCP**, **_DNS**, and **_DC_NPS** appended to the **GpoPrefixName** parameter value. These suffixes signify the three different types of access settings that are propagated by them depending on the type of server role managed by the computer running the IPAM server.

Set-IpamConfiguration



Brian Lich | Last Updated: 3/30/2017

SYNOPSIS

Modifies the configuration for the computer that runs the IPAM server.

SYNTAX

SetIpamConfiguration0

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Port] <UInt16> [-Force] [-PassThru] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration4

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-UpdateTables] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration3

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] -HmacKey <SecureString> [-UpdateTables] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration2

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-RefreshHmacKey] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration1

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-ProvisioningMethod] <ProvisioningMethod> [[-GpoPrefix] <String>]
[-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

DESCRIPTION

The **Set-IpamConfiguration** cmdlet modifies the IP Address Management (IPAM) server configuration, including the TCP port over which the computer that runs the IPAM Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) client connects and communicates with the computer that runs the IPAM server.

Example 1: Provision GPOs

```
PS C:\> Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning -Domain "child.contoso.com" -GpoPrefixName "IPAM1" -Force
```

This command creates the universal group IPAMUG in the domain named child.contoso.com, if not already present, and adds the computer account of the local computer running the IPAM server to the group. This cmdlet creates and links the following IPAM GPOs: IPAM1_DHCP, IPAM1_DNS, and IPAM1_DC_NPS in the child.contoso.com domain to enable access for the group IPAMUG. This cmdlet also enables DNS read access for IPAMUG using domain wide DNS ACL. Since the domain controller is not explicitly specified, this cmdlet contacts the PDC emulator to complete the GPO operations. This cmdlet suppresses the default confirmation text.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/ipamserver/invoke-ipamgpoprovisioning>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/ipamserver/invoke-ipamgpoprovisioning?view=win10-ps>

Question 136

You deploy a Hyper-V server named Server1 in an isolated test environment. The test environment is prevented from accessing the Internet. Server1 runs the Datacenter edition of Windows Server 2016.

You plan to deploy the following guest virtual machines on the server:

Quantity	Operating system	Domain member
10	Windows Server 2012 R2	Yes
4	Windows Server 2016	No
5	Windows Server 2016	Yes

Which activation model should you use for the virtual machines?

- ☐ Multiple Activation Key (MAK)
- ☐ Key Management Service (KMS)
- ☐ Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) key
- ☒ Automatic Virtual Machine Activation (AVMA)

Explanation:

Explanation:

On virtualization servers that are activated using Volume Licensing or OEM licensing, AVMA offers several benefits.

Server datacenter managers can use AVMA to do the following:

- * Activate virtual machines in remote locations

- * Activate virtual machines with or without an internet connection
- * Track virtual machine usage and licenses from the virtualization server, without requiring any access rights on the virtualized systems

Note: AVMA requires a Microsoft Virtualization Server running Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter or Windows Server 2016 Datacenter.

Question 137

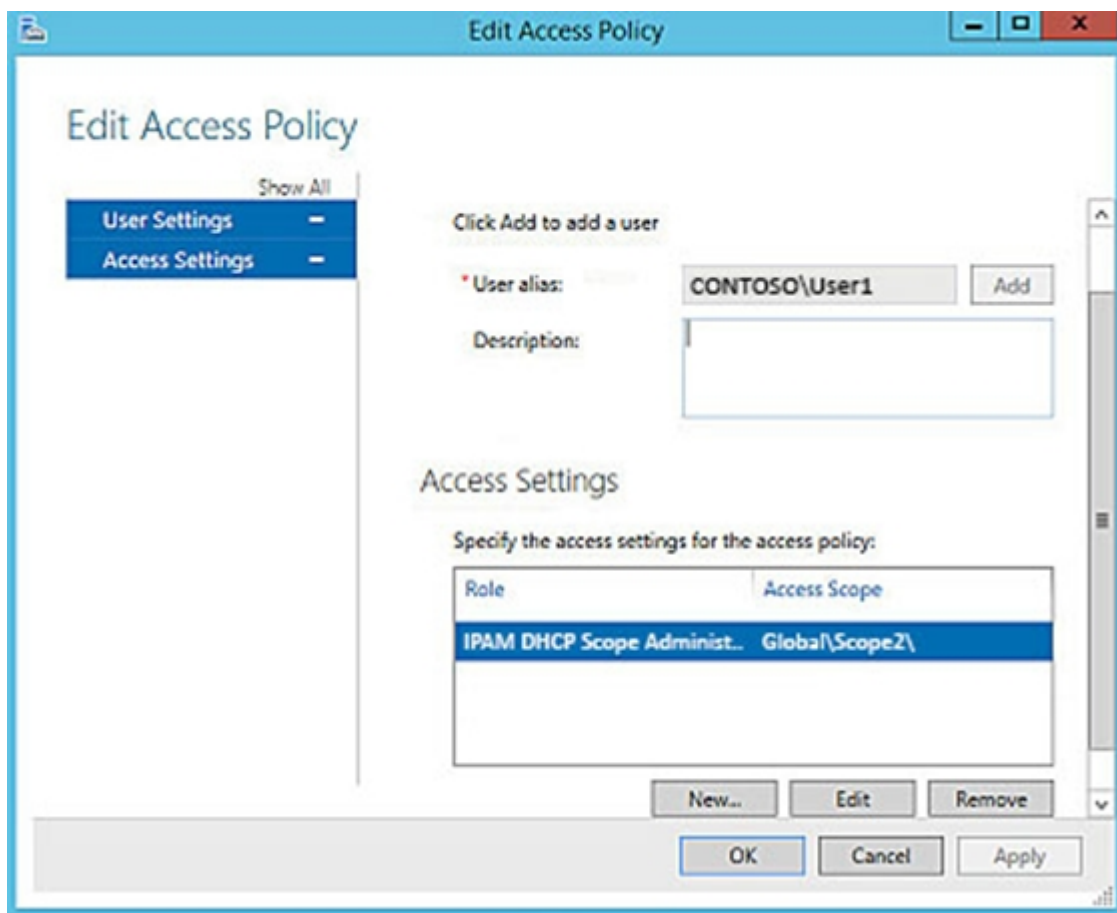
HOTSPOT

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.

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.)

IPv4
IPv4 | 3 total
Current view: Scope Properties

Filter

Utilization	Scope Status	Scope Name	Scope ID	Access Scope	Prefix Length	Lease Duration	Percentage Utilized
Under	Active	Scope3	10.0.0.0	\Global\Scope2	8	8.00-00.00	0.00
Under	Active	Scope1	172.16.0.0	\Global\Scope1	16	8.00-00.00	0.79
Under	Inactive	Scope2	192.168.1.0	\Global\Scope2	24	8.00-00.00	0.00

Details View
Scope3
Scope Properties | Options | Effective Policies | Event Catalog

Description:
Description

Scope Name: Scope3
Superscope Name: DC.Contoso.com
Server Name: 172.16.1.10
Server IP: 10.10.1.0
Start IP Address: 10.30.1.30
End IP Address: 10.30.1.30

Exclusion Ranges:
Scope ID:
Prefix Length:
Policy Activation Status:
DNS Dynamic Updates:
Name Protection:

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.	☐	☐
User2 can modify the description of Scope1.	☐	☐
User1 can modify the description of Scope2.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can modify the description of Scope1.	☐	☐
User2 can modify the description of Scope1.	☐	☐
User1 can modify the description of Scope2.	☐	☐

Question 138

HOTSPOT

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 Microsoft System Center 2016 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) installed. Server2 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed.

You create a domain user named User1.

You need to integrate IPAM and VMM. VMM must use the account of User1 to manage IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do on each server? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

On Server1:

	▼
Create a Run as Account that uses User1	
Add User1 to the Fabric Administrator user role	
Add User1 to the Remote Management Users group	

On Server2:

	▼
Add User1 to IPAM Administrator Role	
Add User1 to IPAM ASM Administrator Role	
Add User1 to IPAM MSM Administrator Role	

Solution:**Answer Area**

On Server1:

	▼
Create a Run as Account that uses User1	
Add User1 to the Fabric Administrator user role	
Add User1 to the Remote Management Users group	

On Server2:

	▼
Add User1 to IPAM Administrator Role	
Add User1 to IPAM ASM Administrator Role	
Add User1 to IPAM MSM Administrator Role	

Explanation:

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn783349\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn783349(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 139

HOTSPOT

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

The failover cluster is configured to balance virtual machines when a node is more than 80 percent loaded.

You need to configure the failover cluster to balance the virtual machines when the load of a node is more than five percent higher than the average for the nodes.

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

Answer Area

	▼
Get-Cluster	
Get-ClusterNode	
Get-ClusterParameter	
Get-ClusterResource	

	▼
AutoBalanceLevel=3	
AutoBalancedMode=1	
DynamicQuorum=1	
MininumPreemptorPriority=5	

Solution:

Answer Area

	▼
Get-Cluster	
Get-ClusterNode	
Get-ClusterParameter	
Get-ClusterResource	

	▼
AutoBalanceLevel=3	
AutoBalancedMode=1	
DynamicQuorum=1	
MininumPreemptorPriority=5	

Explanation:

Explanation:

(Get-Cluster).AutoBalancerLevel = <value>

AutoBalancerLevel Aggressiveness Behavior

1(default) Low Move when host is more than 80% loaded

2 Medium Move when host is more than 70% loaded

3 High Average nodes and move when host is more than 5% above average

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2016/04/29/failover-cluster-node-fairness-in-windows-server-2016//>

<https://www.vembu.com/blog/hyper-v-virtual-machine-load-balancing/>

Question 140

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

You have an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm. The farm contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You add a server named Server2 to the farm. Server2 runs Windows Server 2016.
You remove Server1 from the farm.

You need to ensure that you can use role separation to manage the farm.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- ☐ Update-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- ☒ Invoke-AdfsFarmBehaviorLevelRaise
- ☐ Set-AdfsFarmInformation
- ☐ Set-AdfsProperties

Explanation:

Explanation:

AD FS for Windows Server 2016 introduces the ability to have separation between server administrators and AD FS service administrators.

After upgrading our ADFS servers to Windows Server 2016, the last step is to raise the Farm Behavior Level using the Invoke-AdfsFarmBehaviorLevelRaise PowerShell cmdlet.

To upgrade the farm behavior level from Windows Server 2012 R2 to Windows Server 2016 use the `Invoke-ADFSFarmBehaviorLevelRaise` cmdlet.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt605334\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt605334(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 141

HOTSPOT

You have a four-node Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1.

A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Cluster1. VM1 has a network adapter that connects to a virtual switch named Network1.

You need to prevent a network disconnection on VM1 from causing VM1 to move to another cluster node.

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

Answer Area

Remove-ClusterVMMonitoredItem -VirtualMachine VM1 Set-VM -VMName VM1 Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 Set-VMSwitch -Name Network1	EventSource Network -lovInterruptModeration Off -lovWeight 1 -NotMonitoredInCluster \$true -RouterGuard Off
--	---

Solution:

Answer Area

Remove-ClusterVMMonitoredItem -VirtualMachine VM1 Set-VM -VMName VM1 Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 Set-VMSwitch -Name Network1	EventSource Network -lovInterruptModeration Off -lovWeight 1 -NotMonitoredInCluster \$true -RouterGuard Off
--	---

Explanation:

Explanation:

-VMName specifies the name of the virtual machine that has the virtual network adapter you want to configure.

-NotMonitoredInCluster indicates whether to not monitor the network adapter if the virtual machine that it belongs to is part of a cluster. By default, network adapters for clustered virtual machines are monitored.

