



70-646^{Q&As}

Pro: Windows Server 2008

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**QUESTION 1**

You are designing a server infrastructure to support a new stateful Application. The server infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

-Use two servers, each with two NIC cards and 32 GB of RAM.

-

Provide access to the Application in the event of the failure of a single server.

-

Provide the ability to scale up the Application.

-

Minimize the attack surface of each server.

-

Minimize server disk space requirements.

You need to design a server infrastructure that meets the requirements.

What should you recommend? (More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.)

A.

Perform a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard Edition. Configure both servers in a failover cluster.

B.

Perform a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 R2. Configure both servers in a Windows Network Load Balancing array.

C.

Install Windows Server 2008 R2 on both servers. Use DNS Round Robin to balance the load between the servers.

D.

Install Windows Server 2008 R2 on both servers. Configure both servers in a Windows Network Load Balancing array.

Correct Answer: A

Failover clusters are designed for applications that have long-running in-memory state, or that have large, frequently updated data states. These are called stateful applications, and they include database applications and messaging

applications. Typical uses for failover clusters include file servers, print servers, database servers, and messaging servers.

Not B (stateful application in this scenario):



Network Load Balancing is intended for applications that do not have long-running in-memory state. These are called stateless applications. A stateless application treats each client request as an independent operation, and therefore it can

load-balance each request independently.

Stateless applications often have read-only data or data that changes infrequently. Front-end Web servers, virtual private networks (VPNs), File Transfer Protocol (FTP) servers, and firewall and proxy servers typically use Network Load

Balancing. Network Load Balancing clusters can also support other TCP- or UDP-based services and applications.

Note:

*

Windows Server 2008 provides two clustering technologies: failover clusters and Network Load Balancing (NLB). Failover clusters primarily provide high availability; Network Load Balancing provides scalability and at the same time helps increase availability of Web-based services.

*

Server Core provides you with a minimal installation of Windows Server 2008 that supports installing only certain server roles. Server Core includes Network Load Balancing and Failover Clustering. Reference: Failover Cluster Overview

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend a strategy to ensure that the administration of AD LDS is encrypted. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a server authentication certificate
- B. client authentication certificates
- C. Digest authentication
- D. Windows Integrated authentication

Correct Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725767%28WS.10%29.aspx>

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is used to read from and write to Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS). By default, LDAP traffic is not transmitted securely. You can make LDAP traffic confidential and secure by using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) / Transport Layer Security (TLS) technology.

To enable SSL-based encrypted connections to AD LDS, you must request and obtain a server authentication certificate from a trusted certification authority (CA) in your organization or from a trusted third-party CA. For more information about installing and using a CA, see Certificate Services (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=48952>).

QUESTION 3

Your company has a branch office that contains a Windows Server 2008 R2 computer. The Windows Server 2008 R2



computer runs Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). The WSUS server is configured to store updates locally.

The company opens four new satellite offices. Each satellite office connects to the branch office by using a dedicated WAN link. Internet access is provided through the branch office.

You need to design a strategy for patch management that meets the following requirements:

-WSUS updates are approved independently for each satellite office.

-

Internet traffic is minimized. What should you include in your design?

A.

In each satellite office, install a WSUS server. Configure each satellite office WSUS server as an autonomous server.

B.

In each satellite office, install a WSUS server. Configure each satellite office WSUS server as a replica of the branch office WSUS server.

C.

In each satellite office, install a WSUS server. Configure each satellite office WSUS server to use the branch office WSUS server as an upstream server.

D.

For each satellite office, create organizational units (OUs). Create and link the Group Policy objects (GPOs) to the OUs. Configure different schedules to download updates from the branch office WSUS server to the client computers in each satellite office.

