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QUESTION 11 You are designing a Windows Server 2008 R2 Hyper-V environment. Your design includes a failover cluster that supports live migration. You need to ensure that the network supports this design. What should you do? A. Use two iSCSI host bus adapters. B. Use two Fibre Channel host bus adapters. C. Place the physical host servers on the same TCP/IP subnet. D. Place the physical host servers on different TCP/IP subnets. Answer: C

QUESTION 12 You have a Windows Server 2008 R2 Hyper-V failover cluster that has 16 nodes. You plan to load-balance eight virtual machines (VMs) on the Hyper-V failover cluster by using network load balancing (NLB). You need to ensure that the NLB cluster converges. What should you do? A. Set the NLB cluster type to Multicast. B. Dedicate a virtual network for all NLB traffic. C. Use static MAC addresses for the parent network adapter. D. Enable spoofing of MAC addresses on the virtual network adapter. Answer: D

QUESTION 13 You manage your existing virtual environment by using Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) 2008 R2. You are designing a highly available Hyper-V solution. You need to minimize the downtime of virtual machines (VMs) during maintenance periods. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

Name	Operating system
Server1	Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2008 R2
Server2	Microsoft Hyper-V Server 2008 R2
Server3	Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise (Server Core Installation)
Server4	Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise (Server Core Installation)

A. Create a host group that contains Server1 and Server2, and place each VM on NFS storage.
B. Create a Hyper-V failover cluster of Server1 and Server2, and place each VM on a separate shared iSCSI logical unit number (LUN).
C. Create a Hyper-V failover cluster of Server3 and Server4, and place all VMs on a single Fibre Channel logical unit number (LUN).
D. Create a Hyper-V failover cluster of Server3 and Server4, and place all VMs on a single iSCSI logical unit number (LUN) that is configured as a Cluster Shared Volume (CSV). Answer: BD

QUESTION 14 Your network contains the following servers: - A two-node Hyper-V failover cluster that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 - A server that has Microsoft System Center Operations Manager 2007 R2 installed - A server that has Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2008 R2 installed You need to provide certain users with the ability to create their own virtual machines (VMs). The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to the users. What should you do? A. Deploy the VMM Self Service Portal. Create VM templates. Create a self-service user role. B. Deploy the VMM Self-Service Portal. Add the users to the Power Users group. Deploy the VMM Administrator Console to the users. C. Deploy Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Create VM templates. Create a self-service user role. D. Deploy Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Add the users to the Power Users group. Deploy the VMM Administrator Console to the users. Answer: A

QUESTION 15 The servers on your network run Windows Server 2008 R2. You are planning a two-node Hyper-V failover cluster with SAN storage, and 16 virtual machines (VMs). You plan to use quick migration. You need to place the maximum number of VMs on each logical unit number (LUN). You need to ensure that you can move individual VMs between cluster nodes without affecting other VMs. How many VMs should you place on each LUN? A. one B. four C. eight D. two Answer: A

QUESTION 16 You plan to deploy a fault-tolerant virtual infrastructure based on Hyper-V. The virtual infrastructure will include a two-node Hyper-V host cluster that will contain eight virtual machines (VMs). All of the VMs will run Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard. If one of the nodes fails, the VMs must continue to run on the other node. You need to identify the minimum number and the type of licenses required for the planned deployment. What should you identify? A. two Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise licenses and eight Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard licenses B. two Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise licenses and four Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard licenses C. four Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise licenses D. eight Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard licenses Answer: B

QUESTION 17 You plan to deploy a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). You need to recommend a solution for the virtual machines (VMs) on the Hyper-V host. The solution must meet the following requirements: - The VMs must not increase beyond their original size. - The VMs must be backed up by using a host-based backup. What should you include in the recommendation? A. pass-through disks B. a Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)

C. Device Client Access Licenses (CALs) D. Multipath I/O
E. User Client Access Licenses (CALs) F. Microsoft Enterprise Desktop
Virtualization (MED-V) G. VM snapshots H. Microsoft Application Virtualization
(App-V) I. Second-Level Address Translation (SLAT) J. Microsoft Software
Assurance K. Dynamic Memory L. a legacy network adapter
M. differencing disks N. fixed-size disks O. CPU Core
Parking Answer: N QUESTION 18 Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The functional level of the domain is
Windows Server 2008. The domain contains application servers that run either Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, or
Windows Server 2008 R2. The network contains 5,000 client computers that run Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3). You plan
to deploy a Hyper-V host that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The host will contain 20 virtual machines (VMs) that run either
Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2) or Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1). You need to recommend a backup
solution for the VMs that supports backing up the VMs while they are running. What should you include in the recommendation?
A. Windows Server Backup B. Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization
(MED-V) C. VM snapshots D. Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager
2007 E. CPU Core Parking F. Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
G. mandatory profiles H. roaming profiles I. Microsoft
Software Assurance J. folder redirection K. pass-through disks
L. RemoteFX M. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
N. RernoteApp O. Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager 2010
P. Dynamic Memory Answer: A QUESTION 19 Your network environment includes the following
elements: - Two Windows Server 2008 R2 Hyper-V servers - Two VMware ESX 3.5 servers - Microsoft System Center
Virtual Machine Manager (VMM) 2008 R2 You run several Windows Server 2003 virtual machines (VMs) on your ESX host
servers. You need to convert the ESX VMs to Hyper-V, and you must minimize the downtime during the conversion. What
should you do? A. Shut down the VMs, and then perform a physical-to-virtual (P2V) conversion.
B. Shut down the VMs, and then perform a virtual-to-virtual (V2V) conversion. C.
Perform a physical-to-virtual (P2V) conversion while the VMs are running. D. Perform a physical-to-virtual
(P2V) conversion while the VMs are shutdown. Answer: C QUESTION 20 Your environment includes multiple Windows Server
2008 R2 Hyper-V servers. You manage the virtual environment by using Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager
(VMM) 2008 R2. You plan to place multiple Hyper-V servers in the perimeter network (also known as DMZ). You need to be
able to manage the Hyper-V servers by using VMM. Which two actions should you perform for each server in the perimeter
network? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A. Create a local administrative
account. B. Perform a VMM local agent installation. C. Copy the security file to the
VMM Administrator Console, and then run the Add Hosts Wizard. D. Open port 8100 in the Windows
firewall. Answer: BC Download Free Pass4sure Microsoft [70-693 PDF](#) and VCE Updated Today

