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Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

You use group policy to manage users and computers in your Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2016.

You need to see what effect the applied group policies are having on an individual computer.

What should you use?

- A. Local Users and Groups
- B. Resultant Set of Policy
- C. Local Security Policy
- D. Effective Permissions

Correct Answer: B

If you would like to find out what group policy settings are applied to a user, you can use Resultant Set of Policy. You'll find this tool in the Group Policy Management Console. This tool evaluates all the group policies that apply to the user and lists the resultant settings that are applied from the group policies.

QUESTION 2

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

Settings from the "Local" Group Policy Object are processed last during logon.

Select the correct answer if the underlined text does not make the statement correct. Select "No change is needed" if the underlined text makes the statement correct.

- A. Site
- B. Organizational Unit
- C. Domain
- D. No change is needed.

Correct Answer: B

Group Policy settings are processed in the following order:

References: Group Policy processing and precedence <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785665%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

QUESTION 3

What is the name for a stand-alone digital storage system connected directly to a server HBA or workstation HBA?

- A. Small Computer System Interface (SCSI)
- B. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)
- C. Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- D. Storage Area Network (SAN)

Correct Answer: D

SAN stands for storage area network. It is an architecture to attach remote computer storage devices to servers in such a way that the devices appear as locally attached to the operating system. Sharing storage usually simplifies storage

administration and adds flexibility since cables and storage devices do not have to be physically moved to shift storage from one server to another. SANs also tend to enable more effective disaster recovery processes.

An HBA is a Host Bus Adapter. This is used to connect the computer (server or workstation) to the SAN.

Incorrect Answers:

A: SCSI is a computer bus used to move data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives.

B: Direct-attached storage (DAS) refers to a digital storage system directly attached to a server or workstation, without a storage network in between. A typical DAS system is made of a data storage device connected directly to a computer through a host bus adapter (HBA). Between those two points, there is no network device (like hub, switch, or router), and this is the main characteristic of DAS. The main protocols used for DAS connections are ATA, SATA, eSATA, SCSI, SAS, and Fibre Channel.

C: Network Attached Storage (NAS) is the hard disk storage that is set up with its own network address rather than being attached to the unit computer that is serving applications of a network's workspace users. A fully-featured operating system is not needed on a NAS device, so often a stripped-down operating system is used. NAS provides both storage and a file system.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following provides a minimum server environment?

- A. Virtualization
- B. Windows PE
- C. BareMetal Server
- D. Server Core

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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 6

You work as a System Administrator in SunInfo Inc. The company uses System Center Data Protection Manager 2012 R2 for data protection.

You want to protect data that is part of a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace hierarchy.

How will you select file shares for effective protection in this scenario?

- A. By their server-specific local paths.
- B. Through DNS namespace.
- C. Through DFS namespace paths.
- D. By selecting multiple targets.

Correct Answer: A

You can protect data in a Distributed File System (DFS) namespace hierarchy using DPM. However, you cannot select file shares for protection through their DFS namespace paths. You can select shares for protection by their server-specific local paths.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network.

C: DPM does not provide protection of shares through DFS namespace paths.

D: For effectively protecting data, if your namespace includes links or roots that have multiple targets with the same data, you should protect only one target.

QUESTION 7

You plan to repurpose an existing computer to run a clean installation of Windows Server 2016 Standard edition. Which type of hard drive interface should you use for the boot drive?

- A. PATA
- B. ATA
- C. SATA
- D. IDE

Correct Answer: C

References: https://www.ifixit.com/Wiki/Hard_Drive_Interfaces

QUESTION 8

What are two functions of the Group Policy loopback feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Apply Group Policy Objects for only the current site.
- B. Apply Group Policy Objects that depend only on the computer the user logs on to.
- C. Apply only the local computer Group Policy Object.
- D. Give higher precedence to computer policy over user policy.

Correct Answer: BD

Loopback processing of Group Policy has two different modes, Replace and Merge. References: <http://kudratsapaev.blogspot.se/2009/07/loopback-processing-of-group-policy.html>

QUESTION 9

Mark works as a Network Administrator for Net Tech Inc. The company has a Windows Server 2016 domain-based network. The network contains 3 Windows Server 2016 and 100 Windows 10 client computers.

Mark wants to modify an online image using the DISM tool.

Which of the following modifications will he be able to do in the image? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Change the currently active user interface language.
- B. Disable an operating system feature.
- C. Add a new device driver to the image.
- D. Add a language pack to the image.

