



# 98-365<sup>Q&As</sup>

Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

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### QUESTION 1

What permissions are directly assigned to a file or folder?

- A. explicit permissions
- B. inherited permissions
- C. assigned permissions
- D. booted permissions

Correct Answer: A

Two types of permissions are used in NTFS. Explicit permissions are those granted directly to a file or folder.

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### QUESTION 2

Your network is configured as single Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Network member servers run Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2. Network clients run Windows 10.

You need to ensure that domain users cannot use Device Manager to update installed device drivers.

You want to minimize the effort needed to accomplish this goal.

Which should you use?

- A. domain-linked Group Policy Object
- B. local system policy
- C. Windows Update
- D. remote administration

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. You are responsible for troubleshooting various issues that come in on a day-to-day basis from the local and remote locations.

Which of the following tools will you use to determine the time and type of the problem occurred in a particular system?

- A. Task Manager
- B. Performance Monitor
- C. Event Viewer
- D. Resource Monitor



Correct Answer: C

In order to determine the time and type of the problem occurred in a particular system, you should use the Event Viewer.

The Event Viewer allows checking of the log of multiple servers.

Diagnostic logging helps in figuring out problems on several servers (with the databases on those servers), and for the diagnostic logging, the user can view event logs with the Event Viewer in Windows or the Web Event Viewer in SharePoint

Central Administration.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A task manager is a program used to provide information about the processes and programs running on a computer, as well as the general status of the computer. It can also be used to terminate processes and programs, as well as change the processes priority. The task manager is most commonly accessed by pressing the buttons Control-Alt-Delete. Task manager also displays all the services that are currently running as well as those that were stopped. All information\\s about the services such as Process ID and their group if they are applicable.

B: Performance Monitor is a Windows tool that monitors system and network resources. It is used to get statistical data about hardware and software components of a server.

D: Resource Monitor is a suite of administration tools designed to provide a quick overview of a single user interface. It acts as a mediator between the Cluster service and the resource dynamic link library. It can be launched from the start menu or from the Task Manager using the Performance tab. Resource Monitor can be accessed by searching in the Reliability and Performance monitor.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which file storage system can be used on a Windows Server?

- A. NFS
- B. NTFS
- C. EXT3
- D. FAT16

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following refers to a digital storage system directly attached to a server or workstation, without a storage network in between?

- A. DAS
- B. SAS
- C. NAS



D. SAN

Correct Answer: A

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) is a computer bus used to move data to and from computer storage devices such as hard drives and tape drives. SAS depends on a point-to-point serial protocol that replaces the parallel SCSI bus technology. SAS offers backwards-compatibility with second-generation SATA drives.

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.

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.

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