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Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: CD

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 2

You work as a System Administrator for company Inc. You have deployed a workstation and roll it out to production, but you find some issues with the video display.

The display worked in the beginning when you first set up the system. The video has degraded to standard VGA 640x800 and its performance is badly affected after applying several system and driver updates.

What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. The video adapter is not properly placed on the system board.
- B. The video card is not enabled on the system.



- C. You need to upgrade RAM according to the video driver.
- D. You have installed an unsigned video driver.

Correct Answer: D

In the given scenario, the video problem occurred because of the installation of an unsigned video driver. For better performance, you should always use a device driver that is signed by Microsoft. Unsigned drivers are not compatible with all

systems. They may be poorly written and may include viruses or malware.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B: If the video adapter is not properly placed on the system board or the video card is not enabled, you do not get the video clip in the beginning when you first set up the system.

C: It is not required to upgrade RAM.

QUESTION 3

You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. You want all transactions to the storefront on the Web server to be encrypted.

Which of the following security protocols will you use to encrypt Web traffic?

- A. L2TP
- B. PPTP
- C. SSL
- D. IPsec

Correct Answer: C

In order to encrypt Web traffic, you should use the SSL protocol. 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:.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is a more secure version of Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP). It provides tunneling, address assignment, and authentication. It allows the transfer of Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) traffic between

different networks. L2TP combines with IPsec to provide tunneling and security for Internet Protocol (IP), Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), and other protocol packets across IP networks.

B: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a method for implementing virtual private networks. PPTP does not provide confidentiality or encryption. It relies on the protocol being tunneled to provide privacy. It is used to provide secure,



low- cost remote access to corporate networks through public networks such as the Internet. Using PPTP, remote users can use PPP- enabled client computers to dial a local ISP and connect securely to the corporate network through the Internet.

PPTP has been made obsolete by Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) and IPSec.

D: Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a standard-based protocol that provides the highest level of VPN security. IPSec can encrypt virtually everything above the networking layer. It is used for VPN connections that use the L2TP protocol. It

secures both data and password. IPSec cannot be used with Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP).

QUESTION 4

Choose from the list below the tasks that you can do with the help of the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).

Select and Place:

Tasks

Link a GPO

Create a new GPO

Restore a GPO

Drop a GPO

Restrict a GPO

Edit a GPO

Validate a GPO

Back Up a GPO

Locate a GPO

Answer Area



Correct Answer:



Tasks

Drop a GPO
Restrict a GPO
Validate a GPO
Locate a GPO

Answer Area

	Edit a GPO	
	Create a new GPO	
	Link a GPO	
⬅	Back Up a GPO	⬆
➡	Restore a GPO	⬇

GPMC enables a user to complete the following tasks:

Create a new GPO: It is good measure to create new descriptive GPOs instead of modifying existing GPOs.

Link a GPO: In the GPMC, right-click a container, click Link an Existing GPO, and select a GPO from the Group Policy Objects list.

Edit a GPO: In GPMC, right-click the GPO that a user wants to edit, and click Edit. The Group Policy Management Editor (GPME) opens so that a user can edit the computer and user configuration instantly. Any modifications made in the

GPO are saved instantly.

Back Up a GPO: In the GPMC, open the Group Policy Objects node, and right-click a GPO. Click Back Up and select a location in which to back up the GPO. Give the GPO an appropriate description. By default, the backup will use the GPO

ID as the name for the backup folder. By using a description, the user makes it easier to identify the GPO in case he needs to restore it.

Restore a GPO: In the GPMC Group Policy Object node, right-click the GPO that a user wants to restore, and click Restore From Backup. In the Restore Group Policy Object Wizard, select the backup location and the source GPO, and then

finish the wizard.



QUESTION 5

You need to centralize management of network printers. You also need to enable users to choose a printer based on location.

What should you do?

- A. Create multiple print servers
- B. Publish the printers in Active Directory
- C. Set up Web printing
- D. Create a printer pool

Correct Answer: B

Publishing your shared printers in Active Directory can make locating printers across a network more efficient for your users.

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