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Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

Microsoft 98-365

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QUESTION NO: 1

You need to control which Microsoft Office updates are automatically deployed to client computers.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Microsoft Office SharePoint Services (MOSS)
- B. Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)
- C. Windows Update
- D. Microsoft Office Update

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) enables information technology administrators to deploy the latest Microsoft product updates to computers that are running the Windows operating system. By using WSUS, administrators can fully manage the distribution of updates that are released through Microsoft Update to computers in their network.

QUESTION NO: 2

What technology is used to consolidate multiple servers onto one large physical server?

- A. Virtual Machine Technology
- B. V-Farm Technology
- C. Instance Technology
- D. VHD

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

By using virtual machine technology, you can run multiple operating systems concurrently on a single machine, which allows separation of services while keeping costs minimal. It can also be used to create Windows test systems in a safe, self-contained environment.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following image file formats can be deployed using Windows Server 2016? (Choose three.)

- A. GHO
- B. WIM
- C. PXE
- D. VHD
- E. VHDX

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Windows Server 2016 WDS supports WIM, VHD and VHDX files.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Match each troubleshooting utility to its description. (To answer, drag the appropriate utility from the column on the left to its description on the right. Each utility may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.)

Select and Place:

Utilities	Answer Area	
tracert	Displays all active network configuration values for that device	utility
ping	Determines the path taken to a destination by sending an ICMP echo request	utility
netstat	Verifies IP connectivity with another device by sending an ICMP echo request	utility
ipconfig	Shows active TCP connections and ports that the computer is listening to	utility

ANSWER:

Utilities	Answer Area	
	Displays all active network configuration values for that device	ipconfig
	Determines the path taken to a destination by sending an ICMP echo request	tracert
	Verifies IP connectivity with another device by sending an ICMP echo request	ping
	Shows active TCP connections and ports that the computer is listening to	netstat

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements are true about group nesting? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Windows allows group nesting where an administrator can place a group as a member of another group.
- B. While nesting, an administrator should always keep in mind that the level of nesting should be maximized, as this will minimize the permission structure.
- C. It is the process of nesting a group within other groups.
- D. The main advantage of group nesting is that it requires less work when assigning privileges and permissions.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Group nesting is the process of nesting a group within other groups. The main advantage of group nesting is that it requires less work when assigning privileges and permissions. Windows allows group nesting where an administrator can place a group as a member of another group. While nesting, an administrator should always keep in mind that the level of nesting should be minimized, as this will complicate the permission structure. Naming of the group is another aspect of planning group. An administrator should establish a convention for naming groups. A consistent naming convention will help administrators identify and keep track of group membership.

QUESTION NO: 6

What are the two different ways of creating Group Policy Object (GPO) with the help of Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. (Choose two.)

- A.** Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the Group Policy Objects node. Right-click the Group Policy Objects node, and click Properties. Change the default name of the GPO to your desired name, and then click OK.
- B.** Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the container where you want to apply the GPO. Right-click the container, and click Create A GPO In This Domain And Link It Here.
- C.** Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the Domain Controller where you want to apply the GPO. Right-click the controller, and click Create A GPO In This Domain And Link It Here.
- D.** Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the Group Policy Objects node. Right-click the Group Policy Objects node, and click New. Enter a descriptive name for the new GPO, and click OK.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

A new Group Policy Object can be created in the following two ways:

Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the container where you want to apply the GPO. Right-click the container, and click Create A GPO In This Domain And Link It Here.

Open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and navigate to the Group Policy Objects node. Right-click the Group Policy Objects node, and click New. Enter a descriptive name for the new GPO, and click OK.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following is a web server application and set of feature extension modules created by Microsoft for use with Microsoft Windows?

- A.** Secure Sockets Layer
- B.** File Transfer Protocol
- C.** Internet Information Services
- D.** World Wide Web

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Internet Information Services (IIS) is a web server application and set of feature extension modules created by Microsoft for use with Microsoft Windows. It is the world's second most popular web server in terms of overall websites behind the industry leader Apache HTTP Server.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a commonly-used protocol for managing the security of a message transmission on the Internet. SSL has recently been succeeded by Transport Layer Security (TLS), which is based on SSL. SSL uses a program layer located between the Internet's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and Transport Control Protocol (TCP) layers. URLs that require an SSL connection start with https: instead of http:.

B: File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to copy a file from one host to another over a TCP/IP-based network, such as the Internet. FTP is built on a client- server architecture and utilizes separate control and data connections between the client and server applications, which solves the problem of different end host configurations (i.e., Operating System, file names). FTP is used with user-based password authentication or with anonymous user access.

D: The World Wide Web is abbreviated as WWW and commonly known as the Web. It is a system of interlinked hypertext documents that can be accessed through the Internet. With WWW, anyone can view Web pages that contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them using hyperlinks.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following should you use to manage the working environments of users and computers in an Active Directory infrastructure?

