

- **Vendor: Microsoft**
- **Exam Code: 70-743**
- **Exam Name: Upgrading Your Skills to MCSA: Windows Server 2016**
- **Question 81 – End**

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QUESTION 81

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. Your company has a custom application named ERP1. ERP1 uses an Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS) server named Server1 to authenticate users. You have a member server named Server2 that runs Windows Server 2016. You install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server role on Server2 and create an AD FS farm. You need to configure AD FS to authenticate users from the AD LDS server. Which cmdlets should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
New-AdfsLdapServerConnection	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust	
Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Answer:

Answer Area

First cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
New-AdfsLdapServerConnection	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Second cmdlet to run:

	▼
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust	
Enable-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust	
Set-AdfsEndpoint	

Explanation:

To configure your AD FS farm to authenticate users from an LDAP directory, you can complete the following steps:

Step 1: New-AdfsLdapServerConnection. First, configure a connection to your LDAP directory using the New-AdfsLdapServerConnection cmdlet:

```
$DirectoryCred = Get-Credential
$vendorDirectory = New-AdfsLdapServerConnection -HostName dirserver -Port
50000 -SslMode None -AuthenticationMethod Basic -Credential
$DirectoryCred
```

Step 2 (optional): Next, you can perform the optional step of mapping LDAP attributes to the existing AD FS claims using the New-AdfsLdapAttributeToClaimMapping cmdlet.

Step 3: Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust. Finally, you must register the LDAP store with AD FS as a local claims provider trust using the Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust cmdlet:

```
Add-AdfsLocalClaimsProviderTrust -Name "Vendors" -Identifier
"urn:vendors" -Type L
```

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn823754\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn823754(v=ws.11).aspx)

QUESTION 82

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. You have an Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) farm. The farm contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. You add a server named Server2 to the farm. Server2 runs Windows Server 2016. You remove Server1 from the farm. You need to ensure that you can use role separation to manage the farm. Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Update-AdfsRelyingPartyTrust
- B. Invoke-AdfsFarmBehaviorLevelRaise
- C. Set-AdfsFarmInformation
- D. Set-AdfsProperties

Answer: B

Explanation:

After upgrading our ADFS servers to Windows Server 2016, the last step is to raise the Farm Behavior Level using the Invoke-AdfsFarmBehaviorLevelRaise PowerShell cmdlet. To upgrade the farm behavior level from Windows Server 2012 R2 to Windows Server 2016 use the Invoke-ADFSFarmBehaviorLevelRaise cmdlet.

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt605334\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt605334(v=ws.11).aspx)

QUESTION 83

Hotspot Question

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Web Application Proxy role service installed. You need to publish Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 services through the Web Application Proxy. The solution must use preauthentication whenever possible. How should you configure the preauthentication method for each service? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Exchange ActiveSync:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>
Outlook Web App:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>
Outlook Anywhere:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>

Answer:

Answer Area

Exchange ActiveSync:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>
Outlook Web App:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>
Outlook Anywhere:	<div>▼</div> <div>Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)</div> <div>Pass-through</div>

Explanation:

The following table describes the Exchange services that you can publish through Web Application Proxy and the supported preauthentication for these services:

Exchange service	Preauthentication
Outlook Web App	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AD FS using non-claims-based authentication• Pass-through• AD FS using claims-based authentication for on-premises Exchange 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
Exchange Control Panel	Pass-through
Outlook Anywhere	Pass-through
Exchange ActiveSync	Pass-through

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn528827\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn528827(v=ws.11).aspx)

QUESTION 84

Hotspot Question

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has the Windows Application Proxy role service installed. You need to publish Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync services by using the Publish New Application Wizard. The ActiveSync services must use preauthentication. How should you configure Server1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Preauthentication method:

▼
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
Pass-through

Preauthentication type:

▼
HTTP Basic
OAuth2
Web and MS-OFBA

Answer:

Answer Area

Preauthentication method:

▼
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
Pass-through

Preauthentication type:

▼
HTTP Basic
OAuth2
Web and MS-OFBA

Explanation:

Box 1: Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). The well-known HTTP basic authentication that you can use in scenarios such as Exchange Active Sync (ActiveSync). This is a new capability included in this release of Web Application Proxy. For the ActiveSync scenario, the authentication process includes four core steps:

- * Windows Application Proxy (WAP) stops the request and passes all credentials to AD FS.
- * AD FS validates, applies policy, and replies with a token.
- * Upon success, Web Application Proxy allows the request to pass to the Exchange server.
- * Web Application Proxy caches the token for future use.

Box 2: HTTP Basic. The well-known HTTP basic authentication that you can use in scenarios such as Exchange Active Sync (ActiveSync).

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QUESTION 97

Drag and Drop Question

You have a network that contains several servers that run Windows Server 2016. You need to use Desired State Configuration (DSC) to configure the servers to meet the following requirements:

- Install the Web Server role
- Start the World Wide Web Publishing service

How should you configure the DSC recourses? (To answer, drag the appropriate values to the

correct locations. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Values

Name	Present
Running	Service
Source	Stopped
WindowsFeature	WindowsProcess

Answer Area

```

Value WebServerRole
{
  Ensure = " Value "
  Name = "Web-Server"
}

Value WorldWideWebPublishing
{
  Name = "W3SVC"
  StartupType = "Automatic"
  State = " Value "
}

```

Answer:

Values

Name	
Source	Stopped
	WindowsProcess

Answer Area

```

WindowsFeature WebServerRole
{
  Ensure = " Present "
  Name = "Web-Server"
}

Service WorldWideWebPublishing
{
  Name = "W3SVC"
  StartupType = "Automatic"
  State = " Running "
}

```

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