MICROSOFT INSTALLATION, STORAGE, AND COMPUTE WITH WINDOWS SERVER 2016 (70-740) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. How many virtual adapters are included, by default, after creating a VM?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 1

D. 3

2. What is the recommended deployment approach in a mixed Windows environment?

A. Use a single group for all clients

B. Create a separate group for each Windows version

C. Exclude Windows 7 from updates

D. Force updates to install immediately

3. Switch Embedded Teaming is an alternative to NIC teaming.

A. NIC Teaming

B. Switch Embedded Teaming

C. VLAN

D. Bonding

4. How should you set up a new virtual network adapter to communicate on a network VLAN?

A. Select Enable virtual LAN identification and enter a VLAN identifier to associate the network adapter to the VLAN.

B. Enable VLAN tagging to assign the adapter to a VLAN

C. Enable MAC address caching for VLAN

D. Disable VLAN on this adapter

5. Which NLB control command would most likely be the best option to use to immediately prepare a node for emergency maintenance?

A. Stop

B. Drainstop

C. Pause

D. Shutdown

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6. Which prerequisite must be met before attempting a Live Migration?

A. All hosts must use processors from the same manufacturer.

B. All hosts must support hardware virtualization.

C. All hosts must have identical RAM.

D. All hosts must run the same Windows version.

7. Which WSUS configuration enables a central server to distribute updates to downstream servers?

A. Distributed

B. Central

C. Replica

D. Local

8. Which condition must a digital certificate generally meet to be considered valid?

A. It terminates at a valid root certificate.

B. It must be expired or revoked.

C. It must be issued by a government authority.

D. It must be issued by a private individual.

9. Which PowerShell cmdlet is used to delete an NLB cluster?

A. Remove-NlbCluster

B. Delete-NlbCluster

C. Remove-ClusterNlb

D. Clear-NlbCluster

10. What is the name of the process in which the storage of a VM is moved from one physical server to another without a cluster?

A. Live Migration

B. Data migration

C. VM relocation

D. Storage Migration

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Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. How many virtual adapters are included, by default, after creating a VM?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 1

D. 3

In Hyper-V, a new virtual machine is created with one virtual network adapter by default. This single NIC is added so the VM has immediate network capability when you assign it to a virtual switch during setup. You can add more adapters later if you need additional networks, but the starting point is one. If the adapter isn't connected to a switch, it's still there, just not network-connected.

2. What is the recommended deployment approach in a mixed Windows environment?

A. Use a single group for all clients

B. Create a separate group for each Windows version

C. Exclude Windows 7 from updates

D. Force updates to install immediately

Centralized management across all devices is the goal. In a mixed Windows environment, using a single deployment group for all clients keeps the update policy consistent and makes monitoring, reporting, and maintenance much simpler. You can still tailor deployment behavior with dynamic membership, maintenance windows, and phased rollout so updates reach different OS versions appropriately, but the foundation is a single, unified group so you don't create fragmentation or extra overhead. Choosing separate groups for each Windows version adds unnecessary complexity and makes it harder to keep the overall policy aligned. Excluding Windows 7 from updates leaves security gaps in a mixed environment, and forcing updates to install immediately can disrupt users and cause compatibility issues.

3. Switch Embedded Teaming is an alternative to NIC teaming.

A. NIC Teaming

B. Switch Embedded Teaming

C. VLAN

D. Bonding

Switch Embedded Teaming is a built-in way to combine multiple network adapters for better throughput and reliability, and it is designed for modern Hyper-V and storage-heavy workloads. It presents a single teamed interface to the host while distributing traffic across the physical NICs through the virtual switch, which can reduce CPU overhead and improve performance for VM and storage traffic. This makes it an alternative to the traditional NIC Teaming approach, especially in environments using Hyper-V, SMB Multichannel, or Storage Spaces Direct. VLAN is about network segmentation, not how NICs are teamed, and "Bonding" is a Linux term for interface aggregation, not the Windows NIC teaming feature.

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4. How should you set up a new virtual network adapter to communicate on a network VLAN?

A. Select Enable virtual LAN identification and enter a VLAN identifier to associate the network adapter to the VLAN.

B. Enable VLAN tagging to assign the adapter to a VLAN

C. Enable MAC address caching for VLAN

D. Disable VLAN on this adapter

To have a virtual network adapter communicate on a specific VLAN, you need to enable VLAN identification on that adapter and assign the VLAN ID. This activates 802.1Q tagging for the adapter, so all frames sent from and received by that adapter are tagged with the chosen VLAN. The VLAN ID you configure must match the VLAN configured on the switch port (or the trunk) that connects to the host. If the switch isn't carrying that VLAN, or if the port isn't set up for tagging, traffic won't reach the correct network. The exact Windows Server setting uses an option to enable virtual LAN identification and then you enter the VLAN identifier. Other wording like simply "enable VLAN tagging" isn't the precise configuration in this context, and options about MAC address caching or turning VLAN off don't enable VLAN communication.

