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Vendor:Microsoft

Exam Code:70-743

Exam Name:Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA Windows
Server 2016

Version:Demo

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 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?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 (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:

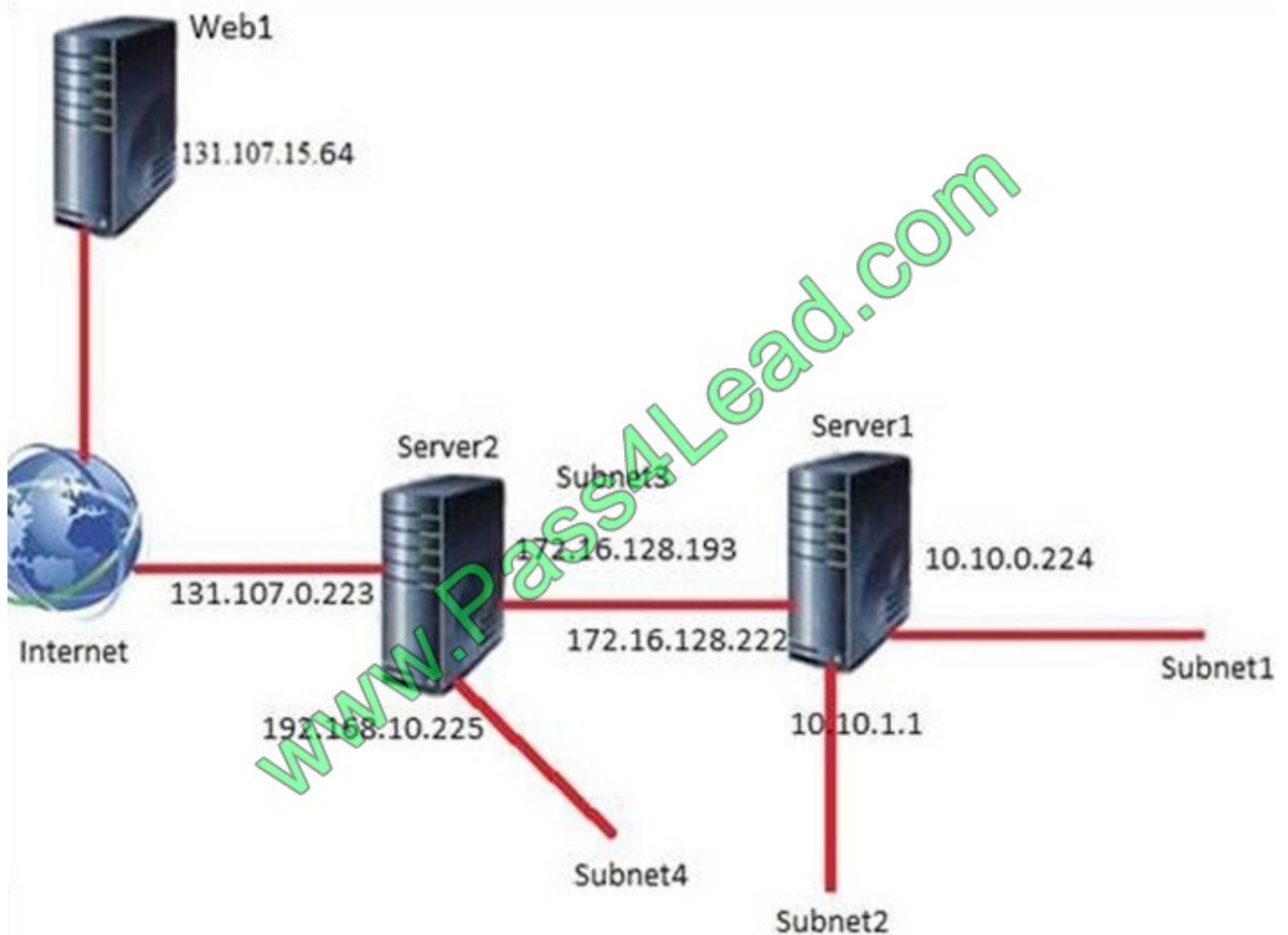
<http://kpytko.pl/active-directory-domain-services/transferring-fsmo-roles-from-command-line/>

<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 2

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?