References:

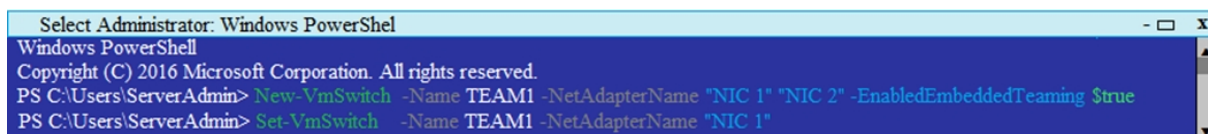
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/set-vmnetworkadapter?view=win10-ps>

Question 142

HOTSPOT

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

You run the commands shown in the following graphic:



```
Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\ServerAdmin> New-VmSwitch -Name TEAM1 -NetAdapterName "NIC 1" "NIC 2" -EnabledEmbeddedTeaming $true
PS C:\Users\ServerAdmin> Set-VmSwitch -Name TEAM1 -NetAdapterName "NIC 1"
```

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

Answer Area

After running the commands, TEAM1 contains [answer choice] network adapters.

	▼
one	
two	
three	

If you run **Add-VmSwitchTeamMember -VmSwitchName TEAM1 -NetAdapterName "NIC4"**, TEAM1 will contain [answer choice] network adapters.

	▼
one	
two	
three	
four	

Solution:

Answer Area

After running the commands, TEAM1 contains [answer choice] network adapters.

	▼
one	
two	
three	

If you run **Add-VmSwitchTeamMember -VmSwitchName TEAM1 -NetAdapterName "NIC4"**, TEAM1 will contain [answer choice] network adapters.

	▼
one	
two	
three	
four	

Question 143

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

DC1 holds the RID master operations role.

DC1 fails and cannot be repaired.

You need to move the RID role to DC2.

Solution: On DC2, you open the command prompt, run ntdsutil.exe, connect to DC2, and use the Transfer RID master option.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

There are 3 ways of transferring FSMO roles:

Using graphical user interface available on a DC or any server/workstation with Administrative Tools / Remote Server Administration Tools installed.

Using the command-line tool called ntdsutil.

Using the PowerShell cmdlet Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole.

To use the ntdsutil utility, you must connect to Domain Controller to which you want to transfer FSMO roles. To do that you have to type: ntdsutil: roles (enter) fsmo maintenance: connections (enter) server connections: connect to server <DC-Name> (enter) server connections: quit (enter) fsmo maintenance:

Now you will be able to transfer FSMO roles to selected Domain Controller.

RID master fsmo maintenance: transfer RID master (enter) Click "Yes" button to move role.

References:

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-command-line/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-gui/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-with-powershell/>

Question 144**HOTSPOT**

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

Server1 is configured to use a forwarder named Server2 that has an IP address of 10.0.0.10. Server2 can resolve names hosted on the Internet successfully. Server2 hosts a primary DNS zone named adatum.com

On Server1, you have the following zone configuration.

ZoneName	ZoneType	IsAutoCreated	IsDnsIntegrated	IsReverseLookupZone	IsSigned
.	Primary	False	False	False	False
_msdcs.contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
fabrikam.com	Secondary	False	False	False	False

The "." zone contains the following records.

HostName	RecordType	Type	Timestamp	TimeToLive	RecordData
@	NS	2	0	01:00:00	server1.contoso.com.
@	SOA	6	0	01:00:00	[1][server1.contoso.com.[hostn...
server1.contoso.com	A	1	0	01:00:00	10.0.0.4

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server1 can resolve host names that are in the adatum.com zone on Server2.	☐	☐
Server1 can resolve www.microsoft.com to an IP address successfully.	☐	☐
Server1 can resolve host names that are in the contoso.com zone.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server1 can resolve host names that are in the adatum.com zone on Server2.	☐	☐
Server1 can resolve www.microsoft.com to an IP address successfully.	☐	☐
Server1 can resolve host names that are in the contoso.com zone.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Server1 has a root (.) zone. A root zone will disable the use of any forwarders. Therefore, Server1 can only resolve DNS queries for zones that Server1 hosts (zones that Server1 is authoritative for). Therefore, Server1 can resolve hostnames in the contoso.com zone.

Question 145

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.

In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.

Once 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 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	IsDnsIntegrated	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	False
contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
fabrikam.com	Primary	False	True	False	True
TrustAnchors	Primary	False	True	False	False

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 Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1, you create an inbound rule.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 146

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 has the Hyper-V server role and Docker installed.

You pull the Microsoft/iis Docker image to Server1.

You need to view the available space in the microsoft/iis Docker image.

Solution: You run the command `docker run -d microsoft/iis`. You open Disk Management on Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 147

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two Hyper-V hosts.

You plan to perform live migrations between the hosts.

You need to ensure that the live migration traffic is authenticated by using Kerberos.

What should you do first?

- ☐ From Server Manager, install the Host Guardian Service server role on a domain controller.
- ☐ From Active Directory Users and Computers, add the computer accounts for both servers to the Cryptographic Operators group.
- ☒ From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Delegation properties of the computer accounts for both servers.
- ☐ From Server Manager, install the Host Guardian Service server role on both servers.

Explanation:

Explanation:

If you have decided to use Kerberos to authenticate live migration traffic, configure constrained delegation before you proceed to the rest of the steps.

To configure constrained delegation

Open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

From the navigation pane, select the domain and double-click the Computers folder.

From the Computers folder, right-click the computer account of the source server and then click Properties.

In the Properties dialog box, click the Delegation tab.

On the delegation tab, select Trust this computer for delegation to the specified services only. Under that option, select Use Kerberos only.

References:

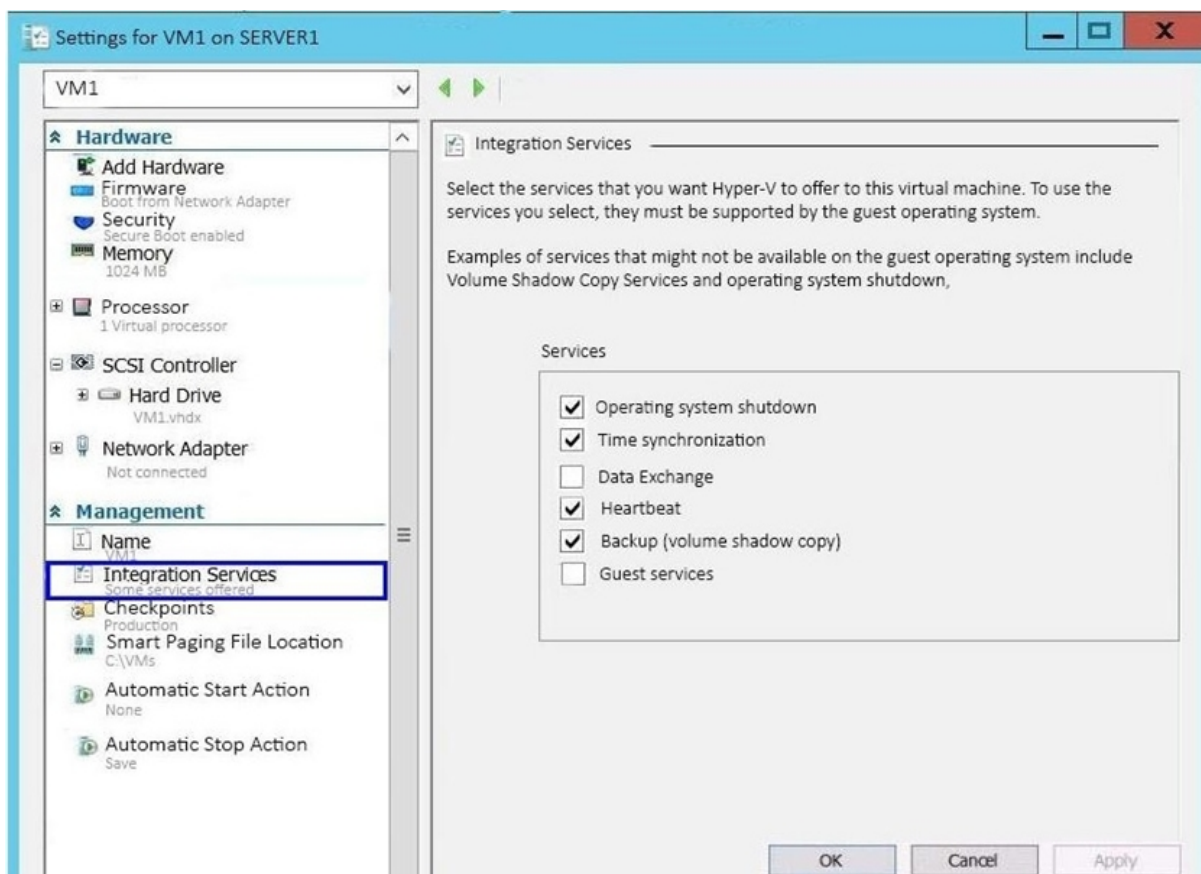
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/set-up-hosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering>

Question 148

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 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?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Guest Services:

This is a new Integration Services component introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 that is disabled by default.

Guest Services enables the copying of files to a virtual machine using WMI APIs or using the new Copy-VMFile PowerShell cmdlet

Question 149

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

You need to configure Server1 as a Web Application Proxy.

Which server role or role service should you install on Server1?

- ☐ Web Server (IIS)
- ☐ Network Policy and Access Services
- ☐ Direct Access and VPN (RAS)
- ☐ Active Directory Federation Services
- ☒ Remote Access

Explanation:

Explanation:

In Add Roles And Features Wizard , on the Server Role page, in the Role list, select the Remote Access check box , and click Next

Question 150

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

Server1 has four SCSI disks and a storage pool named Pool1 that contains three disks.

You create a virtual disk named Disk 1 that uses a mirrored layout.

You create a partition named Partition1 that uses all of the available space on Disk 1.

You need to extend Partition1.

What should you do first?

- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-StorageTier cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-VHD cmdlet.
- ☒ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- ☐ From Disk Management, modify the properties of Partition1.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-Partition cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Expand-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet.
- ☐ From Disk Management, extend a volume.

Question 151

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.

- ☐ C:
- ☐ D:
- ☒ E:
- ☐ F:
- ☒ G:

Explanation:

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

Question 152

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.

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 DFS Replication role service, and then you start the Network Connections service.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 153

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The host has two virtual machines (VMs) named VM1 and VM2.

On the Hyper-V host, you create two virtual disks named Disk1 and Disk2.

You plan to create a test environment for Storage Spaces Direct.

You need to configure the VMs to connect to the virtual disks.

What should you use?

- ☐ An iSCSI target
☒ A virtual SCSI controller
☐ A virtual fibre channel adapter
☐ A virtual IDE controller

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2015/05/27/testing-storage-spaces-direct-using-windows-server-2016-virtual-machines/>

Question 154

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed.

You need to publish Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 services through the Web Application Proxy. The solution must use preauthentication whenever possible.

How should you configure the preauthentication method for each service? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Exchange ActiveSync:	Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through
Outlook Web App:	Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through
Outlook Anywhere:	Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through

Solution:

Answer Area

Exchange ActiveSync:	▼ Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through
Outlook Web App:	▼ Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through
Outlook Anywhere:	▼ Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Pass-through

Explanation:

Explanation:

The following table describes the Exchange services that you can publish through Web Application Proxy and the supported preauthentication for these services:

Exchange service	Preauthentication
Outlook Web App	• AD FS using non-claims-based authentication • Pass-through • AD FS using claims-based authentication for on-premises Exchange 2013 Service Pak 1 (SP1)
Exchange Control Panel	Pass-through
Outlook Anywhere	Pass-through
Exchange ActiveSync	Pass-through

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn528827\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn528827(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 155**HOTSPOT**

You have a server that runs Windows Server 2016.

