

[2017 New Updated 70-743 New Questions From Lead2pass Free Downloading (61-75)]

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QUESTION 61In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem.Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.Once 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.Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10.On Server1, you have the following zone configuration. You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4. Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clientsSolution: From the Security setting of each zone on Server1, you modify the permissions. Does this meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: B

QUESTION 62In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem.Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.Once 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 screenNote: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10.On Server1, you have the following zone configuration. You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4 Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clients. Solution: From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Server1, you create an inbound rule. Does this meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: A

QUESTION 63In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem.Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.Once 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.Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10.On Server1, you have the following zone configuration. You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4. Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clients.Solution: From a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain, you modify the Network List Manager Policies.Does this meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: B

QUESTION 64In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem.Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem.It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.Once 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 screenNote: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10.On Server1, you have the following zone configuration. You need to prevent Server1 from resolving queries from DNS clients located on Subnet4. Server1 must resolve queries from all other DNS clients.Solution: From Windows PowerShell on Server1, you run the Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor cmdlet.Does this meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:The Add-DnsServerTrustAnchor command adds a trust anchor to a DNS server. A trust anchor (or trust ?point?) is a public cryptographic key for a signed zone. Trust anchors must be configured on every non-authoritative DNS server that will attempt to validate DNS data. Trust Anchors have no direct relation to DSSEC validation. References:<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj649932.aspx>

QUESTION 65In this section, you'll see one or more sets of

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QUESTION 66 In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem. Once 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. Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Contoso.com has the following configuration. You plan to deploy an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm on Server1 and to configure device registration. You need to configure Active Directory to support the planned deployment. Solution: You raise the forest functional level to Windows Server 2012 R2. Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B

Explanation: Windows Server 2016 Domain controller is required for Device Registration for Servers that run Windows Server 2016. References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/identity/ad-fs/operations/configure-device-based-conditional-access-on-premises>

QUESTION 67 Your Network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You pilot DirectAccess on the network. During the pilot deployment, you enable DirectAccess only for a group ContosoTest Computers. Once the pilot is complete, you need to enable DirectAccess for all the client computers in the domain. What should you do? A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Ser-DAClient cmdlet. B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Ser-DirectAccess cmdlet. C. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the membership of the Windows Authorization Access Group. D. From Group Policy Management, modify the security filtering of an object named Direct Access Client Setting Group Policy. Answer: D

QUESTION 68 You have a server named Server1. You enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on Server1. You need to change the password for the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip. What should you run on Server1? A. Initialize-Tpm B. Import-TpmOwnerAuth C. repair-bde.exe D. bdehdcfg-exe Answer: B

QUESTION 69 Server1 download update from microsoft update. You have Server2 that must synchronize update from Server1. Have firewall separate between Server1 and Server2. Which port should to open on Server2 to synchronize? A. 80 B. 443 C. 3389 D. 8530 Answer: D

QUESTION 70 Active Directory Recycle Bin is enabled. You discover that a support technician accidentally removed 100 users from an Active Directory group named Group1 an hour ago. You need to restore the membership of Group1. What should you do? A. Perform tombstone reanimation. B. Export and import data by using Dsamain. C. Perform a non-authoritative restore. D. Recover the items by using Active Directory Recycle Bin. Answer: D

QUESTION 71 In this section, you'll see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Any of the solutions might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem. Once 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. Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a DNS server named Server1. All client computers run Windows 10. On Server1, you have the following zone configuration. You need to ensure that all of the client computers in the domain perform DNSSEC validation for the fabrikam.com namespace. Solution: From a Group Policy object (GPO) in the domain, you add a rule to the Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT). Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: A

