



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All users have been issued with new computers that run Windows 10 Enterprise. All users have Microsoft 365 E3 licenses.

A user named Mia Hamm has an Active Directory user account named MHamm and a computer named Computer1. Mia Hamm reports that Computer1 is not activated.

You need to ensure that Mia Hamm can activate Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. Assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to MHamm, and then activate Computer1.
- B. From the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), redeploy Computer1.
- C. From System Properties on Computer1, enter a Volume License Key, and then activate Computer1.
- D. Instruct Mia Hamm to perform a local AutoPilot Reset on Computer1, and then activate Computer1.

Suggested Answer: D

Mia Hamm reports that Computer1 is not activated.

The solution is to perform a local AutoPilot Reset on the computer. This will restore the computer settings to a fully-configured or known IT-approved state. When the user signs in to Computer1 after the reset, the computer should activate.

You can use Autopilot Reset to remove personal files, apps, and settings from your devices. The devices remain enrolled in Intune and are returned to a fully-configured or known IT-approved state. You can Autopilot Reset a device locally or remotely from the Intune for Education portal.

Incorrect Answers:

A: All users have Microsoft 365 E3 licenses. This license includes Windows 10 Enterprise so we don't need to assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to Mia Hamm.

B: Redeploying Computer1 is not required.

C: A Volume License Key is not required.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-autopilot/windows-autopilot-requirements-licensing>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/intune-education/autopilot-reset>

Community vote distribution



Harold Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is correct. The question says she's logging in using an Active Directory (AD) account, not an Azure Active Directory (AAD) account. If you want to activate the 365 E3 license on a user basis, you need to log in to the PC using your AAD account, not AD. So either she has to login using her AAD account instead, or she could perform an Autopilot-reset to trigger a device-based license activation. It feels like some info is missing in the question, but triggering an Autopilot-reset for a device-based license activation is a possibility and it would explain why she's not trying any of the other methods. So I'd vote for D indeed.

upvoted 6 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

Agreed. Key word here is E3 licenses.

upvoted 1 times

Monaloca 2 years, 3 months ago

Can't be. You need admin credential for the reset so you cant ask user to do it.

upvoted 2 times

DaZa5 1 year, 9 months ago

I'm agree. Can't be the Autopilot Reset. This is not possible scenario.

upvoted 1 times

cdhoesje Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

you cant use Autopilot in a normal Active directory so....

upvoted 5 times

  **gsmith9897** 3 years, 4 months ago

The question must be wrong. It says you have an Active Directory domain, yet all users have Microsoft 365 E3 licenses.

upvoted 5 times

  **miki** 3 years ago

Very confusing question. :/

upvoted 1 times

  **nazimullah** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Option A

upvoted 1 times

  **aldarik** 1 year, 7 months ago

Micorosft 365 E3 doesn't have full Windows 10 license. It can only upgrade Pro to Enterprise.

Windows 10 Pro should be activated before applying E3 license. So 365 subscription has nothing to do with Activation. Moreover, question states that all computers already have Windows Enterprise. And non activated computer could be reactivated with GLVK or KMS. Autopilot and MDT are administrator solutions, user can't trigger them. So answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I am taking back my previous answer which is D two (2) months ago.

The correct answer is A. Assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to MHam, and then activate Computer1.

Explanation:

To activate Windows 10 on a computer, it must have a valid license. In this scenario, Mia Hamm is using a computer named Computer1 that is not activated. To resolve this issue, we need to ensure that Mia Hamm has a valid Windows 10 Enterprise license and then activate Computer1 using that license.

Since all users in the domain have been issued Microsoft 365 E3 licenses, we can assume that Mia Hamm already has a valid license. Therefore, we just need to assign the license to her Active Directory user account and then activate Computer1.

upvoted 4 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer B (redeploying Computer1 using MDT) is not necessary for this scenario since the issue is related to activation and not deployment.

Answer C (entering a Volume License Key on Computer1) is not recommended since the organization already has Microsoft 365 E3 licenses, which provide all the necessary licensing for Windows 10 Enterprise.

Answer D (instructing Mia Hamm to perform a local AutoPilot Reset on Computer1) is not necessary for this scenario since the issue is related to activation and not configuration.

upvoted 2 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

AutoPilot Reset is a feature in Windows 10 that allows users to reset their device to its factory settings using the cloud-based Azure Active Directory (AAD) authentication. This feature enables IT administrators to prepare and configure devices for their users without the need for any physical intervention.

When a user initiates an AutoPilot Reset on their device, it removes all user data, settings, and applications from the device and reverts it to its original state as if it was just unboxed. During the reset process, the device is automatically reconfigured and enrolled into AAD, so the user can quickly and easily sign back into the device with their AAD credentials.

AutoPilot Reset can be initiated by an end-user or an administrator using Microsoft Endpoint Manager (formerly known as Microsoft Intune). This feature is useful when a device is lost, stolen, or needs to be repurposed.

upvoted 1 times

  **DaZa5** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer: A - I think you can't use Autopilot Reset because the user is not an administrator.

Autopilot reset scenarios:

- Local reset started by IT personnel or other administrators from the organization.
- Remote reset started remotely by IT personnel via an MDM service such as Microsoft Intune.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/autopilot/windows-autopilot-reset>

upvoted 1 times

DaZa5 1 year, 9 months ago

Can't be A too. It seems a bad question...

upvoted 1 times

DaZa5 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/autopilot/tutorial/reset/local-autopilot-reset#enable-local-windows-autopilot-reset-in-intune>

I guess is D, assuming the configuration in the article above.

upvoted 1 times

ExamTopics1_EIS 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Don't be confused because the user has a E3 License. Remove that statement and try to answer the question. First, there is no such thing as an "local autopilot reset". You would do a local reset and then have the user join log in with an O365 Account "Autopilot is set up in the background" to use that "E3" license. None of that was stated, so, the correct answer is C since it already has the Enterprise version on the computer. You can't buy Enterprise, that version comes with VLK. Also, the user has a local AD account, not a o354 account which is mandatory for "autopilot".

upvoted 1 times

Burugduyunstugudunstuy 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that Mia Hamm can activate Computer1, the correct action to take would be to instruct Mia Hamm to perform a local AutoPilot Reset on Computer1, and then activate Computer1. This will ensure that Computer1 is properly activated and ready for use.

CORRECT

Option D, instructing Mia Hamm to perform a local AutoPilot Reset on Computer1 and then activating Computer1, is the correct action to take in this scenario as it will ensure that Computer1 is properly activated and ready for use.

upvoted 1 times

Burugduyunstugudunstuy 2 years ago

WRONG

Option A, assigning a Windows 10 Enterprise license to MHam, may not be necessary as Mia Hamm already has a Microsoft 365 E3 license, which includes a Windows 10 Enterprise license.

Option B, redeploying Computer1 using the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), may not be necessary as it is not clear that there are any issues with the current deployment of Computer1.

Option C, entering a Volume License Key in System Properties on Computer1, may not be necessary as Mia Hamm already has a valid license through her Microsoft 365 E3 subscription.

upvoted 2 times

understandpc 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

You can add a computer by joining it to a domain. The computer can belong to one domain only. Add it to the AD, and it will be active on that licensed domain.