You run the commands shown in the following output.

```
PS G:\> Get-DedupVolume | ft

Volume                : G:
VolumeId              : \\?\Volume{2efa2f6e-dbb1-aa15-31ae8b073d16}\
Enabled               : True
UsageType             : Default
DataAccessEnabled     : True
Capacity              : 923.87 GB
FreeSpace             : 393.98 GB
UsedSpace             : 529.89 GB
UnoptimizedSize       : 1008.7 GB
SavedSpace            : 478.82 GB
SavingsRate           : 47%
MinimumFileAgeDays    : 3
MinimumFileSize       : 32768
NoCompress            : False
ExcludeFolder         :
ExcludeFileType       :
ExcludeFileTypeDefault : {edb, jrs}
NoCompressionFileType : {asf, mov, wma, wmv...}
ChunkRedundancyThreshold : 100
Verify               : False
OptimizeInUseFiles    : False
OptimizePartialFiles  : False

PS G:\> Get-Date
Tuesday, June 21, 2016 5:29:58 PM

PS G:\DC01> dir | select Mode,LastWriteTime,Length,Name | ft -AutoSize

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length      Name
----                -
d-----          2/18/2015 11:54:56 AM
d-----          2/18/2015 12:11:42 PM
-a----          6/21/2016  5:27:40 PM    51539608064  DC01.vhd
-a----          6/18/2016  7:00:00 AM      12400      Readme.txt
-a----          1/5/2015   7:00:00 AM    3939235840   Software.iso
```

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
DC01.vhd will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐
Readme.txt will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐
Software.iso will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
DC01.vhd will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐
Readme.txt will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐
Software.iso will be processed by deduplication.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

The LastWriteTime of DC01.vhd was on June 21, 2016, and the current date is also June 21, 2016, but the MinimumFileAgeDays is 3.

MinimumFileAgeDays specifies a number of days. The deduplication engine optimizes files that users have not accessed in the number of days that you specify. If the last access time is not available, then the deduplication engine uses the last modified time.

Box 2: No

The size of Readme.txt, 12400 bytes, is less than the Minimum File size, 32768 bytes.

MinimumFileSize specifies the minimum size threshold, in bytes, for files that are optimized. The deduplication engine does not optimize files that do not meet the minimum threshold.

Box 3: Yes

The Software ISO file is both large and old enough for deduplication.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/deduplication/set-dedupvolume?view=win10-ps>

Question 156

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 two-node Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1.

A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Cluster1.

You need to configure monitoring of VM1. The solution must move VM1 to a different node if the Print Spooler service on VM1 stops unexpectedly.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☒ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Server Manager app

Question 157

DRAG DROP

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

On Server1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to install the Hyper-V server role on VM1.

You need to ensure that you can configure VM1 to host virtual machines.

How should you complete the Windows PowerShell script? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value 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.

Values	Answer Area
\$false	Set-VMProcessor -VMName VM1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions Values -Count 2
\$true	Set-VMMemory -VMName VM1 -DynamicMemoryEnabled Values
\$null	Get-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 Set-VMNetworkAdapter -MacAddressSpoofing on

Solution:

Values	Answer Area
\$false	Set-VMProcessor -VMName VM1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true -Count 2
\$true	Set-VMMemory -VMName VM1 -DynamicMemoryEnabled \$false
\$null	Get-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName VM1 Set-VMNetworkAdapter -MacAddressSpoofing on

Explanation:

Explanation:

Before you install Hyper-V on the virtual machine , you must provide its virtual processor with access to the virtualization technology on the physical computer

Set-VMProcessor -VMName VM1 -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true -Count 2 on the memory page , disable Dynamic Memory

Set-VMMemory -VMName VM1 -DynamicMemoryEnabled \$false

Question 158

You have a Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V failover cluster that contains two nodes named Node1 and Node2.

On Node1, you create a virtual machine named VM01 by using Hyper-V Manager.

You need to configure VM01 to move to Node2 automatically if Node1 becomes unavailable.

What should you do?

- ☒ Form Failover Cluster Manager, run the Configure Role actions.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-VMReplication cmdlet.
- ☐ From Hyper-V Manager, click Node1, and then modify the Hyper-V settings.
- ☐ From Hyper-V Manager, click VM01, and click Enable Replication.

Explanation:

References:

<http://windowsitpro.com/hyper-v/make-vm-highly-available-windows-server-2012>

Question 159

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office. The two offices connect to each other by using a WAN link.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a domain controller named DC1. All of the domain controllers are located in the main office.

You install a read-only domain controller (RODC) named RODC1 in the branch office.

You create a user account for a new user named User1. You add User1 to the Allowed RODC Password Replication Group. User1 starts work on Monday.

You are notified that the WAN link will be down for maintenance on Monday.

You need to ensure that User1 can log on in the branch office site on Monday.

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

Answer Area

▼	▼
clonepr	/prp
ldifde	/replicate
repadmin	/rodcpwdrepl
replmon	/syncall

rodcl.fabrikam.com dcl.fabrikam.com "cn=user1,ou=users,dc=fabrikam,DC=com"

Solution:

Answer Area

▼	▼
clonepr	/prp
ldifde	/replicate
repadmin	/rodcpwdrepl
replmon	/syncall

rodcl.fabrikam.com dcl.fabrikam.com "cn=user1,ou=users,dc=fabrikam,DC=com"

Explanation:

Explanation:

The following example triggers replication of the passwords for the user account named JaneOh from the source domain controller named source-dc01 to all RODCs that have the name prefix dest-rodcl:

```
repadmin /rodcpwdrepl dest-rodcl* source-dc01 cn=JaneOh,ou=execs,dc=contoso,dc=com
```

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742095\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742095(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 160

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 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. Server2 has Microsoft System Center 2016 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) installed.

You need to integrate IPAM and VMM.

Which types of objects should you create on each server? To answer, drag the appropriate object types to the correct servers. Each object type 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.

Objects

Access Policy	Network Service
Run As Account	Service Template
User Role	

Answer Area

Server1:	Object	
Server2:	Object	Object

Solution:

Objects

Access Policy	Network Service
Run As Account	Service Template
User Role	

Answer Area

Server1:	Access Policy	
Server2:	Network Service	Run As Account

Explanation:

Explanation:

Server 1 (IPAM): Access Policy

VMM must be granted permission to view and modify IP address space in IPAM, and to perform remote management of the IPAM server. VMM uses a "Run As" account to provide these

permissions to the IPAM network service plugin. The “Run As” account must be configured with appropriate permission on the IPAM server.

To assign permissions to the VMM user account

In the IPAM server console, in the upper navigation pane, click ACCESS CONTROL, right-click Access Policies in the lower navigation pane, and then click Add Access Policy.

Etc.

Server 2 (VMM) #1: Network Service

Server 2 (VMM) #2: Run As Account

Perform the following procedure using the System Center VMM console.

To configure VMM (see step 1-3, step 6-7)

In the Fabric workspace, expand the Networking node and then click Network Service.

Right-click Network Service, and click Add Network Service.

In the Add Network Service Wizard, on the Name page, next to Name, type IPAM and then click Next. The Description field is optional.

On the Manufacturer and Model page, next to Manufacturer, choose Microsoft and next to Model, choose Microsoft Windows Server IP Address Management, and then click Next.

On the Credentials page, next to Run As account, click Browse and then click Create Run As Account.

On the Create Run As Account page, next to Name type a name for the account, for example VMM User.

Next to User name, Password and Confirm password, enter the username and password for the account that was created on the IPAM server in the previous procedure, for example contoso\vmuser. A description is optional. See the following example. Click OK to continue.

Create Run As Account

Provide the details for this Run As account

Name: VMM User

Description: This domain account is used exclusively by this instance of VMM to integrate with the IPAM server IPAM1.contoso.com.

User name: contoso\vmuser
Example: contoso\domainuser or localuser

Password:

Confirm password:

☒ Validate domain credentials

View Script OK Cancel

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn783349\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn783349(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 161

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 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 are a server administrator at a company named Contoso, Ltd.

Contoso has a Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V environment configured as shown in the following table.

Hyper-V host name	Configuration	Virtual switch name
Host1	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host2	• Uses an AMD processor • Has local storage only	Switch2
Host3	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host4	• Uses an Intel processor • Has local storage only	Switch2

All of the virtual switches are of the external type.

You need to ensure that you can move virtual machines between the hosts without causing the virtual machines to disconnect from the network.

Solution: You implement live migration by using Host1 and Host3.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Live migration is a Hyper-V feature that allows you to transparently move running Virtual Machines from one Hyper-V host to another without perceived downtime.

Common requirements for any form of live migration:

Two (or more) servers running Hyper-V that:

- Support hardware virtualization.
- Use processors from the same manufacturer. For example, all AMD or all Intel.

- Belong to either the same Active Directory domain, or to domains that trust each other.

Virtual machines must be configured to use virtual hard disks or virtual Fibre Channel disks (no physical disks).

Use of an isolated network, physically or through another networking technology such as VLANs, is recommended for live migration network traffic.

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435(v=ws.11))

Question 162

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

You need to install the DNS Server role on Server1.

What should you run?

- ☐ the dnscmd.exe command
- ☐ the dns.exe command
- ☒ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servermanager/install-windowsfeature?view=winserver2012r2-ps>

Question 163

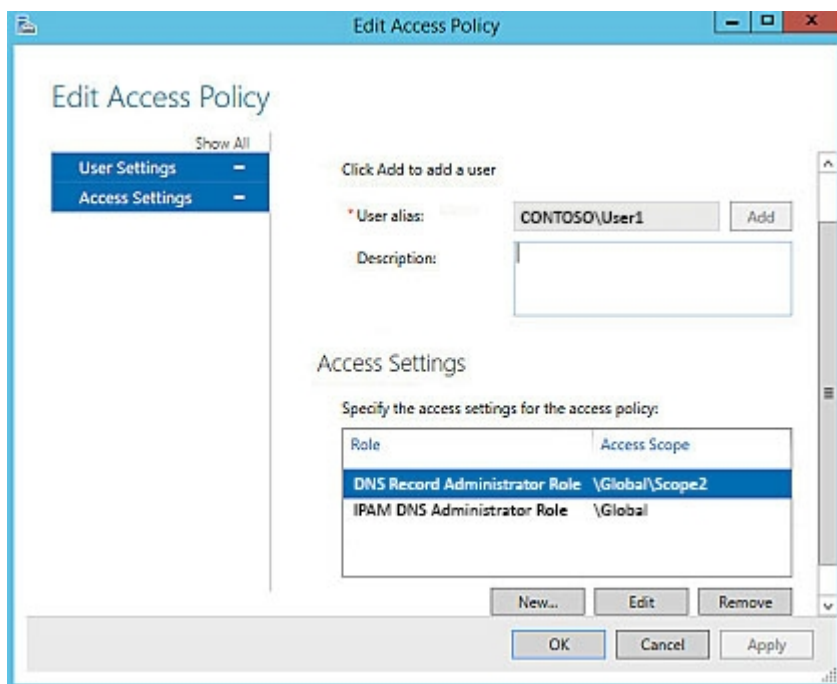
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller named Server1 and a member server named Server2.

Server1 has the DNS Server role installed. Server2 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed. The IPAM server retrieves zones from Server1 as shown in the following table.

Zone name	Dynamic update setting	Access scope
Adatum.com	Secure	\Global
Fabrikam.com	None	\Global \Scope2

The IPAM server has one access policy configured as shown in the 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 add a host (A) record to adatum.com	☐	☐
User1 can add a host (A) record to fabrikam.com	☐	☐
User1 can delete the fabrikam.com zone.	☐	☐

Solution:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add a host (A) record to adatum.com	☐	☐
User1 can add a host (A) record to fabrikam.com	☐	☐
User1 can delete the fabrikam.com zone.	☐	☐

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

As a member of the IPAM DNS Administrator Role of the ADatum zone, User1 can add DNS records to it.

Box 2: Yes

As a member of the DNS Record Administrator Role of the Fabrikam zone, User1 can add DNS records to it.

Box 3: No

DNS Record Administrators cannot delete zones, only administer DNS records.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831353\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831353(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 164

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

Server1 has two network cards. One network card connects to your internal network and the other network card connects to the Internet.

You plan to use Server1 to provide Internet connectivity for client computers on the internal network.

You need to configure Server1 as a network address translation (NAT) server.

Which server role or role service should you install on Server1 first?

- ☐ Network Controller
- ☐ Web Application Proxy
- ☒ Routing
- ☐ DirectAccess and VPN (RAS)

Explanation:

References: <https://www.experiencingit.net/windows/windows-server-2016-nat-router/>

Question 165

HOTSPOT

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

The forest contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm.