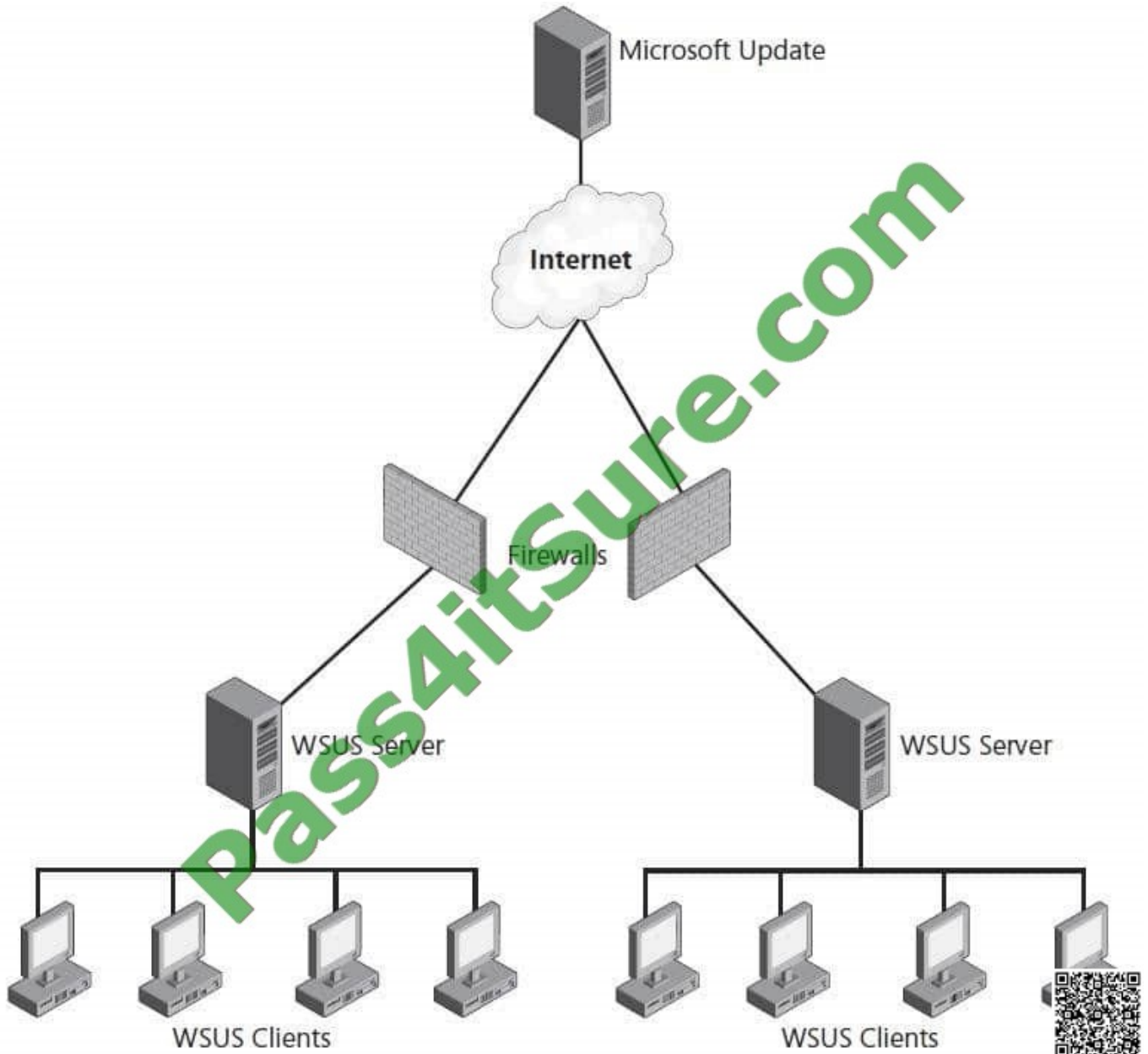
Correct Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852344.aspx>

In addition, a Windows Server 2008 server running WSUS server can act as an upstream server--an update source for other WSUS servers within your organization. At least one WSUS