Source: Microsoft

upvoted 1 times

Colinilop 2 years, 9 months ago

I think It might be B. She has an E3 license but this info is irrelevant, as she has an Active Directory account and Computer1 is her (not Intune enrolled(I'm assuming as it doesn't specify)) device. Just redeploy Computer1 with MDT and it should be automatically Activated. Right? Correct me if I'm wrong. =)

upvoted 1 times

Tommo 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PiPe** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I would go for C since there are no signs of a modern approach being used. VLK with a KMS server is what I would try.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Liver111** 2 years, 11 months ago

its not Autopilot as you need Azure AD , I think its A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/autopilot/configuration-requirements>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Cant be D since : "The Autopilot Reset does not support Hybrid Azure AD joined devices; a full device wipe is required. When a hybrid device goes through a full device reset, it may take up to 24 hours for it to be ready to be deployed again. You can expedite this request by re-registering the device"

Source : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/autopilot/windows-autopilot-reset>

I would go with A.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **rockhound** 3 years, 1 month ago

I can't see that the device is AD Joined here. Maybe it was in a Workgroup before the user logged on with her AD (Sync) Account. So i would go for D. She already has an E3 license and Windows 10/11 Enterprise is included.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years ago

Agree - I was misled by the wording "Mia Hamm has an Active Directory user account"

I would go for D. Autopilot Reset.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **petersnet** 3 years, 2 months ago

I think the answer is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sjong** 3 years, 5 months ago

So then it should be C?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

what should be the answer ?

upvoted 2 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that is synced to a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

The company plans to purchase computers preinstalled with Windows 10 Pro for all users.

The company has the following requirements:

- ⇒ The new computers must be upgraded to Windows 10 Enterprise automatically.
- ⇒ The new computers must be joined to Azure AD automatically when the user starts the new computers for the first time.
- ⇒ The users must not be required to accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).

You need to deploy the new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Make use of the wipe and load refresh deployment method.
- B. Perform in-place upgrade on the new computers.
- C. Provide provisioning packages for the new computers.
- D. Make use of Windows Autopilot.

Suggested Answer: D

Windows Autopilot is a collection of technologies used to set up and pre-configure new devices, getting them ready for productive use. You can also use Windows

Autopilot to reset, repurpose and recover devices.

The OEM Windows 10 installation on the new computers can be transformed into a "business-ready" state, applying settings and policies, installing apps, and even changing the edition of Windows 10 being used (e.g. from Windows 10 Pro to Windows 10 Enterprise) to support advanced features.

The only interaction required from the end user is to connect to a network and to verify their credentials. Everything beyond that is automated.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-autopilot/windows-autopilot>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **Zackyo** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

The answer is correct due to the Azure AD connection.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **DDHP7** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

To meet the requirements for deploying the new computers, the correct action to take would be Option D: Make use of Windows Autopilot.

Windows Autopilot is a deployment tool that allows you to easily set up and pre-configure new devices, getting them ready for productive use.

With Windows Autopilot, you can automatically upgrade the new computers to Windows 10 Enterprise, join them to Azure AD, and skip the EULA acceptance process.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 2 years ago

WRONG

Option A, making use of the wipe and load refresh deployment method, would not meet the requirement of automatically upgrading the new computers to Windows 10 Enterprise.

Option B, performing an in-place upgrade on the new computers, would not meet the requirement of automatically joining the new computers to Azure AD.

Option C, providing provisioning packages for the new computers, may not be necessary as Windows Autopilot can handle the required configuration tasks.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Make use of Windows Autopilot.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ClassMistress** 3 years ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Make use of Windows Autopilot.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

D. Make use of Windows Autopilot.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mshain025** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer provided is correct. Autopilot can pre-configure new devices and enhance the out-of-box experience according to company policies.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurewang** 3 years, 3 months ago

Can I use the provisioning package for these requirements?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **petersnet** 3 years, 2 months ago

No, you can't

upvoted 2 times

Your company is not connected to the internet. The company purchases several new computers with Windows 10 Pro for its users. None of the new computers are activated. You need to activate the computers without connecting the network to the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Make use of the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT).
- B. Make use of the Key Management Service (KMS).
- C. Make use of the Windows Process Activation Service.
- D. Run the Get-WmiObject -query cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: B

You can configure one of the computers as a Key Management Service (KMS) host and activate the KMS host by phone. The other computers in the isolated network can then activate using the KMS host.

Installing a KMS host key on a computer running Windows 10 allows you to activate other computers running Windows 10 against this KMS host and earlier versions of the client operating system, such as Windows 8.1 or Windows 7. Clients locate the KMS server by using resource records in DNS, so some configuration of DNS may be required. This scenario can be beneficial if your organization uses volume activation for clients and MAK-based activation for a smaller number of servers. To enable KMS functionality, a KMS key is installed on a KMS host; then, the host is activated over the Internet or by phone using Microsoft's activation services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/activate-using-key-management-service-vamt>

Community vote distribution

A (50%) B (50%)

 **ercluff** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

the Key Management Service requires 25 systems before it can be used. The Volume Licencing tool is the more likely solution given the question does not tell us how many systems are being installed.

upvoted 12 times

 **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

I agree.

KMS by phone I suppose.

VAMT requires - which is by definition, an online activation as I see it.

upvoted 2 times

 **understandpc** 2 years, 1 month ago

That's incorrect. Per Microsoft's website, VAMT does not require internet.

upvoted 1 times

 **TrustMebro** 3 years, 1 month ago

It literally says "several computers". A several computers could never been 25 systems. Otherwise it would be many computers

upvoted 4 times

 **bhaman** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

VAMT requires internet

upvoted 1 times

 **kerimnl** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In the scenario provided, where the company's computers are not connected to the internet, the best option would be to use the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) in conjunction with a Multiple Activation Key (MAK).

While it's true that KMS is generally more secure and efficient for volume activations, it primarily operates over the network and would require an internet connection to reach the Microsoft activation servers or a local KMS server set up within the company's network.

VAMT, on the other hand, can handle offline activations with MAK keys. It allows an administrator to manually install the MAK key and activate it, without the need for the machine itself to be connected to the internet.

Please note, proper key management and security practices should be followed when using MAK keys to avoid potential security risks.

So, under these circumstances, the answer would be:

A. Make use of the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DDHP7** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think is B, the Volume Activation Management Tool host computer requires internet access

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think you can do this activation with A and B but B is a faster configuration. So I will answer B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

I have changed my answer. I choose B. You don't know how many computers means "several." In my opinion it may be enough for KMS. VAMT (Proxy) needs a computer with an Internet connection: "The VAMT host sends installation IDs to Microsoft on behalf of client products and obtains corresponding confirmation IDs."

KMS is the only one that can perform activation via telephone, which does not even require 1 single PC connected to the Internet.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/use-the-volume-activation-management-tool-client>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Yiguo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, Microsoft mentions for VAMT: "By using this method, only the VAMT host computer requires Internet access.". Question states that your company is not connected to the internet. Without internet there is also no host. KMS offers activation by phone.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CSue** 1 year, 10 months ago

Select A: VAMT can be used to activate operating systems without an internet connection, but it requires that the activation keys used are MAK (Multiple Activation Key) or retail product keys.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Luciosu** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To activate Windows 10 without an internet connection, you can use the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT). VAMT is a tool used to manage and deploy volume activation for Windows operating systems. It can be used to activate client computers running Windows 10 by using the Volume Activation (VA) method, which requires a Multiple Activation Key (MAK) or a Key Management Service (KMS) host key. MAK activation is a one-time process that requires online activation, but KMS activation does not require an internet connection.

KMS activation requires a minimum of 25 client computers to be activated before the KMS host can activate other client computers. However, VAMT can be used to activate client computers with KMS activation without meeting the 25 computer minimum requirement by using the VAMT Proxy Activation feature. This allows VAMT to act as a KMS host for a single client computer, which can then be activated without an internet connection.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, make use of the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is most likely.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GabrielN** 1 year, 10 months ago

VAMT requires at least one Host computer with internet access for Proxy activation. Assuming "without connecting the network to the internet" means "No computer has internet access", KMS is the better option

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Make use of the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT).

The Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) is a tool that can be used to manage and track the activation of Windows and Office products in an organization. VAMT can be used to activate Windows 10 computers without an internet connection, by using a Multiple Activation Key (MAK) or by creating a local Key Management Service (KMS) host.

