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QUESTION 101 You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has four SCSI disks and a storage pool named Pool1 that contains three disks. You create a virtual disk named Disk 1 that uses a mirrored layout. You create a partition named Partition1 that uses all of the available space on Disk 1. You need to extend Partition1. What should you do first? A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-VirtualDisk cmdlet. B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Resize-StorageTier cmdlet. C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Expand-IscsiVirtualDisk cmdlet. D. From Disk Management, modify the properties of Partition1. Answer: A

QUESTION 102 You are configuring a Windows Server 2016 failover cluster in a workgroup. Before installing one of the nodes, you run the ipconfig /all command and receive the following output. You need to ensure that Server1 can be added as a node in the cluster. What should you do? A. Configure a DNS suffix. B. Enable NetBIOS over TCP/IP. C. Change the Node Type to Broadcast. D. Assign a static IP address. Answer: A Explanation: In addition to the pre-requisites of Single-domain clusters, there are additional pre-requisites for Multi-domain or Workgroup clusters in the Windows Server 2016 including Primary DNS Suffix Requirements. Note: Failover Clusters can now be created in the following configurations:

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clustering/2015/08/17/workgroup-and-multi-domain-clusters-in-windows-server-2016/>

QUESTION 103 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. Answer: C Explanation:

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

QUESTION 104 You have a DHCP server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have a single IP subnet. Server1 has an IPv4 scope named Scope1. Scope1 has an IP address range of 10.0.1.10 to 10.0.1.200 and a length of 24 bits. You need to create a second logical IP network on the subnet. The subnet will use an IP address range of 10.0.2.10 to 10.0.2.200 and a length of 24 bits. What should you do? A. Create a second scope, and then create a superscope. B. Create a superscope, and then configure an exclusion range in Scope1. C. Create a new scope, and then modify the IPv4 bindings. D. Create a second scope, and then run the DHCP

Split-Scope Configuration Wizard. Answer: A QUESTION 105 You are deploying a small network that has 30 client computers. The network uses the 192.168.1.0/24 address space. All computers obtain IP configurations from a DHCP server named Server1. You install a server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server2 has two network adapters named internal and Internet. Internet connects to an Internet service provider (ISP) and obtains the 131.107.0.10 IP address. Internal connects to the internal network and is configured to use the 192.168.1.250 IP address. You need to provide Internet connectivity for the client computers. What should you do? A. On Server2, select the Internet and Internal network adapters and bridge the connections. From the DHCP console on Server1, authorize Server2. B. On Server1, stop the DHCP server. On the Internal network adapter on Server 2, enable Internet Connection Sharing (ICS). C. On Server2 run the New-NetNat -Name NAT1 -InternalIPInterfaceAddressPrefix 192.168.1.0/24 cmdlet. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 131.107.0.10. D. Install the Routing role service on Server2 and configure the NAT routing protocol. Configure Server1 to provide the 003 Router option of 192.168.1.250. Answer: B

QUESTION 106 You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. The following virtual switches are configured on the Hyper-V hosts. The following virtual machines run on the Hyper-V hosts. All virtual machines have IP addresses from the 192.168.1.0/24 network. VLANs are configured in Hyper-V only. Physical switches are not configured with VLANs. To which virtual machine or virtual machines can VM1 connect? A. VM2, VM3, VM5 and VM6 only B. VM2, VM3 and VM4 only C. VM2 only D. VM2 and VM5 only Answer: D Explanation: If the port is set to a specific VLAN, then that port becomes a member of that VLAN. Its frames are still untagged, but the switch will only allow that port to communicate with other devices on the same VLAN. References: <http://www.altaro.com/hyper-v/setting-up-vlans-in-hyper-v/>

QUESTION 107 You have two Hyper-V hosts named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 are connected to the same network. On Server1 and Server2, you create an external network switch named Switch1. You have the virtual machines shown in the following table. All three virtual machines are connected to Switch1. You need to prevent applications in VM3 from

being able to capture network traffic from VM1 or VM2. The solution must ensure that VM1 retains network connectivity. What should you do? A. On Server2, configure the VLAN ID setting of Switch1. B. On Server2, create an external switch and connect VM3 to the switch. C. Modify the subnet mask of VM1 and VM2. D. Configure network virtualization for VM1 and VM2.

Answer: D QUESTION 108 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 two-node Hyper-V cluster named Cluster1 at a primary location and a stand-alone Hyper-V host named Server1 at a secondary location. A virtual machine named VM1 runs on Cluster1. You configure a Hyper-V Replica of VM1 to Server1. You need to perform a Test Failover of VM1. 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 Answer: G QUESTION 109 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 two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed and are nodes in a failover cluster. On Server1, an administrator creates a virtual machine named VM1. You need to configure VM1 for high availability. 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 Answer: F Explanation:

<http://windowsitpro.com/hyper-v/make-vm-highly-available-windows-server-2012> QUESTION 110 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 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. 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 Users and Computers, right-click contoso.com in the console tree, and then click Operations Master. Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: This solution only shows the domain FSMO roles, not the forest FSMO roles. References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/mempson/2007/11/08/how-to-find-out-who-has-your-fsmo-roles/> Thanks for the high quality 70-743 study guide. Will be back soon for more dumps. More Microsoft 70-743 new questions (with images) on Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDdjVzVIJxOXB5TTg> 2017 Microsoft 70-743 exam dumps (All 151 Q&As) from Lead2pass: <http://www.lead2pass.com/70-743.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]