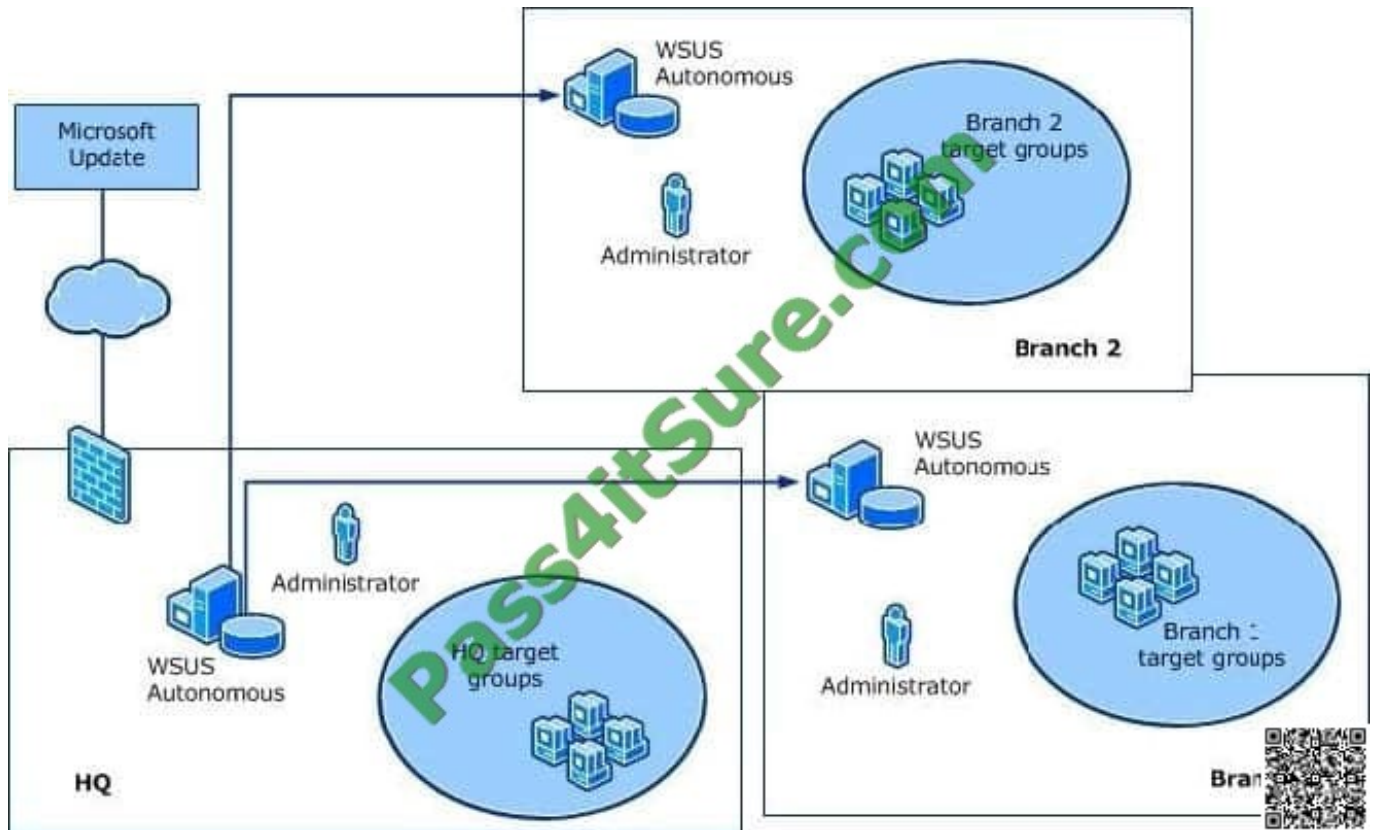
server in your network must connect to the Microsoft Update Web site to get available update information. How many other servers connect directly to Microsoft Update is something you need to determine as part of your planning process,

and depends upon network configuration and security requirements.

