



98-365^{Q&As}

Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

You are in-house technician for Tailspin Toys.

Your manager attends a conference out of town. You are taking responsibility for some maintenance activities while the manager is gone.

You must perform routine maintenance directly on a Windows Server 2016 server console. You do not have sufficient rights on the server to perform the maintenance.

You need your manager to enter credentials at a User Account Control (UAC) prompt in your session.

What should you do?

- A. Have your manager use Server Manager to connect to the server.
- B. Have your manager use Remote Administration to connect to the server.
- C. Send a Remote Assistance request to your manager.
- D. Have your manager use Remote Desktop to connect to the server.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which of the following protocols do iSCSI fabrics use to provide discoverability and partitioning of resources?

- A. SCSI
- B. SSL
- C. TLS
- D. iSNS

Correct Answer: D

Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) is a protocol that allows automated discovery, management, and configuration of iSCSI and Fibre Channel devices (using iFCP gateways) on a TCP/IP network. iSNS provides management services similar to those found in Fibre Channel networks, allowing a standard IP network to operate in much the same way that a Fibre Channel storage area network does. Because iSNS is able to emulate Fibre Channel fabric services and manage both iSCSI and Fibre Channel devices, an iSNS server can be used as a consolidated configuration point for an entire storage network.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE and supports more devices. SCSI devices, such as hard disk drive and CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.

B: 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:.

C: Transport Layer Security is a standard protocol used to secure Web communications on the Internet or intranets by means of encryption. With the help of TLS, clients can authenticate servers or servers can authenticate clients. TLS is the latest version of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

QUESTION 3

Which form of RAID is known as striping?

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 0+1

Correct Answer: A

RAID 0 stripes data across all drives. With striping, all available hard drives are combined into a single large virtual file system, with the file system's blocks arrayed so that they are spread evenly across all the drives.

QUESTION 4

Which tool should you use to track real-time system resource utilization?

- A. Event Viewer
- B. Component Services
- C. System Information
- D. Performance Monitor

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements regarding the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security model are true? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. (Choose two.)

- A. The server always authenticates the client.
- B. The client can optionally authenticate the server.
- C. The server can optionally authenticate the client.
- D. The client always authenticates the server.

Correct Answer: CD



In the SSL model of security, the client always authenticates the server, and the server has the option to authenticate the client. In normal circumstances, Web servers do not authenticate the client during the handshake process. The verification of the client can be done externally from the SSL session to reserve precious processing resources for encrypted transactions.

The following image shows the steps SSL takes during the handshake process:

