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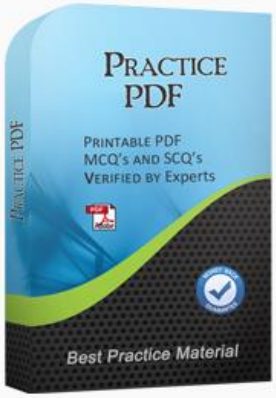

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Exam : **070-741**

Title : Networking with Windows Server 2016

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

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. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10.
On Server1, you have the following zone configuration.

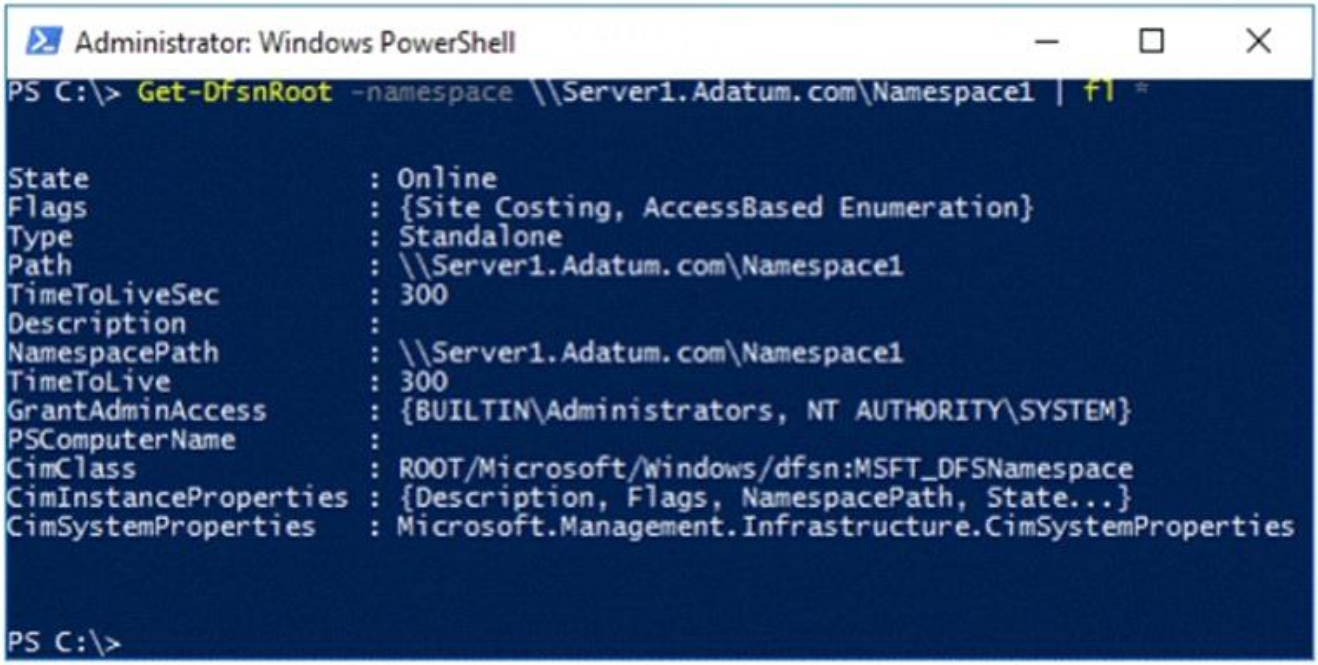
ZoneName	ZoneType	IsAutoCreated	IsDsIntegrated	IsReverseLookupZone	IsSigned
_msdcs.contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
adatum.com	Forwarder	False	False	False	
contoso.com	Primary	False	True	False	False
fabrikam.com	Primary	False	False	False	True
TrustAnchors	Primary	False	True	False	False

You have the following subnets defined on Server1.

Name	IPV4Subnet	IPV6Subnet
Subnet1	{10.0.0.0/24}	
Subnet2	{10.0.1.0/24}	
Subnet3	{192.168.15.0/24}	
Subnet4	{172.16.1.0/24}	

You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4. Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clients.
Solution: From Windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Add-DnsServerQueryResolutionPolicy cmdlet.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A
Explanation:
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/dns-server/add-dnsserverqueryresolutionpolicy

NO.2 Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains a server named Server1. Server1 has the DFS Namespaces role service installed and is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



\\Server1.adatum.com\namespace1 has a folder target named Folder1. A user named User1 has Full Control share and NTFS permissions to Folder1.
Folder1 contains a file named File1.doc. User1 has only Write NTFS permissions to File1.doc.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

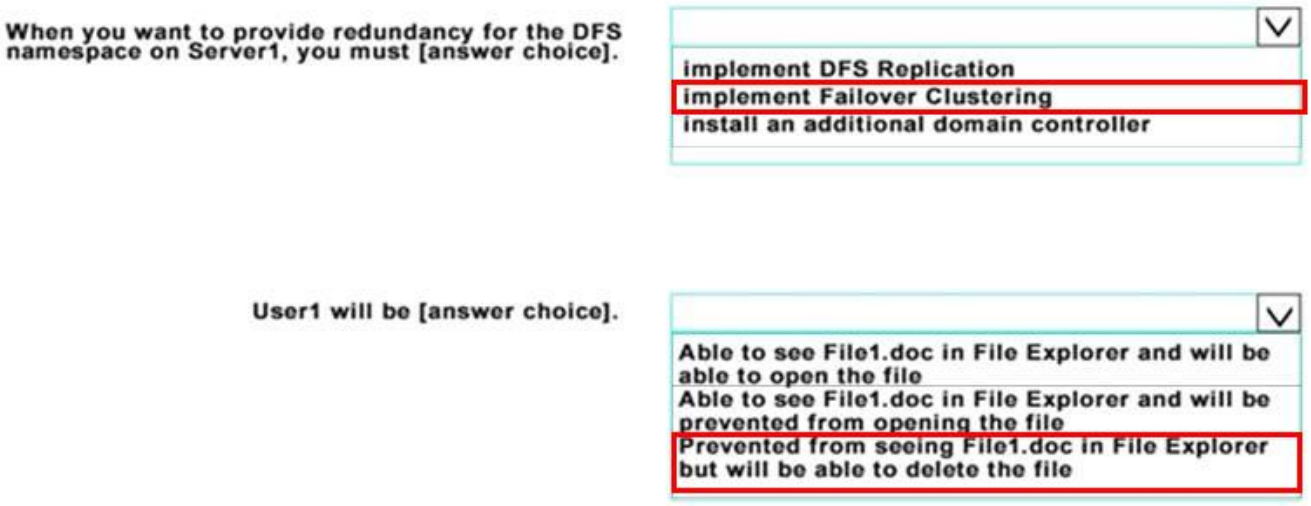
When you want to provide redundancy for the DFS namespace on Server1, you must [answer choice].