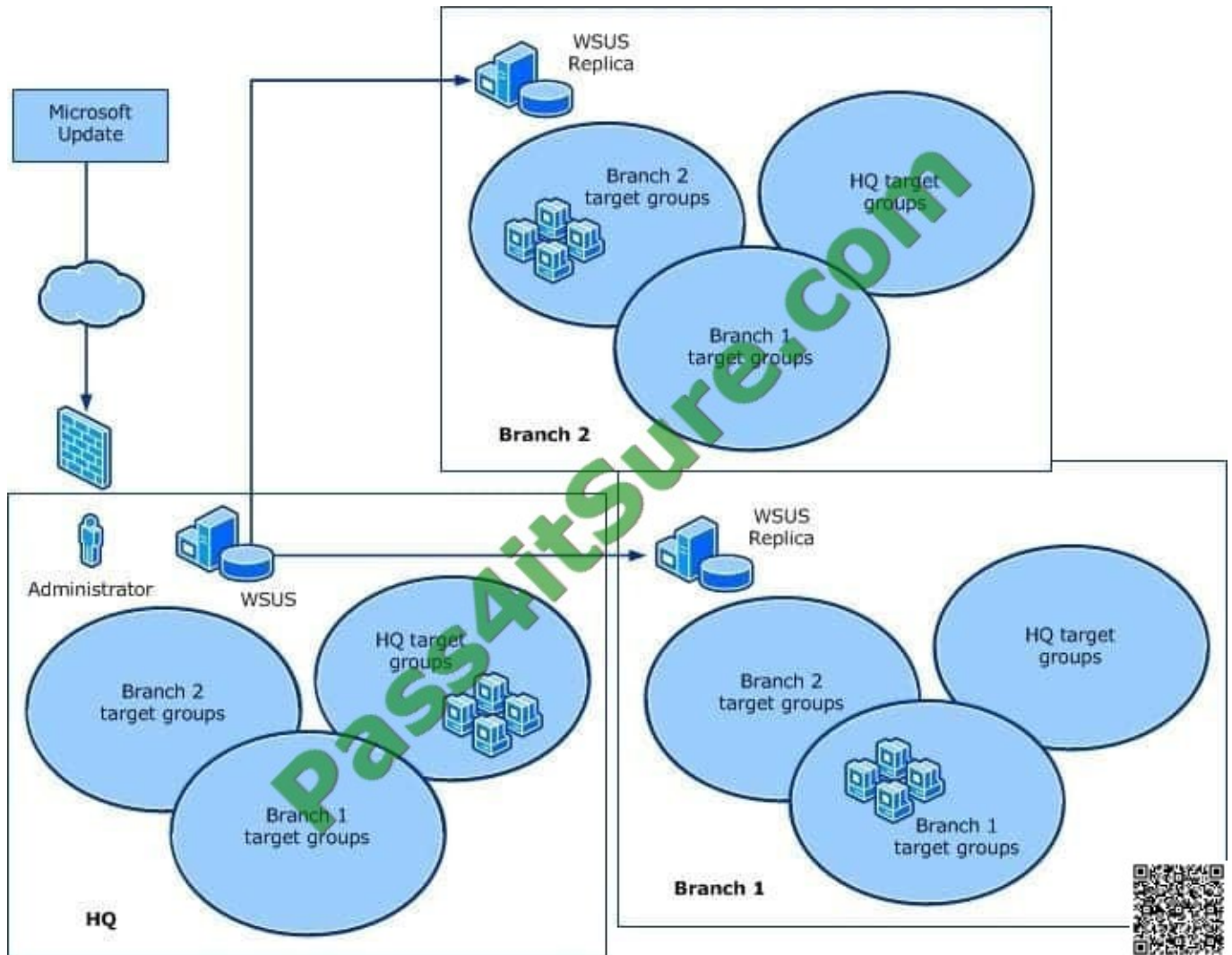


In this deployment model, the WSUS server that receives updates from the Microsoft Update server is designated as the upstream server. A WSUS server that retrieves updates from another WSUS server is designated as a downstream server.