You install Windows Server 2016 on a server named Server2.

You need to configure Server2 as a node in the federation server farm.

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

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Install-AdfsFarm	
Install-Package	
Install-WindowsFeature	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Install-AdfsFarm	
New-AdfsOrganization	
Set-AdfsFarmInformation	
Set-AdfsProperties	

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Install-AdfsFarm	
Install-Package	
Install-WindowsFeature	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Install-AdfsFarm	
New-AdfsOrganization	
Set-AdfsFarmInformation	
Set-AdfsProperties	

Solution:

Explanation:

Explanation:

To install the Active Directory Federation Services server role use the following command to install the role and all management tools :

```
Install-WindowsFeature -Name adfs-federation -IncludeManagementTools
```

To deploy the first server in an AD FS farm in the contoso.com organization , use the following command :

```
PS C:\> Install-AdfsFarm -CertificateThumbprint 8169c52b4ec6e77eb2ae17f028fe5da4e35c0bed  
FederationServiceName fs.corp.contoso.com -GroupServiceAccountIdentifier  
CONTOSO\GroupAccount01
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/adfs/install-adfsfarm?view=win10-ps>

Question 166

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server named ADFS1, a Web Application Proxy server named WAP1, and a web server named Web1.

You need to publish a website on Web1 by using the Web Application Proxy. Users will authenticate by using OAuth2 preauthentication.

What should you do first?

- ☐ On Web1, add site bindings.
- ☐ On ADFS1, add a claims provider trust.
- ☐ On Web1, add handler mappings.
- ☒ On ADFS1, enable an endpoint.

Explanation:

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/remote/remote-access/web-application-proxy/publishing-applications-using-ad-fs-preauthentication#BKMK_1.4

Question 167

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

Server1 is an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that collects DHCP and DNS logs and events for your entire network.

You need to enable a user named TECH1 to create pointer (PTR), host (A) and service location (SRV) records on all of the DNS servers on the network.

What should you do on Server1?

- ☒ From the IPAM node in Server Manager, assign the IPAM DNS Administrator Role to TECH1 and create a new access policy.
- ☐ Run the Set-IpamCustomField cmdlet, and then run the Set-IpamAddressSpace cmdlet.
- ☐ Run the Set-IpamCustomField cmdlet, and then run the Set-IpamAccessScope cmdlet.
- ☐ Run the Set-IpamRange cmdlet, and then run the Set-IpamAddressSpace cmdlet.

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/ipam/view-roles-and-role-permissions>

Question 168

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 an Active Directory domain that contains two Hyper-V servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has Windows Server 2016 installed. Server2 has Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

Each Hyper-V server has three network cards. Each network card is connected to a different subnet. Server1 contains a dedicated migration network. Server2 contains a virtual machine named VM5.

You plan to perform a live migration of VM5 to Server1.

You need to ensure that Server1 uses all available networks to perform the live migration of VM5.

What should you run?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Diskpart command
- ☐ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☒ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☐ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Set-VMHost -UseAnyNetworkForMigration

Specifies how networks are selected for incoming live migration traffic. If set to \$True, any available network on the host can be used for this traffic. If set to \$False, incoming live migration traffic is transmitted only on the networks specified in the MigrationNetworks property of the host.

PS C:\> Set-VMHost -UseAnyNetworkForMigration \$true

This example enables the use of any network for incoming live migrations on the local Hyper-V host.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848524.aspx>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/set-vmhost?view=win10-ps>

Question 169

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.

- ☒ Create a generation 1 virtual machine that has a legacy network adapter.
- ☐ Create a generation 1 virtual machine and run the Enable-NetAdapterPackageDirect cmdlet.
- ☐ Create a generation 1 virtual machine and configure a single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) interface for the network adapter.
- ☒ Create a generation 2 virtual machine.

Question 170

HOTSPOT

You have a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2016. The Hyper-V host has a virtual machine named VM1.

You have a VHD named VHD1.vhdx that has a generalized image of Windows Server 2016.

You plan to create multiple virtual machines that will use the generalized image.

You need to create differencing disks based on VHD1.vhdx.

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

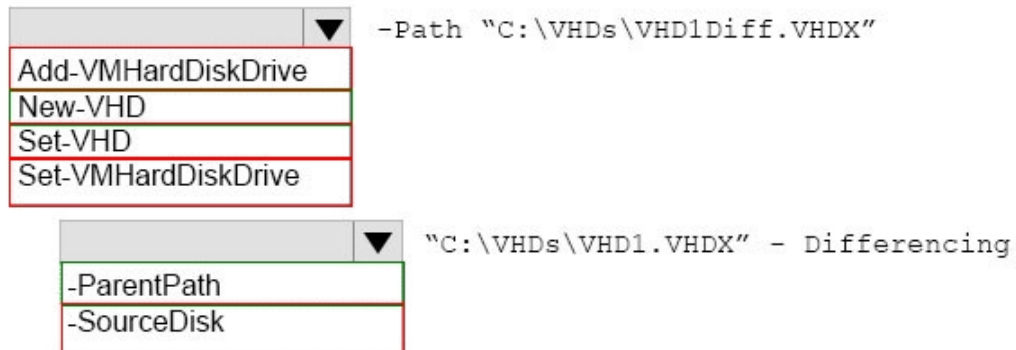
Answer Area

	▼	-Path "C:\VHDs\VHD1Diff.VHDX"
Add-VMHardDiskDrive		
New-VHD		
Set-VHD		
Set-VMHardDiskDrive		

	▼	"C:\VHDs\VHD1.VHDX" - Differencing
-ParentPath		
-SourceDisk		

Solution:

Answer Area



Explanation:

PS C:\> New-VHD -Path c:\Diff.vhdx -ParentPath c:\Base.vhdx -Differencing

This example creates a VHDX-format differencing virtual hard disk with a parent path of c:\Base.vhdx.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/hyper-v/new-vhd>

Question 171

You have two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to implement Storage Replica to replicate the contents of volumes on Server1 to Server2.

You need to ensure that the replication traffic between the servers is limited to a maximum of 100 Mbps.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- ☐ Set-NetUDPSetting
- ☐ New-StorageQosPolicy
- ☒ Set-SmbBandwidthLimit
- ☐ Set-NetTCPSetting
- ☐ Set-NetworkController
- ☐ New-NetTransportFilter
- ☐ Set-StorageQosPolicy
- ☐ New-NetQosPolicy

Explanation:

Explanation:

PS C:\> Set-SmbBandwidthLimit -Category Default -BytesPerSecond 100MB

This command limits SMB traffic to 100 megabytes per second for traffic that is unrelated to Hyper-V over SMB or Live Migration.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/smbshare/set-smbbandwidthlimit?view=win10-ps>

Question 172

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

You need to install the DNS Server role on Server1.

What should you run?

- ☐ the dnscmd.exe command
- ☐ the dns.exe command
- ☐ the Install-Package cmdlet
- ☒ the Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the setup.exe command
- ☐ theAdd-WindowsPackagecmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -Online -FeatureName DNS-Server-Full-Role

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dism/enable-windowsoptionalfeature?view=win10-ps>

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/teamdhcp/2015/12/04/how-to-deploy-windows-dns-server-on-nano-server/>

Question 173

You use Application Request Routing (ARR) to make internal web applications available to the Internet by using NTLM authentication.

You need to replace ARR by using the Web Application Proxy.

Which server role should you deploy first?

- ☐ Active Directory Rights Management Services
- ☒ Active Directory Federation Services
- ☐ Active Directory Certificate Services
- ☐ Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services

Question 174

DRAG DROP

Your network contains two Hyper-V servers named Server1 and Server2. Server1 has Windows 2012 R2 installed. Server2 has Windows Server 2016 installed.

You perform a live migration of a virtual machine named VM1 from Server1 to Server2.

You need to create a production checkpoint for VM1 on Server2.

What three Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Cmdlets

Stop-VM

Checkpoint-VM

Set-VM

Set-VMHost

Update-VMVersion

Answer Area



Solution:

Cmdlets

Stop-VM

Checkpoint-VM

Set-VM

Set-VMHost

Update-VMVersion

Answer Area

Stop-VM



Update-VMVersion



Checkpoint-VM



Explanation:

Explanation:

We need to update the VM Version to enable the Production Checkpoints feature.

Step 1: Stop-VM

The virtual machine should be shut down before upgrading it.

Step 2: Update-VMVersion

To upgrade the virtual machine configuration version by using Windows PowerShell, use the Update-VMVersion cmdlet.

Step 3: CheckPoint-VM

The Checkpoint-VM cmdlet creates a checkpoint of a virtual machine.

Note: There is no Upgrade-VMVersion cmdlet

Question 175

DRAG DROP

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

You need to create a report that lists all of the sharp permissions assigned to the security principals on Server1.

How should you complete the command? 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 bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Cmdlets	Answer Area	
Get-Acl	Cmdlet	Cmdlet
Get-SmbDelegation		
Set-SmbPathAcl		
Get-Credential		
Get-SmbShare		
Get-SmbClientConfiguration		
Get-SmbShareAccess		

Solution:

Cmdlets	Answer Area	
Get-Acl	Get-SmbShare	Get-SmbClientConfiguration
Get-SmbDelegation		
Set-SmbPathAcl		
Get-Credential		
Get-SmbShare		
Get-SmbClientConfiguration		
Get-SmbShareAccess		

Explanation:

Explanation:

```
PS C:\Users\User1> Get-SmbShare
```

Name	ScopeName	Path	Description
----	-----	----	-----
ADMIN\$	*	C:\Windows	Remote Admin
C\$	*	C:\	Default share
IPC\$	*		Remote IPC Users
C:\Users			*

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj635704\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj635704(v=wps.630).aspx) PS
C:\Users\User1> Get-SmbClientConfiguration

ConnectionCountPerRssNetworkInterface : 4

DirectoryCacheEntriesMax : 16

DirectoryCacheEntrySizeMax : 65536

DirectoryCacheLifetime : 10

EnableBandwidthThrottling : True

EnableByteRangeLockingOnReadOnlyFiles : True

EnableLargeMtu : True

EnableMultiChannel : True

DormantFileLimit : 1023

EnableSecuritySignature : True

ExtendedSessionTimeout : 1000

FileInfoCacheEntriesMax : 64

FileInfoCacheLifetime : 10

FileNotFoundCacheEntriesMax : 128

FileNotFoundCacheLifetime : 5

KeepConn : 600

MaxCmds : 50

MaximumConnectionCountPerServer : 32

OplocksDisabled : False

RequireSecuritySignature : False

SessionTimeout : 60

UseOpportunisticLocking : True WindowSizeThreshold : 8

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj635708\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj635708(v=wps.630).aspx)

Question 176

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The Docker daemon runs on Server1.

You need to ensure that members of a security group named Docker Administrators can administer Docker.

What should you do?

- ☐ Run the sc privs command.
- ☐ Modify the Security settings of Docker.exe.
- ☐ Run the Set-Service cmdlet.
- ☒ Run the sc config command.

Explanation:

Explanation:

The preferred method for configuring the Docker Engine on Windows is using a configuration file. The configuration file can be found at 'C:\ProgramData\Docker\config\daemon.json'. If this file does not already exist, it can be created.

Note: The Docker Engine can also be configured by modifying the Docker service using the sc config command.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-docker/configure-docker-daemon>

Question 177

HOTSPOT

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

You need to create a checkpoint that includes the virtual machine memory state of VM1.

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

Answer Area

▼	-Name VM1 -CheckpointType	▼
Checkpoint-VM		Production
Get-VMSnapshot		ProductionOnly
Set-VM		Standard

▼	-Name VM1 -SnapshotName Snapshot1
Checkpoint-VM	
Export-VMSnapshot	
Get-VHDSnapshot	

Solution:

Answer Area

▼	-Name VM1 -CheckpointType	▼
Checkpoint-VM		Production
Get-VMSnapshot		ProductionOnly
Set-VM		Standard

▼	-Name VM1 -SnapshotName Snapshot1
Checkpoint-VM	
Export-VMSnapshot	
Get-VHDSnapshot	

Explanation:

Explanation:

Set-VM -Name VM1 -CheckpointType Standard

Checkpoint-VM -Name VM1 SnapshotName Snapshot1

Standard checkpoints capture the state, data, and hardware configuration of a running virtual machine and are intended for use in development and test scenarios. Standard checkpoints can be

useful if you need to recreate a specific state or condition of a running virtual machine so that you can troubleshoot a problem.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/manage/choose-between-standard-or-production-checkpoints-in-hyper-v>

Question 178

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

DC1 holds the RID master operations role.

DC1 fails and cannot be repaired.

You need to move the RID role to DC2.

Solution: On DC2, you open the command prompt, run dsmgmt.exe, connect to DC2, and use the Seize RID master option.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

There are 3 ways of transferring FSMO roles:

Using graphical user interface available on a DC or any server/workstation with Administrative Tools / Remote Server Administration Tools installed.

Using the command-line tool called ntdsutil.

Using the PowerShell cmdlet Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole.

References:

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-gui/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-with-powershell/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-command-line/>

Question 179

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The Docker daemon runs on Server1.

You need to ensure that members of a security group named Docker Administrators can administer Docker.

What should you do?

- ☐ Run the Set-Service cmdlet.
- ☐ Modify the Security settings of Dockerd.exe.
- ☒ Edit the Daemon.json file.
- ☐ Modify the Security settings of Docker.exe.
- ☐ Add Docker Administrators to the local Administrators group.
- ☐ Run the sc privs command.

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-docker/configure-docker-daemon>

Question 180

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 two-node Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1 at a primary location and a stand-alone Hyper-V host named Server1 at a secondary location.

A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Cluster1.

You configure a Hyper-V Replica of VM1 to Server1.

You need to perform a Test Failover of VM1.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ the clussvc.exe command
- ☐ the cluster.exe command
- ☐ the Computer Management snap-in
- ☐ the configurehyperv.exe command
- ☐ the Disk Management snap-in
- ☐ the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- ☒ the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- ☐ the Server Manager app

Explanation:

Explanation:

Question 181

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed.

You are publishing an application named App1 that will use Integrated Windows authentication as shown in the following graphic.

The screenshot shows the 'Publish New Application Wizard' window, specifically the 'Publishing Settings' step. The window has a blue title bar and a sidebar on the left with navigation links: 'Welcome', 'Preauthentication', 'Publishing Settings' (highlighted), 'Confirmation', and 'Results'. The main area is titled 'Publishing Settings' and includes the text 'Specify the publishing settings for this web application.' and 'CONNECTED TO AD FS'. The settings are as follows:

- Name:** App1 (text box)
- External URL:** https://server02.contoso.com/app1 (text box)
- External certificate:** server02.contoso.com (dropdown menu with a 'View...' button)
- Enable HTTP or HTTPS redirection:** ☐ (checkbox)
- Backend server URL:** https://server02.contoso.com/publish/app1 (text box)
- Backend server SPN:** (empty text box)

At the bottom, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Publish', and 'Cancel'.

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

Answer Area

Before you can complete the wizard, you must **[answer choice]**.

▼
change the external certificate
configure the Backend server SPN
select Enable HTTP to HTTPS redirection

To ensure that users can access App1 externally, you must change the External URL to **[answer choice]**.

▼
https://app1.contoso.com/app1
http://server02.contoso.com/app1
https://server02.contoso.com/publish/app1

Solution:

Answer Area

Before you can complete the wizard, you must **[answer choice]**.

▼
change the external certificate
configure the Backend server SPN
select Enable HTTP to HTTPS redirection

To ensure that users can access App1 externally, you must change the External URL to **[answer choice]**.

▼
https://app1.contoso.com/app1
http://server02.contoso.com/app1
https://server02.contoso.com/publish/app1

Explanation:

Explanation:

Publish an Integrated Windows authenticated-based Application for WebBrowser Clients

1. Step 1: (configure the Backend server SPN – see first bulleted item below)

Before you begin, make sure that you have done the following:

Made sure that the Web Application Proxy servers are configured for delegation to the service principal names (SPN) of the backend servers.

Created a non-claims-aware relying party trust for the application in the AD FS Management console.

Configured the backend server to support Kerberos constrained delegation on the domain controller or by using the Set-ADUser cmdlet with the -PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount parameter. Note that if the backend server is running on Windows Server 2012 R2 or Windows Server 2012, you can also run this PowerShell command on the backend server.

Verified that a certificate on the Web Application Proxy server is suitable for the application you want to publish.

1. Step 2: <http://server2.contoso.com/publish/app1>

Use the same URL as the backend server URL.

Web Application Proxy can translate host names in URLs, but cannot translate path names. Therefore, you can enter different host names, but you must enter the same path name. For example, you can enter an external URL of <https://apps.contoso.com/app1/> and a backend server URL of <http://app-server/app1/>. However, you cannot enter an external URL of <https://apps.contoso.com/app1/> and a backend server URL of <https://apps.contoso.com/internal-app1/>.

References:[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn383640\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn383640(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 182

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	IsDnsIntegrated	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	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 a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain, you modify the Network List Manager Policies.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Network List Manager Policies are security settings that you can use to configure different aspects of how networks are listed and displayed on one computer or on many computers.

Network List Manager Policies are not related to DNSSEC.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/device-security/security-policy-settings/network-list-manager-policies>

Question 183

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.

In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.

Once 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 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 Windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Question 184

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same 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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

Server1 has a virtual machine named VM1 that uses a single VHDX file.

VM1 is configured shown in the following table:

Configuration	Details
Virtual machine generation	V2
Operating system	Windows 8
File system	NTFS
Number of partitions	1
Disk type	Basic
Unallocated disk space	100 GB

You plan to use VM1 as a virtual Machine Template to deploy shielded virtual machines.

You need to ensure that VM1 can be used to deploy shielded virtual machines.

What should you run?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☒ the Diskpart command
- ☐ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☐ the Install-Windows Feature cmdlet
- ☐ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Question 185

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has the File and Storage Services server role installed.

Server1 has an ReFS-formatted volume named Volume1 that is 512 GB. Volume1 is mounted as C:\App1\temp.

You need to ensure that you can enable deduplication of Volume1.

What should you do?

- ☐ Initialize the physical disk that contains Volume1.
- ☐ Unmount Volume1.
- ☐ Format Volume1.
- ☒ Install a Windows feature.

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/data-deduplication/install-enable#enable-dedup-lights-on>

Question 186

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?

- ☐ On Server2, select the Internet and Internal network adapters and bridge the connections. From the DHCP console on Server1, authorize Server2.
- ☒ On Server1, stop the DHCP server. On the Internal network adapter on Server 2, enable Internet Connection Sharing (ICS).
- ☐ On Server2 run the New-NetNat -Name NAT1 -InternalIPInterfaceAddressPrefix 192.168.1.0/24 cmdlet. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 1 31.107.0.10.
- ☐ Install the Routing role service on Server2 and configure the NAT routing protocol. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 192.168.1.250.

Explanation:

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Connection_Sharing

Question 187

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. The following virtual switches are configured on the Hyper-V hosts.

Virtual switch name	Host	Type	VLAN ID
Switch1	Server1	External	2
Switch2	Server2	External	4

The following virtual machines run on the Hyper-V hosts.

VM Name	Connected to	VLAN ID
VM1	Switch1	2
VM2	Switch1	2
VM3	Switch1	-
VM4	Switch1	4
VM5	Switch2	2
VM6	Switch2	-
VM7	Switch2	4

All virtual machines have IP addresses from the 192.168.1.0/24 network. VLANs are configured in Hyper-V only. Physical switches are not configured with VLANs.

To which virtual machine or virtual machines can VM1 connect?

- ☐ VM2, VM3, VM5 and VM6 only
- ☐ VM2, VM3 and VM4 only
- ☐ VM2 only
- ☒ VM2 and VM5 only

Explanation:

Explanation:

If the port is set to a specific VLAN, then that port becomes a member of that VLAN. Its frames are still untagged, but the switch will only allow that port to communicate with other devices on the same VLAN.

References: <http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/setting-up-vlans-in-hyper-v/>

Question 188

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

You install the Hyper-V server role on VM1.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines hosted on VM1 can communicate with the virtual machines hosted on Server1.

What should you do?

- ☐ On Server1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterIsolation cmdlet and specify the - MultiTenantStack Off parameter.
- ☒ On Server1, run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet and specify the - MacAddressSpoofing On parameter.
- ☐ On VM1, run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet and specify the - MacAddressSpoofing Off parameter.
- ☐ On VM1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterIsolation cmdlet and specify the - MultiTenantStack On parameter.

Question 189

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that collects DHCP and DNS logs and events for your entire network.

You need to get the IP addresses that were assigned to a client computer named Computer1 during the last week.

What should you do on Server1?

- ☐ Open Event Viewer and click Windows Logs. Filter the Forwarded Events log for Computer1.
- ☒ From the IPAM node in Server Manager, click Event Catalog, and then review the IP Address Tracking.
- ☐ Run the Get-IpamAddress cmdlet.
- ☐ From the IPAM node in Server Manager, click IP Address Space, and then review the IP Address Inventory.
- ☐ Run the Get-IpamDhcpConfigurationEvent cmdlet.
- ☐ Run the Export-IpamAddress cmdlet.
- ☐ Open Event Viewer and click Windows Logs. Filter the Security log for Computer1.

Question 190

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Docker daemon on Server1.

You need to configure the Docker daemon to accept connections only on TCP port 64500.

What should you do?

- ☐ Edit the configuration.json file.
- ☐ Run the Set-ServiceWindows PowerShell cmdlet.
- ☒ Edit the daemon.json file.
- ☐ Run the New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Configure Docker with Configuration File

The preferred method for configuring the Docker Engine on Windows is using a configuration file. The configuration file can be found at 'c:\ProgramData\docker\config\daemon.json'.

Only the desired configuration changes need to be added to the configuration file. For example, this sample configures the Docker Engine to accept incoming connections on port 64500. All other configuration options will use default values.

```
{  
  "hosts": ["tcp://0.0.0.0:64500"]  
}
```

Note: The Docker Engine can also be configured by modifying the Docker service using the `sc config` command.

References:

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/docker/configure_docker_daemon

Question 191

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?

- ☒ Network Controller
- ☐ Remote Access
- ☐ Host Guardian Service
- ☐ Network Policy and Access Services

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/technologies/network-controller/install-the-network-controller-server-role-using-server-manager>

Question 192

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
☐	Ethernet	10 Gbps		
☒	Ethernet 2	10 Gbps		
☒	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?

- ☒ From Windows PowerShell on VM1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterTeamMapping cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapter cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmSwitch cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/set-vmnetworkadapteammapping?view=win10-ps>

Question 193

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 1 92.168.0.240

All other network devices must have IP addresses in the range of 192.168.0.180 to 1 92.168.0.199.

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?

- ☐ Add-DhcpServv4Lease
- ☒ Add-DhcpServv4ExclusionRange
- ☐ Add-DhcpServv4Filter
- ☐ Add-DhcpServv4Reservation

Explanation:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590721\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590721(v=wps.630).aspx)

Question 194

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

Server1 has four SCSI disks and a storage pool named Pool1 that contains three disks.

You create a virtual disk named Disk 1 that uses a mirrored layout.

You create a partition named Partition1 that uses all of the available space on Disk 1.

You need to extend Partition1.

What should you do first?

- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-Partition cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-StorageTier cmdlet.
- ☒ From the Storage Pools page in Server Manager, extend a virtual disk.
- ☐ From Disk Management, extend a volume.
- ☐ From Disk Management, modify the properties of Partition1.

Explanation:

References: <https://charbelnemnom.com/2015/03/step-by-step-how-to-extend-and-resize-a-two-way-mirrored-storage-tiered-space-storagespaces-ws2012r2/>

Question 195

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	IsDnsIntegrated	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	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?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

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://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 196

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.

In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.

Once 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 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 windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

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 nonauthoritative 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=win10-ps>

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn593672\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn593672(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 197

HOTSPOT

You implement a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster named Cluster1 as a highly available file server.

You run the Get-Cluster cmdlet and receive the following output.

