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QUESTION 1

You have an Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1, Server2 and Server3 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 and Server2 are nodes in a Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1. You add a Hyper-V Replica Broker role named Broker1 to Cluster1.

Server3 is a Hyper-V server. A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Server3.

Live Migration is enabled on all three servers and it is configured to use Kerberos authentication only.

You need to ensure that you can perform the migration of VM1 to Server2.

What should you do?

A. Add the Server3 computer account to the Replicator group on Server1 and Server2.

B. Modify the Delegation settings on the Server3 computer account.

C. Modify the Storage Migration settings on Server3.

D. Modify the Cluster permissions for Cluster1.

Correct Answer: B

If you have decided to use Kerberos to authenticate live migration traffic, configure constrained delegation before you proceed to the rest of the steps.

To configure constrained delegation

Open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in. For example, to do this from Server Manager, select the server if it not already selected. After the server is selected, click Tools, and then click Active Directory Users and

Computers. This opens the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in.

From the navigation pane, select the domain and double-click the Computers folder.

From the Computers folder, right-click the computer account of the source server and then click Properties.

In the Properties dialog box, click the Delegation tab.

On the delegation tab, select Trust this computer for delegation to the specified services only. Under that option, select Use Kerberos only.

Click Add.

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj134199(v=ws.11).aspx

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/manage/use-live-migration-without-failover-clustering-to-move-a-virtual-machine https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/set-uphosts-for-live-migration-without-failover-clustering

QUESTION 2

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 your 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.

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You need to identify which server is the schema master.

Solution: You open Active Directory Domains and Trusts, right-click Active Directory Domains and Trust in the console tree, and then click Operations Master.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

This solution only shows the Domain Naming Master.

QUESTION 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 questions 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 are a server administrator at a company named Contoso, Ltd.

Contoso has a Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V environment configured as shown in the following table.

Hyper-V host name	Configuration	Virtual switch name
Host1	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host2	• Uses an AMD processor • Has local storage only	Switch2
Host3	• Uses an Intel processor • Is a member of a SAN named SAN1	Switch1
Host4	• Uses an Intel processor • Has local storage only	Switch2

All of the virtual switches are of the external type.

You need to ensure that you can move virtual machines between the hosts without causing the virtual machines to disconnect from the network.

Solution: You implement live migration by using Host3 and Host4.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Live migration is a Hyper-V feature that allows you to transparently move running Virtual Machines from one Hyper-V host to another without perceived downtime.

Common requirements for any form of live migration: Two (or more) servers running Hyper-V that:

-Support hardware virtualization.

-Use processors from the same manufacturer. For example, all AMD or all Intel.

-Belong to either the same Active Directory domain, or to domains that trust each other.

Virtual machines must be configured to use virtual hard disks or virtual Fibre Channel disks (no physical disks).

Use of an isolated network, physically or through another networking technology such as VLANs, is recommended for live migration network traffic.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/hh831435(v=ws.11)

QUESTION 4

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. The Docker daemon runs on Server1. You need to

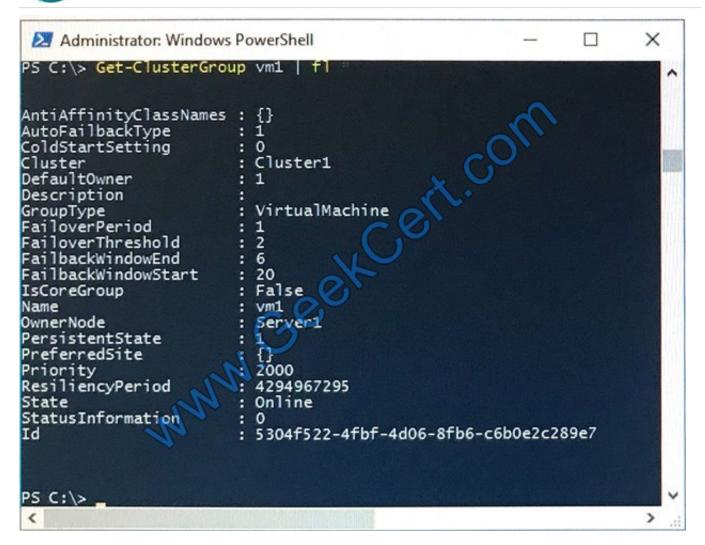ensure that members of a security group named Docker Administrators can administer Docker. What should you do?

A. Run the Set-Service cmdlet.

B. Modify the Security settings of Dockerd.exe.

C. Edit the Daemon.json file.

D. Modify the Security settings of Docker.exe.

E. Add Docker Administrators to the local Administrators group.

F. Run the sc privs command.

Correct Answer: C

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-docker/configure-docker-daemon

---

QUESTION 5

A virtual machine named VM1 is running in the failover cluster. The role for VM1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell                                    —    □    ✕

PS C:\> Get-ClusterGroup vm1 | fl

AntiAffinityClassNames : {}
AutoFailbackType       : 1
ColdStartSetting       : 0
Cluster                : Cluster1
DefaultOwner           : 1
Description            :
GroupType              : VirtualMachine
FailoverPeriod         : 1
FailoverThreshold      : 2
FailbackWindowEnd      : 6
FailbackWindowStart    : 20
IsCoreGroup            : False
Name                   : vm1
OwnerNode              : Server1
PersistentState        : 1
PreferredSite          : {}
Priority               : 2000
ResiliencyPeriod       : 4294967295
State                  : Online
StatusInformation      : 0
Id                     : 5304f522-4fbf-4d06-8fb6-c6b0e2c289e7


PS C:\>

<                                                                            >
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the Information presented in the graphic.