To use VAMT to activate Windows 10 computers without an internet connection, follow these steps:

1. Install VAMT on a computer that has an internet connection.
2. Obtain the MAK for your organization's Windows 10 Pro licenses.
3. Connect to the VAMT database.
4. Add the MAK to VAMT by selecting the "Import Product Keys" option and providing the MAK.
5. Add the new Windows 10 Pro computers to VAMT by selecting the "Add Machines" option and providing the host names or IP addresses of the computers.
6. Select the new Windows 10 Pro computers in VAMT and select the "Activate" option.
7. Follow the prompts in the activation wizard to complete the activation process.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 2 years ago

Note: Option B, Key Management Service (KMS), can also be used to activate Windows 10 computers without an internet connection. However, it requires setting up a local KMS host and configuring the client computers to use the local KMS host for activation.

Option C, Windows Process Activation Service, is not related to Windows product activation.

Option D, Get-WmiObject cmdlet, is a PowerShell cmdlet that can be used to retrieve WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) objects, but it is not related to Windows product activation.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Key Management Service (KMS) requires a minimum of 25 computers to activate, and VAMT can be a better choice if the company has only purchased a small number of computers.

However, it is worth noting that the exact number of computers that the company has purchased is not specified in the scenario provided. The word "SEVERAL" is ambiguous and could mean different things to different people. It is possible that the company has purchased enough computers to meet the minimum threshold for KMS activation, but without more information, it is difficult to say for sure.

In any case, VAMT is a viable option for activating a small number of computers, and it provides additional features such as license compliance checking that can be useful for managing software licenses in an organization.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Deezal** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

VAMT requires internet connectivity. 'Several' is a relative term with no finite number.

The following table lists the system requirements for the VAMT host computer:

Network Connectivity to remote computers via Windows Management Instrumentation (TCP/IP) and Microsoft Activation Web Service on the Internet via HTTPS

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/vamt-requirements>

upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **asdffail99** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) to perform activation for client computers that don't have Internet access.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/proxy-activation-vamt>

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **understandpc** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

VAMT can also activate on behalf of clients without Internet access, acting as a MAK proxy.

Source: Microsoft

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **SR1991** 2 years, 2 months ago

isn't the question actually that you use KSM or MAK. MAK en KMS are a part of VAMT (is just a tool). I think that they use the term VAMT to throw us of guard.

KMS has specific requirements :

Clients will activate if the count is 25 or higher

Servers will activate if the count is 5 or higher.

KMS should be your preferable activation method as long as you meet the activation threshold and the (very) basic requirements for deploying KMS (which are DNS and TCP/IP connectivity between the clients and the KMS host). It can also be used offline by using proxy.

MAK activation method should be used only for computers that never connect to the corporate network and for environments where the number of physical computers does not meet the KMS activation threshold and Active Directory-based activation could not be used for some reason.

My answer then should be A then. Server doesn't sound like 25 or more computers. Also the computers never connected to the corporate internet.

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **Kock** 2 years, 3 months ago

Resposta Correta:

B. Faça uso do Key Management Service (KMS)

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All users have been issued with computers that run Windows 8.1.

A user named Mia Hamm has a computer named Computer1. You upgrade Computer1 to Windows 10 by performing a clean installation of Windows 10 without formatting the drives.

You need to migrate the settings for Mia Hamm from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10.

Which two actions should you perform?

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Users folder
- B. Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old folder
- C. Run usmultils.exe and specify the C:\Users folder
- D. Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old folder
- E. Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Users folder
- F. Run usmultils.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old folder

Suggested Answer: DE

D: As we have performed a clean installation of Windows 10 without formatting the drives, User1's Windows 8.1 user profile will be located in the \Windows.old folder. Therefore, we need to run scanstate.exe on the \Windows.old folder.

E: User1's Windows 10 profile will be in the C:\Users folder so we need to run loadstate.exe to apply the changes in the C:\Users folder.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-how-it-works> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-common-migration-scenarios#bkmk-fourprefresh>

Community vote distribution



ExamStudy101 Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. Need to run scanstate to the Old folder which will have the settings used in 8.1
upvoted 8 times

c22e828 Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

All models chat sonic and gpt state a&e
upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

Situation:

The scenario describes a situation where all users in an Active Directory domain have been issued computers that run Windows 8.1. A user named Mia Hamm has a computer named Computer1, which is upgraded to Windows 10 by performing a clean installation of Windows 10 without formatting the drives. The task is to migrate the settings for Mia Hamm from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10.

Correct answer:

The correct actions to migrate the settings for Mia Hamm from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10 are as follows:

Answer D: Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old folder to capture the user state data, including settings, from the Windows 8.1 installation that was upgraded to Windows 10.

Answer E: Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Users folder to load the captured user state data onto the Windows 10 installation.
upvoted 2 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Explanation:

Answer A: Running scanstate.exe and specifying the C:\Users folder will capture the user state data from the Windows 8.1 installation, but this will not include any settings that were present in the upgraded Windows 10 installation.

Answer B: Running loadstate.exe and specifying the C:\Windows.old folder will not work because the C:\Windows.old folder does not contain

any user state data.

Answers C and F: Running usmultils.exe and specifying the C:\Users and C:\Windows.old folders will not capture any user state data because usmultils.exe is a language resource tool, not a user state migration tool.

upvoted 1 times

  **Geolem** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

I'm not getting why E... for me it is B.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-loadstate-syntax>

StorePath Indicates the folder where the files and settings data (to migrate) are stored. You must specify StorePath when using the LoadState command. You cannot specify more than one StorePath.

upvoted 3 times

  **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

I don't know if the answer is correct.

The following commands do work:

```
scanstate \usmt /all /v:13 /hardlink /nocompress /i:miguser.xml /i:migapp.xml /i:migdocs.xml /offlinewindir:\windows.old\windows
```

```
loadstate \usmt /all /v:13 /hardlink /nocompress /i:miguser.xml /i:migapp.xml /i:migdocs.xml /lac /lae
```

So you will need to specify the Windows.old directory with the /offlinewindir parameter but you will also need to specify a store patch where the collected files will be stored.

You will never have to specify a destination directory like C:\users

So I think both commands need to have the same path. I will go with BD.

upvoted 2 times

  **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago

I checked the commands above, you will always have to define the same Store path, but for the scanstate command you will have to enter the /offlinewindir:\windows.old\windows parameter to point it to the offline Windows.old directory. So it's BD!

upvoted 2 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 9 months ago

answer is incorrect.

for the load state command you need to specify the same path that you specified in the scanstate command. If you do not how will it know where the fetch the dat from. The data will be exported automatically to the users folder without you telling it to do so. you can include or exclude user profiles that have been migrated

upvoted 2 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **PiPe** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **sa73and** 3 years ago

Correct.

USMT includes two tools that migrate settings and data: ScanState and LoadState. ScanState collects information from the source computer, and LoadState applies that information to the destination computer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

Correct.

USMT includes two tools that migrate settings and data: ScanState and LoadState. ScanState collects information from the source computer, and LoadState applies that information to the destination computer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct.

USMT includes two tools that migrate settings and data: ScanState and LoadState. ScanState collects information from the source computer, and LoadState applies that information to the destination computer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct. The correct link should be: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-common-migration-scenarios>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Man_Of_Means** 3 years, 2 months ago

The URL in the Solution area is no longer valid. Can someone update it, please?

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You deploy an application named Application1 to Computer1.

You need to assign credentials to Application1.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Ensure that the credentials for Application1 cannot be used by any user to log on to Computer1.
- ⇒ Ensure that the principle of least privilege is maintained.

What should you do?

- A. Configure Application1 to sign in as the Local System account and select the Allow service to interact with desktop check box.
- B. Create a user account for Application1 and assign that user account the Deny log on locally user right
- C. Create a user account for Application1 and assign that user account the Deny log on as a service user right
- D. Configure Application1 to sign in as the Local Service account and select the Allow service to interact with desktop check box.

Suggested Answer: B

By using the Service1 account as the identity used by Application1, we are applying the principle of least privilege as required in this question.