- implement DFS Replication
- implement Failover Clustering
- install an additional domain controller

User1 will be [answer choice].

- Able to see File1.doc in File Explorer and will be able to open the file
- Able to see File1.doc in File Explorer and will be prevented from opening the file
- Prevented from seeing File1.doc in File Explorer but will be able to delete the file

Answer:



NO.3 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a Hyper-V host named Server 1. 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?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

NO.4 You have a data center. The data center contains Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016
.
You plan to host virtual machines for several customers. The virtual machines will run across any Hyper-V host. The network traffic of each customer will be isolated from the traffic of other customers.
You plan to use Software Defined Networking (SDN).
You need to recommend how to deploy Network Controller to support the planned deployment.
What should you include in the recommendation?

A. On the Hyper-V hosts, deploy the Network Controller server role to a virtual machine Add the hosts by running the New NetworkControllerServer Cmdlet.

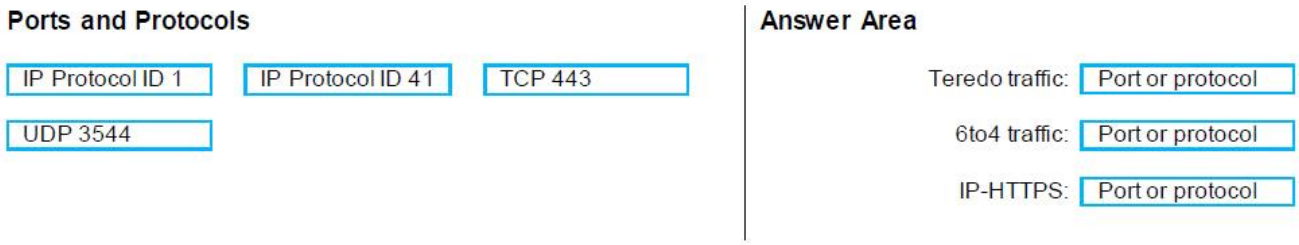
B. On the Hyper-V hosts, deploy the Network Controller server role to a virtual machine. Run the set-NetworkControllerNode cmdlet on the hosts.

C. On the Hyper-V hosts, deploy the Network Controller server role. Add every virtual machine by running the cmdlet. NetworkControllerServer cmdlet

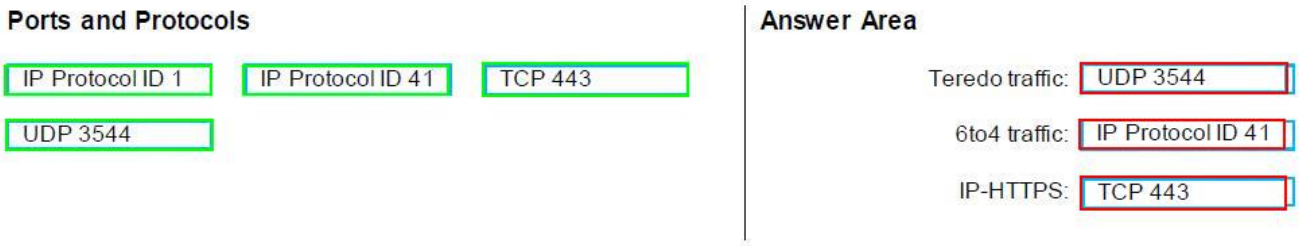
D. On the Hyper-V hosts, deploy the Network Controller server role. Run the Set-NetworkcontrollerNode cmdlet on every virtual machine

Answer: D

NO.5 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 the 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.