Hot Area:

Answer area

If VM1 fails three time in one hour, VM1
will [answer choice].

▼
fail over to a different node
remain in a failed state
restart on the same node

If VM1 fails over to a different node at 14:00.
VM1 will fail back to the preferred node [answer choice].

▼
as soon as possible
automatically at 20:00
if the current node is highly loaded
only when triggered manually

Correct Answer:

Answer area

If VM1 fails three time in one hour, VM1
will [answer choice].

▼
fail over to a different node
remain in a failed state
restart on the same node

If VM1 fails over to a different node at 14:00.
VM1 will fail back to the preferred node [answer choice].

▼
as soon as possible
automatically at 20:00
if the current node is highly loaded
only when triggered manually

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa369665(v=vs.85).aspx

QUESTION 6

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains two domains named litwareinc.com and contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains two domain controllers named LON-DC01 and LON-DC02. The domain controllers are located in a site named London that is associated to a subnet of 192.168.10.0/24.

You discover that LON-DC02 is not a global catalog server. You need to configure LON-DC02 as a global catalog server. What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings object of LON-DC02.

B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-NetNatGlobal cmdlet.

C. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the NTDS Settings object of the London site.

D. From the properties of the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the Security settings.

E. From the properties of the LON-DC02 computer account in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the City attribute.

F. From Windows PowerShell, run the Enable-ADOptionalFeature cmdlet.

G. From the properties of the LON-DC02 computer account in Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the NTDS settings.

H. From Active Directory Sites and Services, modify the properties of the 192.168.10.0/24 IP subnet.
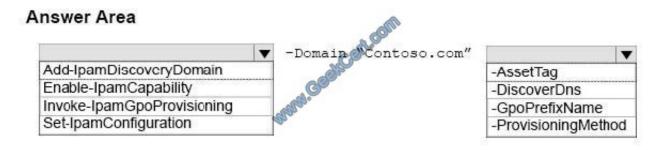
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You install IP Address Management (IPAM) on Server1. You select the automatic provisioning method, and then you specify a prefix of IPAM1.

You need to configure the environment for automatic IPAM provisioning.

Which cmdlet should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain	▼	-Domain "Contoso.com"		▼
Enable-IpamCapability			-AssetTag	
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning			-DiscoverDns	
Set-IpamConfiguration			-GpoPrefixName	
			-ProvisioningMethod	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Add-IpamDiscoveryDomain	
Enable-IpamCapability	
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning	
Set-IpamConfiguration	

–Domain "Contoso.com"

-AssetTag	
-DiscoverDns	
-GpoPrefixName	
-ProvisioningMethod	

Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning

Brian Lich | Last Updated: 3/30/2017

SYNOPSIS

Creates and links group policies in the specified domain for provisioning required access settings on the servers managed by the computer running the IPAM server.

SYNTAX

```
Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning [-Domain] <String> [-GpoPrefixName] <String> [-IpamServerFqdn <String>]
[-DelegatedGpoUser <String[]>] [-DelegatedGpoGroup <String[]>] [-DomainController <String>] [-PassThru]
[-Force] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

DESCRIPTION

The **Invoke-IpamGpoProvisioning** cmdlet creates and links three group policies specified in the **Domain** parameter for provisioning required access settings on the server roles managed by the computer running the IP Address Management (IPAM) server. The **GpoPrefixName** parameter specified should be the same as the prefix configured in the IPAM provisioning wizard. The three Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are created with the suffixes _DHCP, _DNS, and _DC_NPS appended to the **GpoPrefixName** parameter value. These suffixes signify the three different types of access settings that are propagated by them depending on the type of server role managed by the computer running the IPAM server.

Set-IpamConfiguration

Brian Lich | Last Updated: 3/30/2017

SYNOPSIS

Modifies the configuration for the computer that runs the IPAM server.

SYNTAX

SetIpamConfiguration0

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Port] <UInt16> [-Force] [-PassThru] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
  [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration4

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-UpdateTables] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
  [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration3

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-HmacKey <SecureString>] [-UpdateTables] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
  [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration2

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-RefreshHmacKey] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
  [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

SetIpamConfiguration1

```
Set-IpamConfiguration [-Force] [-PassThru] [-ProvisioningMethod] <ProvisioningMethod> [[-GpoPrefix] <String>]
  [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-AsJob] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

DESCRIPTION

The **Set-IpamConfiguration** cmdlet modifies the IP Address Management (IPAM) server configuration, including the TCP port over which the computer that runs the IPAM Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) client connects and communicates with the computer that runs the IPAM server.