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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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.

Select and Place:

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

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⬅

➡

⬆

⬇

Correct Answer:

Actions

Assign a Storage Tier to a virtual disk.

Create a new Storage Tier.

Create a Virtual Disk Clone.

Answer Area

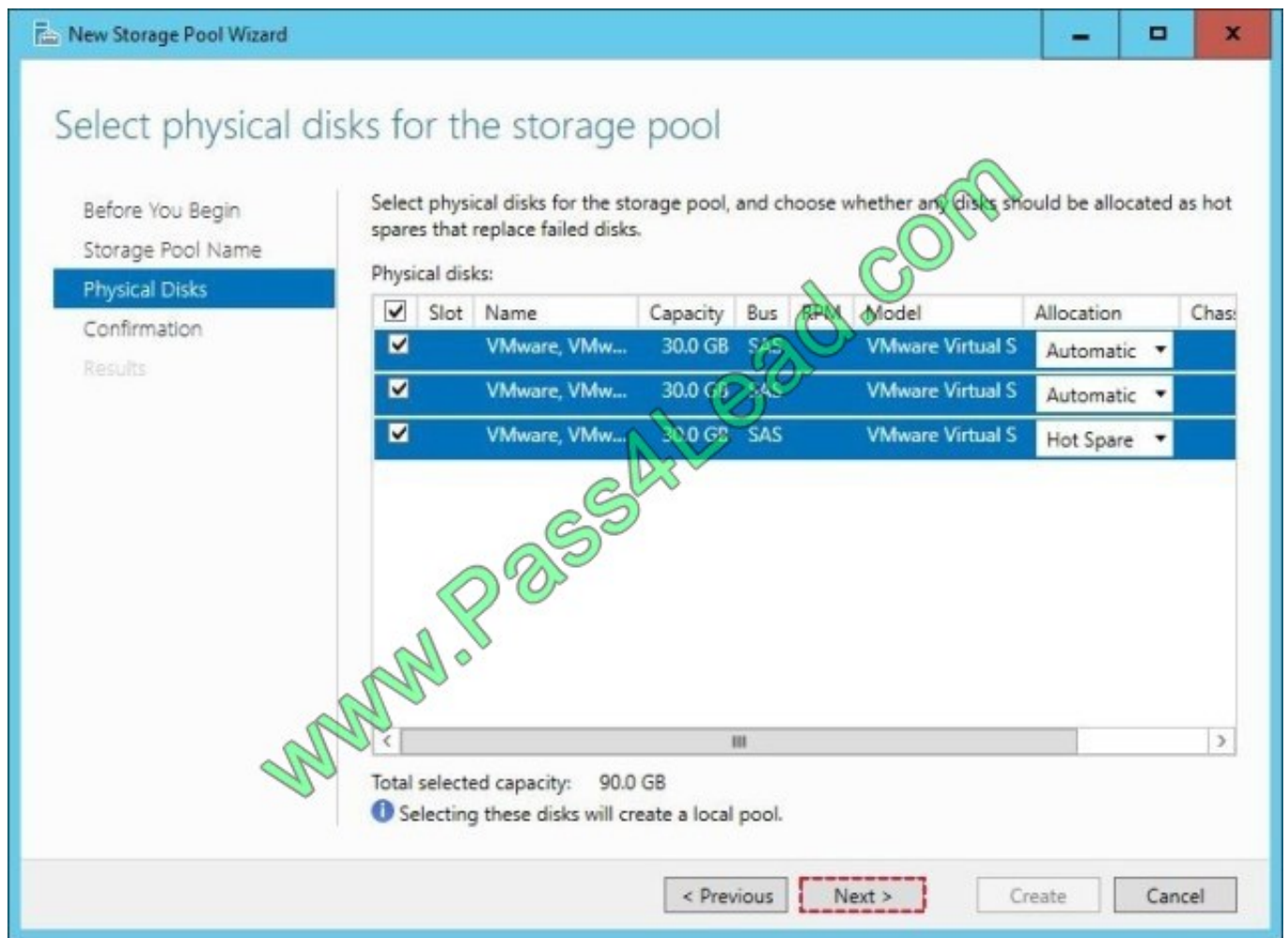
Create a Storage Pool.