Correct Answer: BCD

Mark can make the following changes in an online image using the DISM tool:

Disable an operating system feature.

Add a new device driver to the image

Add a language pack to the image.

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command line tool, which is used to service a Windows image or to manage a Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) image.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The currently active user interface cannot be changed in an online image using the DISM tool.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following is NOT a purpose of using a container?

- A. To group tasks as a unit so that if a task fails all other tasks can be rolled back.
- B. To run all the tasks at a time until a condition becomes false.
- C. To queue up the tasks so that if a task fails, the next task in the queue gets operated.
- D. To run each task repeatedly.

Correct Answer: C

Containers are objects that are used to provide services to a task. They cannot be used for queuing up the tasks.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B, D: A container is an object used to provide a structure to a package or services to a task. A container can be used for the following purposes:

To run each task repeatedly.

To run all the tasks at a time until a condition becomes false.

To group tasks as a unit so that if a task fails all other tasks can be rolled back.

QUESTION 11

You configure Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) to save previous versions of a shared folder. By default, the copies of shared folders are stored in:

- A. A Network Attached Storage (NAS) device.
- B. A Distributed File System (DFS) share.
- C. A failover cluster.
- D. A local volume.

Correct Answer: D

Shadow Copy technology requires the file system to be NTFS to be able to create and store shadow copies. Shadow Copies can be created on local and external (removable or network) volumes by any Windows component that uses this technology, such as when creating a scheduled Windows Backup or automatic System Restore point.

QUESTION 12

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

"Hardware-based RAID" uses system processing resources.

Select the correct answer if the underlined text does not make the statement correct. Select "No change is needed" if the underlined text makes the statement correct.

- A. Windows-based RAID
- B. RAID 10
- C. RAID 6
- D. No change is needed.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

You need to find a list of specific events. What should you do?

- A. Export the events to a .doc file.
- B. Clear the log by saving it.
- C. Filter by creating a custom view.
- D. Use the Search menu option.

Correct Answer: C

Quickly Filter Event Logs in Windows Server 2016

The Event Viewer automatically creates several filtered views of the event logs. Filtered views are listed under the Custom Views node.

QUESTION 14

Which type of backup backs up only new and recently changed files since the last backup?

- A. full backup
- B. incremental backup

C. differential backup

D. copy backup

Correct Answer: B

Full backups with incremental backups start with a full backup followed by several incremental backups. For example, once a week, you would perform a full backup on Friday night, which shuts off the archive attribute indicating that the files were backed up. Then any new files or changed files would have the archive attribute turned on. You would then perform an incremental backup Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday night, which only backs up new and changed files and shuts off the archive attribute.

QUESTION 15

You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows Server 2016 based network environment. There are thirty client computers running Windows 10 and three servers running Windows Server 2016.

You need to implement a system in the network that provides data access to heterogeneous network clients using SMB/CIFS.

Which of the following will you use?

A. Storage area network

B. Failover clustering

C. Datafile striping

D. Network-attached storage

Correct Answer: D

You should use Network-attached storage (NAS).

Network-attached storage (NAS) is file-level computer data storage connected to a computer network providing data access to heterogeneous network clients. NAS systems contain one or more hard disks, often arranged into logical, redundant storage containers or RAID arrays.

It removes the responsibility of file serving from other servers on the network. NAS uses file-based protocols, such as NFS, SMB/CIFS, or AFP.

NAS units rarely limit clients to a single protocol.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Storage Area Networks are a specialized RAID array that can be accessed by multiple servers over a specialized network connection. A host bus adapter is required on servers that use the Storage Area Networks. The Storage Area Networks administrator partitions the available storage into logical unit numbers and assigns them to the servers. The disk volume shown in Disk manager is logical unit numbers. SAN use block-level protocols such as iSCSI or Fiber Channel. They do not use SMB or CIFS.

B: Failover clustering is a technique used in the Windows Server 2016 environment to provide high availability of applications.

C: Datafile striping, also referred to as striping, is a technique used to enhance the I/O of datafiles. In this technique, a large datafile is split into smaller datafiles and the latter are then stored on separate disks. Hence, striping allows quicker I/Os by reading or writing through multiple read-write heads of the disks (which store the datafiles that have been split) operating in parallel. This technique is of great help in parallel processing where throughput is of prime concern.

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