5. Which NLB control command would most likely be the best option to use to immediately prepare a node for emergency maintenance?

A. Stop

B. Drainstop

C. Pause

D. Shutdown

The main concept here is removing a node from the load-balancing pool immediately so you can perform maintenance without any traffic hitting that node. Stopping the NLB on the node does exactly that: it takes the host out of the cluster right away, so it will no longer participate in routing requests and the cluster can re-balance traffic among the remaining nodes. This is why it's the best choice when urgent maintenance is needed. The other options aren't as suitable for an emergency. Pausing the node stops load balancing on it but keeps it in the cluster, so some traffic could still be involved or the node may not be fully out of rotation. DrainStop focuses on draining existing connections before removing the node, which takes time and isn't immediate. Shutdown powers down the machine itself, causing OS-level downtime and additional steps to bring it back, which is more disruptive than what's needed for quick maintenance.

6. Which prerequisite must be met before attempting a Live Migration?

A. All hosts must use processors from the same manufacturer.

B. All hosts must support hardware virtualization.

C. All hosts must have identical RAM.

D. All hosts must run the same Windows version.

Live Migration relies on hardware-assisted virtualization to move a running virtual machine from one Hyper-V host to another with minimal downtime. Therefore, every host involved must support and have hardware virtualization enabled, typically provided by Intel VT-x or AMD-V and activated in the BIOS/UEFI. Without these virtualization extensions, the hypervisor cannot coordinate the VM's CPU and memory state across hosts, making live migration impossible. The other options aren't strict prerequisites: you don't need identical RAM or the same Windows version across hosts, and differences in CPU vendors aren't an automatic blocker (they can be addressed with CPU compatibility features). The essential requirement is that all hosts support and enable hardware virtualization.

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7. Which WSUS configuration enables a central server to distribute updates to downstream servers?

A. Distributed

B. Central

C. Replica

D. Local

WSUS uses a hierarchical setup where one server acts as the upstream source and other servers function as downstream replicas. Configuring a downstream server as a replica lets it synchronize update metadata and content from the upstream central server and then distribute those updates to its own clients or to further downstream servers. This lets the central server control approvals and release from a single point while spreading delivery across sites, with the replica handling the local distribution efficiently. The other terms don't describe a WSUS role that enables this centralized-to-downstream distribution in a hierarchy, so replica is the appropriate configuration.

8. Which condition must a digital certificate generally meet to be considered valid?

A. It terminates at a valid root certificate.

B. It must be expired or revoked.

C. It must be issued by a government authority.

D. It must be issued by a private individual.

A digital certificate is considered valid when there exists a complete chain of trust from the certificate up to a root certificate that is trusted by the system. In practice, this means each certificate in the chain is properly signed by the next authority, the certificates are within their valid time frame, and none are revoked, ending at a root certificate that is in the trusted root store. This trusted root can be from widely recognized public CAs or from private/internal CAs that the system explicitly trusts. Being expired or revoked would make it invalid, and while certificates can be issued by government authorities, they can also be issued by other trusted CAs; a certificate does not have to be government-issued. A certificate issued by a private individual is not valid because only certificate authorities (not individuals) issue recognized certificates.

9. Which PowerShell cmdlet is used to delete an NLB cluster?

A. Remove-NlbCluster

B. Delete-NlbCluster

C. Remove-ClusterNlb

D. Clear-NlbCluster

Deleting an NLB cluster is done with the Delete-NlbCluster cmdlet. In the NLB PowerShell module, this specific command is the designated way to remove a cluster and its configuration from the host(s). It directly expresses the action of deletion for the cluster resource, aligning with how the NLB cmdlets are named. The other options do not represent the standard NLB deletion command and either don't exist as deletion commands for clusters or imply different actions (such as removing items from a collection or clearing state). So Delete-NlbCluster is the correct choice for removing an NLB cluster.

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10. What is the name of the process in which the storage of a VM is moved from one physical server to another without a cluster?

A. Live Migration

B. Data migration

C. VM relocation

D. Storage Migration

Moving the VM's storage between servers without needing a cluster is described as Storage Migration. This operation focuses on relocating the virtual hard disks and VM configuration files from one physical storage location to another, which can be done on a standalone Hyper-V host and doesn't require a Failover Cluster. It's the appropriate term when the goal is to shift where the VM's storage resides, rather than moving the entire running VM to another host or dealing with cluster-based orchestration. In Hyper-V, you can perform this via Hyper-V Manager or PowerShell (Move-VMStorage), and it often allows the VM to continue running with minimal downtime, depending on the setup. The other options refer to moving the VM itself or are too generic to describe the specific storage relocation process.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://microsoft70740.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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