Create a Virtual Disk.

Create a Volume.

Step 1: Create a Storage Pool

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



Example:

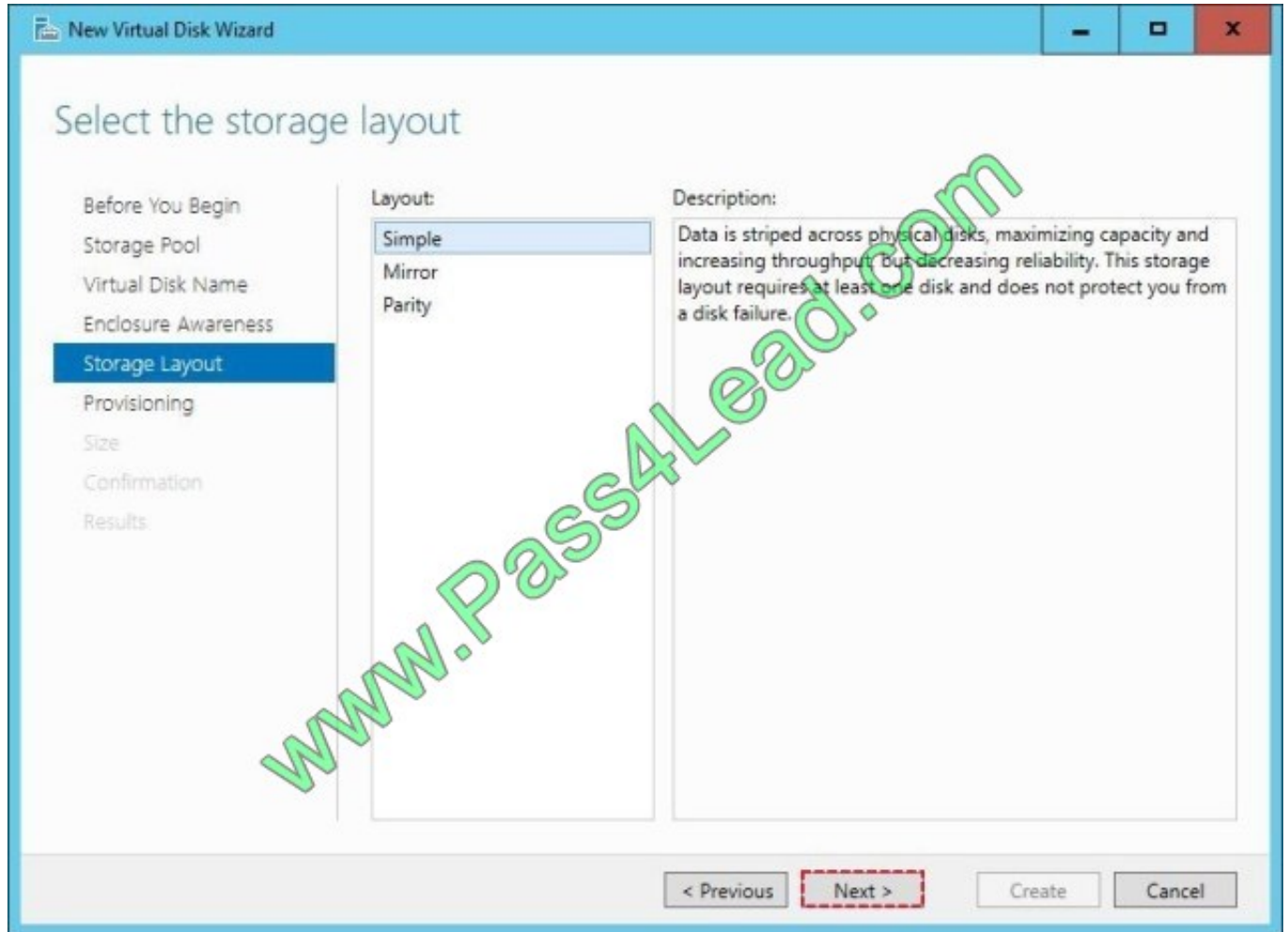
Step 2: Create a Virtual Disk