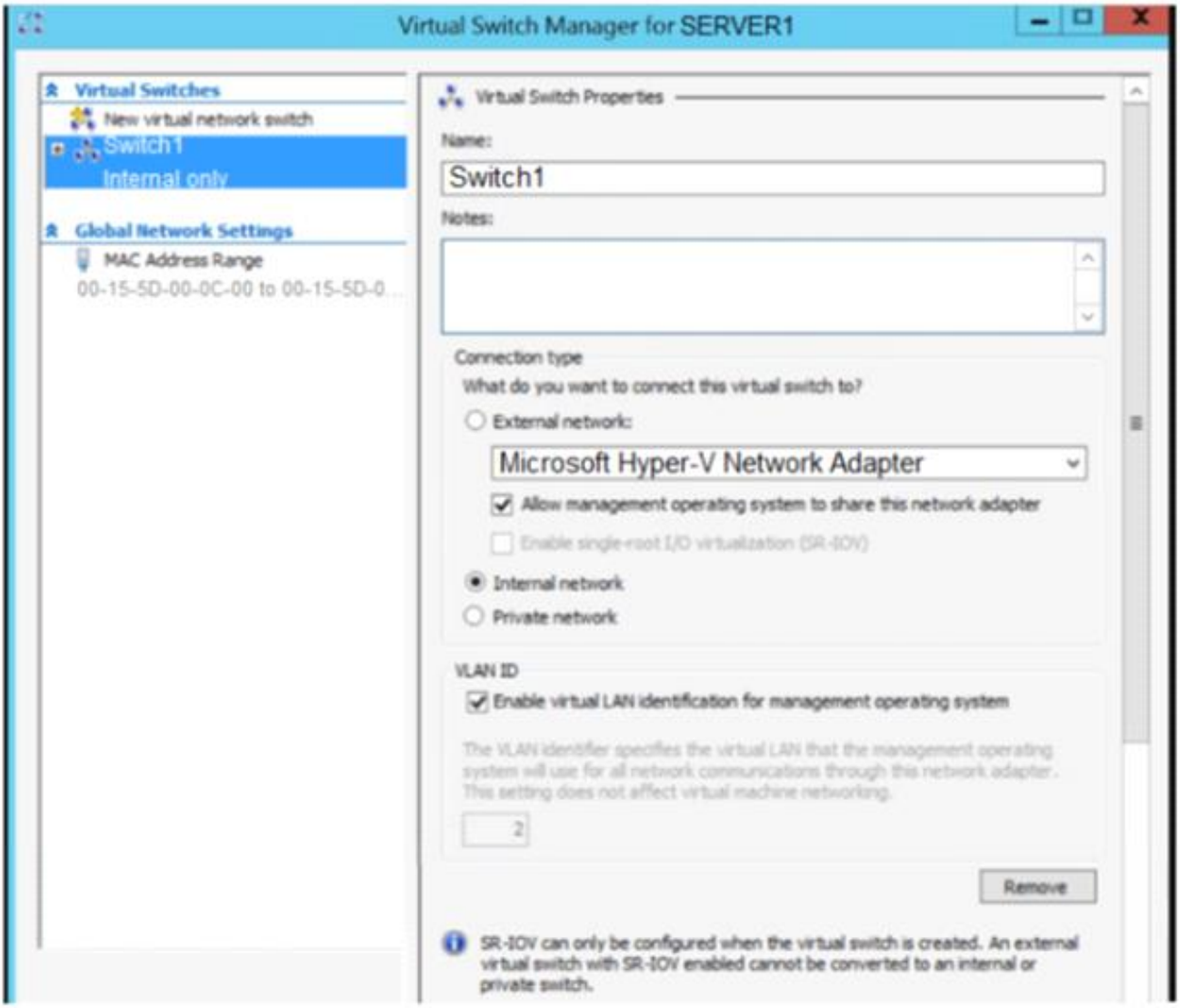
Answer:



NO.6 You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network adapter	IP setting	VLAN ID	Virtual subnet ID
VM1	NIC1	172.16.1.10/24	2	0
VM2	NIC2	172.16.1.20/24	2	5000
VM3	NIC3	172.16.1.30/24	*None*	5000
VM4	NIC4	172.16.1.40/24	2	0

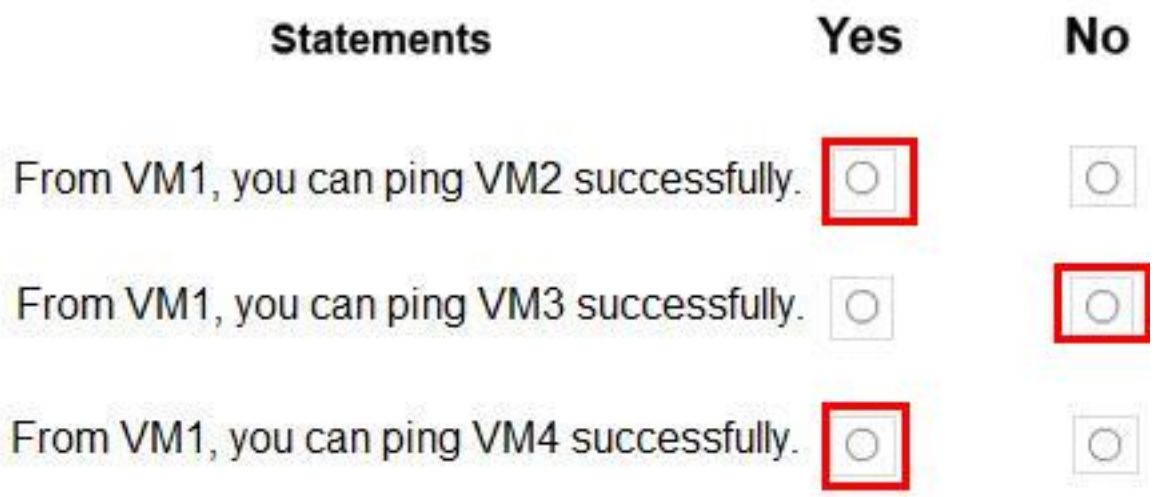
All the virtual machines run Windows Server 2016. The firewalls of the virtual machines are configured to allow ping requests.
The network adapters connect to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

