



70-646^{Q&As}

Pro: Windows Server 2008

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QUESTION 1

You need to recommend changes to the network that address the user problems statement. What should you recommend?

- A. Deploy DirectAccess.
- B. Configure folder redirection.
- C. Create a volume mount point.
- D. Implement additional DFS targets.

Correct Answer: D

Direct Access is a remote access solution and does not address the problem. Folder redirection does not address the problem. Volume mount point would not solve this problem either.

The Distributed File System is used to build a hierarchical view of multiple file servers and shares on the network. Instead of having to think of a specific machine name for each set of files, the user will only have to remember one name; which will be the '\\key\\' to a list of shares found on multiple servers on the network. Think of it as the home of all file shares with links that point to one or more servers that actually host those shares.

DFS has the capability of routing a client to the closest available file server by using Active Directory site metrics.

Dfs target (or replica): This can be referred to as either a root or a link. If you have two identical shares, normally stored on different servers, you can group them together as Dfs Targets under the same link.



QUESTION 2

You plan to deploy a distributed database Application that runs on Windows Server 2008 R2.

You need to design a storage strategy that meets the following requirements:

- Allocates storage to servers as required
- Isolates storage traffic from the existing network
-
- Ensures that data is available if a single disk fails
-



Ensures that data is available if a single storage controller fails

What should you include in your design?

- A. An iSCSI disk storage subsystem that uses Microsoft Multipath I/O. Configure a RAID 0 array.
- B. An iSCSI disk storage subsystem that uses Virtual Disk Service (VDS). Configure a RAID 5 array.
- C. A Fibre Channel (FC) disk storage subsystem that uses Microsoft Multipath I/O. Configure a RAID 5 array.
- D. A Fibre Channel (FC) disk storage subsystem that uses Virtual Disk Service (VDS). Configure a RAID 0 array.

Correct Answer: C

MCITP Self-Paced Training Kit Exam 70-646 Windows Server Administration:

Fiber channel with isolate the network, Multipath I/O

Multipath I/O (MPIO) is a feature of Windows Server 2008 that allows a server to use multiple data paths to a storage device. This increases the availability of storage resources because it provides alternate paths from a server or cluster to a

storage subsystem in the event of path failure. MPIO uses redundant physical path components (adapters, switches, cabling) to create separate paths between the server or cluster and the storage device. If one of the devices in these

separate paths fails, an alternate path to the SAN device will be used, ensuring that the server is still able to access critical data. You configure failover times through the Microsoft iSCSI Software initiator driver or by modifying the Fibre

Channel HBA driver parameter settings, depending on the SAN technology deployed in your environment.

If the server will access a LUN through multiple Fibre Channel ports or multiple iSCSI initiator adapters, you must install MPIO on servers. You should verify that a server supports MPIO prior to enabling multiple iSCSI initiator adapters or

multiple Fibre Channel ports for LUN access. If you do not do this, data loss is likely to occur. In the event that you are unsure whether a server supports MPIO, only enable a single iSCSI initiator adapter or Fibre Channel port on the server.

Windows Server 2008 MPIO supports iSCSI, Fibre Channel, and Serially Attached Storage (SAS) SAN connectivity by establishing multiple connections or sessions to the storage device. The Windows Server 2008 MPIO implementation

includes a Device Specific Module (DSM) that works with storage devices that support the asymmetric logical unit access (ALUA) controller model as well as storage devices that use the Active/Active controller model. MPIO also supports the

following load-balancing policies:

Failover When this policy is implemented no load balancing is performed. The application specifies a primary path and a group of standby paths. The primary path is used for all device

requests. The standby paths are only used in the event that the primary path fails. Standby paths are listed from most preferred path to least preferred path.

Failback When this policy is configured, I/O is limited to a preferred path while that path is functioning. If the preferred path fails, I/O is directed to an alternate path. I/O will automatically switch back to the preferred path when that path returns

to full functionality.



Round-robin All available paths are used for I/O in a balanced fashion. If a path fails, I/O is redistributed among the remaining paths.

Round-robin with a subset of paths When this policy is configured, a set of preferred paths is specified for I/O and a set of standby paths is specified for failover. The set of preferred paths will be used until all paths fail, at which point failover

will occur to the standby path set. The preferred paths are used in a round-robin fashion.

Dynamic least queue depth I/O is directed to the path with the least number of outstanding requests.

Weighted path Each path is assigned a weight. The path with the least weight is chosen for I/O.

Load-balancing policies are dependent on the controller model (ALUA or true Active/ Active) of the storage array attached to the Windows Server 2008 computer. MPIO is added to a Windows Server 2008 computer by using the Add Features

item in the Features area of Server Manager.

MORE INFO More on MPIO

To learn more about Multipath I/O, consult the following TechCenter article:<http://www.microsoft.com/WindowsServer2003/technologies/storage/mpio/default.mspx>.