Autonomous mode: The Autonomous mode, also called distributed administration, is the default installation option for WSUS. In Autonomous mode, an upstream WSUS server shares updates with downstream servers during synchronization. Downstream WSUS servers are administered separately, and they do not receive update approval status or computer group information from the upstream server. By using the distributed management model, each WSUS server administrator selects update languages, creates computer groups, assigns computers to groups, tests and approves updates, and makes sure that the correct updates are installed to the appropriate computer groups. The following image shows how you might deploy autonomous WSUS servers in a branch office environment:



Replica mode: The Replica mode, also called centralized administration, works by having an upstream WSUS server that shares updates, approval status, and computer groups with downstream servers. Replica servers inherit update approvals and are not administered separately from the upstream WSUS server. The following image shows how you might deploy replica WSUS servers in a branch office environment.



Branch Office

You can leverage the Branch Office feature in Windows to optimize WSUS deployment. This type of deployment offers the following advantages:

Helps reduce WAN link utilization and improves application responsiveness. To enable BranchCache acceleration of content that is served by the WSUS server, install the BranchCache feature on the server and the clients, and ensure that the BranchCache service has started. No other steps are necessary.

In branch offices that have low-bandwidth connections to the central office but high-bandwidth connections to the Internet, the Branch Office feature can also be used. In this case you may want to configure downstream WSUS servers to get information about which updates to install from the central WSUS server, but download the updates from Microsoft Update.

QUESTION 4

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain. Your main office has an Internet connection.

Your company plans to open a branch office. The branch office will connect to the main office by using a WAN link. The WAN link will have limited bandwidth. The branch office will not have access to the Internet. The branch office will



contain 30 Windows Server 2008 R2 servers.

You need to plan the deployment of the servers in the branch office.

The deployment must meet the following requirements:

- Installations must be automated.
- Computers must be automatically activated.
- Network traffic between the offices must be minimized.

What should you include in your plan?

- A. In the branch office, implement Key Management Service (KMS), a DHCP server, and Windows Deployment Services (WDS).
- B. Use Multiple Activation Key (MAK) Independent Activation on the servers. In the main office, implement a DHCP server and Windows Deployment Services (WDS).
- C. In the main office, implement Windows Deployment Services (WDS). In the branch office, implement a DHCP server and implement the Key Management Service (KMS).
- D. Use Multiple Activation Key (MAK) Independent Activation on the servers. In the main office, implement a DHCP server. In the branch office, implement Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

Correct Answer: A

The key here is that bandwidth from the branch to the main office is limited and there is no direct link to MS.

WDS and Product Activation

Although product activation does not need to occur during the actual installation process, administrators considering using WDS to automate deployment should also consider using volume activation to automate activation. Volume activation

provides a simple centralized method that systems administrators can use for the activation of large numbers of deployed servers. Volume activation allows for two types of keys and three methods of activation. The key types are the Multiple

Activation Key (MAK) and the Key Management Services (KMS) key.

Multiple Activation Keys allow activation of a specific number of computers. Each successful activation depletes the activation pool. For example, a MAK key that has 100 activations allows for the activation of 100 computers. The Multiple

Activation Key can use the MAK Proxy Activation and the MAK Independent Activation activation methods. MAK Proxy Activation uses a centralized activation request on behalf of multiple products using a single connection to Microsoft's

activation servers. MAK Independent Activation requires that each computer activates individually against Microsoft's activation servers.

The Branch office has no internet connection, so MAK is not the solution.

KMS requires at least 25 computers connecting before activation can occur, and activation must be renewed by reconnecting to the KMS server every 180 days.



You can use KMS and MAK in conjunction with one another. The number of computers, how often they connect to the network, and whether there is Internet connectivity determines which solution you should deploy. You should deploy MAK

if substantial numbers of computers do not connect to the network for more than 180 days. If there is no Internet connectivity and more than 25 computers, you should deploy KMS. If there is no Internet connectivity and less than 25 computers, you will need to use MAK and activate each system over the telephone.

QUESTION 5

A company runs a third-party DHCP Application on a windows Server 2008 R2 server. The Application runs as a service that launches a background process upon startup.

