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Designing and Implementing Cloud Data Platform Solutions

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QUESTION 1

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:
- Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- New-AdfsLdapServerConnection
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

Second cmdlet to run:
- Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust
- Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

- Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- New-AdfsLdapServerConnection
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

Second cmdlet to run:

- Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust
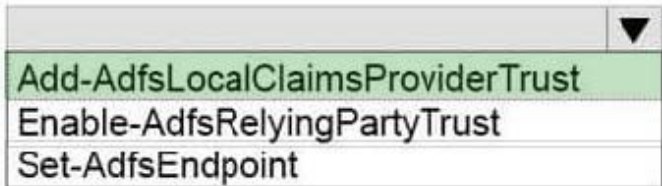- Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- Set-AdfsEndpoint

To configure your AD FSfarm to authenticate users from an LDAP directory, you can complete the following steps:

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 –Port50000–SslMode None –AuthenticationMethod Basic –Credential $DirectoryCred

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.

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

QUESTION 2

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 (RMDA), 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-NetAdapterRdma

C. Set-NetAdapterSriov

D. Set-NetAdapterQoS

Correct Answer: A

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 3

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?

A. Enable-VMSwitchExtention

B. Set-NetNeighbor

C. Set-VMSwitch

D. Remove-VMSwitchTeamMember

Correct Answer: C

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

What you need is a private switch to insure VM1 and VM2 can talk to each other, but not the host. The difference between this and an Internal switch is that VM1 and VM2 can talk to the host and each other. Regardless the command is the same: Set-VMSwitch (switchname)-SwitchType Private https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/itpro/powershell/windows/hyper-v/set-vmswitch

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

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

Server1 has the DNS Server role installed. The advanced DNS properties for Server1 are shown in the Advanced DNS exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Server2 is configured to use Server1 as a DNS server. Server2 has the following IP configuration.
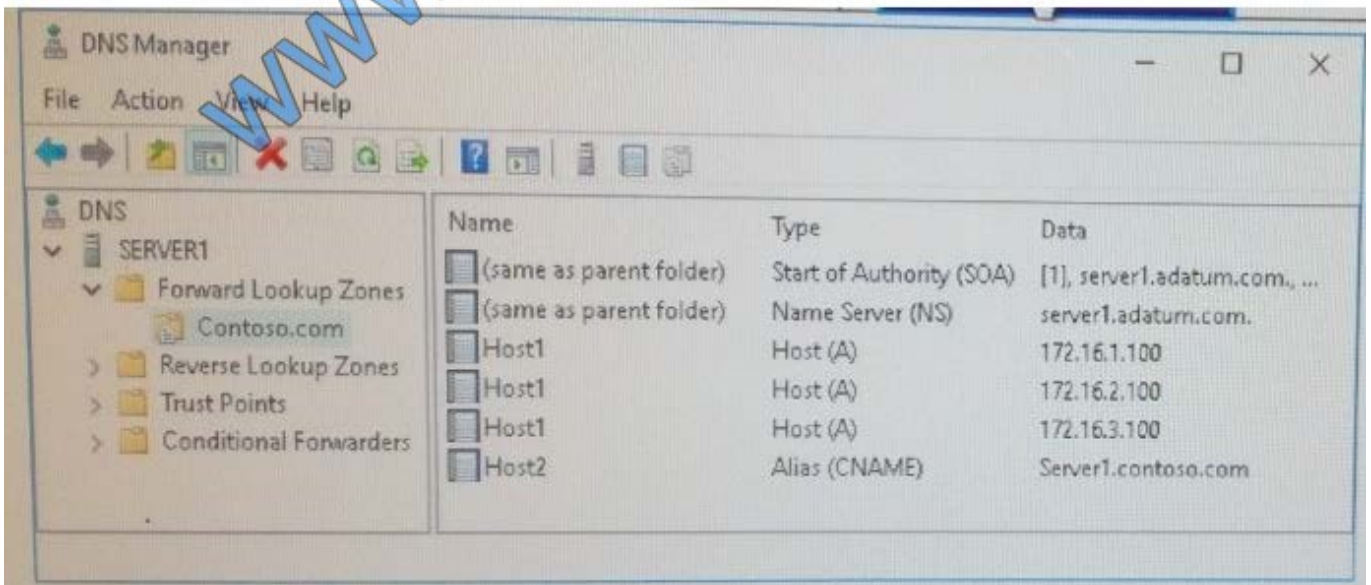
```
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Internal Network:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix   . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::58fc:9ca1:b2cc:3bca%3
    IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.1.56
    Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 172.16.1.1

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix   . :
```

SERVER1 Properties

Debug Logging   Event Logging   Monitoring
Interfaces   Forwarders   Advanced   Root Hints

Server version number:

10.0 14393 (0x3839)

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

Reset to Default

DNS Manager

File   Action   View   Help

Name	Type	Data
(same as parent folder)	Start of Authority (SOA)	[1], server1.adatum.com., ...
(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)	server1.adatum.com.
Host1	Host (A)	172.16.1.100
Host1	Host (A)	172.16.2.100
Host1	Host (A)	172.16.3.100
Host2	Alias (CNAME)	Server1.contoso.com

DNS
- SERVER1
  - Forward Lookup Zones
    - Contoso.com
  - Reverse Lookup Zones
  - Trust Points
  - Conditional Forwarders

Select the appropriate selection if statement is "Yes" or No.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
When Server2 queries for host1.contoso.com, the server always resolves to 172.16.1.100.	O	O
When Server2 queries for host2.contoso.com, the server replies to an IP address.	O	O
When a host that has an IP address of 172.16.100.1 queries for host1.contoso.com, the host always resolves to 172.16.1.100.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
When Server2 queries for host1.contoso.com, the server always resolves to 172.16.1.100.	O	O
When Server2 queries for host2.contoso.com, the server replies to an IP address.	O	O
When a host that has an IP address of 172.16.100.1 queries for host1.contoso.com, the host always resolves to 172.16.1.100.	O	O

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

Server1 hosts four machines that are members of the domains. The virtual machines are configured as sown in the following table.

Virtual machine name	Operating system	Virtual machine generation	Type of VHD file
VM1	Windows 10	2	VHD
VM2	Windows Server 2016		VHD
VM3	Windows Server 2012 R2	2	VHDx
VM4	Windows Server 2016	1	VHDx

Which virtual machines can you manage by using PowerShell Direct?

A. Only VM2

B. VM1, VM2, and VM4

C. only VM4

D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

Correct Answer: D

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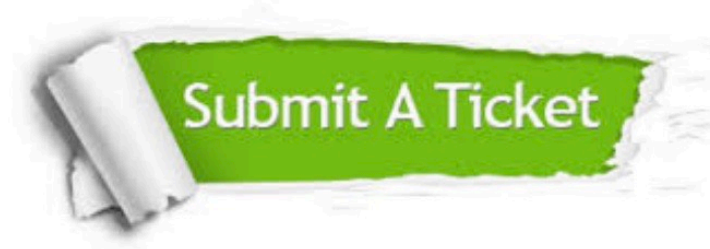To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

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