However, the Service1 account could be used by a user to sign in to the desktop on the computer. To sign in to the desktop on the computer, an account needs the log on locally right which all user accounts have by default. Therefore, we can prevent this by assigning Service1 the deny log on locally user right.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Configuring Application1 to sign in as the Local System account would ensure that the identity used by Application1 cannot be used by a user to sign in to the desktop on Computer1. However, this does not use the principle of least privilege. The Local System account has full access to the system. Therefore, this solution does not meet the goal.

C: A service account needs the log on as a service user right. When you assign an account to be used by a service, that account is granted the log on as a service user right. Therefore, assigning Service1 the deny log on as a service user right would mean the service would not function.

D: The Local Service Account is a predefined local account used by the service control manager.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/deny-log-on-locally>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Assigning the Service1 account the Deny log-on locally user right would prevent any user from logging on to the computer using that account.

This would meet the requirement of ensuring that the credentials for Application1 cannot be used by any user to log on to Computer1.

Additionally, by creating a separate user account for Application1 and assigning that account the necessary permissions, you are maintaining the principle of least privilege.

Answer B is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A is incorrect because configuring Application1 to sign in as the Local System account would give it too much privilege and potentially allow it to perform actions that it doesn't need to perform.

Answer C is incorrect because denying the log-on as a service user right would prevent the Service1 account from starting any service on the computer, including Application1.

Answer D is incorrect because configuring Application1 to sign in as the Local Service account would also give it too much privilege and potentially allow it to perform actions that it doesn't need to perform.

upvoted 2 times

 **azevedowba** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **PiPe** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Create a user account for Application1 and assign that user account the Deny log on locally user right

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sa73and** 3 years ago

pota, pota and pota

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

B. Create a user account for Application1 and assign that user account the Deny log on locally user right

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct! :)

upvoted 4 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that is synced to a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. All users have been issued with laptop computers as well as desktop computers that run Windows 10 Enterprise. All users have Microsoft 365 E3 licenses. A user named Mia Hamm informs you that she must perform a BitLocker recovery on her laptop but she does not have her BitLocker recovery key.

You need to ensure that Mia Hamm can perform a BitLocker recovery on her laptop.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct Mia Hamm to log on to her desktop computer and run the repair-bde.exe command.
- B. Instruct Mia Hamm to use the BitLocker Recovery Password Viewer to view the computer object of the laptop.
- C. Instruct Mia Hamm to log on to her desktop computer and go to <https://account.activedirectory.windowsazure.com> and view the user account profile.
- D. Instruct Mia Hamm to run the Enable-BitLocker cmdlet on her laptop.

Suggested Answer: C

The BitLocker recovery key is stored in Azure Active Directory.

Reference:

<https://celedonpartners.com/blog/storing-recovering-bitlocker-keys-azure-active-directory/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **HGG** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correto!

upvoted 6 times

 **DDHP7** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

I didn't find bitlocker recovery key at <https://account.activedirectory.windowsazure.com>

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is the correct answer as it allows Mia Hamm to access her recovery key by viewing her user account profile in the Azure AD portal. Since all users in the domain have Microsoft 365 E3 licenses, they have access to Azure AD, and it is likely that the recovery key was stored there when Mia's laptop was first encrypted with BitLocker.

INCORRECT:

Answer A is incorrect because running the repair-bde.exe command is used to repair damaged BitLocker-encrypted volumes, not recover a lost recovery key.

Answer B is incorrect because the BitLocker Recovery Password Viewer is used to view the recovery passwords for BitLocker-encrypted volumes, not the recovery key for a specific device.

Answer D is incorrect because running the Enable-BitLocker cmdlet would encrypt Mia's laptop with BitLocker, but it does not help her recover her lost recovery key.

upvoted 3 times

 **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

Similar question on 1/27/23 exam, know this!

upvoted 1 times

 **understandpc** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/explore-device-encryption-features/4-recover-bitlocker-encrypted-drive>

upvoted 1 times

 **Julius_Caesar** 2 years, 2 months ago

"If your device was ever signed into an organization using a work or school email account, your recovery key may be stored in that organization's Azure AD account. You may be able to access it directly or you may need to contact a system administrator to access your recovery key."

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/finding-your-bitlocker-recovery-key-in-windows-6b71ad27-0b89-ea08-f143-056f5ab347d6>

upvoted 1 times

  **Colinilop** 2 years, 9 months ago

Nice reference link ...

upvoted 3 times

  **CLagnuts** 3 years, 1 month ago

C is Correct:

<https://account.activedirectory.windowsazure.com/r?/profile#/profile>

upvoted 3 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Instruct Mia Hamm to log on to her desktop computer and go to <https://account.activedirectory.windowsazure.com> and view the user account profile.

upvoted 4 times

Your company has an on-premises network that contains an Active Directory domain. The domain is synced to Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). All computers in the domain run Windows 10 Enterprise.

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a folder named Folder1.

You must provide users in group named Group1 with the ability to view the list of files in Folder1. Your solution must ensure that the principle of least privilege is maintained.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Full control permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1.
- B. Assign the Read permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1.
- C. Assign the List folder permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1.
- D. Assign the Take ownership permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1.

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://www.online-tech-tips.com/computer-tips/set-file-folder-permissions-windows/>

Community vote distribution

C (78%)

B (22%)

 **JO_Spencer** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Read access would allow them to not only see the list of files but also see the contents of the file. This would break the least privilege requirement

upvoted 6 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is Answer C - Assign the List folder permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1.

Assigning the List folder permissions for the Folder1 folder to Group1 would allow the members of Group1 to see the list of files in the folder, but they would not be able to open, modify, or delete the files. This solution would maintain the principle of least privilege, as it only grants the minimum necessary permissions required for the task.

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

INCORRECT:

Assigning Full control permissions (Answer A) would give Group1 more permissions than necessary and could potentially lead to accidental or intentional modification or deletion of files.

Assigning only Read permissions (Answer B) would allow Group1 to VIEW the contents of the files in addition to the list of files, which is not required in this scenario.

Assigning Take ownership permissions (Answer D) would allow Group1 to take ownership of the folder, which is not required for the task and could potentially lead to unintended consequences.

upvoted 1 times

 **Manimala_Rags** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ITNoob22** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe you need to apply the special permission to list folder contents. The read permission in this case is overkill.

upvoted 2 times

 **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is C. List folder (contents). Can use link or in general search, ntfs permissions list.

[https://blog.foldersecurityviewer.com/understanding-ntfs-](https://blog.foldersecurityviewer.com/understanding-ntfs-permissions/#:~:text=List%20of%20NTFS%20file%20permissions%3A%20%20%20Permission,a%20file%20...%20%202%20more%20rows%20)

[permissions/#:~:text=List%20of%20NTFS%20file%20permissions%3A%20%20%20Permission,a%20file%20...%20%202%20more%20rows%20](https://blog.foldersecurityviewer.com/understanding-ntfs-permissions/#:~:text=List%20of%20NTFS%20file%20permissions%3A%20%20%20Permission,a%20file%20...%20%202%20more%20rows%20)
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

I was mistaken with List Folder Permissions and List Folder Contents. The actual answer here is C. To list the Folder Contents.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **azevedowba** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

correct b

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **alexleonzio** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liver111** 2 years, 11 months ago

C - cos list folder contents - That is what they want to do.

If they want to read then it will be read so they can read the files.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **hexel** 3 years, 1 month ago

You will need special permissions for this case. List folder / read data is needed here because you can't apply only List folder contents.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Saiko2208** 3 years, 2 months ago

I think this is B as well. I'm not sure how it would be C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Read permission - Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go with answer B.

Anyone care to explain why this is C?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **wscn000** 3 years, 2 months ago

IMO B is correct because List folder permissions will give user permission to execute files which is not a least privilege practise.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

It's C: The permission List in folders do not permit execution to files in it. Tested it in Win 10.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **ulranmal** 3 years, 2 months ago

correct answer would be C

With Read permissions user can actually read the contents of the files, instead of just being able to 'see' the files.in here question clearly stated that solution must ensure the principle of least privilege is maintained" so answer B is violating the least privileges practice as it is allowing user to view the list of files plus open them and read the content of the files.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Got it!