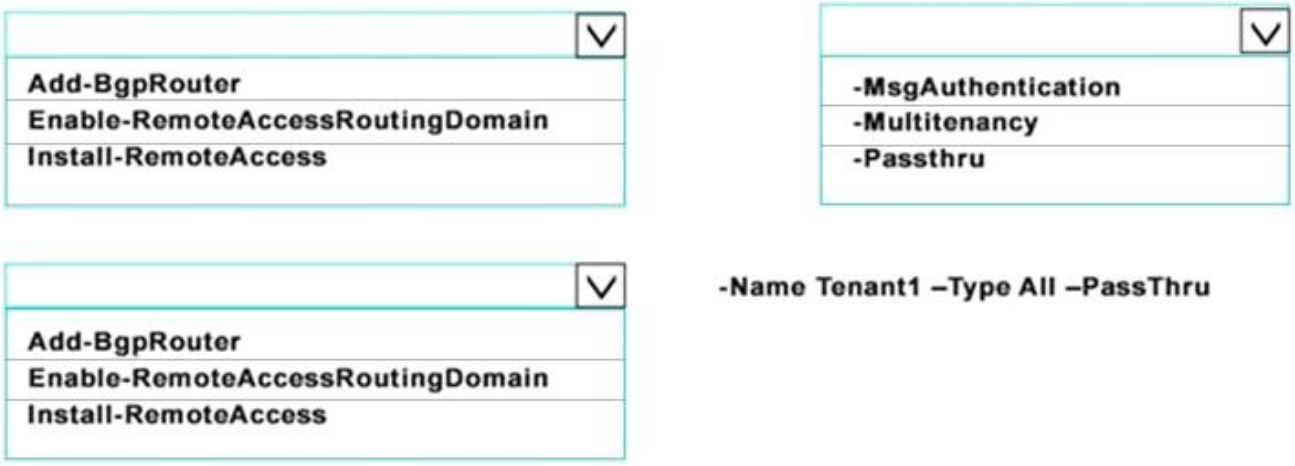
Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can ping VM2 successfully.	○	○
From VM1, you can ping VM3 successfully.	○	○
From VM1, you can ping VM4 successfully.	○	○

Answer:

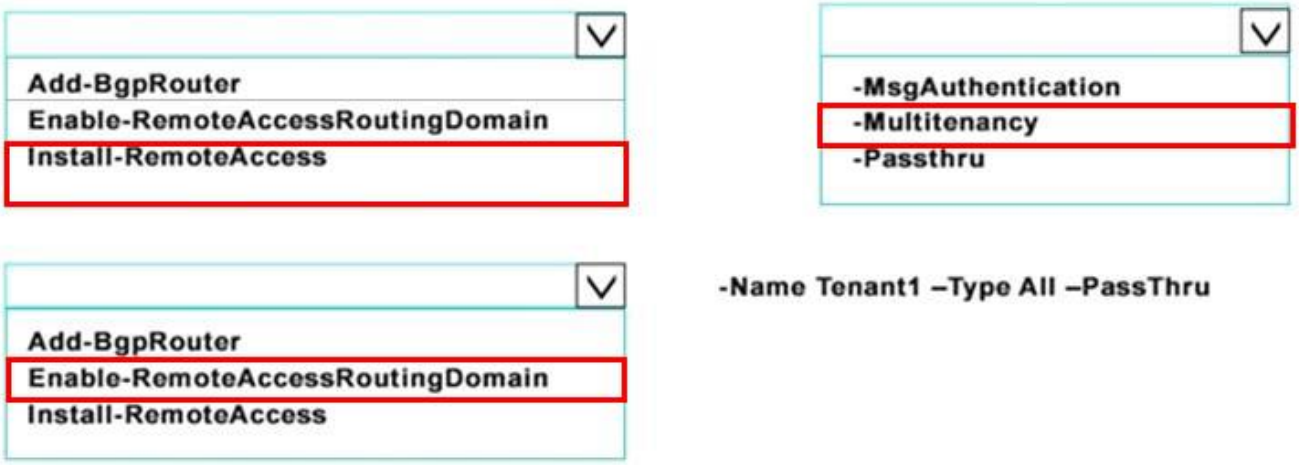


Explanation:
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/get-started/create-a-virtual-switch-for-hyper-v-virtual-machines
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/configure-virtual-local-areal-networks-for-hyper-v

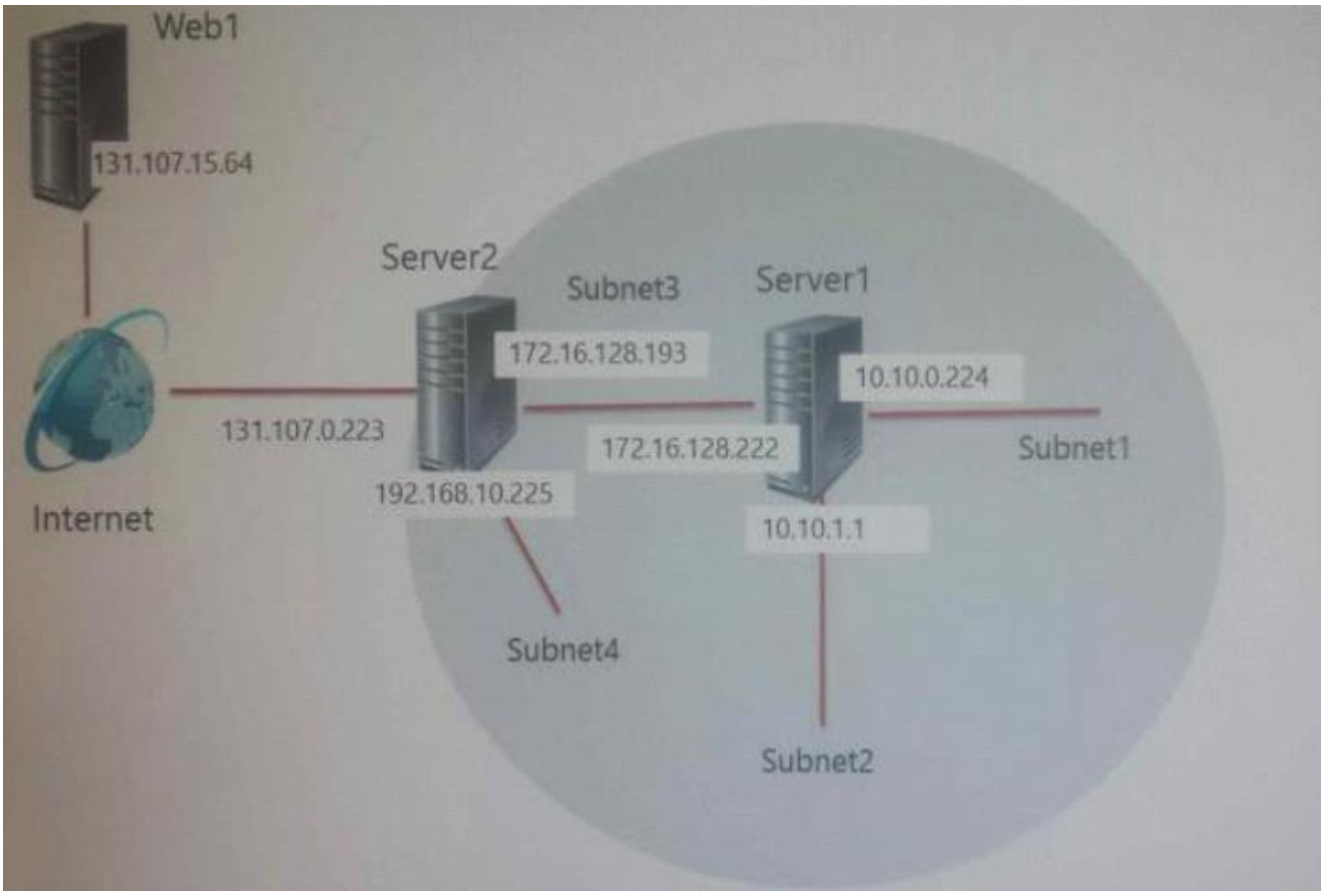
NO.7 You are configuring internal virtual networks to support multitenancy communication between tenant virtual machine networks and remote sites.
You have a tenant named Tenant1.
You need to enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for Tenant1.
Which commands should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