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.

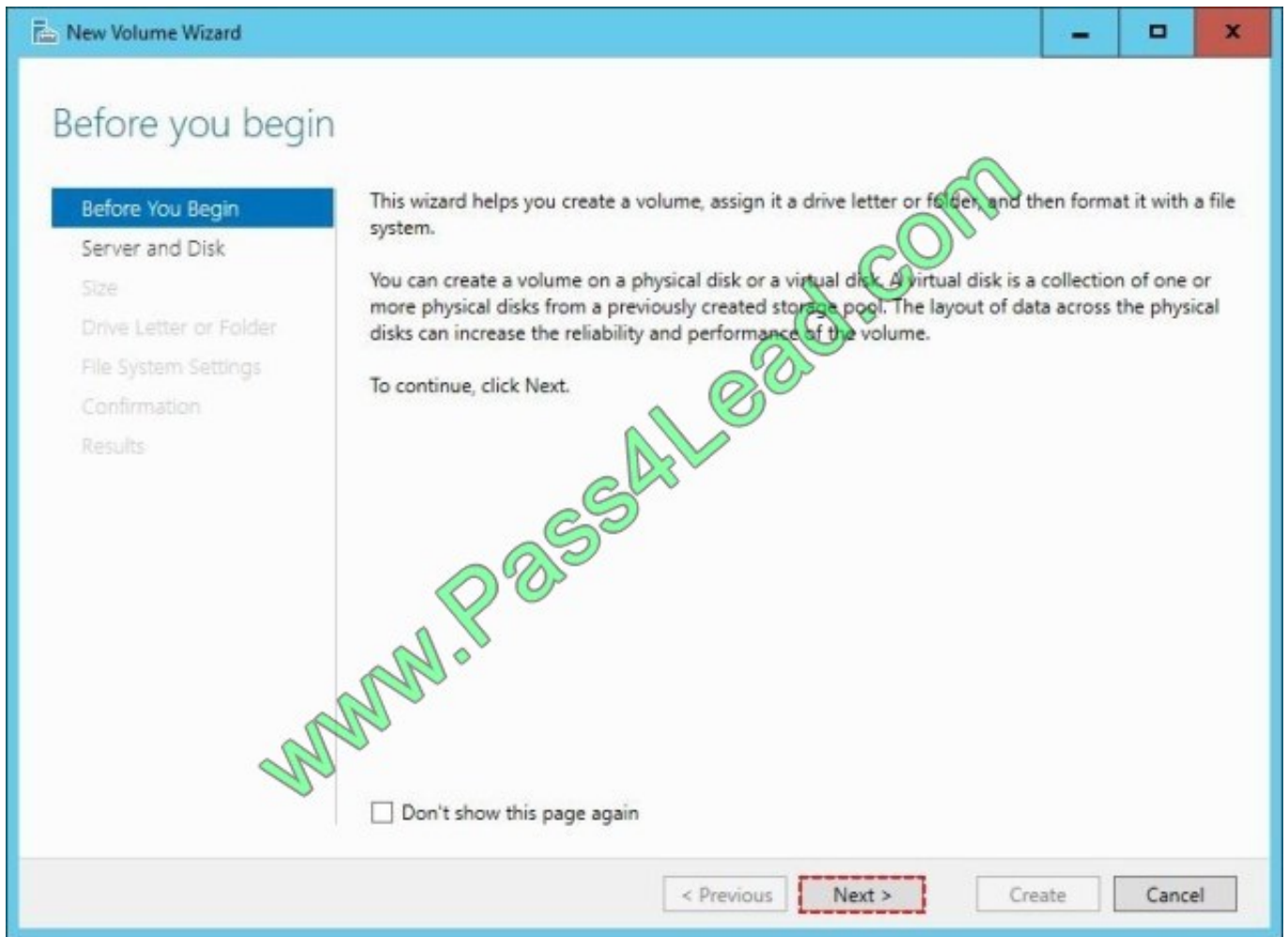
Later in the New Virtual Disk wizard you select the Storage Layout. Select Parity.