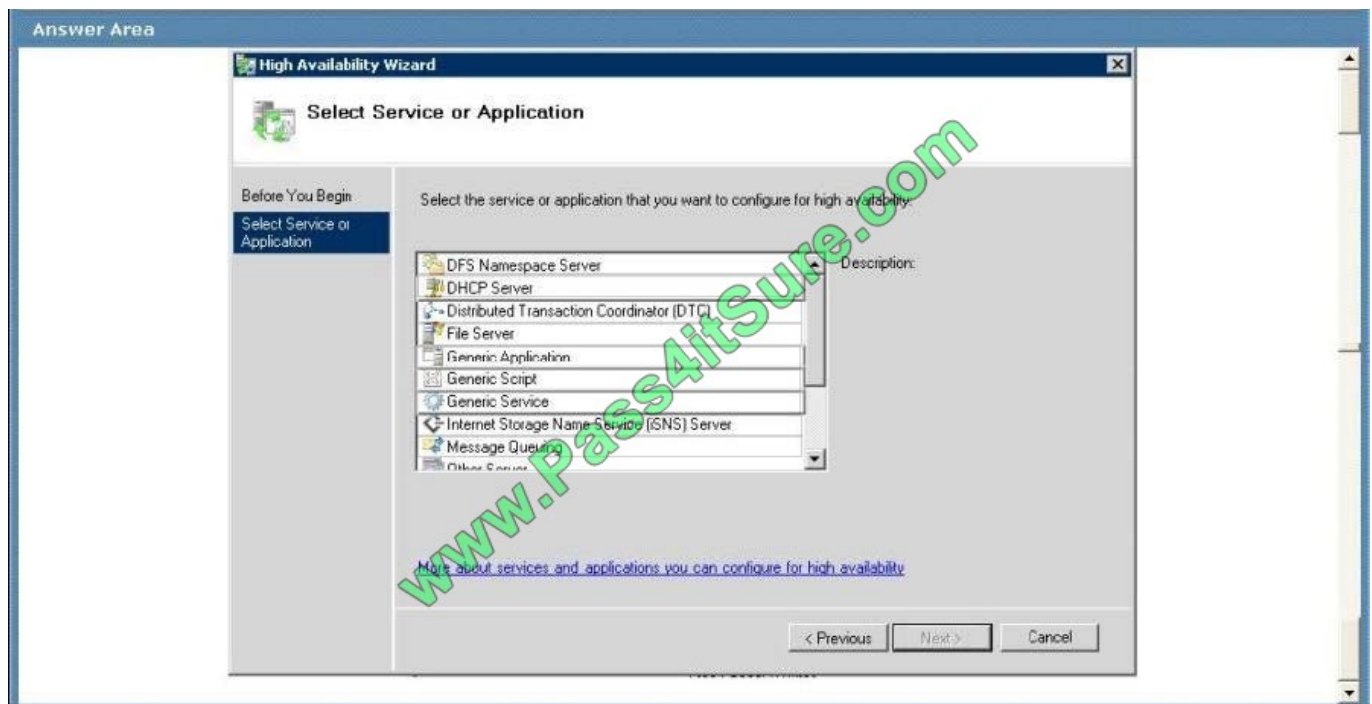
The company plans to migrate the DHCP Application to a Windows Server 2008 R2 failover cluster.

You need to provide high availability for the DHCP Application.