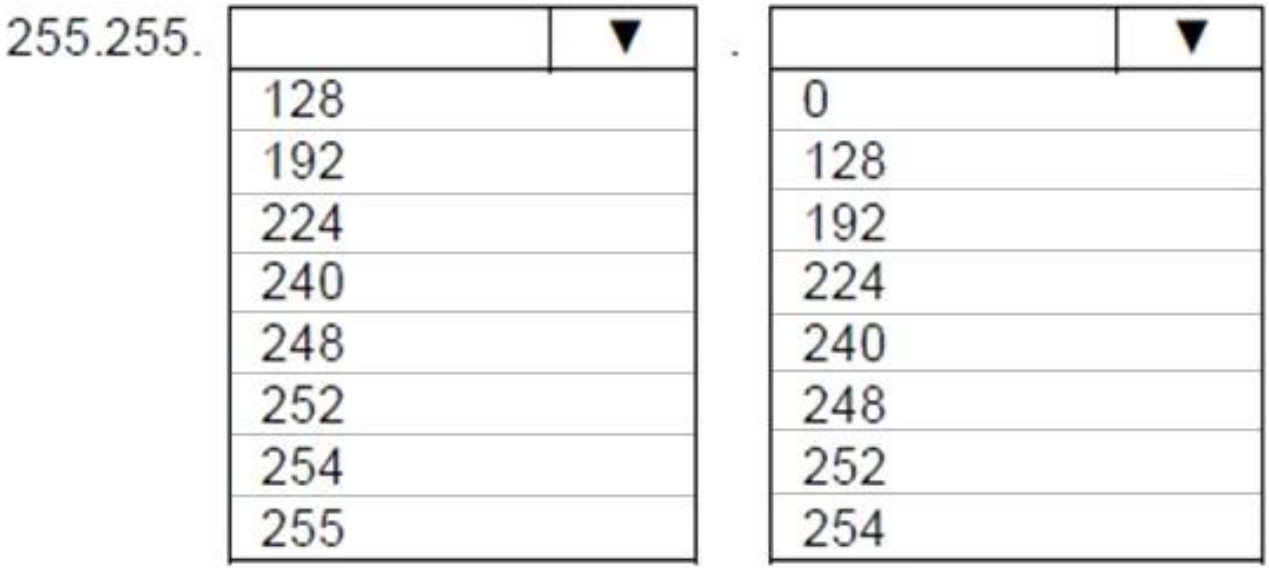


NO.8 Scenario:
You are a network administrator for a company named Contoso,Ltd. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

