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QUESTION NO: 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 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 forest.

You install Windows Server 2016 on 10 virtual machines.

You need to deploy the Web Server (IIS) server role identically to the virtual machines.

Solution: You use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to create a default configuration, and then you apply the configuration to the virtual machines.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) is a PowerShell script that defines a configuration. The Start-DscConfiguration cmdlet can then be used to apply the configuration.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/dsc/configurations/configurations?view=powershell-7
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/dsc/getting-started/winGettingStarted?view=powershell-7

QUESTION NO: 2 - (HOTSPOT)

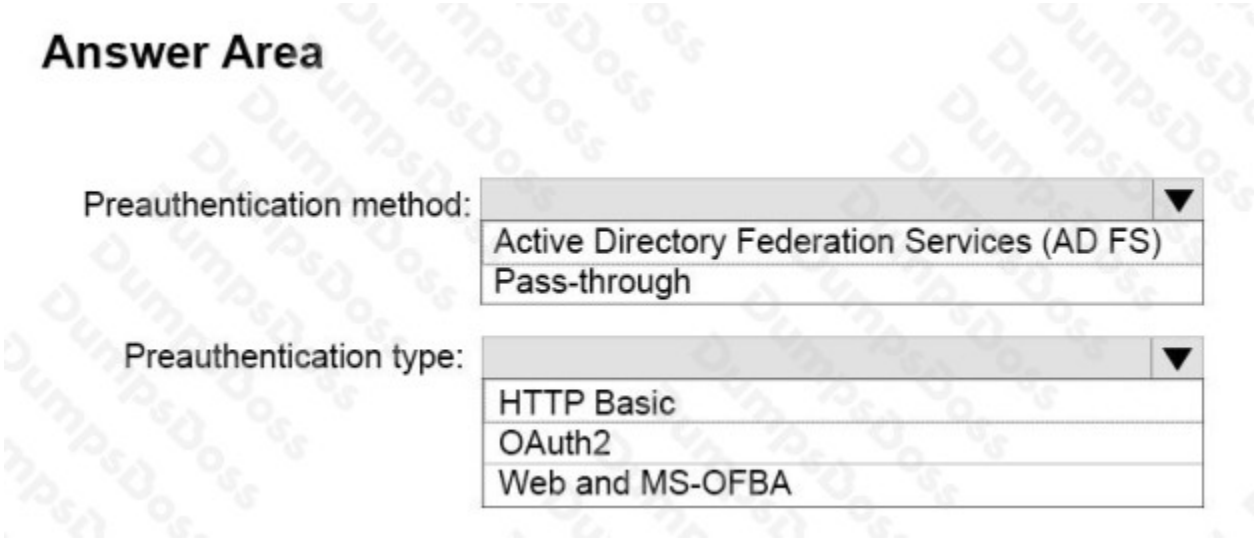
HOTSPOT

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

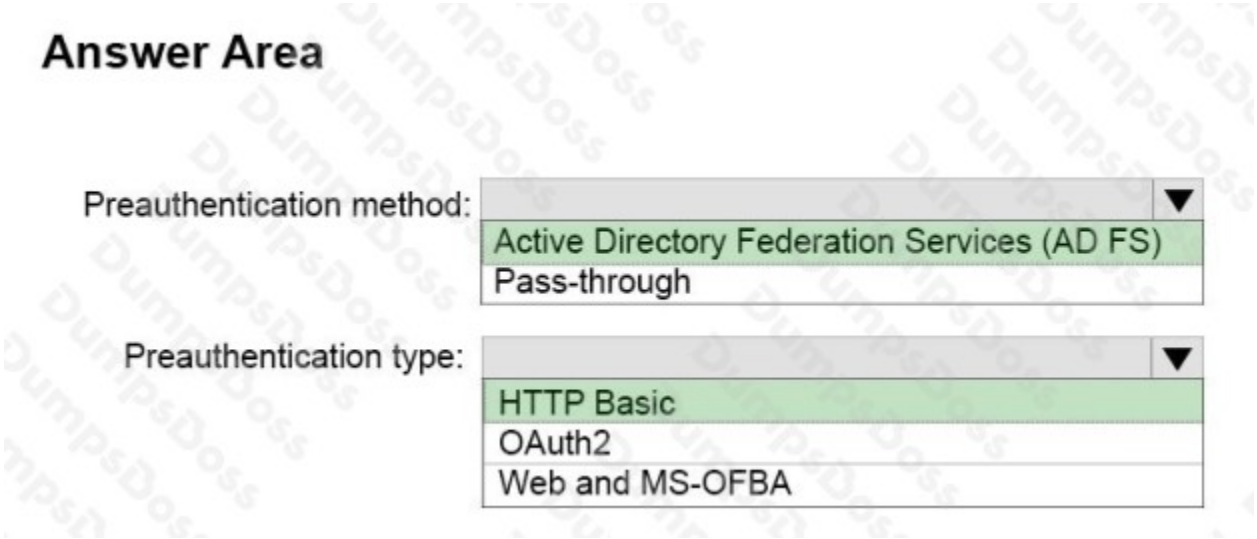
You need to publish Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync services by using the Publish New Application Wizard. The ActiveSync services must use preauthentication.

How should you configure Server1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



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 NO: 3

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?

A. Add a new virtual network adapter to VM2.

B. Install the Web Application Proxy server role on VM2 and VM3.

C. Change the cluster operation mode.

D. Modify the default port rule.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

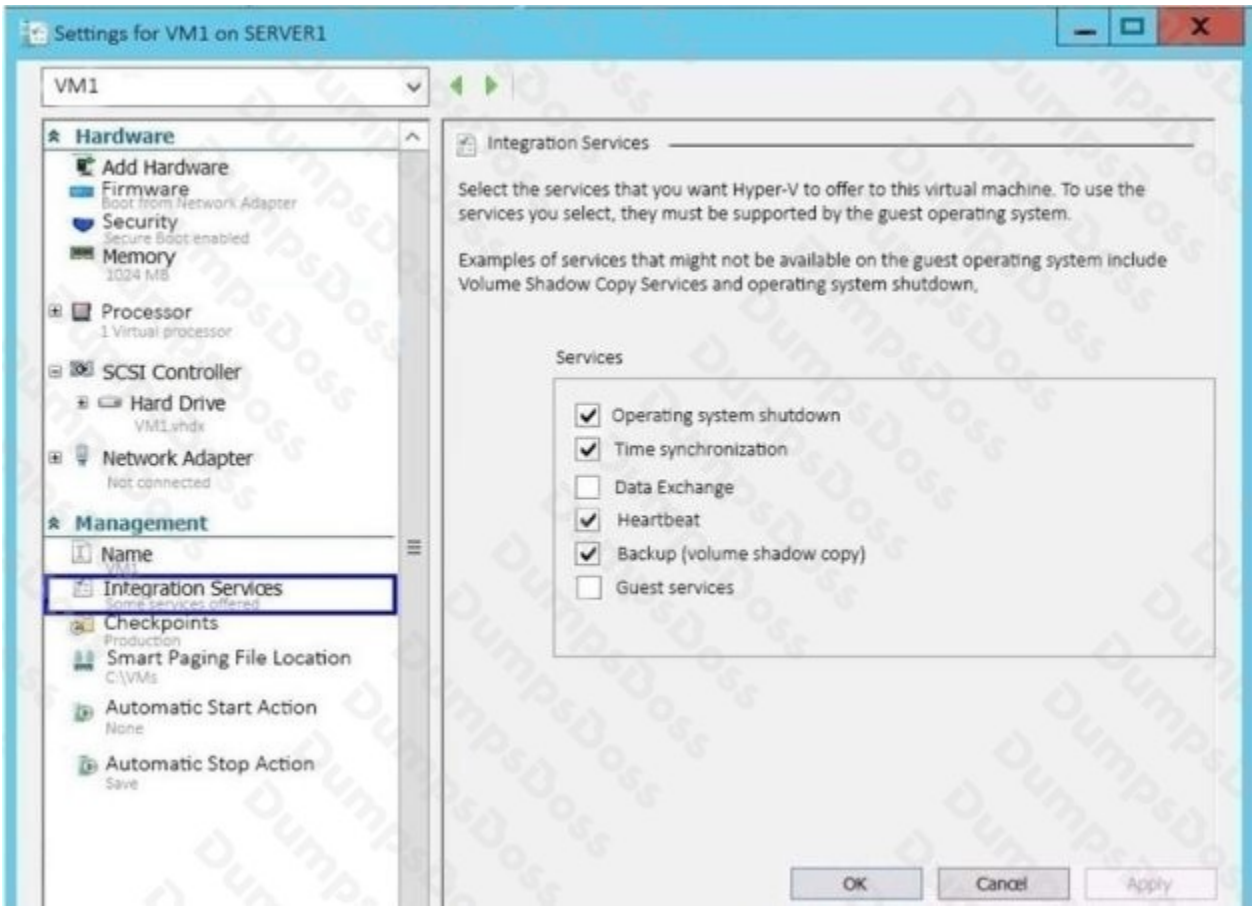
References: http://myitforum.com/myitforumwp/2012/08/16/how-to-configure-an-nlb-in-hyper-v-part-1/