Striped with Parity This LUN type, also known as RAID-5, offers fault tolerance and improved read performance, although write performance is hampered by parity calculation. This type

requires a minimum of three disks and the equivalent of one disk's worth of storage is lost to the storage of parity information across the disk set. This LUN type will retain data if one disk is lost, but all data will be lost if two disks in the array

fail at the same time. In the event that one disk fails, it should be replaced as quickly as possible.

QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a solution for managing the service accounts for SQL1 and SQL2. The solution must meet the company's security requirements. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a custom password filter
- B. a Password Settings object (PSO)
- C. managed service accounts
- D. manual password changes

Correct Answer: D

req - passwords to change every 60 days.

Service account passwords are set to never expire so can not meet the above requirement, so manual intervention is required.

**QUESTION 4**

Your network is configured as shown in the following diagram.



You deploy an enterprise certification authority (CA) on the internal network. You also deploy a Microsoft Online Responder on the internal network. You need to recommend a secure method for Internet users to verify the validity of individual

certificates.

The solution must minimize network bandwidth.

What should you recommend?

- A. Deploy a subordinate CA on the perimeter network.
- B. Install a standalone CA and the Network Device Enrollment Service (NDES) on a server on the perimeter network.
- C. Install a Network Policy Server (NPS) on a server on the perimeter network. Redirect authentication requests to a server on the internal network.
- D. Install Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) on a server on the perimeter network. Configure IIS to redirect requests to the Online Responder on the internal network.

Correct Answer: D

<http://www.ipsure.com/blog/2010/installation-and-configuration-of-active-directory-certificate-services-onwindows-server-2008-r2-1/> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732956.aspx>



Components of an Online Responder



Applies To: Windows Server 2008 R2

The Online Responder role service in Windows Server 2008 R2 is made up of the following components.

Component	Description
Online Responder service	The Online Responder service decodes a revocation status request for a specific certificate, evaluates the status of this certificate, and sends back a signed response containing the requested certificate status information. The Online Responder service is a separate component from a certification authority (CA).
Online Responder	A computer on which the Online Responder service and Online Responder Web proxy are running. A computer that hosts a CA can also be configured as an Online Responder, but you should maintain CAs and Online Responders on separate computers. A single Online Responder can provide revocation status information for certificates issued by a single CA or multiple CAs. CA revocation information can be supported by more than one Online Responder. <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;"> <p>Note</p> <p>An Online Responder can be installed on any computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise or Windows Server 2008 R2 Datacenter. The certificate revocation data is derived from a published certificate revocation list (CRL) that can come from a CA on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2003, or Windows 2000 Server, or from a non-Microsoft CA.</p> </div>
Online Responder Web proxy	The service interface for the Online Responder is implemented as an Internet Server API (ISAPI) extension hosted by Internet Information Services (IIS). The Web proxy receives and decodes requests, and caches responses for a configurable period of time.
Revocation configuration	A revocation configuration includes all of the settings that are needed to respond to certificate status requests that have been issued by using a specific CA key. These configuration settings include the CA certificate, the signing certificate for the Online Responder, and the type of revocation provider to use.
Revocation provider	A revocation provider is the software module that, in conjunction with other revocation configuration settings, enables an Online Responder to check the status of a certificate. The revocation provider in Windows Server 2008 R2 uses data from CRLs to provide this status information.
Online Responder Array	An Online Responder Array contains one or more member Online Responders. Additional Online Responders can be added to an Online Responder Array for a number of reasons, including geographic considerations, scalability, network design considerations, or fault tolerance if an individual Online Responder becomes unavailable. Responders in an Online Responder Array are referred to as Array members.
Online Responder Array controller	When multiple Online Responders are combined in an Array, one member of the Array must be designated as the Array controller. Although each Online Responder in an Array can be configured and managed independently, in case of conflicts the configuration information for the Array controller will override configuration options set on other Array members.

QUESTION 5

You need to recommend an access solution for the users in the sales department that meets the museum's technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. BranchCache in Distributed Cache mode
- B. BranchCache in Hosted Cache mode
- C. offline files
- D. transparent caching

Correct Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg277982%28WS.10%29.aspx>



Offline Files (Client Side Caching or CSC) and Folder Redirection are two features that are often used together to redirect the path of local folders such as the Documents folder to a network location, while caching the contents locally for increased speed and reliability.

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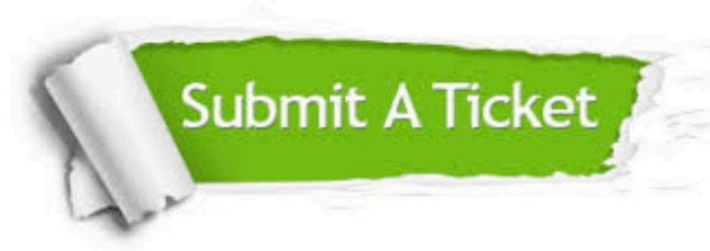
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