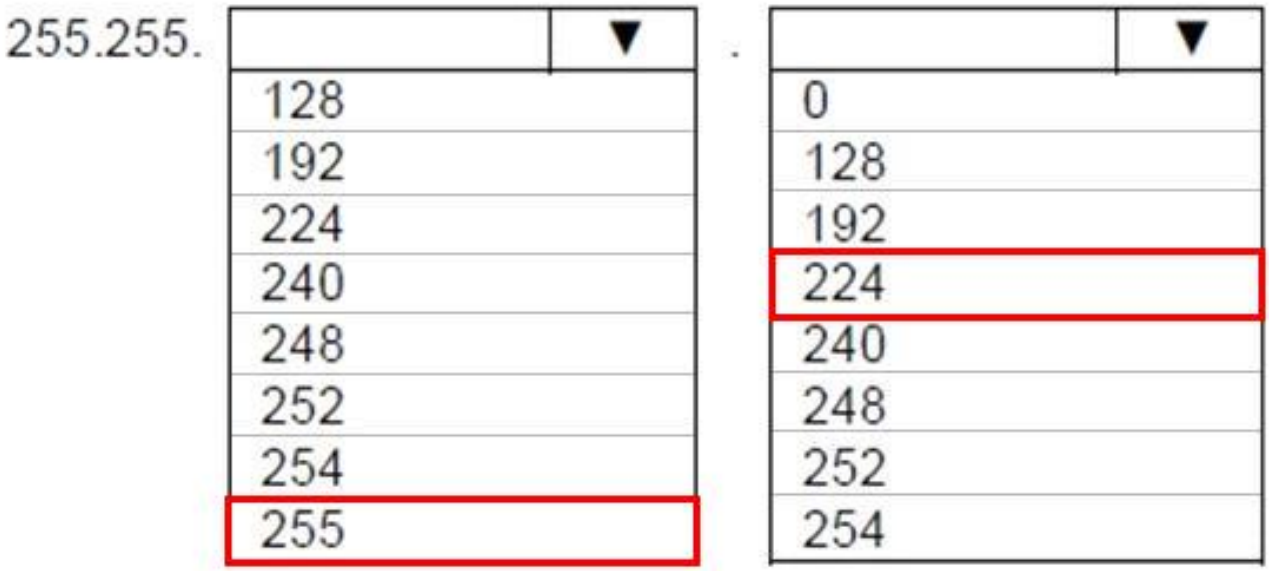


You install the Remote Access server role on Server2.
Server2 has the following configured.
*Network address translation (NAT)
*The DHCP Server server role
The Security Policy of Contoso states that only TCP ports 80 and 443 are allowed from the internet to server2 You identify the following requirements: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

* Ensure that devices on Subnet2 obtain TCP/IP settings from DHCP on Server2.
End of Scenario:
You need to identify which subnet mask you must use for subnet2. The solution must minimize the number of available IP addresses on Subnet2.
What subnet mask should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area
.



Answer:



NO.9 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?
A. From the properties of Scope1, configure Name Protection.
B. From Scope1, create a reservation.
C. From the properties of Scope1, modify the Conflict detection attempts setting.
D. From the properties of Scope1, create an exclusion range.
E. From Control Panel, modify the properties of Ethernet.
F. From the properties of IPv4, configure the bindings.
G. From IPv4 run the DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard.
H. From IPv4, create a new filter.
Answer: A
Explanation:
https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/teamdhcp/2009/01/29/what-is-name-protection/ Name Protection is based on the DHCID support to the DHCP server, and support for the new DHCID RR (Resource Record) to Microsoft DNS. In addition, support for DUID will be added to the IPv4 registration on the DHCP client. Therefore DHCID is a resource record stored in DNS like other RRs. This RR is intended to be used by DHCP to store an identifier for a machine, along with other information for the name such as a machine's A/AAAA records. DHCID effectively provides a mapping to determine if a name has already been assigned, and if the address of the machine assigned to the name is the same as the machine requesting registration with this name. DHCP's unique position in the name registration process allows it to request this match, and then refuse the registration of a machine with a different address attempting to register a name with an existing DHCID record. Prevents the following name squatting situations: - Server name squatting by a client - Server nam e squatting by another server - Client name squatting by another client - Client name squatting by a server

NO.10 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?
A. role-based access control
B. Dynamic Access Control
C. a network security group (NSG)
D. a universal security group
Answer: C

NO.11 Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain-based Distributed File System (DFS) namespace named Namespace1 that has access-based enumeration enabled. Namespace1 has a folder named Folder1. Folder1 has a target of \\Server1\Folder1.
The permissions for folder1 are configured as shown in the following table.

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

Access-based enumeration is disabled for the share of Folder1.
You need to ensure that both User1 and User2 can see Folder1 When they access\\Contoso.com\NameSpace1.
What should you do?

A. Deny User1 the read DFS permission to Folder1.

B. Run the Set-DfsnFolder cmdlet.

C. Disable access-based enumeration for Namespace1.

D. Run the Set-DfsFolderTarget cmdlet.

Answer: C

NO.12 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.
You need to use Folder1 as a target for Namespace1.
Which two cmdlets should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. New-SmbShare