Explanation: The NRPT stores configurations and settings that are used to deploy DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC), and also stores information related to DirectAccess, a remote access technology. Note: The Name Resolution Policy Table (NRPT) is a new feature available in Windows Server 2008 R2. The NRPT is a table that contains rules you can configure to specify DNS settings or special behavior for names or namespaces. When performing DNS name resolution, the DNS Client service checks the NRPT before sending a DNS query. If a DNS query or response matches an entry in the NRPT, it is handled according to settings in the policy. Queries and responses that do not match an NRPT entry are processed normally. References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649207\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649207(v=ws.10).aspx) QUESTION 72 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same 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. Server1 has a virtual machine that uses a virtual hard disk (VHD) named disk1.vhdx. You receive the following warning message from Event Viewer: "One or more virtual hard disks have a physical sector size that is smaller than the physical sector size of the storage on which the virtual hard disk file is located." You need to resolve the problem that causes the warning message. What should you run? A. the Mount-VHD cmdlet B. the Diskpart command C. the Set-VHD cmdlet D. the Set-VM cmdlet E. the Set-VMHost cmdlet F. the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet G. the Install-Windows Feature cmdlet H. the Optimize-VHD cmdlet Answer: C Explanation: Issue One or more virtual hard disks have a physical sector size that is smaller than the physical sector size of the storage on which the virtual hard disk file is located. Resolution Do one of the following: * Perform a storage migration to move the virtual hard disk to a new physical system * Use a registry setting to enable a VHD-format virtual hard disk to report a physical sector size of 4k * Use Windows PowerShell or WMI to enable a VHDX-format virtual hard disk to report a specific sector size The Set-VHD cmdlet sets the ParentPath or PhysicalSectorSizeBytes properties of a virtual hard disk. The two properties must be set in separate operations. The Set-VHD -PhysicalSectorSizeBytes parameter specifies the physical sector size, in bytes. Valid values are 512 and 4096. This parameter is supported only on a VHDX-format disk that is not attached when the operation is initiated. References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server-docs/compute/hyper-v/best-practices-analyzer/avoid-using-virtual-hard-disks-with-sector-size-less-than-size-of-physical><https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848561.aspx> QUESTION 73

You have an Active Directory domain that contains several Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016. You plan to deploy network virtualization and to centrally manage Datacenter Firewall policies. Which component must you install for the planned deployment? A. the Routing role service B. the Canary Network Diagnostics feature C. the Network Controller server role D. the Data Center Bridging feature Answer: C Explanation: Using Windows PowerShell, the REST API, or a management application, you can use Network Controller to manage the following physical and virtual network infrastructure: * Datacenter Firewall This Network Controller feature allows you to configure and manage allow/deny firewall Access Control rules for your workload VMs for both East/West and North/South network traffic in your datacenter. The firewall rules are plumbed in the vSwitch port of workload VMs, and so they are distributed across your workload in the datacenter. Using the Northbound API, you can define the firewall rules for both incoming and outgoing traffic from the workload VM. You can also configure each firewall rule to log the traffic that was allowed or denied by the rule. * Hyper-V VMs and virtual switches * Remote Access Service (RAS) Multitenant Gateways, Virtual Gateways, and gateway pools * Load Balancers References: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn859239.aspx> QUESTION 74

You have a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. VM1 hosts a service that requires high network throughput. VM1 has a virtual network adapter that connects to a Hyper-V switch named vSwitch1. vSwitch1 has one network adapter. The network adapter supports Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA), the single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) interface, Quality of Service (QoS), and Receive Side Scaling (RSS). You need to ensure that the traffic from VM1 can be processed by multiple networking processors. Which Windows PowerShell command should you run in the host of VM1? A. Set-NetAdapterRss B. Set-NetAdapterRdma C. Set-NetAdapterSriov D. Set-NetAdapterQoS Answer: A Explanation: The Set-NetAdapterRss cmdlet sets the receive side scaling (RSS) properties on a network adapter. RSS is a scalability technology that distributes the receive network traffic among multiple processors by hashing the header of the incoming packet. Without RSS Windows Server 2012/2016; network traffic is received on the first processor which can quickly reach full utilization limiting receive network throughput. Many properties can be configured using the parameters to optimize the performance of RSS. The selection of the processors to use for RSS is an important aspect of load balancing. Most of the parameters for this cmdlet help to determine the processors used by RSS. QUESTION 75

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 is a Hyper-V host that hosts a virtual machine named VM1. Server1 has three network adapter cards that are connected to virtual switches named vSwitch1, vSwitch2 and vSwitch3. You configure NIC Teaming on VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to ensure that VM1 will retain access to the network if a physical network adapter card fails on Server1. What should you do? A. From Hyper-V Manager on Server1, modify the settings of VM1. B. From Windows PowerShell on VM1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterTeamMapping cmdlet. C. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmNetworkAdapterFailoverConfiguration cmdlet. D. From Windows PowerShell on Server1, run the Set-VmSwitch cmdlet. Answer: A

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