QUESTION NO: 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some 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?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Guest Services 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

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyper-v-on-windows/reference/integration-services

QUESTION NO: 5

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

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

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

Windows Server 2016 is installed in C:\Windows.

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

A. C:

B. D:

C. E:

D. F:

E. G:

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

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

▪ Must not be a system or boot volume. Deduplication is not supported on operating system volumes. (Thus NOT C:)

▪ Can be partitioned as a master boot record (MBR) or a GUID Partition Table (GPT), and must be formatted using the NTFS file system. (Thus NOT D:)

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

▪ If you're using Windows Server 2012, don't deduplicate Cluster Shared Volumes (CSVs). You can access data if a deduplication-enabled volume is converted to a CSV, but you cannot continue to process files for deduplication on Windows Server 2012.

▪ Do not rely on the Microsoft Resilient File System (ReFS). (Thus NOT F:) ▪ Can't be larger than 64 TB in size.

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

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

QUESTION NO: 6

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.

A. Update-StoragePool –FriendlyName Pool1

B. Set-ResiliencySetting –StoragePool Pool1 –PhysicalDiskRedundancyDefault 4

C. Reset-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3

D. Remove-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3

E. Set-PhysicalDisk –FriendlyName Disk3 –Usage Retired

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

References: https://cloudenius.com/2015/01/02/windows-storage-spaces-remove-physical-disk-from-storage-pool-with-powershell/

QUESTION NO: 7

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. 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?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor command adds a trust anchor to a DNS server. A trust anchor (or trust “point”) is a public cryptographic key for a signed zone. Trust anchors must be configured on every 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

QUESTION NO: 8 - (HOTSPOT)

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.