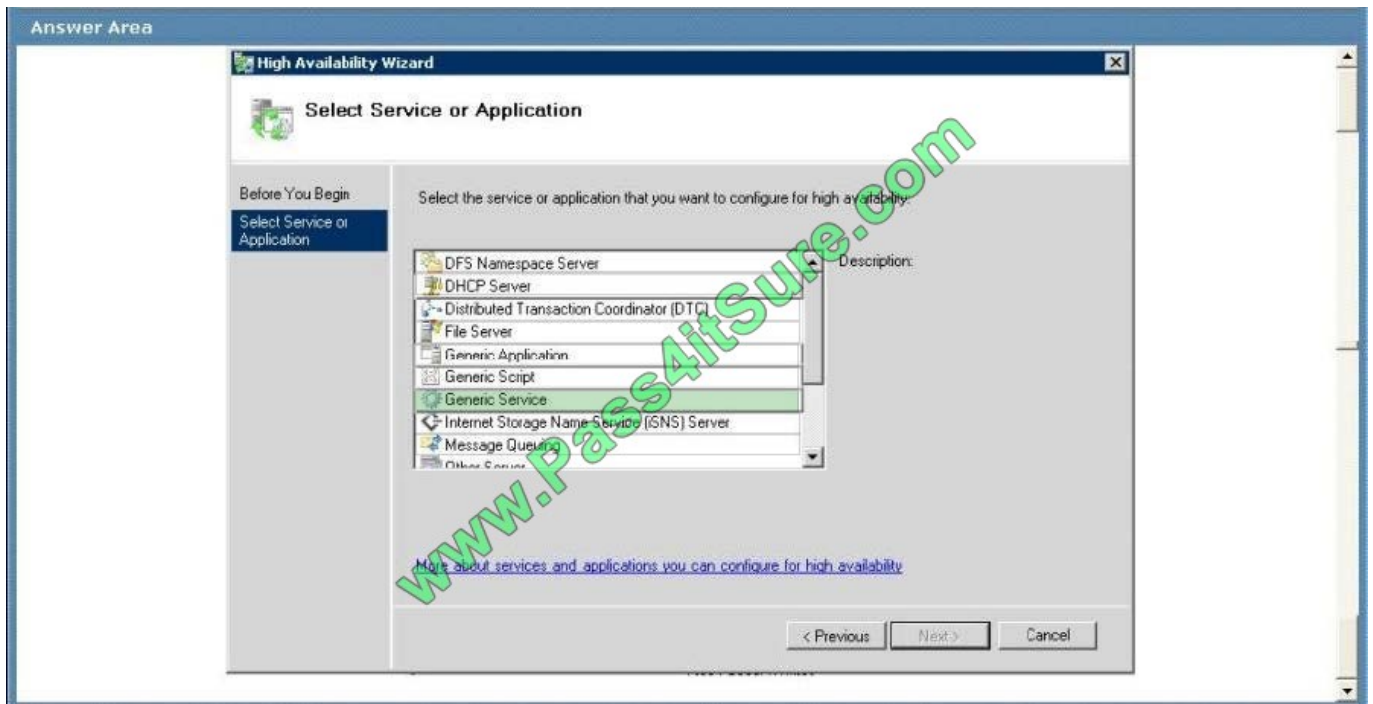
Which service or Application should you configure?

To answer, select the appropriate service or Application in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Windows Server 2008 (and R2) Failover Clustering supports virtually every workload which comes with Windows Server, however there are many custom and 3rd party applications which take advantage of our infrastructure to provide high-

availability. Additionally there are some applications which were not originally designed to run in a failover cluster. These can be created, managed by and integrated with Failover Clustering using a generic container, with applications using the Generic Application resource type.

We use the Generic Application resource type to enable such applications to run in a highly available environment which can benefit from clustering features (i.e. high availability, failover, etc.).

When a generic application resource is online, it means that the application is running. When a generic application is offline, it means that the application is not running.

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/clustering/archive/2009/04/10/9542115.aspx> A cluster-unaware application is distinguished by the following features. The application does not use the Failover Cluster API. Therefore, it cannot discover information

about the cluster environment, interact with cluster objects, detect that it is running in a cluster, or change its behavior between clustered and non-clustered systems.

If the application is managed as a cluster resource, it is managed as a Generic Application resource type or Generic Service resource type. These resource types provide very basic routines for failure detection and application shutdown.

Therefore, a cluster-unaware application might not be able to perform the initialization and cleanup tasks needed for it to be consistently available in the cluster.

Most older applications are cluster-unaware. However, a cluster-unaware application can be made clusteraware by creating resource types to manage the application. A custom resource type provides the initialization, cleanup, and management routines specific to the needs of the application.

There is nothing inherently wrong with cluster-unaware applications. As long as they are functioning and highly available to cluster resources when managed as Generic Applications or



Generic Services, there is no need to make them cluster-aware. However, if an application does not start, stop, or failover consistently when managed by the generic types, it should be made cluster-aware.

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