



98-365^{Q&As}

Windows Server Administration Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
iSCSI storage solutions require a private network to communicate with host machines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fibre Channel storage requires ethernet to communicate with host machines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Direct attached storage solutions require eSATA connections to attach to a host machine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

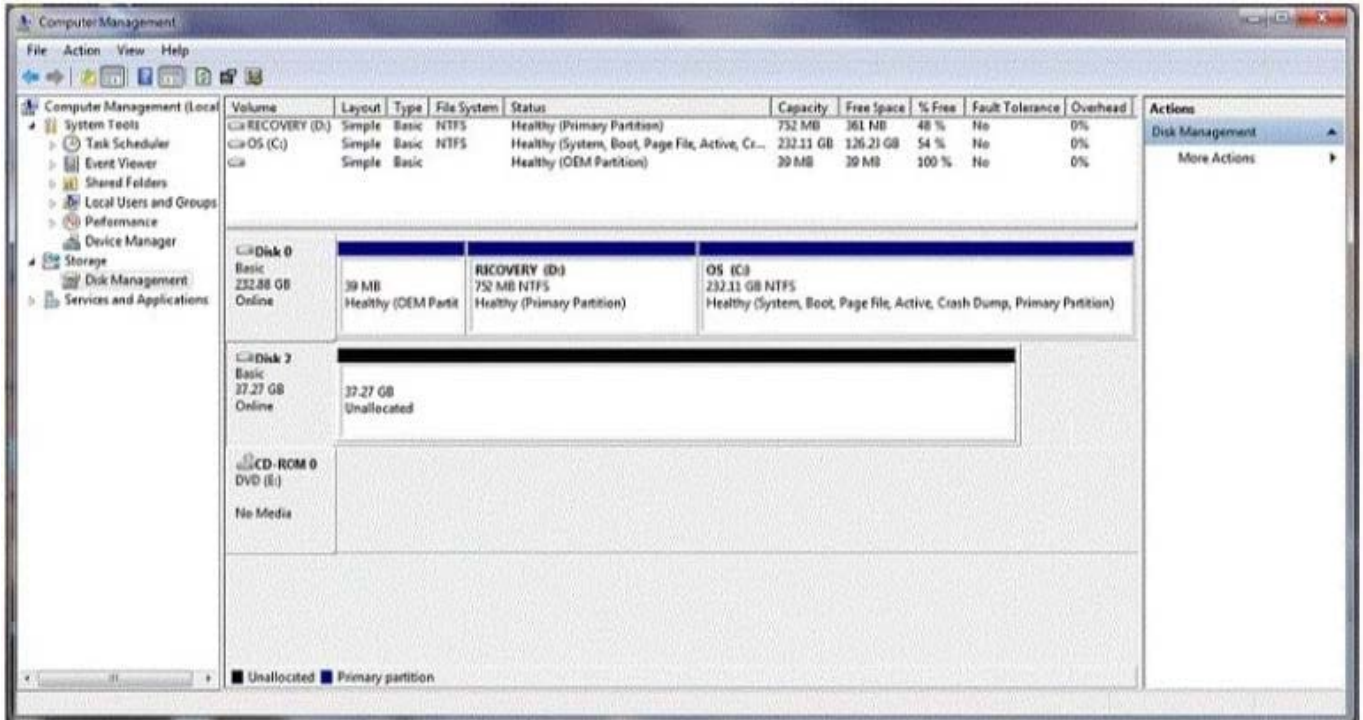
Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
iSCSI storage solutions require a private network to communicate with host machines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fibre Channel storage requires ethernet to communicate with host machines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Direct attached storage solutions require eSATA connections to attach to a host machine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You buy a new USB hard drive for your server. After connecting the drive, you need to make this drive available to Windows.

In Computer Management Disk Management you see the drive, but it is not visible in Explorer's Computer view, as shown in the following image:



QUESTION 2

You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows 2016-based Active Directory network.

You are assigning NTFS permissions to the E:\Projects folder for the Marketing group. You want to ensure that the members of the Marketing group can list the contents of the folder and read the data of files contained in the folder, but none of them can change or delete data from the folder.