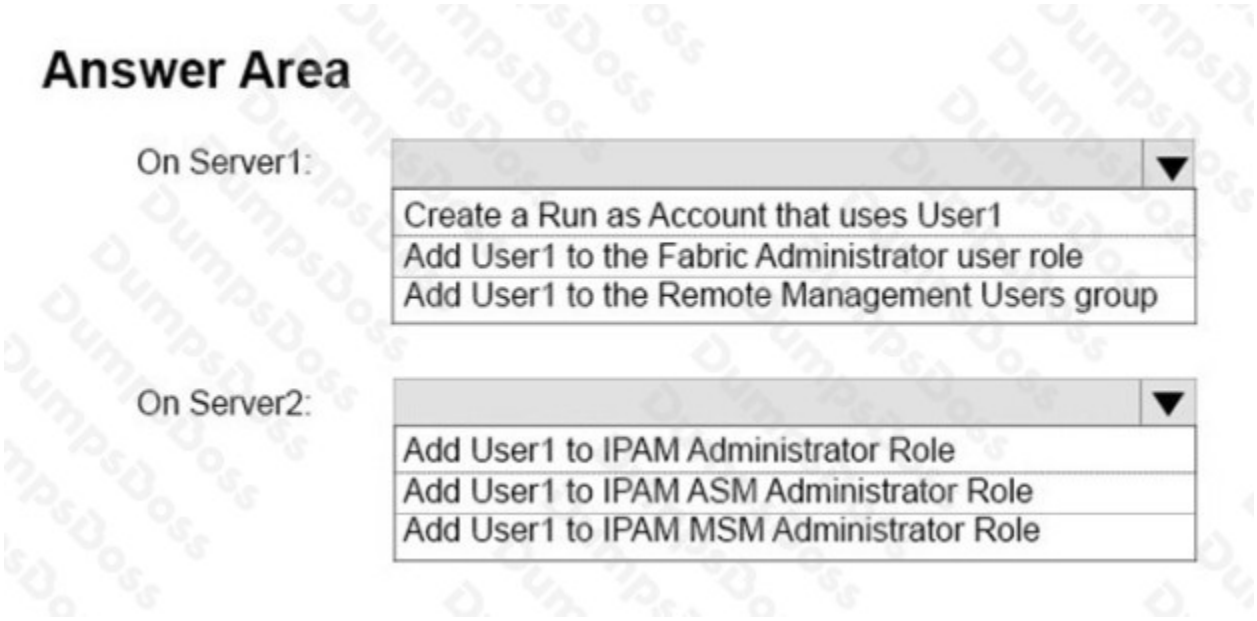
Server1 has Microsoft System Center 2016 Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) installed. Server2 has IP Address Management (IPAM) installed.

You create a domain user named User1.

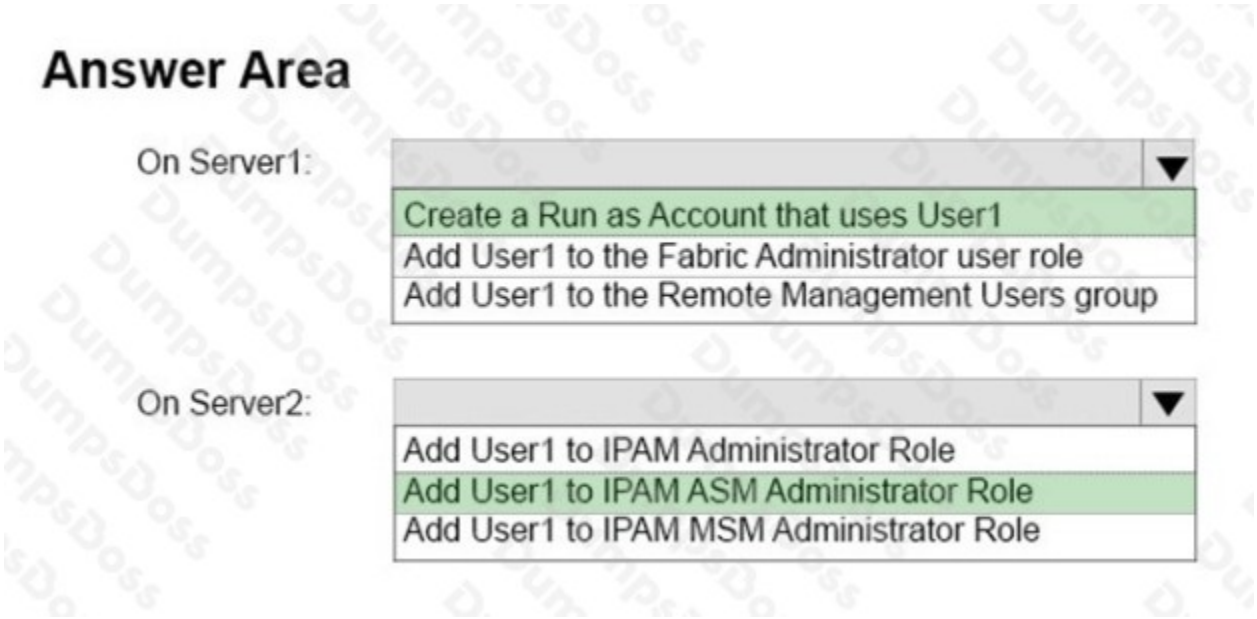
You need to integrate IPAM and VMM. VMM must use the account of User1 to manage IPAM. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn783349(v=ws.11).aspx

QUESTION NO: 9

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

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

You need to prepare Server1 for the planned deployment.

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

A. Install the Container feature.

B. Install Docker.

C. Install the Base Container Images.

D. Install the Web Server role.

E. Install the Hyper-V server role.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

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

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

Install-Package -Name docker -ProviderName DockerMsftProvider

3. (C): Install Base Container Images

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

QUESTION NO: 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 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 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 Server Manager, you modify the Access Policies on Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 11

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?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

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 NO: 12 - (DRAG DROP)

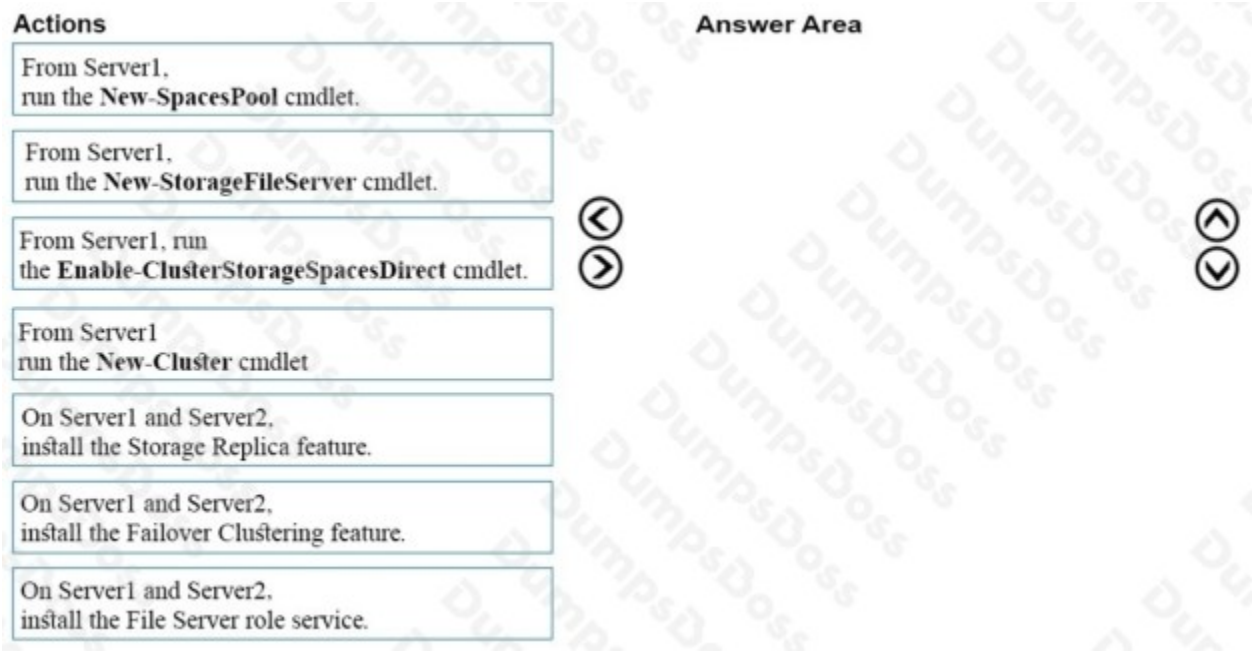
DRAG DROP

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

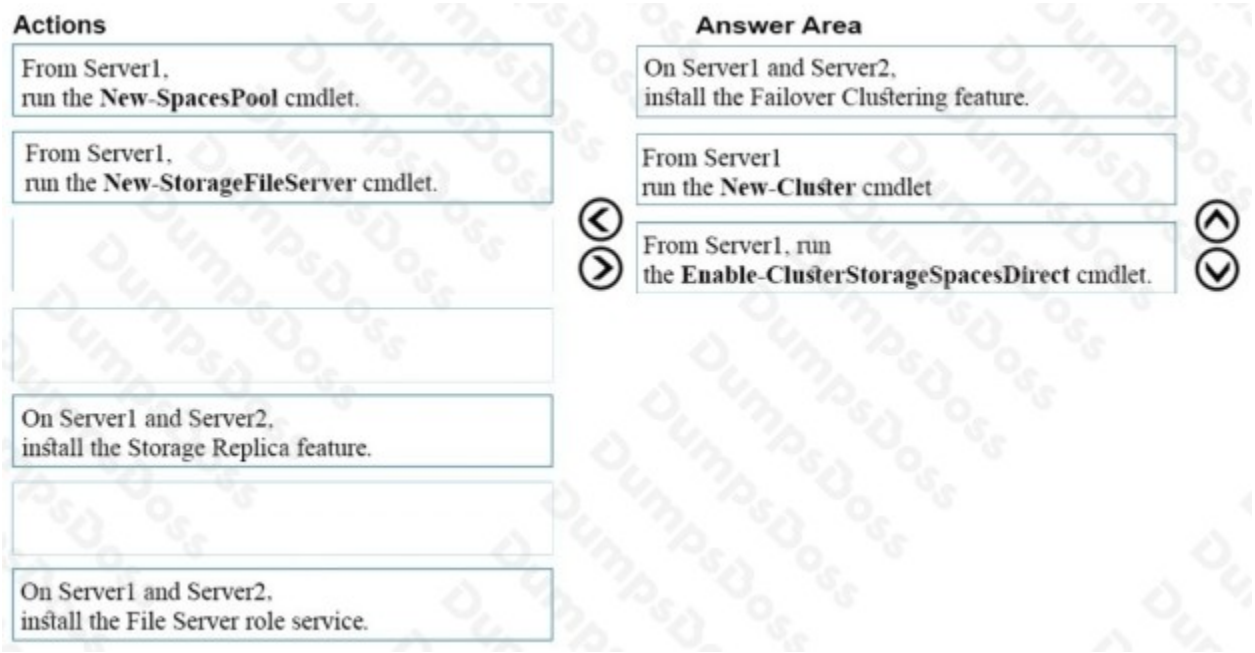
You need to create a storage pool by using Storage Spaces Direct.

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

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 13

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.

A. New-DfsnFolderTarget

B. Install-WindowsFeature

C. Grant-DfsnAccess

D. New-DfsnFolder

E. New-SmbShare

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

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

Success Restart Needed Exit Code Feature Result

---------- ------------------- -------------- -------------------

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/dfsn/grant-dfsnaccess?view=win10-ps