```
AddEvictDelay           : 60
AdministrativeAccessPoint : DNS
AutoAssignNodeSite       : 0
AutoBalancerMode         : 2
AutoBalancerLevel        : 1
ClusSvcHangTimeout       : 135
ClusSvcRegroupStageTimeout : 5
ClusSvcRegroupTickInMilliseconds : 300
ClusterEnforceAntiAffinity : 0
ClusterFunctionalLevel    : 9
ClusterUpgradeVersion     : 7
ClusterGroupWaitDelay     : 120
ClusterLogLevel          : 3
ClusterLogSize            : 300
DatabaseReadWriteMode     : 0
DeafaultNetworkRole       : 3
Description               :
Domain                    : contoso.com
EnableShareVolumes        : Enabled
FixQuorum                 : 0
Id                         : ec6121be-f816-426b-b550-72cafb943f1b
Name                      : cluster1
```

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

Answer Area

You can perform Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) in [answer choice].

▼

self-updating mode only

remote-updating mode only

remote-updating mode and self-updating mode

You can use [answer choice] to create a file share in Cluster1.

▼

DFS Management

Failover Cluster Manager

File Server Resource Manager

Server Manager

Solution:

Answer Area

You can perform Cluster-Aware Updating (CAU) in [answer choice].

self-updating mode only
remote-updating mode only
remote-updating mode and self-updating mode

You can use [answer choice] to create a file share in Cluster1.

DFS Management
Failover Cluster Manager
File Server Resource Manager
Server Manager

Question 198

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 Hyper-V named Server1. The network adapters on Server1 have single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enabled.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to identify whether SR-IOV is used by VM1.

Solution: On Server1, you open Hyper-V Manager and view the integration Services settings of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 199

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 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 network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

DC1 holds the RID master operations role.

DC1 fails and cannot be repaired.

You need to move the RID role to DC2.

Solution: On DC2, you open Active Directory Users and Computers, click Operations Masters..., verify that dc2.contoso.com is listed on the RID tab, and click Change.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

There are 3 ways of transferring FSMO roles:

Using graphical user interface available on a DC or any server/workstation with Administrative Tools / Remote Server Administration Tools installed.

Using the command-line tool called ntdsutil.

Using the PowerShell cmdlet Move-ADDirectoryServerOperationMasterRole.

References:

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-gui/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-with-powershell/>

<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-command-line/>

Question 200

You are configuring a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster in a workgroup.

Before installing one of the nodes, you run the `ipconfig /all` command and receive the following output.

Windows IP Configuration

```
Host Name.....: Server1
Primary Dns Suffix.....:
Node Type.....: Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled.....: No
WINS Proxy Enabled.....: No
DNS Suffix Search List.....:
```

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

```
Conection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Description.....: Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter
Physical Address.....: 00-15-5D-01-62-17
DHCP Enabled.....: Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled.....: Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: fe80::7548:46d8:8ffc:d5ab%17(Preferred)
IPv4 Address.....: 192.168.1.154(Preferred)
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 192.168.1.10
DHCPv6 IAID.....: 369099429
DHCPv6 Client DUID.....: 00-01-00-01-1A-1D-5D-60-00-02-A5-4E-F4-85
DNS Servers.....: 192.168.1.32
NetBios over Tcpip.....: Disabled
```

You need to ensure that Server1 can be added as a node in the cluster.

What should you do?

- ☒ Configure a DNS suffix.
- ☐ Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.
- ☐ Change the Node Type to Broadcast.
- ☐ Assign a static IP address.

Explanation:

Explanation:

In addition to the pre-requisites of Single-domain clusters, there are additional pre-requisites for Multi-domain or Workgroup clusters in the Windows Server 2016 including Primary DNS Suffix Requirements.

* Each cluster node needs to have a primary DNS suffix.

* For Multi-domain Clusters: The DNS suffix for all the domains in the cluster, should be present on all cluster nodes...

Note: Failover Clusters can now be created in the following configurations:

Single-domain Clusters: Clusters with all nodes joined to the same domain

Multi-domain Clusters: Clusters with nodes which are members of different domains

Workgroup Clusters: Clusters with nodes which are member servers / workgroup (not domain joined)

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2015/08/17/workgroup-and-multi-domain-clusters-in-windows-server-2016/>

Question 201

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are nodes in failover cluster.

You have a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 connects to a virtual switch named vSwitch1.

You discover that VM1 automatically live migrates when vSwitch temporarily disconnects.

You need to prevent VM1 from being live migrated when vSwitch1 temporarily disconnects.

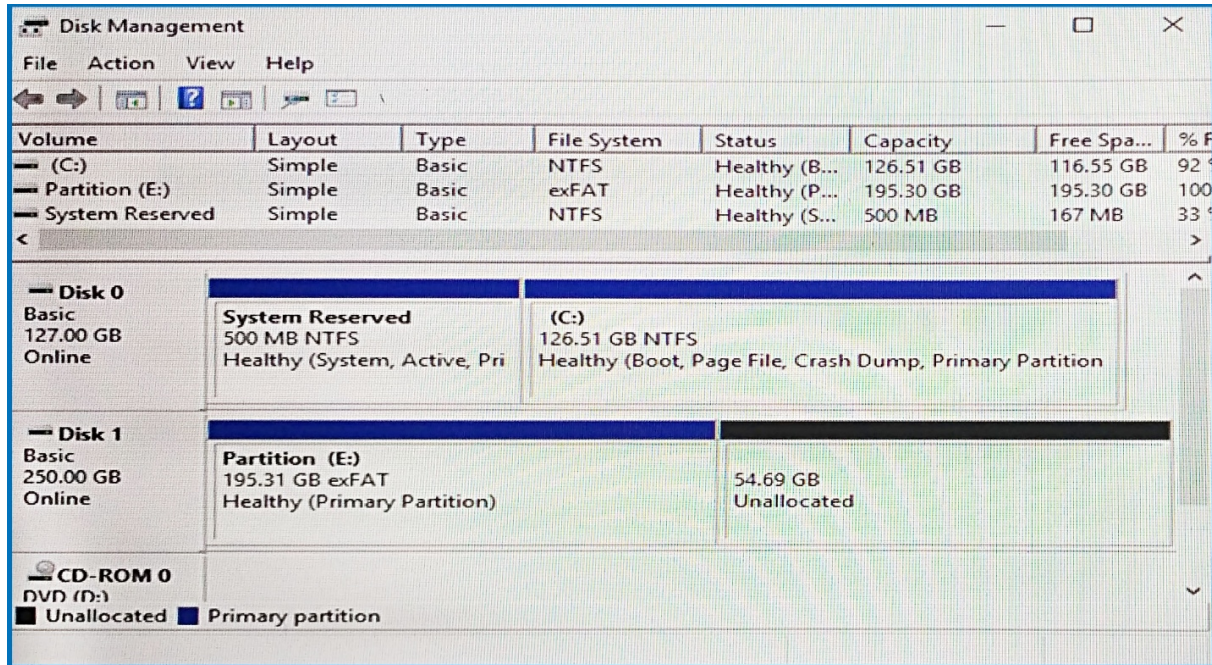
What should you do?

- ☒ From the network adapter setting of VM1, disable the Protected network setting.
- ☐ From the network adapter setting of VM1, disable the Heartbeat integration service.
- ☐ Run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet and set IsmanagementOS to False.
- ☐ Run the Set-VMNetworkAdapter cmdlet and set StormLimit to 0.

Question 202

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

The disk configuration for Server1 is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You add Server1 to a cluster.

You need to ensure that you can use Disk 1 for Storage Spaces Direct.

What should you do first?

- ☐ Set Disk 1 to offline.
- ☐ Convert Partition (E:) to ReFS.
- ☐ Convert Disk 1 to a dynamic disk.
- ☒ Delete Partition (E:).

Explanation:

Explanation:

The disks used in Storage Spaces Direct cannot contain existing partitions.

Question 203

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is an IP Address Management (IPAM) server that collects DHCP and DNS logs and events for your entire network.

You need to get the IP addresses that were assigned to a client computer named Computer1 during the last week.

What should you do on Server1?

- ☐ Open Event Viewer and click Windows Logs. Filter the Forwarded Events log for Computer1.
- ☐ Open Event Viewer and click Windows Logs. Filter the Security log for Computer1.
- ☐ Run the Get-IpamDhcpConfigurationEvent cmdlet.
- ☒ Run the Get-IpamIpAddressAuditEvent cmdlet.

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/ipamserver/get-ipamipaddressauditevent?view=win10-ps>

Question 204

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

On VM1, Dynamic Memory is disabled, MAC spoofing is enabled for the virtual network adapter, and checkpoints are disabled.

You need to ensure that you can install the Hyper-V server role on VM1.

What should you do?

- ☒ Shut down VM1, run the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet, and then start VM1.
- ☐ Disable Hyper-V integration services for VM1, and then restart VM1.
- ☐ Configure VM1 to use standard checkpoints.
- ☐ Shut down VM1, enable Dynamic Memory on VM1, and then start VM1.

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/set-vmprocessor?view=win10-ps>

Question 205

You have an Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1, Server2 and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. You add a Hyper-V Replica Broker role named Broker1 to Cluster1.

Server3 is a Hyper-V server. A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Server3.

Live Migration is enabled on all three servers and it is configured to use Kerberos authentication only.

You need to ensure that you can perform the migration of VM1 to Server2.

What should you do?

- ☐ Add the Server3 computer account to the Replicator group on Server1 and Server2.
- ☒ Modify the Delegation settings on the Server3 computer account.
- ☐ Modify the Storage Migration settings on Server3.
- ☐ Modify the Cluster permissions for Cluster1.

Explanation:

Explanation:

If you have decided to use Kerberos to authenticate live migration traffic, configure constrained delegation before you proceed to the rest of the steps.

To configure constrained delegation

Open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. For example, to do this from Server Manager, select the server if it not already selected. After the server is selected, click Tools, and then click Active Directory Users and Computers. This opens the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

From the navigation pane, select the domain and double-click the Computers folder.

From the Computers folder, right-click the computer account of the source server and then click Properties.

In the Properties dialog box, click the Delegation tab.

On the delegation tab, select Trust this computer for delegation to the specified services only. Under that option, select Use Kerberos only.

Click Add.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134199\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134199(v=ws.11).aspx)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/manage/use-live-migration-without-failover-clustering-to-move-a-virtual-machine>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/set-up-hosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering>

Question 206

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. DC2 is a virtual machine that is hosted on a Hyper-V host named HyperV1. DC1 holds the PDC emulator operations master role.

You need to create a new domain controller named DC3 by using domain controller cloning.

Which five actions should you perform in sequence before you can import the cloned virtual machine? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

Stop DC2.

Run the **New-ADDCCloneConfigFile** cmdlet.

Modify the group membership of DC3.

Export DC2.

Run the **Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList** cmdlet.

Modify the group membership of DC2.

Answer Area



Solution:

Actions

Stop DC2.

Run the **New-ADDCCloneConfigFile** cmdlet.

Modify the group membership of DC3.

Export DC2.

Run the **Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList** cmdlet.

Modify the group membership of DC2.

Answer Area

Modify the group membership of DC2.

Run the **Get-ADDCCloningExcludedApplicationList** cmdlet.



Run the **New-ADDCCloneConfigFile** cmdlet.



Stop DC2.



Export DC2.

Question 207

You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. The servers are nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

You perform a rolling upgrade of the cluster nodes to Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that you can implement the Virtual Machine Load Balancing feature.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- ☐ Set-ClusterGroupSet
- ☒ Update-ClusterFunctionalLevel
- ☐ Update-ClusterNetWorkNameResource
- ☐ Set-CauClusterRole

Question 208

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 machines 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?

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

Explanation:

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/technologies/hyper-v-network-virtualization/hyperv-network-virtualization-technical-details-windows-server>

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

Question 209

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 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: You open Active Directory Domains and Trusts, right-click Active Directory Domains and Trust in the console tree, and then click Operations Master.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

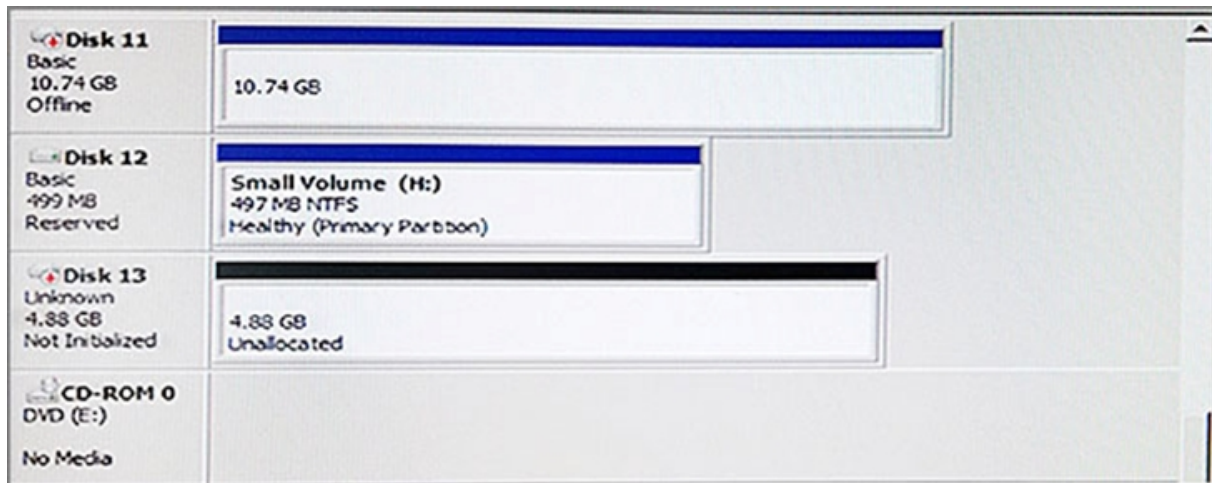
This solution only shows the Domain Naming Master.

Question 210

HOTSPOT

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

You open Disk Management on Server1 as shown in the following graphic.



You plan to configure Disk 13 as a pass-through disk for a generation 1 virtual machine.

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

Answer Area

The status of Disk 13 must be set to **[answer choice]**.

	▼
Initializing	
Offline	
Online	

If the virtual machine uses Disk 13 as the system partition, Disk 13 must be attached to **[answer choice]** in Hyper-V Manager.

	▼
a Fibre Channel adapter	
an IDE controller	
a SCSI controller	

Solution:

Answer Area

The status of Disk 13 must be set to **[answer choice]**.

	▼
Initializing	
Offline	
Online	

If the virtual machine uses Disk 13 as the system partition, Disk 13 must be attached to **[answer choice]** in Hyper-V Manager.

	▼
a Fibre Channel adapter	
an IDE controller	
a SCSI controller	

Explanation:

Explanation:

If the disk is not in an Offline state, it will not be available for selection when configuring the Guest's storage.

If the Pass-through disk will be used to boot the operating system, it must be attached to an IDE Controller.

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/askcore/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-in-hyper-v/>

Question 211

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that you can use nested virtualization on VM1.

What should you run on Server1?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Diskpart command
- ☐ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☒ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☐ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☐ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

Configure Nested Virtualization

Create a virtual machine.

While the virtual machine is in the OFF state, run the following command on the physical Hyper-V host. This enables nested virtualization for the virtual machine.

`Set-VMProcessor -VMName <VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true`

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyperv_on_windows/user_guide/nesting

Question 212

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 Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has a dynamically expanding virtual hard disk (VHD) file that is 900 GB. The VHD contains 400 GB of free space.

You need to reduce the amount of disk space used by the VHD.

What should you run?

- ☐ the Mount-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Diskpart command
- ☐ the Set-VHD cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VM cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMHost cmdlet
- ☐ the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet
- ☐ the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet
- ☒ the Optimize-VHD cmdlet

Explanation:

Explanation:

The Optimize-VHD cmdlet optimizes the allocation of space in one or more virtual hard disk files, except for fixed virtual hard disks. The Compact operation is used to optimize the files. This operation reclaims unused blocks as well as rearranges the blocks to be more efficiently packed, which reduces the size of a virtual hard disk file.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/hyper-v/optimize-vhd>

Question 213

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:

Member adapters:

In Team	Adapter	Speed	State	Reason
☐	Ethernet	10 Gbps		
☒	Ethernet 2	10 Gbps		
☒	Ethernet 3	10 Gbps		

^ Additional properties

Teaming mode:

Load balancing mode:

Standby adapter:

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?

- ☒ From Hyper-V Manager on Server1, modify the settings of VM1.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on VM1, run the
- ☐ Set-VmNetworkAdapterTeamMapping cmdlet.
- ☐ From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the
- ☐ Set-VmNetworkAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet.
- ☐ From Hyper-V Manager on Server1, modify the properties of vSwitch1.

Explanation:

Explanation:

You can configure NIC teaming in the Guest OS; however, before NIC teaming will work in a virtual machine, you need to enable NIC teaming in the Advanced Features section of the VM settings.

Question 214

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed.

You publish an application named App1 by using the Web Application Proxy.

You need to change the URL that users use to connect to App1 when they work remotely.

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

Answer Area

▼	-ID 874A4543-7983-77A3-1E6D-1163E7419AC1
Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication	
Set-WebApplicationProxyConfiguration	
Set-WebApplicationProxySslCertificate	

▼	https://SP.Contoso.com/
-ADFSUrl	
-BackendServerUrl	
-ExternalURL	

Solution:

Answer Area

	▼	- ID 874A4543-7983-77A3-1E6D-1163E7419AC1
Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication		
Set-WebApplicationProxyConfiguration		
Set-WebApplicationProxySslCertificate		

	▼	https://SP.Contoso.com/
-ADFSUrl		
-BackendServerUrl		
-ExternalURL		

Explanation:

Explanation 1:

The Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication cmdlet modifies settings of a web application published through Web Application Proxy. Specify the web application to modify by using its ID. Note that the method of preauthentication cannot be changed. The cmdlet ensures that no other applications are already configured to use any specified ExternalURL or BackendServerURL.

References: <https://technet.microsoft.com/itpro/powershell/windows/wap/set-webapplicationproxyapplication>

Explanation 2:

Configure internal and external Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs) , there are two FQDN addresses that are configured with an application. The External URL is the FQDN that external users request access to when attempting to access an application. The backend server URL is the FQDN of the internal resource where the application is available. In most scenarios, these URLs should be the same. If the FQDNs are different for external and internal requests, then URL translation must also be configured to ensure requests are redirected correctly. To enable URL translation, use the Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication cmdlet. Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication -ID AppID -DisableTranslateUrlInRequestHeaders:\$False

Example 1: Change the extern URL for a web application