Which of the following permissions will you apply?

- A. Write
- B. Full control
- C. Read
- D. Modify

Correct Answer: C

You should apply Read permission to the E:\Projects folder for the Marketing group. After applying this NTFS permission, the members of the Marketing group can list the contents of the folder and read the data of files contained in the folder, but none of them can change or delete data from the folder.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Write permission allows users to write in files or folders.
- B: Full Control permission allows users to make changes in files or folders.



D: Modify permission allows users to make changes in files and folders.

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You are researching storage options for network servers.

For each of the following statements, select yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area	Yes	No
Storage area network (SAN) connects directly to your Ethernet network and is accessed through file shares.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network-attached storage (NAS) devices support the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage area network (SAN) supports block-level operations only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The iSCSI interface provides a high-speed interface for directly attached storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

	Yes	No
Storage area network (SAN) connects directly to your Ethernet network and is accessed through file shares.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network-attached storage (NAS) devices support the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Storage area network (SAN) supports block-level operations only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The iSCSI interface provides a high-speed interface for directly attached storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

SANs are at the high end of server storage options. They come in two types, iSCSI and Fibre Channel. A SAN's main advantage is shared storage: Unlike with locally attached storage, more than one server can access data on a SAN. On lower end SAN configurations, you have a single point of failure in the SAN chassis. SCSI SANs use Gigabit Ethernet to transfer the data between the server nodes and the SAN, which means the server nodes don't have to be in the same physical location; iSCSI is therefore a little more flexible to set up than Fibre Channel SANs. An iSCSI SAN is a good solution when you need high availability but don't have extremely high disk throughput requirements. NAS devices are appliances that are capable of holding multiple hard disk drives (usually eight or more). They have one or more built-in Ethernet network cards. NAS devices serve files but don't have any other server capabilities, such as email, database, DNS or DHCP. Although they can be placed on a dedicated network, NAS devices are usually placed on the public Ethernet network so workstations and servers can access the NAS device. A drawback of NAS devices is their tendency to become obsolete. References: <https://www.itprotoday.com/storage/server-storage-options>

QUESTION 4

What protocol is used to send mail between servers?

- A. FTP
- B. SMTP
- C. SNMP
- D. HTTP

Correct Answer: B

For emails to travel over the Internet, email servers (or any server or client that sends email directly out) use the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) as an outgoing mail transport.

QUESTION 5

You work as a Server Administrator for company Inc. The company has a Windows Server 2016 based network



environment. There are thirty client computers running Windows 10 and three servers running Windows Server 2016.

You need to implement a system in the network that provides data access to heterogeneous network clients using SMB/CIFS.

Which of the following will you use?

- A. Storage area network
- B. Failover clustering
- C. Datafile striping
- D. Network-attached storage

Correct Answer: D

You should use Network-attached storage (NAS).

Network-attached storage (NAS) is file-level computer data storage connected to a computer network providing data access to heterogeneous network clients. NAS systems contain one or more hard disks, often arranged into logical, redundant storage containers or RAID arrays.

It removes the responsibility of file serving from other servers on the network. NAS uses file-based protocols, such as NFS, SMB/CIFS, or AFP.

NAS units rarely limit clients to a single protocol.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Storage Area Networks are a specialized RAID array that can be accessed by multiple servers over a specialized network connection. A host bus adapter is required on servers that use the Storage Area Networks. The Storage Area Networks administrator partitions the available storage into logical unit numbers and assigns them to the servers. The disk volume shown in Disk manager is logical unit numbers. SAN use block-level protocols such as iSCSI or Fiber Channel. They do not use SMB or CIFS.

B: Failover clustering is a technique used in the Windows Server 2016 environment to provide high availability of applications.

C: Datafile striping, also referred to as striping, is a technique used to enhance the I/O of datafiles. In this technique, a large datafile is split into smaller datafiles and the latter are then stored on separate disks. Hence, striping allows quicker I/Os by reading or writing through multiple read-write heads of the disks (which store the datafiles that have been split) operating in parallel. This technique is of great help in parallel processing where throughput is of prime concern.

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