- A. Active Directory Domains and Trusts
- B. Group Policy Objects
- C. Built-in containers
- D. Global security groups

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A Group Policy Object (GPO) is a collection of settings that define what a system will look like and how it will behave for a defined group of users or computers.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You are researching storage options for network servers.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area	Yes	No
Storage area network (SAN) connects directly to your Ethernet network and is accessed through file shares.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network-attached storage (NAS) devices support the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage area network (SAN) supports block-level operations only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The iSCSI interface provides a high-speed interface for directly attached storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ANSWER:

Answer Area	Yes	No
Storage area network (SAN) connects directly to your Ethernet network and is accessed through file shares.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network-attached storage (NAS) devices support the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Storage area network (SAN) supports block-level operations only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The iSCSI interface provides a high-speed interface for directly attached storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

SANs are at the high end of server storage options. They come in two types, iSCSI and Fibre Channel. A SAN's main advantage is shared storage: Unlike with locally attached storage, more than one server can access data on a SAN. On lower end SAN configurations, you have a single point of failure in the SAN chassis.

SCSI SANs use Gigabit Ethernet to transfer the data between the server nodes and the SAN, which means the server nodes don't have to be in the same physical location; iSCSI is therefore a little more flexible to set up than Fibre Channel SANs. An iSCSI SAN is a good solution when you need high availability but don't have extremely high disk throughput requirements.

NAS devices are appliances that are capable of holding multiple hard disk drives (usually eight or more). They have one or more built-in Ethernet network cards. NAS devices serve files but don't have any other server capabilities, such as email, database, DNS or DHCP. Although they can be placed on a dedicated network, NAS devices are usually placed on the public Ethernet network so workstations and servers can access the NAS device. A drawback of NAS devices is their tendency to become obsolete.

References:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/storage/server-storage-options>

QUESTION NO: 10

Mark works as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. The company has a Windows Server 2016 domain-based network. The network consists of Windows Server 2016 member servers and Windows 10 client computers.

The company has distributed network shares. All shares are distributed over numerous servers, due to which employees face problems in accessing shares from different locations. To resolve this issue, Mark implements Distributed file system (Dfs). What are the advantages of Dfs? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. (Choose two.)

- A. It improves system performance.
- B. It provides faster data recovery.
- C. It provides availability of the network files and folders.
- D. It provides server load sharing.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Distributed file system (Dfs) is a network server component that makes it easier for users to find files and resources on distributed enterprise networks. It permits the linking of servers and shares into a simpler, more meaningful name space. Dfs provides improved load sharing and data availability. Distributed file system (Dfs) makes it easier for users to access files. Users have to go to only one location on the network to access files, even if the files are physically spread across multiple servers. It also provides replication, so that users retain access to their files even if one of the physical servers, on which those files reside, becomes unavailable. Another benefit of replication is that a single file can be accessed from more than one server. For example, when a file on a single server is accessed heavily by users, thereby increasing the load on that server, Dfs ensures that user access to the file is distributed to multiple servers.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B: Dfs neither improves system performance nor provides faster data recovery.

QUESTION NO: 11

You work as a System Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows Server 2016 network environment. All client computers run Windows 10 Pro and all servers run Windows Server 2016.

You have configured a computer for virtualization using Hyper-V.

Which of the following files does the virtual machine use in Hyper-V? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. .vsv
- B. .vhd

- C. .vcv
- D. .vmcx

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

In Hyper-V, a virtual machine uses the following files:

Configuration (.VMCX): This is the binary machine configuration file that replaces the XML file. It can be found at \Virtual Machines.

Virtual hard disk (.VHD or .VHDX): These are the files that contain everything of value, the disks. Here is the operating system, programs, settings, unique machine data, and the user data. These files can be stored anywhere, but I prefer to keep them at \Virtual Hard Disks.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: The .vsv file not used in Hyper-V 2016.
- C: The .vcv file not used in Hyper-V 2016.

References: <https://www.petri.com/new-file-types-windows-server-2016-hyper-v-vmx>

QUESTION NO: 12

You work as Desktop Support Technician in company Inc. You are planning to deploy a Windows 10 Image to a computer. You want to deploy the image using WDS.

On which of the following computers should you install WDS? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Windows Server 2012 R2
- B. Windows Server 2016
- C. Windows 10 Pro
- D. Windows 10 Enterprise

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

You should install WDS on a server running Windows Server 2012 R2 or Windows Server 2016 to use it to distribute Windows 10 images. WDS stands for Windows Deployment Services.

It allows an administrator to remotely install Windows operating system on client computers that have a PXE-capable network adapter installed. The WDS server must be configured with Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) boot files, images to be installed on client computers, and an answer file.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

A Windows Server 2016 server that has an operations master role must also be a domain controller.

Yes

No

A single Windows Server 2016 server may only be assigned a maximum of one operations master role.

Some operations master roles are assigned per domain, while others only need to be assigned to the forest.

ANSWER:

Answer Area

A Windows Server 2016 server that has an operations master role must also be a domain controller.

Yes

No

A single Windows Server 2016 server may only be assigned a maximum of one operations master role.

Some operations master roles are assigned per domain, while others only need to be assigned to the forest.

Explanation:

References: What are Operations Masters? <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc779716%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION NO: 14

What is the default port for HTTPS?

- A. 21
- B. 80
- C. 135
- D. 443

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

43, TCP, Hypertext Transfer Protocol over TLS/SSL (HTTPS)

QUESTION NO: 15

You enable Remote Desktop.

Which group will be granted access by default?

- A. Domain users group
- B. Remote access security group
- C. Local administrators group
- D. Local users group

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Configure Remote Desktop Access on Windows 10 Systems

Remote Desktop is not enabled by default. You must specifically enable it to allow remote access to the workstation. When it is enabled, any member of the [local] Administrators group can connect to the workstation. Other users must be placed on a remote access list to gain access to the workstation.