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

Computer1 has a folder named C:\Folder1.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Log users that access C:\Folder1.
- ⇒ Log users that modify and delete files in C:\Folder1.

Which two actions should you perform?

- A. From the properties of C:\Folder1, configure the Auditing settings.
- B. From the properties of C:\Folder1, select the Encryption contents to secure data option.
- C. From the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, configure Audit directory service access.
- D. From the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit object access.
- E. From the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit system events.

Suggested Answer: AD

Files and folders are objects and are audited through object access.

Reference:

https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_detect_who_changed_file_or_folder_owner.html

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

🗨️ **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

The two actions you should perform are:

- A. From the properties of C:\Folder1, configure the Auditing settings.
- D. From the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, configure Audit object access.

Explanation:

A. Configuring the Auditing settings on the C:\Folder1 folder will allow you to log users that access, modify and delete files in the folder. To configure auditing, you need to go to the Properties of the folder, then to the Security tab, click on Advanced, go to the Auditing tab, and configure the desired audit settings.

D. Configuring the Audit object access policy in the local Group Policy will enable logging of events related to accessing and modifying objects, such as files and folders, on the computer. To configure this policy, open the Local Group Policy Editor, go to Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Audit Policy, and enable the Audit object access policy.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

B, C, and E are not relevant to the requirements in this scenario. The Encryption contents to secure data option in the properties of the folder are not related to logging user activities, and configuring Audit directory service access and Audit system events policies do not provide the desired logging for file and folder access and modifications.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this!

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Liver111** 2 years, 11 months ago

correct A D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **meknoroydi** 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct! YouTube - MCITP 70-640: Windows File Auditing for a walkthrough

upvoted 4 times

  **RoGr** 3 years, 2 months ago

Seems OK

upvoted 1 times

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ITNoob22** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

This is definitely C. I have set this up on a few public access computers.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Notteb** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

C sounds legit!

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

Computer1 has a folder named C:\Folder1.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Provide a user named Jon Ross with the ability to modify the permissions of C:\Folder1.
- ⇒ Ensure that the principle of least privilege is maintained.

What should you do?

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. In Windows Explorer, right-click the C:\Folder1 folder, and then click Properties.
2. Click on the Security tab, and then click Edit.
3. In the Permissions dialog box, add Jon Ross.
4. Specify the Allow Modify permissions for the Jon Ross.
5. Click OK twice to close the Security dialog box.
6. Click OK twice to close the Properties dialog box.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/iis/web-hosting/configuring-servers-in-the-windows-web-platform/configuring-share-and-ntfs-permissions>

🗨️ **MannyPizza** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

The "ability to modify the permissions" in the question is different from the "Allow Modify permissions" in the answer. The first part seems like it needs Full Control.

upvoted 14 times

🗨️ **Goofer** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

1. In Windows Explorer, right-click the C:\Folder1 folder, and then click Properties.
2. Click on the Security tab, and then click Edit.
3. In the Permissions dialog box, add Jon Ross.
4. Click OK
5. Click Advanced
6. Select Jon Ross, and click Edit
7. Click 'Show advanced permissions'
8. Select only 'Read permissions' and 'Change permissions' (modify permissions & least privilege)
9. Click 3x OK

What about inheritance? Jon Ross is member of the Users group. The Users group has 'Read & Execute' rights

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Jon Ross is member of the 'users' group, The 'users' group has already 'Read permissions' so Jon Ross needs only 'Change permissions'

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

When you remove inheritance rights Jon Ross must also have 'Read Permissions'

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **kryxan** 2 years, 11 months ago

Verified. This is the most correct solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Simme355** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is incorrect, the Modify permission allows modifying the object's name AND object's deletion. But you cannot modify its security properties. Jon Ross needs Full Control to manage permissions of the object. If Jon has the Modify permissions on an object and tries to change its permissions, he will be prompted by UAC to login with an account that has the rights to do so.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To maintain the principle of least privilege. The better approach would be to grant Jon Ross the Modify permission for the C:\Folder1 folder. This can be done by following these steps:

1. Right-click the C:\Folder1 folder and select "Properties."
2. Click the "Security" tab and then click the "Edit" button.
3. Click the "Add" button and type in "Jon Ross" in the "Enter the object names to select" box.
4. Click "Check Names" to verify that the user account is found, and then click "OK."
5. In the "Permissions for Jon Ross" section, select the "Modify" permission and click "OK."

This will grant Jon Ross the ability to modify the contents of the folder, but not any other settings on the computer.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

User should have advanced permission 'Read Permission AND Change Permission'.

This uses least privilege. I tested this in a lab environment.

upvoted 1 times

  **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago

Just tested this, you need Full Control! Modify isn't enough!

upvoted 6 times

  **TechMinerUK** 2 years, 10 months ago

Whilst "Full Control" would give the user the required access you need to make sure we are meeting the criteria:

"Ensure that the principle of least privilege is maintained"

As such we should give the user "Change Permissions" from the Advanced Permissions screen in the Security area of the file/folder.

upvoted 2 times

  **Dahir** 2 years, 11 months ago

you must have a Full control to modify permissions

upvoted 6 times

  **SlickPatty** 3 years, 2 months ago

This should be full access.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years, 3 months ago

WRONG.

Answer overslept "Ensure that the principle of least privilege is maintained".

Checked on server...

For user to be allowed to make Permission changes he needs only these two:

"Read Permissions"

"Change Permissions".

upvoted 5 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains computers that run Windows 10.

You must ensure that Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption is enabled on all client computers, even though a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip is installed in only some of them.

You need to accomplish this goal by using one Group Policy object (GPO).

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Allow enhanced PINs for startup policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.
- B. Enable the Enable use of BitLocker authentication requiring preboot keyboard input on slates policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.
- C. Enable the Require additional authentication at startup policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.
- D. Enable the Control use of BitLocker on removable drives policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.

Suggested Answer: C

We need to allow Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption on all client computers (including client computers that do not have Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip).

We can do this by enabling the option to allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM in the group policy. The "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" option is a checkbox in the "Require additional authentication at startup" group policy setting. To access the "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" checkbox, you need to first select Enabled on the "Require additional authentication at startup" policy setting.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-group-policy-settings#bkmk-unlockpol4>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Enable the Require additional authentication at the startup policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.

Explanation: The Require additional authentication at startup policy setting allows BitLocker to be enabled on a computer without a TPM chip. Additionally, selecting the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box enables BitLocker to be used on computers that do not have a TPM chip.

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

INCORRECT:

Answer A is incorrect because enabling enhanced PINs for a startup does not allow BitLocker to be enabled without a TPM. It simply allows longer PINs or a combination of PINs and startup keys.

Answer B is incorrect because enabling BitLocker authentication requiring preboot keyboard input on slates does not apply to all client computers, and it also does not enable BitLocker without a compatible TPM.

Answer D is incorrect because it applies to removable drives, not the local hard drive, and it also does not enable BitLocker without a compatible TPM.

upvoted 1 times

 **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Enable the Require additional authentication at startup policy setting, and select the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM check box.
upvoted 4 times

 **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer.

This way either a password or a start-up key (on a USB Drive) is required.

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

You have a computer named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 10 Pro.

You have a mobile device. You use Bluetooth to pair the mobile device to Computer1.

You want to enable dynamic lock on Computer1.

What should you do?

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. On Computer1, select the Start button > Settings > Accounts > Sign-in options.

