Exam Report: 4.4.5 Practice Questions

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Time Spent: 1:53

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 29%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

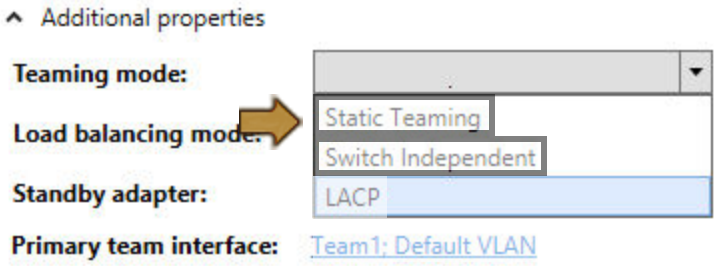
Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

You are configuring NIC Teaming on a Windows Server system using two physical network adapters.

You want to aggregate the bandwidth of both network adapters to provide better throughput. Both adapters are connected to the same network switch. You decide to manually identify the links forming the team on both the switch and the server.

Click the option under Additional properties in the NIC Teaming window that must be selected to configure this team.



Explanation

Switch-dependent static teaming requires all network adapters to be connected to the same network switch. It also requires that the links forming the team be identified on the switch and the computer. In this configuration, the bandwidth of both adapters will aggregated, providing improved throughput.

Dynamic mode requires all network adapters to be connected to the same switch. However, it uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to identify the links that form the team. Switch-independent mode requires that each adapter be connected to a different switch.

References

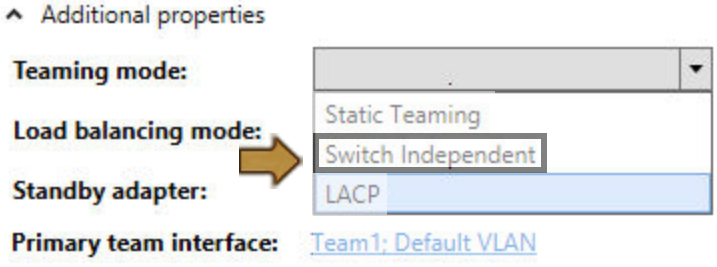
LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 01]

Question 2: Correct

You are configuring NIC Teaming on a Windows Server system using two physical network adapters.

You want to increase the availability of the system by configuring one of the adapters as a primary adapter and the other as a standby adapter. Each adapter is connected to a different network switch.

Click the option under Additional properties in the NIC Teaming window that must be selected to configure this team.



Explanation

Switch-independent teaming allows you to configure one of the network adapters in this scenario as a primary adapter and the other as a standby adapter. If the primary adapter or switch fails, the standby adapter will immediately take over.

Static and dynamic teaming are variations of the switch-dependent teaming mode, which doesn't provide adapter failover. Selecting the link next to Primary team interface allows you to configure the VLAN membership of the NIC team.

References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 02]

Question 3: Correct

You are configuring a NIC team on a Windows Server system using two physical network adapters in the system.

You want the new team to provide fault tolerance. To accomplish this, the two network adapters are each connected to separate network switches. Should the network switch or the network adapter connected to it fail, you want the second network adapter to immediately take over.

From the drop-down list, select the NIC Teaming mode you need to select to implement this configuration.

Switch Independent ✓

Explanation

To configure the NIC team in this scenario, both network interfaces must be connected to separate switches to provide failover protection. Then the Teaming mode in the NIC Teaming window must be set to Switch Independent. You can then specify which adapter is the primary adapter and which is the standby adapter.

Switch-dependent mode requires all network adapters to be connected to the same switch. All NICs in the team are connected to the same switch using one of the following methods:

- Static or generic teaming requires that the links forming the team be identified on the switch and the computer.
- Dynamic teaming uses the IEEE 802.1ax Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to identify the links that form the team.

References

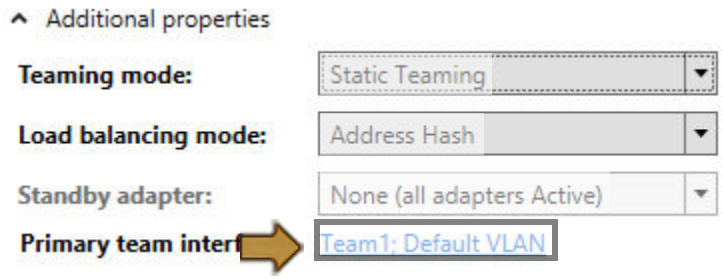
LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 03]

Question 4: Incorrect

You are configuring a NIC team on a Windows Server system using two physical network adapters in the system. You want the new team to aggregate the throughput of both network adapters to increase performance.

Your IP network is divided into several VLANs. You need to specify which VLAN the new NIC team will be a member of.

Click the option under Additional properties in the NIC Teaming window you need to select to do this.



Explanation

To configure the NIC team to participate on a specific VLAN, you need to click the Primary team interface link. The default configuration is to allow the team to handle all traffic that is not claimed by other VLAN-specific interfaces. However, you can also configure it to participate on a specific VLAN.

The Teaming mode in this scenario is already set to Static Teaming and doesn't need to be changed. The

Load balancing mode also doesn't need to be changed. Because the NIC team uses Static Teaming, a standby adapter can't be specified.

References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 04]

Question 5: Incorrect

You are configuring a NIC team on a Windows Server system using two physical network adapters in the system. You want the new team to aggregate the throughput of both network adapters to increase performance.

You want to configure the team such that all packets from the same stream are sent to the same network adapter in the team.

From the drop-down list, select the load balancing mode you need to choose to implement this configuration.

Dynamic

Address Hash

Explanation

The load balancing mode should be changed to Address hashing. When you select Address hashing from the load balancing mode drop-down list, a hash for packets is created, and packets with the same hash value are sent to the same network adapter. This is known as smart load balancing or adaptive load balancing. Hashing ensures that all packets from the same stream are sent to the same network adapter.

In this scenario, the Teaming mode, Standby adapter, and Primary team interface options are set correctly and do not need to be changed.

References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 05]

Question 6: Incorrect

Which NIC Teaming configuration option uses the IEEE 802.1ax Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to identify the links that form the team?

- ~~Switch-independent mode~~
- Generic teaming
- Static teaming
- Address hashing
- Dynamic teaming

Explanation

Dynamic teaming is a switch-dependent configuration that uses the IEEE 802.1ax Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to identify the links that form the team.

Static, or generic, teaming is also a switch-independent NIC teaming configuration. However, it requires that the links forming the team be identified on the switch and the computer. Switch-independent mode is a NIC teaming configuration option that allows each adapter be connected to a different switch. Address hashing is a load-balancing configuration method uses with NIC teaming.

References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 06]

Question 7: Incorrect

You are configuring NIC Teaming on a Windows Server system using four physical network adapters. Each network adapter is connected to a different network switch.

You want to configure the team to provide both load balancing and failover protection. You want the day-to-day network load to be balanced between the first three network interfaces. You want to use the

fourth network adapter as a failover adapter so that it can immediately take over if one of the other adapters in the team fails.

From the drop-down list, select the standby adapter option you need to choose to implement this configuration.

Ethernet3

Explanation

To implement this configuration, you need to click the Standby adapter drop-down list and select the fourth network interface (Ethernet3) as the standby adapter. This allows the adapter to be used for failover protection.

The Teaming mode and Load balancing mode options are already configured properly for this scenario.

References

LabSim for Server Pro 2016, Section 4.4.
[AllQuestions_ServerPro_2017.exm SERVER NIC TEAMING 07]