```
PS C:\>Set-WebApplicationProxyApplication -ID 874A4543-7983-77A3-1E6D-1163E7419AC1 -ExternalUrl https://SP.Contoso.com/
```

Question 215

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Windows Application Proxy role service installed.

You need to publish Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync services by using the Publish New Application Wizard. The ActiveSync services must use preauthentication.

How should you configure Server1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Preauthentication method:

▼
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
Pass-through

Preauthentication type:

▼
HTTP Basic
OAuth2
Web and MS-OFBA

Solution:

Answer Area

Preauthentication method:

▼
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
Pass-through

Preauthentication type:

▼
HTTP Basic
OAuth2
Web and MS-OFBA

Explanation:

Explanation:

Box 1: Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS)

The well-known HTTP basic authentication that you can use in scenarios such as Exchange Active Sync (ActiveSync). This is a new capability included in this release of Web Application Proxy. For the ActiveSync scenario, the authentication process includes four core steps:

Windows Application Proxy (WAP) stops the request and passes all credentials to AD FS.

AD FS validates, applies policy, and replies with a token.

Upon success, Web Application Proxy allows the request to pass to the Exchange server.

Web Application Proxy caches the token for future use.

Box 2: HTTP Basic

The well-known HTTP basic authentication that you can use in scenarios such as Exchange Active Sync (ActiveSync).

Question 216

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 Hyper-V named Server1. The network adapters on Server1 have single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enabled.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to identify whether SR-IOV is used by VM1.

Solution: You sign in to VM1. You view the properties of the network connections.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Question 217

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.

Your perimeter network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2016. DHCP1 is a member of a workgroup named WORKGROUP. DHCP1 provides IP address leases to guests accessing the Wi-Fi network.

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

All Windows computers on the network are activated by using Key Management Service (KMS). On-premises users use Remote Desktop Services (RDS).

You plan to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to the network.

Which action can you perform on the network by using IPAM?

- ☒ Audit authentication events from DC1.
- ☐ Create DHCP reservations on DHCP1.
- ☐ Audit certificate enrollment requests on CA1.
- ☐ Manage activations on the KMS server.
- ☐ Audit logon event on the RDS server.

Question 218

HOTSPOT

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	▼ "Server1\IPAM IP Audit Administrators" "Server1\IPAM IP Users" "Server1\IPAM MSM Administrators" "Server2\Administrators" "Server2\DHCP Administtrators"	User1 /add
---	--	------------

Solution:

Answer Area

▼ net localgroup Set-AdGroup	▼ "Server1\IPAM IP Audit Administrators" "Server1\IPAM IP Users" "Server1\IPAM MSM Administrators" "Server2\Administrators" "Server2\DHCP Administtrators"	User1 /add
---	--	------------

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: net localgroup "Server1\IPAM MSM Administrators" User1 /add IPAM MSM Administrator : Members of this group can manage DHCP servers, scopes, policies, DNS servers and associate zones and records

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725622\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725622(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 219

You have a failover cluster named Cluster1.

A virtual machine named VM1 is a highly available virtual machine that runs on Cluster1. A custom application named App1 runs on VM1.

You need to configure monitoring on VM1. If App1 adds an error entry to the Application event log, VM1 should be automatically rebooted and moved to another cluster node.

Which tool should you use?

- ☐ Resource Monitor
- ☒ Failover Cluster Manager
- ☐ Server Manager
- ☐ Hyper-V Manager

Explanation:

Explanation:

Do you have a large number of virtualized workloads in your cluster? Have you been looking for a solution that allows you to detect if any of the virtualized workloads in your cluster are behaving abnormally? Would you like the cluster service to take recovery actions when these workloads are in an unhealthy state? In Windows Server 2012/2016, there is a great new feature, in Failover Clustering called “VM Monitoring”, which does exactly that – it allows you monitor the health state of applications that are running within a virtual machine and then reports that to the host level so that it can take recovery actions.

VM Monitoring can be easily configured using the Failover Cluster Manager through the following steps:

Right click on the Virtual Machine role on which you want to configure monitoring

Select “More Actions” and then the “Configure Monitoring” options

You will then see a list of services that can be configured for monitoring using the Failover Cluster Manager.

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2012/04/18/how-to-configure-vm-monitoring-in-windows-server-2012/>

Question 220

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 Windows and non-Windows devices.

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

You need to prevent a client computer that uses the same name as an existing registration from updating the registration.

What should you do?

- ☐ From the properties of Scope1, modify the Conflict detection attempts setting.
- ☐ From the properties of Scope1, configure Name Protection.
- ☐ From the properties of IPv4, configure the bindings.
- ☐ From IPv4, create a new filter.
- ☐ From the properties of Scope1, create an exclusion range.
- ☒ From IPv4 run the DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard.
- ☐ From Control Panel, modify the properties of Ethernet.
- ☐ From Scope1, create a reservation.

Explanation:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831538\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831538(v=ws.11).aspx)

Question 221

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) deployment.

The AD FS deployment contains the following:

An AD FS server named server1.contoso.com that runs Windows Server 2016

A Web Application Proxy used to publish AD FS

A UPN that uses the contoso.com suffix

A namespace named adfs.contoso.com

You create a Microsoft Office 365 tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You use Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect (AD Connect) to synchronize all of the users and the UPNs from the contoso.com forest to Office 365.

You need to configure federation between Office 365 and the on-premises deployment of Active Directory.

Which three commands should you run in sequence from Server1? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Commands		Answer Area
Convert-MsolDomainToFederated -DomainName contoso.com		
Set-MsolADFSContext -Computer server1.contoso.com		
Set-MsolADFSContext -Computer contoso.com		
Convert-MsolDomainToFederated -DomainName adfs.contoso.com		
Enter-PSsession -Name Office365	➡	⬆
Connect-MsolService	⬅	⬇

Solution:

Commands		Answer Area
Convert-MsolDomainToFederated -DomainName contoso.com		Connect-MsolService
Set-MsolADFSContext -Computer server1.contoso.com		Set-MsolADFSContext -Computer server1.contoso.com
Set-MsolADFSContext -Computer contoso.com		Convert-MsolDomainToFederated -DomainName contoso.com
Convert-MsolDomainToFederated -DomainName adfs.contoso.com		
Enter-PSsession -Name Office365	➡	⬆
Connect-MsolService	⬅	⬇

Question 222

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 a command prompt, you run `netdom query fsmo`.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Windows PowerShell

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```
PS C:\Windows\system32> netdom query fsmo
```

Schema master	dc10.contoso.com
Domain naming master	dc10.contoso.com
PDC	dc10.contoso.com
RID pool manager	dc10.contoso.com
Infrastructure master	dc10.contoso.com

The command completed successfully.