B. Install-WindowsFeature

C. Grant-DfsnAccess

D. New-DfsnFolderTarget

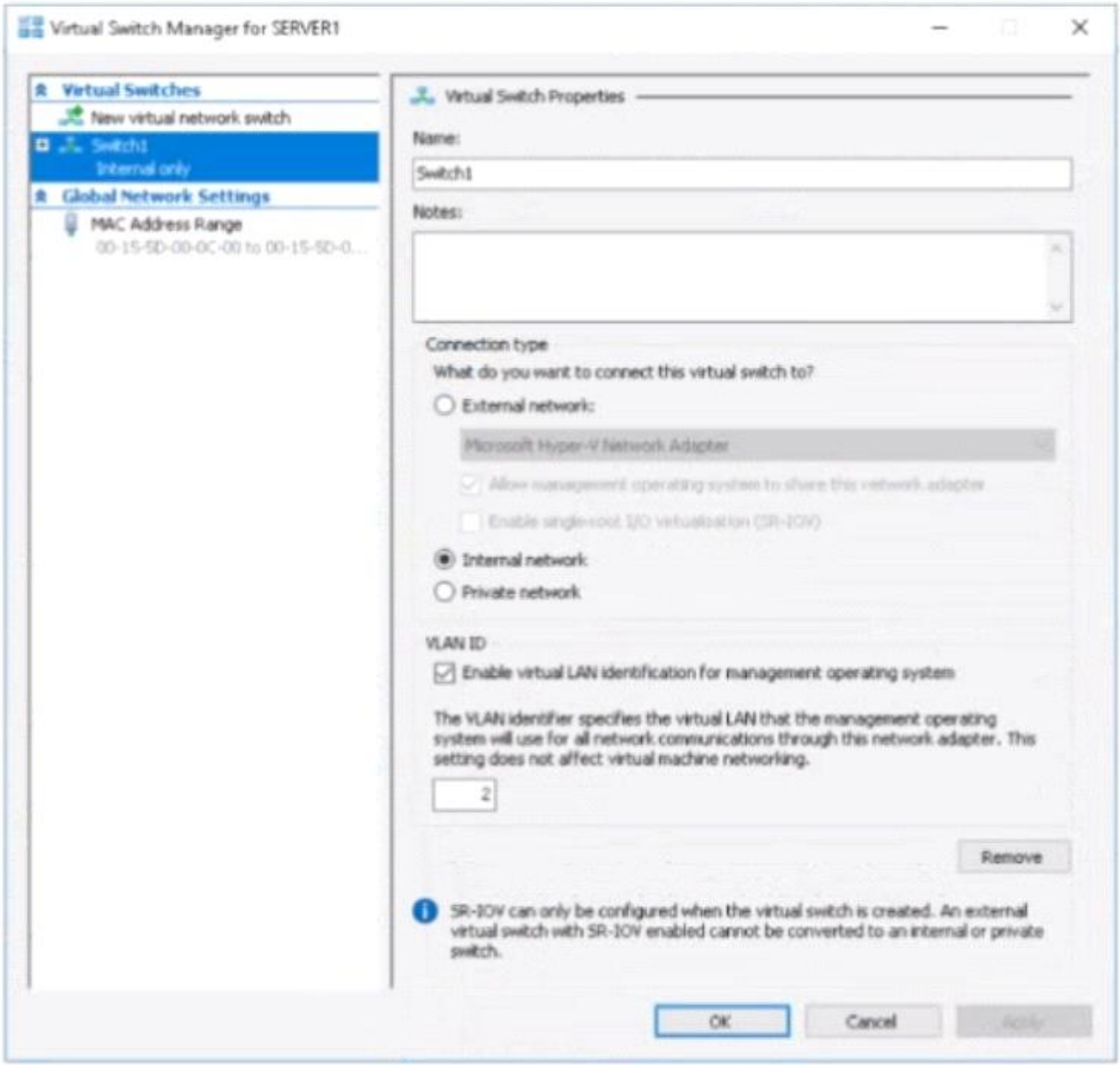
E. New-DfsnFolder

Answer: C,D
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dfsn/new-dfsnfoldertarget?view=win10-ps
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dfsn/grant-dfsnaccess?view=win10-ps
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/dfsn/new-dfsnfoldertarget

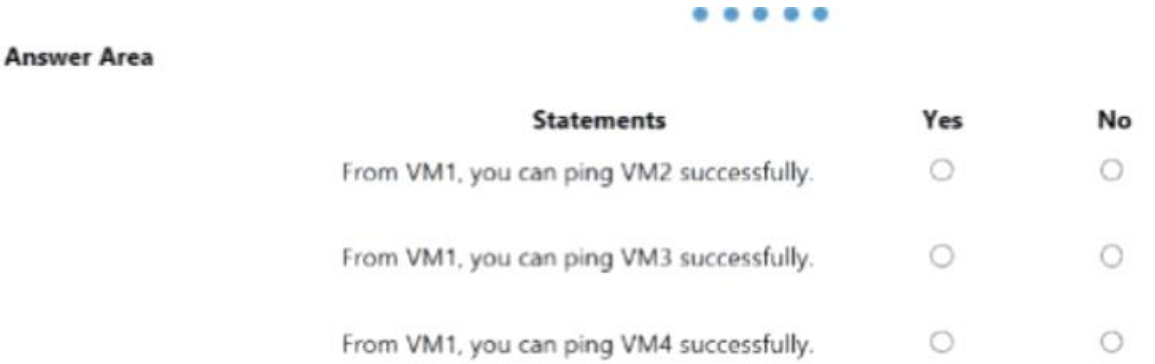
NO.13 You have a Hyper-V host named Server1that runs the virtual machines shown in the following table

Name	Network adapter	IP setting	VLAN ID	Virtual subnet ID
VM1	NIC1	172.16.1.10/24	2	0
VM2	NIC2	172.16.1.20/24	2	5000
VM3	NIC3	172.16.1.30/24	None	5000
VM4	NIC4	172.16.1.40/24	2	0

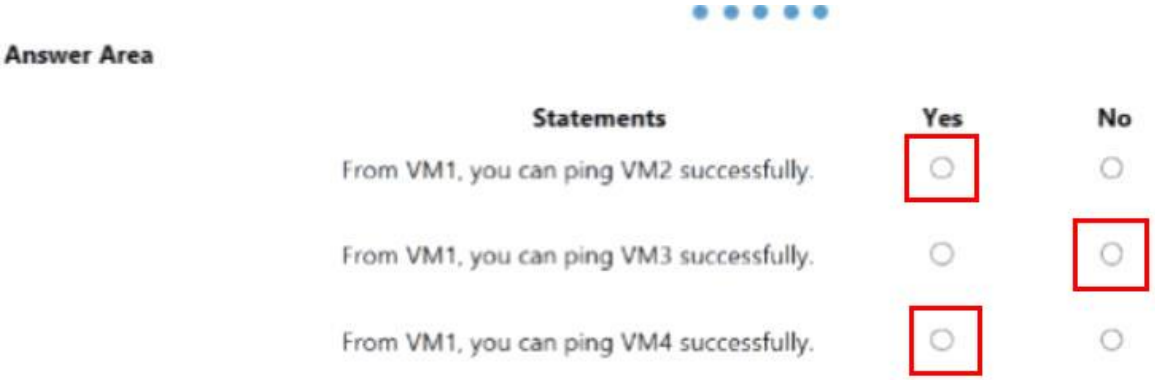
All the virtual machines run Windows server 2016. The firewall of the virtual machines are configured to allow ping requests.
The network adapters to a virtual switch named Switch1. Switch is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



For each of the following statements select Yes if the statement is true Otherwise select No.
NOTE: Each t cured selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/get-started/create-a-virtual-switch-for-hyper-v-virtual-machines
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/configure-virtual-local-areal-networks-for-hyper-v

NO.14 You company has a main office in London. The company has 1,000 users who are located in many countries.
You plan to deploy a large remote access solution for the company.
The London office has three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016.
You plan to use Server1 as a VPN server, Server2 as a RADIUS proxy, and Server3 as a RADIUS server.
You need to configure Server2 to support the planned deployment.
Which three actions should you perform on Server2? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Create a network policy.
B. Deploy a Windows container.
C. Create a remote RADIUS server group.
D. Create a connection request policy.

