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**Exam Number/Code:**70-740

**Exam Name:** Installation, Storage, and  
Computer with Windows Server 2016

**Version:** Demo

### Question 1

You have two servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to create a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster that will contain both servers.

You need to configure the network cards on the servers for the planned NLB configuration.

Solution: You configure the network cards to be on the same subnet and to have static IP addresses. You configure the cluster to use multicast.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

### Explanation:

Following are the hardware requirements to run an NLB cluster.

All hosts in the cluster must reside on the same subnet.

There is no restriction on the number of network adapters on each host, and different hosts can have a different number of adapters.

Within each cluster, all network adapters must be either multicast or unicast. NLB does not support a mixed environment of multicast and unicast within a single cluster.

If you use the unicast mode, the network adapter that is used to handle client-to-cluster traffic must support changing its media access control (MAC) address.

Following are the software requirements to run an NLB cluster.

Only TCP/IP can be used on the adapter for which NLB is enabled on each host. Do not add any other protocols (for example, IPX) to this adapter.

The IP addresses of the servers in the cluster must be static.

### References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/networking/technologies/network-load-balancing>

### Question 2

You have two servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to create a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster that will contain both servers.

You need to configure the network cards on the servers for the planned NLB configuration.

Solution: You configure the network cards to be on the same subnet and to have dynamic IP addresses.

You configure the cluster to use multicast.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Following are the hardware requirements to run an NLB cluster.

All hosts in the cluster must reside on the same subnet.

There is no restriction on the number of network adapters on each host, and different hosts can have a different number of adapters.

Within each cluster, all network adapters must be either multicast or unicast. NLB does not support a mixed environment of multicast and unicast within a single cluster.

If you use the unicast mode, the network adapter that is used to handle client-to-cluster traffic must support changing its media access control (MAC) address.

Following are the software requirements to run an NLB cluster.

Only TCP/IP can be used on the adapter for which NLB is enabled on each host. Do not add any other protocols (for example, IPX) to this adapter.

The IP addresses of the servers in the cluster must be static.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/networking/technologies/network-load-balancing>

Question 3

You have two servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to create a Network Load Balancing (NLB) cluster that will contain both servers.

You need to configure the network cards on the servers for the planned NLB configuration.

Solution: You configure the network cards to be on the same subnet and to have static IP addresses. You configure the cluster to use unicast.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Following are the hardware requirements to run an NLB cluster.

All hosts in the cluster must reside on the same subnet.

There is no restriction on the number of network adapters on each host, and different hosts can have a different number of adapters.

Within each cluster, all network adapters must be either multicast or unicast. NLB does not support a mixed environment of multicast and unicast within a single cluster.

If you use the unicast mode, the network adapter that is used to handle client-to-cluster traffic must support changing its media access control (MAC) address.

Following are the software requirements to run an NLB cluster.

Only TCP/IP can be used on the adapter for which NLB is enabled on each host. Do not add any other protocols (for example, IPX) to this adapter.

The IP addresses of the servers in the cluster must be static.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/networking/technologies/network-load-balancing>

#### Question 4

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             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host2             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an AMD processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>            | Switch2             |
| Host3             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host4             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>          | 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

Answer: A

#### Question 5

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             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host2             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an AMD processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>            | Switch2             |
| Host3             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host4             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>          | 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 Host1 and Host2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

#### Question 6

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             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host2             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an AMD processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>            | Switch2             |
| Host3             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Is a member of a SAN named SAN1</li></ul> | Switch1             |
| Host4             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Uses an Intel processor</li><li>- Has local storage only</li></ul>          | 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 a Hyper-V Replica between Host2 and Host4.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

#### Question 7

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

You install Windows Server 2016 on 10 virtual machines.

You need to deploy the Web Server (IIS) server role identically to the virtual machines.

Solution: You use Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) to create a default configuration, and then you apply the configuration to the virtual machines.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

DSC gives us a declarative model for system configuration management. What that really means is that we can specify how we want a workstation or server (a `node`) to be configured and we leave it to PowerShell and the Windows Workflow engine to make it happen on those target `nodes`. We don't have to specify how we want it to happen.

The main advantages of DSC are:

To simplify your sysadmin tasks by configuring one or more devices automatically To be able to configure machines identically with the aim to standardize them To ensure, at a given time, that the configuration of a machine always be identical to its initial configuration, so as to avoid drift

Deployment on demand as a Cloud strategy, or `en masse`, is largely automated and simplified References:

<https://www.simple-talk.com/sysadmin/powershell/powershell-desired-state-configuration-the-basics/>