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 4

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?

- A. NIC teaming on the Hyper-V host
- B. virtual Receive-side Scaling (vRSS)
- C. Switch Embedded Teaming (SET)

D. single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

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?

- A. Update-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- B. Invoke-AdfsFarmBehaviorLevelRaise
- C. Set-AdfsFarmInformation
- D. Set-AdfsProperties

Correct Answer: B

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 6

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

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 7

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?

- A. Set-PSSessionConfiguration -AccessMode Remote -Name Server1
- B. Enable-PSRemoting Server1
- C. New-PSSession -Name Server1
- D. Enter-PSSession -ComputerName Server1

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

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 ?sage Retired

Correct Answer: DE

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

QUESTION 9

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.

Hot 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

Correct Answer:

First cmdlet to run:

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

Second cmdlet to run:

```
Add-DnsServerResponseRateLimitingExceptionlist
Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy
Add-DnsServerZoneScope
Set-DnsServerDsSetting
```

QUESTION 10

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?

- A. the clussvc.exe command
- B. the cluster.exe command
- C. the Computer Management snap-in
- D. the configurehyperv.exe command
- E. the Disk Management snap-in
- F. the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in
- G. the Hyper-V Manager snap-in
- H. the Server Manager app

Correct Answer: F

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

QUESTION 11

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="checkbox"/>	-Domain "Contoso.com"	<input type="checkbox"/>
Add-IPAMDiscoveryDomain		-AssetTag
Enable-IPAMCapability		-DiscoverDns
Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning		-GPOPrefixName
Set-IPAMConfiguration		-ProvisioningMethod

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

<input type="checkbox"/>	-Domain "Contoso.com"	<input type="checkbox"/>
Add-IPAMDiscoveryDomain		-AssetTag
Enable-IPAMCapability		-DiscoverDns
Invoke-IPAMGPOProvisioning		-GPOPrefixName
Set-IPAMConfiguration		-ProvisioningMethod

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.

QUESTION 12

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Add-NetLbfoTeamNicAdd-VmNetworkAdapterAdd-VmSwitchNew-NetbfoTeamNew-VmSwitch	<code>-Name Production -NetAdapterName "NIC 1","NIC 2"</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-EnableEmbeddedTeaming-EnableIov-EnablePacketDirect	\$true
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Correct Answer:

Answer Area

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Add-NetLbfoTeamNicAdd-VmNetworkAdapterAdd-VmSwitchNew-NetbfoTeamNew-VmSwitch	<code>-Name Production -NetAdapterName "NIC 1","NIC 2"</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-EnableEmbeddedTeaming-EnableIov-EnablePacketDirect	\$true
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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>

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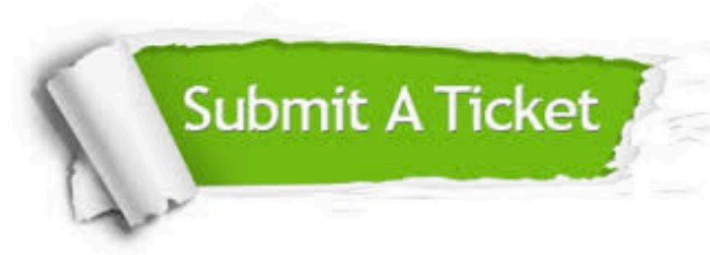
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