QUESTION 8

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-VMSwitchExtension

B. Set-NetNeighbor

C. Set-VMSwitch

D. Remove-VMSwitchTeamMember

Correct Answer: C

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

Explanation:

PS C:\> Set-VMSwitch WA -SwitchType Private

This example converts a virtual switch named WA to an Private switch.

-SwitchType

Converts a virtual switch from one type to another. Allowed values are Internal or Private.

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

QUESTION 9

You have a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2016. The host contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 has resource metering enabled.

You need to use resource metering to track the amount of network traffic that VM1 sends to the 10.0.0.0/8 network.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. New-VMResourcePool

B. Set-VMNetworkAdapter

C. Add-VMNetworkAdapterAcl

D. Set-VMNetworkAdapterRoutingDomainMapping

Correct Answer: C

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/itpro/powershell/windows/hyper-v/add-vmnetworkadapteracl

QUESTION 10

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 questions sets might have more than one correct solutions,

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 server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Hyper-V server role and Docker installed.

You pull the microsoft/iis Docker image to Server1.

You need to view the available space in the microsoft/iis Docker image.

Solution: You run the following commands.

docker run -name container1 -d microsoft/iis

docker exec -i container1 cmd.exe

dir

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

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.

You have a Hyper-V host named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and a two-node scale-out file server cluster named Cluster1.

A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Server1.

You need to migrate the storage on VM1 to Cluster1.

Which tool should you use?

A. the clussvc.exe command

B. the cluster.exe command

C. the Computer Management snap-in

D. the configurehyperv.exe command

E. the Disk Management snap-in

F. the Failover Cluster Manager snap-in

G. the Hyper-V Manager snap-in

H. the Server Manager app

Correct Answer: G

Hyper-V in Windows Server 2012 introduces support for moving virtual machine storage without downtime by making it possible to move the storage while the virtual machine remains running.

You can perform this task by using a new wizard in Hyper-V Manager or by using new Hyper-V cmdlets for Windows PowerShell.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831656(v=ws.11).aspx

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QUESTION 12

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to install the DNS Server role on Server1.

What should you run?

A. the dnscmd.exe command

B. the dns.exe command

C. the Install-WindowsFeature cmdlet

D. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servermanager/install-windowsfeature?view=winserver2012r2-ps

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QUESTION 13

You create a Nano server image named Nano1.vhdx by using the New-NanoServerImage cmdlet.

You attach Nano1.vhdx to a Generation 1 virtual machine named Nano1.

When you start Nano1, you get the following error message: "Boot failure. Reboot and select proper Boot device or Insert Boot Media in selected Boot device"

You need to successfully start Nano server.

What should you do?

A. Attach Nano1.vhdx to a SCSI controller.

B. Recreate Nano1 as a Generation 2 virtual machine.

C. Increase the memory of Nano1 to 512 Mb.

D. Modify the BIOS settings of Nano1.

Correct Answer: B

A Generation 1 VM cannot boot from a vhdx disk; only a Generation 2 VM can boot from an vhdx disk.

QUESTION 14

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.
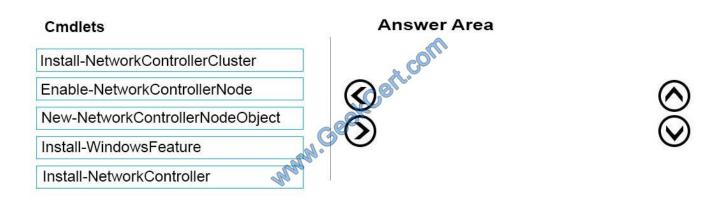
Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

QUESTION 15

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to deploy the first cluster node of a Network Controller cluster.

Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets

Enable-NetworkControllerNode

Answer Area

Install-WindowsFeature

New-NetworkControllerNodeObject

Install-NetworkControllerCluster

Install-NetworkController

Deploy Network Controller using Windows PowerShell 1.Install-WindowsFeature Install the Network Controller server role To install Network Controller by using Windows PowerShell, type the following commands at a Windows PowerShell prompt, and then press ENTER. Install-WindowsFeature -Name NetworkController –IncludeManagementTools 2.New-NetworkControllerNodeObject You can create a Network Controller cluster by creating a node object and then configuring the cluster. You need to create a node object for each computer or VM that is a member of the Network Controller cluster. To create a node object, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment. New-NetworkControllerNodeObject –Name -Server -FaultDomain -RestInte 3.Install-NetworkControllerCluster To configure the cluster, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment. Install-NetworkControllerCluster –Node –ClusterAuthentication … 4.Install-NetworkController To configure the Network Controller application, type the following command at the Windows PowerShell command prompt, and then press ENTER. Ensure that you add values for each parameter that are appropriate for your deployment. Install-NetworkController –Node –ClientAuthentication References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt282165.aspx

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