QUESTION NO: 14

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

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

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

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

A. 389

B. 443

C. 3389

D. 8531

E. 49443

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

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

Configuring Corporate Firewall

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

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

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

QUESTION NO: 15 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

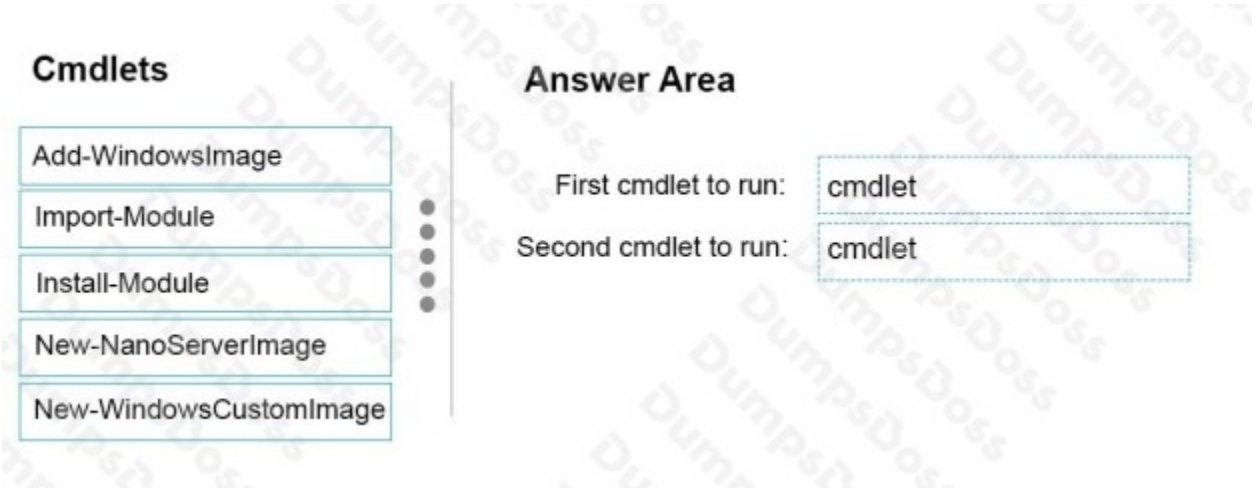
You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

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

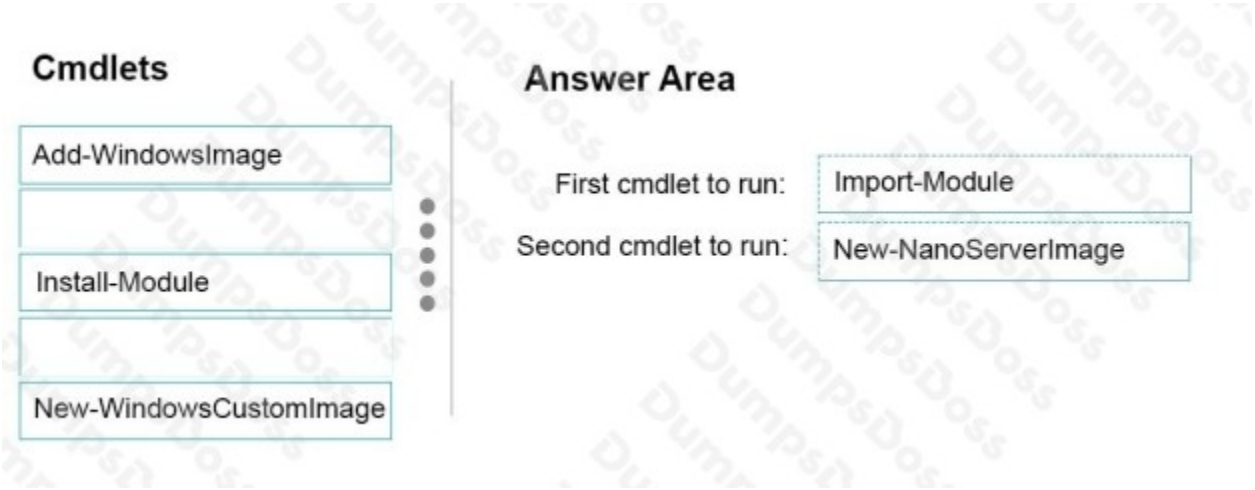
You need to create a Nano Server image.

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

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Step 1: Import Module

Import-Module .\NanoServerImageGenerator.psm1

Step 2: New New-NanoServerImage

Create Nano Server Image VHDX

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

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