2. Under Dynamic lock, select the Allow Windows to automatically lock your device when you're away check box.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-za/help/4028111/windows-lock-your-windows-10-pc-automatically-when-you-step-away-from>

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To enable dynamic lock on Computer1, follow these steps:

1. On Computer1, click on the Start menu and select "Settings" (gear icon).
2. Click on "Accounts".
3. Click on "Sign-in options" in the left pane.
4. Scroll down to the "Dynamic lock" section and check the box next to "Allow Windows to automatically lock your device when you're away".
5. Click on the "Add a Bluetooth device" link.
6. Select your mobile device from the list of available devices and click "Pair".
7. Once the device is paired, close the Settings window.

The dynamic lock is now enabled on Computer1, and it will automatically lock itself when the paired mobile device is out of range.

upvoted 2 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

On your Windows 10 PC, select Start > Settings > Accounts > Sign-in options.

Windows way to do!!!

Select Dynamic lock, then select the Allow Windows to automatically lock your device when you're away check box.

Take your phone with you when you move away from your PC, and it will automatically lock a minute or so after you're out of Bluetooth range. (Note that Bluetooth range varies by devices.)

upvoted 1 times

  **IbrahimK** 2 years ago

How to answer on this type of questions on real exam? Does they offer answers or something else?

upvoted 2 times

  **Krankenwagen** 1 year, 11 months ago

It's a lab assignment, you need to sign into a machine and perform what's requested

upvoted 2 times

  **ElchinH** 2 years, 2 months ago

start--dynamic lock--check box under dinamic lock.

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/lock-your-windows-pc-automatically-when-you-step-away-from-it-d0a5f536-74ac-0859-820a-4140dac9fcdf>

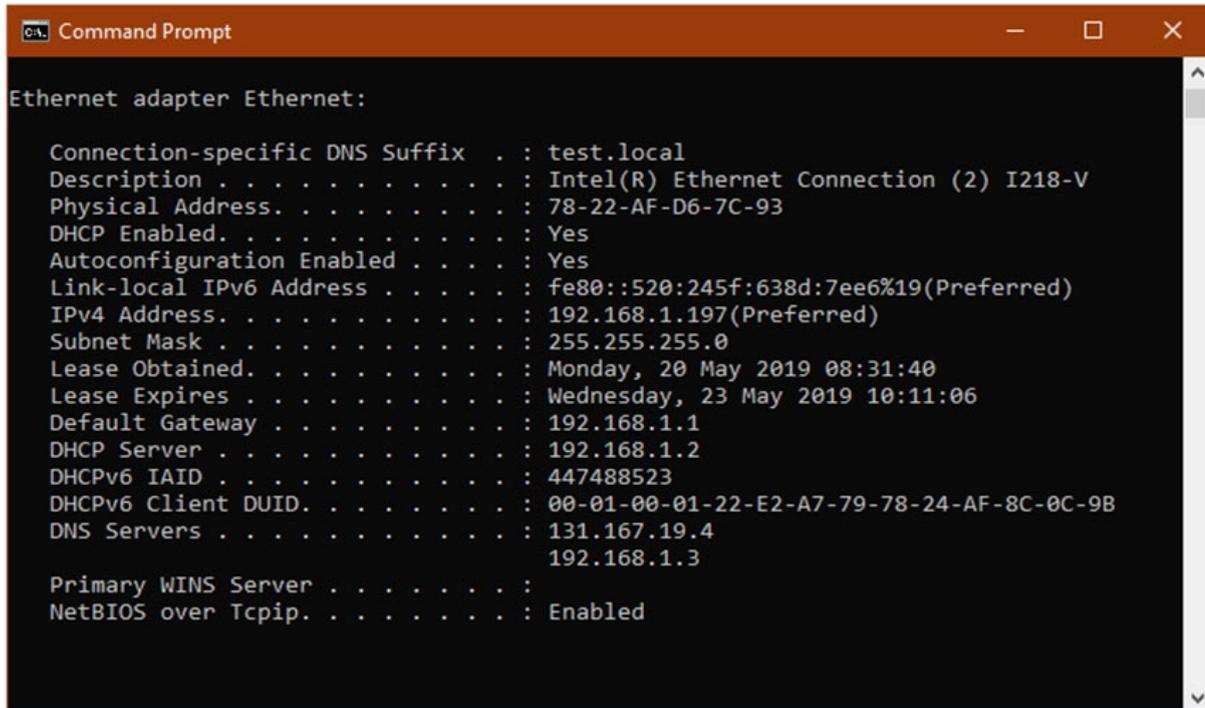
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains computers that run Windows 10.

A user named Mia Hamm has a computer named Computer1. Mia Hamm reports that when she logs on to Computer1, she cannot access servers on the network but she can access computers on the internet.

You run the ipconfig command on Computer1 and receive the following output.



```

Command Prompt

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : test.local
    Description . . . . . : Intel(R) Ethernet Connection (2) I218-V
    Physical Address. . . . . : 78-22-AF-D6-7C-93
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::520:245f:638d:7ee6%19(Preferred)
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.197(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Lease Obtained. . . . . : Monday, 20 May 2019 08:31:40
    Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, 23 May 2019 10:11:06
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
    DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.2
    DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 447488523
    DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-22-E2-A7-79-78-24-AF-8C-0C-9B
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 131.167.19.4
    . . . . . : 192.168.1.3
    Primary WINS Server . . . . . :
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
  
```

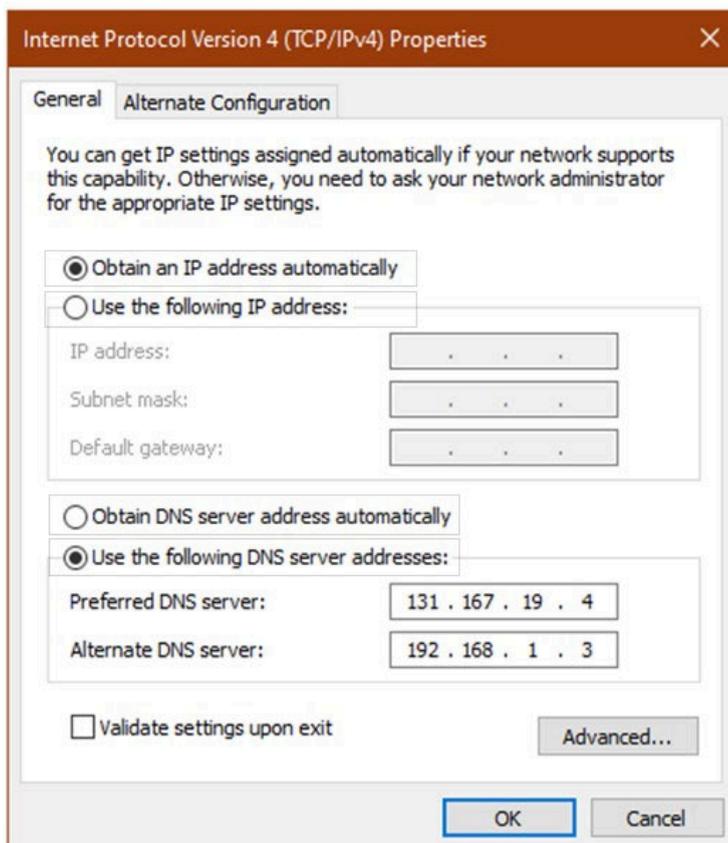
You successfully ping the default gateway, the DNS servers, and the DHCP server.

You need to resolve the connectivity problem on Computer1.

Which setting should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties

General Alternate Configuration

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use the following IP address:

IP address:

Subnet mask:

Default gateway:

Obtain DNS server address automatically

Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: 131 . 167 . 19 . 4

Alternate DNS server: 192 . 168 . 1 . 3

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

OK Cancel

Answer Area

Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties

General Alternate Configuration

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use the following IP address:

IP address: . . .

Subnet mask: . . .

Default gateway: . . .

Obtain DNS server address automatically

Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: 131 . 167 . 19 . 4

Alternate DNS server: 192 . 168 . 1 . 3

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

OK Cancel

Suggested Answer:

The preferred DNS server is located on the internet as it has a public IP Address. The local DNS server should be the preferred DNS server. We could manually change the preferred and alternate DNS server addresses or we could select the "Obtain DNS server address automatically" option to have the DNS servers configured through DHCP.