E. Add a RADIUS client.

Answer: C,D,E

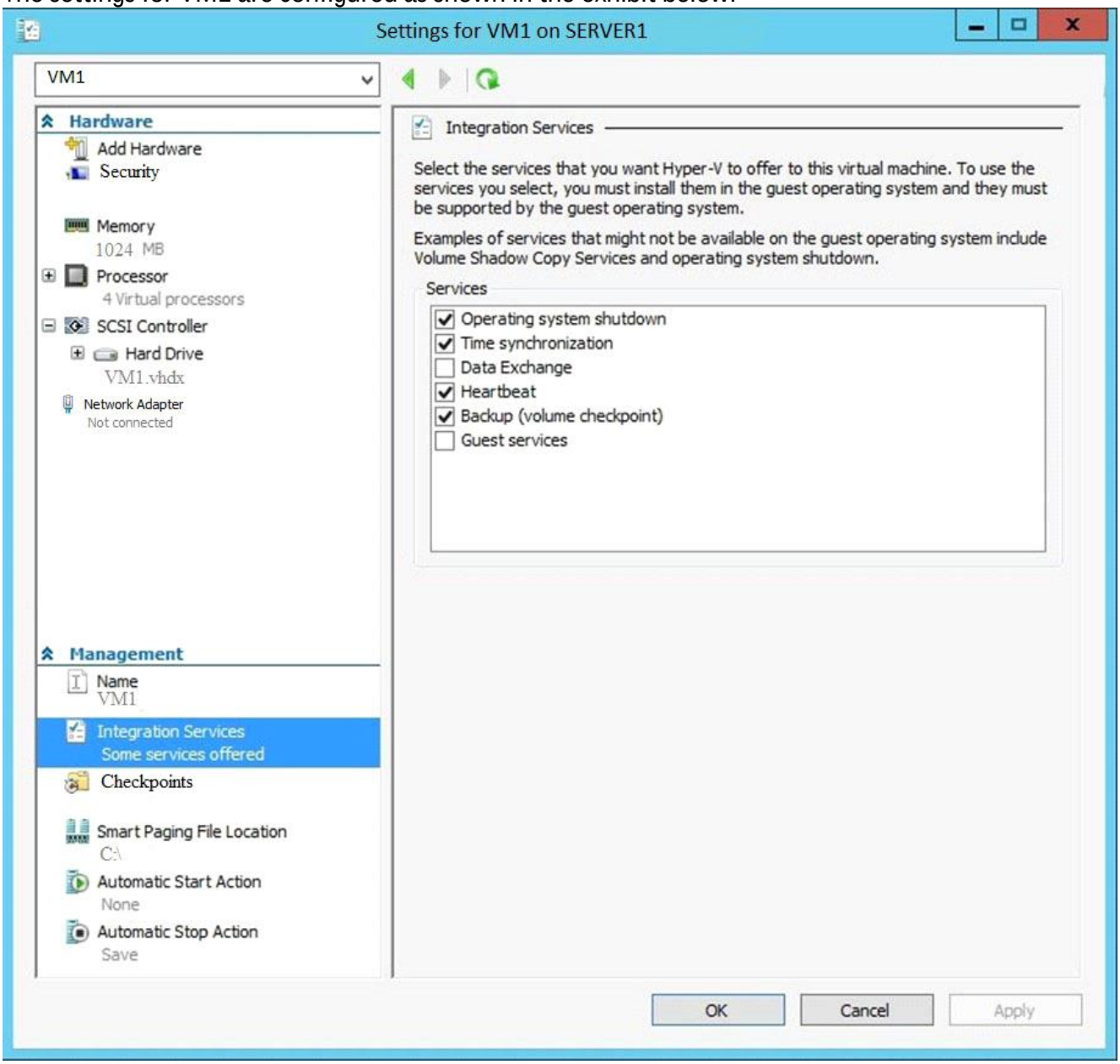
Explanation:

https://ittrainingday.com/2014/01/03/how-to-configure-radius-proxy-servers/

NO.15 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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



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

Solution: You need to enable the Guest Service integration service for VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. NO

B. YES

Answer: B

NO.16 Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a certification authority (CA) and a Network Policy Server (NPS) server.
You plan to deploy Remote Access Always On VPN.
Which authentication method should you use?

A. Microsoft: EAP-AKA

B. Microsoft: EAP-TTLS

C. Microsoft: Protected EAP

D. Microsoft: Secured password

Answer: C

NO.17 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 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?

A. Set-NetAdapterRss

B. Set-NetAdapterSriov

C. Set-NetAdapterRdma

D. Set-NetAdapterQos

Answer: A

NO.18 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?

A. From the properties on the DNS zone, modify the refresh interval.

B. From Task Scheduler, modify the Microsoft\Windows\IPAM\Audit task.

C. From Task Scheduler, create a scheduled task that runs the Update-IpamServer cmdlet.

D. From an IPAM_DNS Group Policy object (GPO), modify the Group Policy refresh interval.

Answer: B