References: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/mempson/2007/11/08/how-to-find-out-who-has-your-fsmo-roles/>

Question 223

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	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 Windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Export-DnsServerDnsSecPublicKey cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Example: Export a trust anchor to a file share

This command exports the trust anchor (DS record) for Contoso.com to a file share. A DNS administrator runs this command from the DNS server that hosts the zone Contoso.com and specifies that the zone signing key uses the SHA-1 algorithm to create the DS record.

```
PS C:\> Export-DnsServerDnsSecPublicKey -ComputerName "DNSDC1.Contoso.com" -ZoneName "Contoso.com" -Path "\\MyDNSKeyShare\keys" -PassThru -DigestType "Sha1"
```

Question 224

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.

Your perimeter network contains a DHCP server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server 2016. DHCP1 is a member of a workgroup named WORKGROUP. DHCP1 provides IP address leases to guests accessing the Wi-Fi network.

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

All Windows computers on the network are activated by using Key Management Service (KMS). On-premises users use Remote Desktop Services (RDS).

You plan to deploy IP Address Management (IPAM) to the network.

Which action can you perform on the network by using IPAM?

- ☒ Audit user and device logon event from NPS.
- ☐ Audit configuration changes to the remote access server.
- ☐ Audit logon event on the RDS server.
- ☐ Manage activations on the KMS server.

Explanation:

Reference:

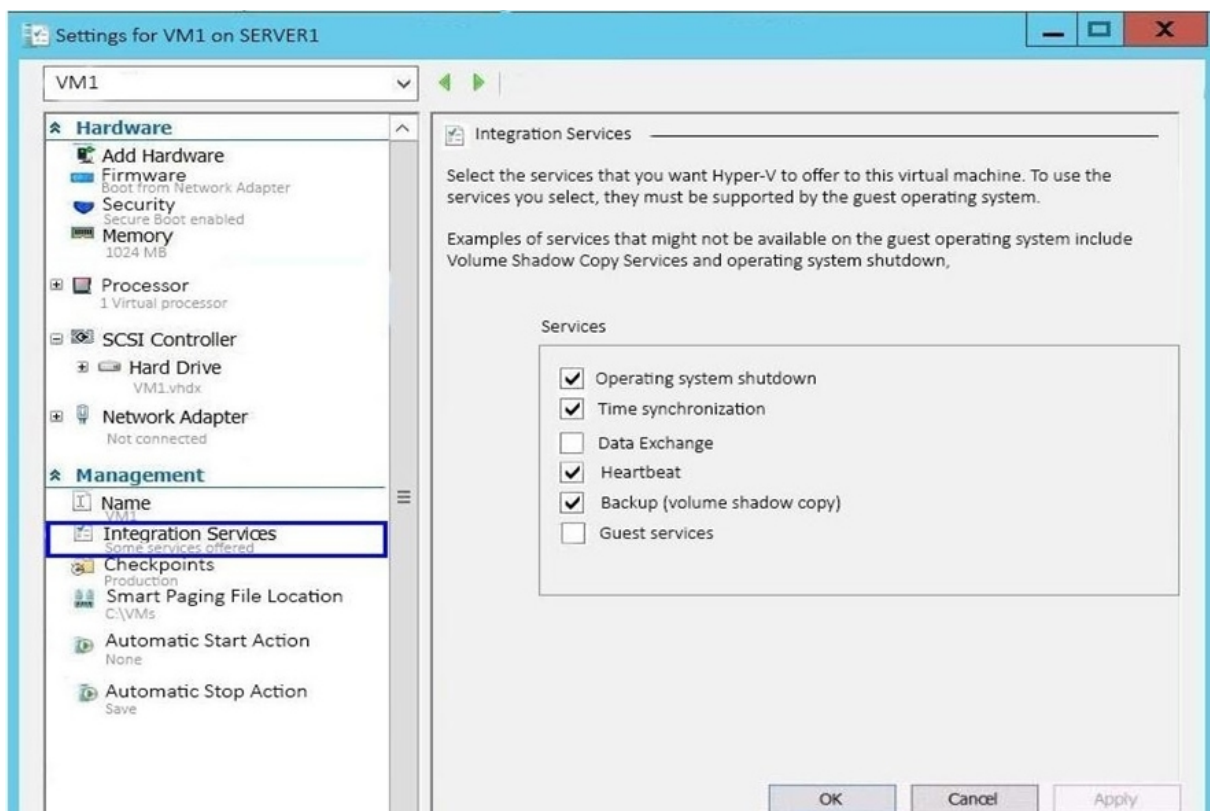
https://books.google.co.za/books?id=qfskDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT696&lpg=PT696&dq=retrieve+authentication+events+-+IPAM&source=bl&ots=MtkVBsN76C&sig=HAu2Qu58ySMkQbeUvJmHj0I_fs4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiyOz0sq7fAhUGx4UKHYOI10Q6AEwA3oECAUQAQ#v=onepage&q=retrieve%20authentication%20events%20-%20IPAM&f=false

Question 225

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 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 need to enable the Data Exchange integration service for VM1

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explanation:

Explanation:

Guest Services:

This is a new Integration Services component introduced in Windows Server 2012 R2 that is disabled by default.

Guest Services enables the copying of files to a virtual machine using WMI APIs or using the new Copy-VMFile PowerShell cmdlet

Question 226

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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a child domain named eu.contoso.com.

You plan to implement live migration between two Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. The hosts are configured as shown in the following table.

Host name	Configuration
Host1	• Is a member of the contoso.com domain • Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2012 • Has an external virtual switch named Switch1 • Hosts a virtual machine named VM1 that connects to Switch1
Host2	• Is a member of the eu.contoso.com domain • Uses an Intel Xeon processor released in 2016 • Has an external virtual switch named Switch1

You need to ensure that you can perform a live migration of VM1 from Host1 to Host2.

Solution: You shut down VM1, configure the processor compatibility settings, and then start VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Question 227

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

You need to provide VM1 with direct access to a graphics processing unit (GPU) on Server1.

What should you do first?

- ☐ On VM1, install the Quality Windows Audio Video Experience (qWave) feature.
- ☒ Disable the display adapter device on Server1.
- ☐ In the settings of VM1, add a RemoteFX 3D Video Adapter.
- ☐ Dismount the display adapter on Server1.

Explanation:

Explanation:

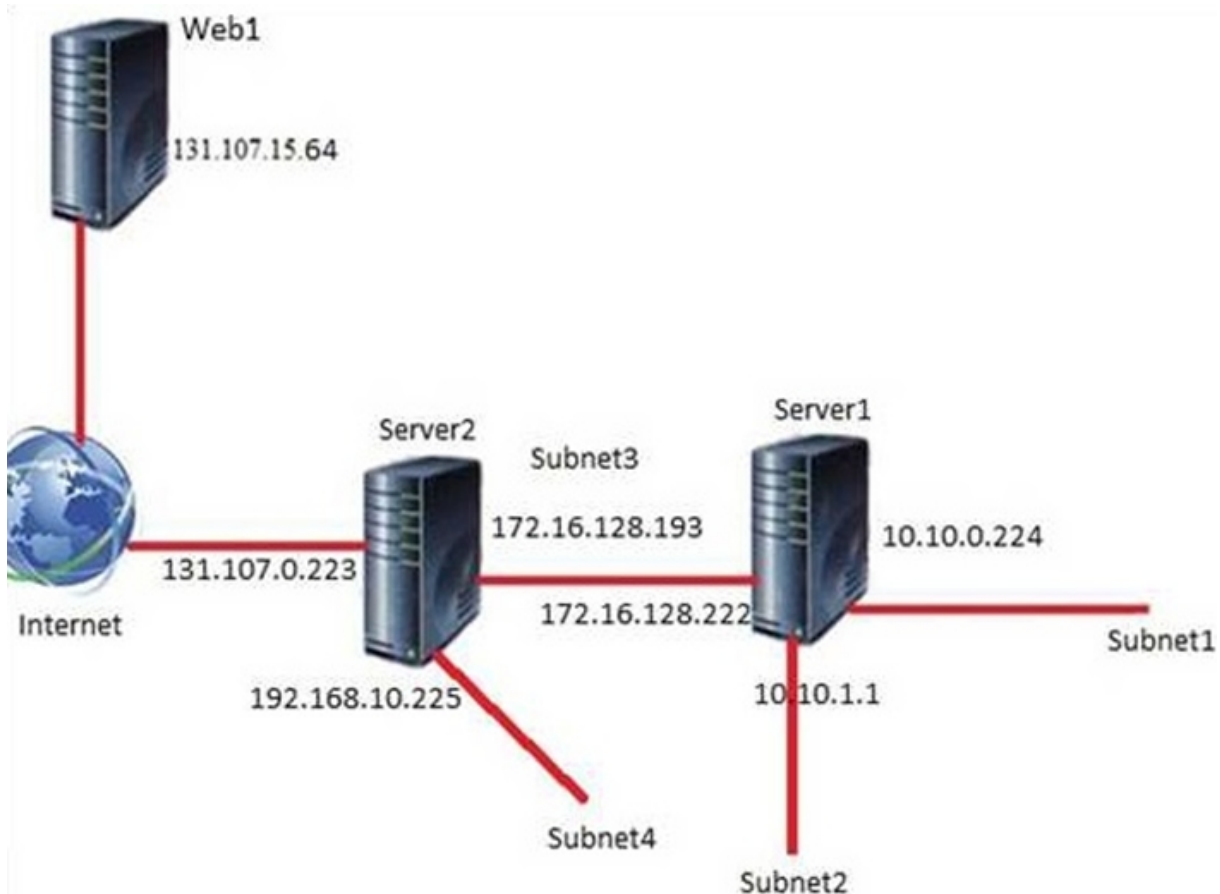
Before the physical device is allowed to be passed through to the VM, the device must be disabled on the host system. The physical device must be accessible/available exclusively to the VM only.

References: Introduction to Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V Discrete Device Assignment, page 5

<https://lenovopress.com/lp0088.pdf>

Question 228

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.

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

- ☒ Install the Routing role service on Server2.
- ☐ Install the IP address Management (IPAM) Server feature on Server2
- ☐ Install the Routing role service on Server1.
- ☐ Install the DHCP Server role on Server1.

Question 229

You implement Software Defined Networking (SDN) by using the Network Controller server role.

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains servers used by developers.

You need to ensure that only devices from the 192.168.0.0/24 subnet can access the virtual machine in VNET1.

What should you configure?

- ☐ Dynamic Access Control
- ☐ role-based access control
- ☒ a network security group (NSG)
- ☐ a universal security group