Moderator Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Obviously the right answer.

You're using a Public DNS Server to access local servers/hostname. That won't work.

upvoted 9 times

Harv717 1 year, 11 months ago

Alternate DNS server is used if the request to primary server has timed out.

upvoted 1 times

miki Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Agreed!

upvoted 5 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Public DNS servers may not be able to resolve internal hostnames in your Active Directory domain. You should configure the DNS settings on Computer1 to use the IP address of your domain controller as the primary DNS server. This will allow Mia Hamm to resolve internal hostnames on the network.

After configuring the DNS settings, Mia Hamm should be able to access servers on the network.

Optionally, you can also enter the IP address of a public DNS server as the secondary DNS server, in case the primary DNS server is unavailable.

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

You have a computer named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 10 Pro. Computer1 has a cellular connection and a Wi-Fi connection. You want to prevent Computer1 from using the cellular connection unless you manually connect to the cellular network. What should you do?

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. Select the Network icon on the lower right corner of the taskbar, and then select the cellular network icon.
2. Clear the Let Windows manage this connection check box.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-za/help/10739/windows-10-cellular-settings>

  **prism101** 3 years ago

Correct! <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/cellular-settings-in-windows-905568ff-7f31-3013-efc7-3f396ac92cd7>
upvoted 4 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct!
upvoted 3 times

You have a computer named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 10 Pro.
Computer1 is experiencing connectivity issues.
You need to view the IP addresses of any remote computer that Computer1 has an active TCP connection to.
Should you do?

- A. In Windows Administrative Tools, open Performance Monitor.
- B. In the Control Panel, open Network and Internet. Then select Network and Sharing Center.
- C. In Windows Administrative Tools, open Resource Monitor.
- D. In the Setting app, open Update and Security. Then open Windows Security and select Firewall and Network protection.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **Batman160591** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

The Solution is 100 % correct. Tested this my self.
In addition you can also run the command netstate -a in cmd/powershell.
upvoted 17 times

🗨️ **mshain025** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

I dont think the correct answer is even displayed here. The question states that you need to see the IP addresses of any remote computers that Computer1 has an active TCP connection to. The only way to really to that is to go to cmd and type in: netstat -a

the -a stands for all active connections.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **ant_man** 3 years, 2 months ago

C is OK
Open the Resource Monitor --> Network tab --> TCP Connections --> Remote Address
upvoted 14 times

🗨️ **Hov13** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

netstat -a does not show the remote address
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In Windows Administrative Tools, open Resource Monitor.

Resource Monitor provides real-time monitoring of various system resources, including network activity. It allows you to view detailed information about active TCP connections, including the remote IP addresses of the connected computers. By using Resource Monitor, you can easily identify any remote computers that Computer1 has an active TCP connection to, which can help in troubleshooting connectivity issues.

Answer A (Performance Monitor) allows you to view system performance metrics, but not specific information about active TCP connections.

Answer B (Network and Sharing Center) allows you to view information about network connections and adapters, but not specific information about active TCP connections.

Answer D (Windows Security and Firewall and Network protection) allows you to manage firewall and network settings, but not specific information about active TCP connections.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Julius_Caesar** 2 years, 2 months ago

Ways to Launch Resource Monitor in Windows 10

"Network: Showcases the programs that access the network and the IP address they are connected to."

Reference:

<https://www.howto-connect.com/launch-resource-monitor-windows-10/>

upvoted 1 times

  **JaTech** 2 years, 3 months ago

C get you the information you need

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 10 Pro.
You attempt to start Computer1 but you receive the following error message:
Bootmgr is missing.
You need to be able to start Computer1.
What should you do?

- A. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the bootrec /rebuildbcd command.
- B. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the diskpart /repair command.
- C. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the bcdboot /s command.
- D. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the bootcfg /debug command.

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://neosmart.net/wiki/bootmgr-is-missing/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Moderator**  3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/use-bootrec-exe-in-the-windows-re-to-troubleshoot-startup-issues-902ebb04-daa3-4f90-579f-0fbf51f7dd5d>

Use the Bootrec.exe tool to troubleshoot a "Bootmgr Is Missing" error. If rebuilding the BCD store doesn't resolve the startup issue, you can export and delete the BCD store and then run this option again. By doing this, you make sure that the BCD store is completely rebuilt.

upvoted 6 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy**  1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer is A. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the bootrec /rebuildbcd command.

Explanation: The "Bootmgr is missing" error message usually indicates a problem with the Windows bootloader. One way to fix this issue is to run the bootrec /rebuildbcd command from the recovery mode, which can be accessed by using a Windows installation media or the Windows Recovery Environment. This command rebuilds the boot configuration data (BCD) file, which is responsible for loading the operating system.

upvoted 3 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer B is incorrect because the diskpart utility is used for managing disks and volumes and is not used for repairing the boot manager.

Answer D is incorrect because the bootcfg utility is a command-line tool for modifying the Boot.ini file, which is not used in Windows 10.

Answer C is partially correct but incomplete. While the bcdboot command can be used to create a new boot loader on the system partition, it requires additional parameters to specify the target location and the boot configuration data. The correct syntax would be "bcdboot C:\Windows /s C:" where C:\Windows is the location of the Windows installation and C: is the target partition for the boot loader.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Start the computer in recovery mode and run the bootrec /rebuildbcd command.

upvoted 3 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Agree.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/use-bootrec-exe-in-the-windows-re-to-troubleshoot-startup-issues-902ebb04-daa3-4f90-579f-0fbf51f7dd5d>

upvoted 4 times

 **RoGr** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is OK

upvoted 2 times

Your company has several mobile devices that run Windows 10.

You need configure the mobile devices to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Windows updates may only be download when mobile devices are connect to Wi-Fi.
- ⇒ Access to email and the Internet must be possible at all times.

What should you do?

- A. Open the Setting app and select Update & Security. Then select and configure Change active hours.
- B. Open the Setting app and select Network & Internet. Then select Change connection properties, and set the Metered connection option for cellular network connections to On.
- C. Open the Setting app and select Network & Internet. Then select Data Usage and set a data limit.
- D. Open the Setting app and select Update & Security. Then select and configure Delivery Optimization.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/5-ways-temporarily-turn-off-windows-update-windows-10/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Sironin** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Active Hours just stops your pc from restarting during Active Hours.

Metered Connections will still download quality updates.

Data limits will still allow critical updates even if the limit is exceeded.

Delivery Optimization allows for configuring specific usage profiles.

Answer is D.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **ameli8222** 3 years, 3 months ago

But there is no option/setting to not download updates from cellular networks (which have not been marked as metered so far) right? So how D?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Hov13** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

On a metered connection, which is any connection that has a data limit, Windows won't download updates in most cases. B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct.

Setting the Metered connection option for cellular network connections to On will allow Windows to only download updates over Wi-Fi connections. This will help prevent excessive data usage when downloading updates on a mobile device.

Answer A (Change active hours) is incorrect because it does not address the requirement to only download updates over Wi-Fi.

Answer C (Set a data limit) is incorrect because it may restrict access to email and the Internet when the data limit is reached.

Answer D (Delivery Optimization) is incorrect because it does not address the requirement to only download updates over Wi-Fi. Delivery Optimization is a feature that enables you to download Windows updates and apps from other computers on your local network or the Internet to speed up the download process.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Julius_Caesar** 2 years, 2 months ago

B

"No modo conexão limitada, algumas atualizações do Windows não são instaladas automaticamente."

<https://support.microsoft.com/pt-br/windows/conex%C3%B5es-com-medidor-em-windows-7b33928f-a144-b265-97b6-f2e95a87c408>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **PiPe** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. By default, updates don't download over metered connections. You can see this setting in Settings / Update & Security / Advanced Options : Download updates over metered connections.

So flipping the cellular connection to metered halts the download of updates.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jure222** 3 years, 4 months ago

I think the answer is correct because by default option "Download updates over metered connections (extra charges may apply)" is disabled. So you just have to turn on Metered Connection.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

according to this article the answer is B <https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/5-ways-temporarily-turn-off-windows-update-windows-10/>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **encorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

B is Correct. In newer Windows 10 Update download via metered connection ist disablet per default.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vizsgazo1** 3 years, 4 months ago

it is good <https://www.verizon.com/support/knowledge-base-207620/>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ExamStudy101** 3 years, 4 months ago

This is a badly worded question. Metered connections stop most but not ALL windows updates. The other options won't do anything. You can configure bandwidth usage in Delivery Optimization, but even there you can't set the limit to 0 for downloads in foreground/background. The minimum is 0.1 Mbps

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jenraed** 3 years, 5 months ago

Wrong. Turning on Metered Connection only prevents Feature Updates from installing. I'm going with D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

B seems the best answer given. D (Delivery optimization) only lets you limit the bandwidth to a minimum of 0.1 Mbps or 5% of your maximum bandwidth. You can't turn it off completely.

upvoted 4 times

Your company has an on-premises network that contains an Active Directory domain. The domain is synced to Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). All computers in the domain run Windows 10 Enterprise.

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a folder named C:\Folder1.

You want to use File History to protect C:\Folder1.

Solution: You enable File History on Computer1. You then enable archiving for Folder1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

File History only backs up copies of files that are in Libraries, and Desktop folders and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. If you have files or folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of these folders.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/17128/windows-8-file-history>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ Moderator **Highly Voted** 👍 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer. Archiving has nothing to do with being able to use the file history.
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ Buruguduystunstugudunstuy **Most Recent** 🕒 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct because simply enabling archiving for Folder1 does not ensure that the contents of that folder are protected by File History. While archiving can be a helpful feature for storing older versions of files, it does not have the same level of functionality as File History.

To meet the goal of using File History to protect C:\Folder1, you need to specifically enable File History on Computer1 and then configure it to include C:\Folder1 in its backups. Simply enabling archiving for Folder1 is not sufficient to ensure that the contents of that folder are being regularly backed up and can be restored in case of data loss.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ Tommo 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ CaloyB_IT 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer
upvoted 3 times

Your company has an on-premises network that contains an Active Directory domain. The domain is synced to Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). All computers in the domain run Windows 10 Enterprise.

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a folder named C:\Folder1.

You want to use File History to protect C:\Folder1.

Solution: You enable File History on Computer1. You then encrypt the contents of Folder1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

File History only backs up copies of files that are in Libraries, and Desktop folders and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. If you have files or folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of these folders.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/17128/windows-8-file-history>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct because encrypting the contents of Folder1 is not a necessary step to enable File History to protect C:\Folder1. Enabling File History on Computer1 alone would be sufficient to protect the contents of C:\Folder1.

File History is a built-in feature of Windows that allows you to automatically back up your important files to an external hard drive, network location, or other storage devices. It creates copies of the files in your Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos, and Desktop folders and keeps them in a separate location, so you can restore them if they're lost or damaged.

While encrypting the contents of Folder1 is a good security measure to protect the data, it's not required for File History to work.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer. Encrypting the files is not a necessary step

upvoted 3 times

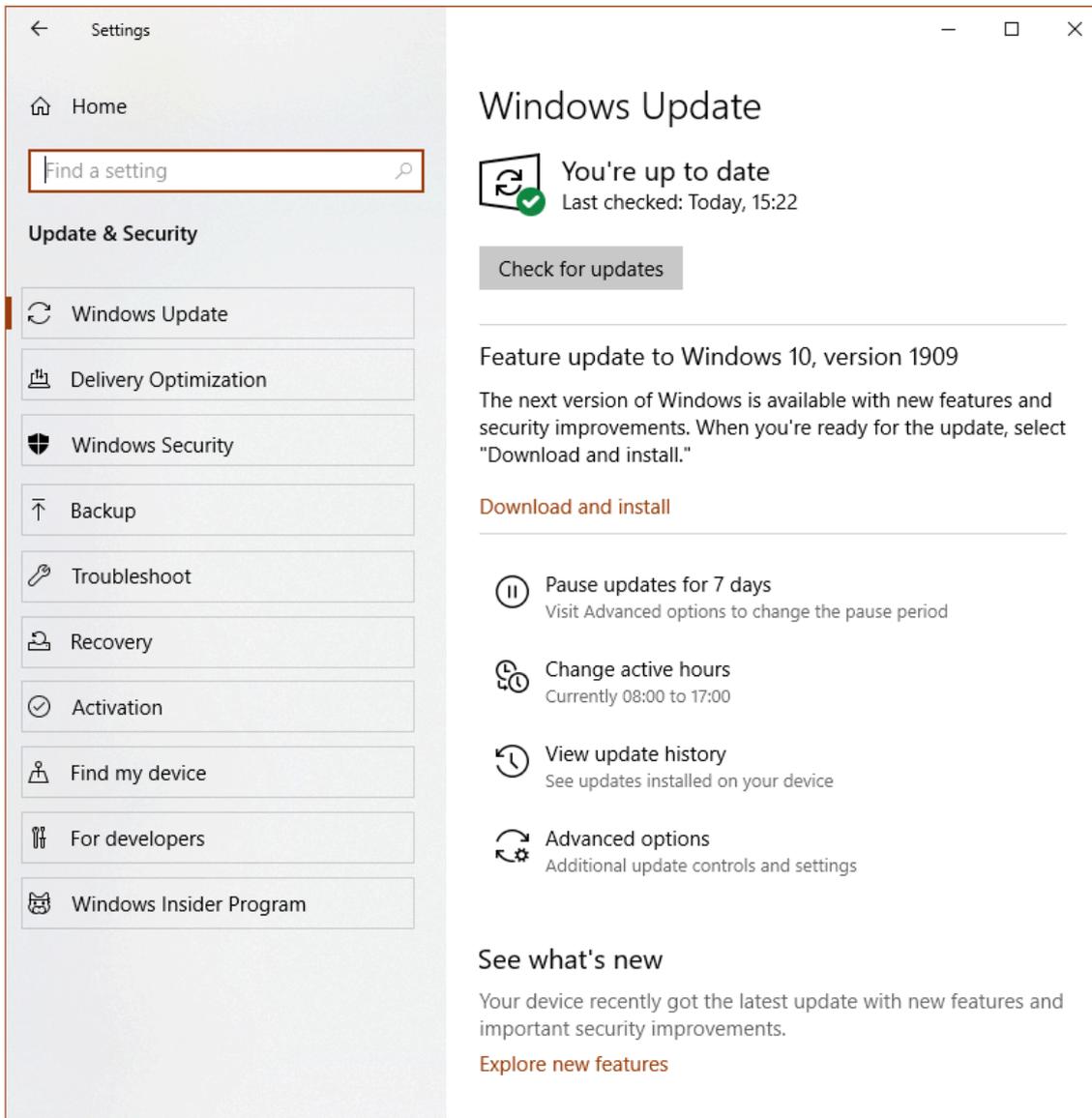
HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1. Computer1 runs Windows 10 Pro. You want to use Computer1 to test new Windows features. You need to configure Computer1 to receive preview builds of Windows 10 as soon as they are available.

You open the Update & Security section in the Settings app.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:



The screenshot shows the Windows Settings application with the 'Update & Security' section selected. The 'Windows Update' option is highlighted in the left-hand navigation pane. The main content area displays the 'Windows Update' settings, indicating that the system is up to date. A 'Check for updates' button is visible. Below this, a feature update to Windows 10, version 1909 is announced, with a 'Download and install' link. A list of update options is provided, including 'Pause updates for 7 days', 'Change active hours', 'View update history', and 'Advanced options'. At the bottom, a 'See what's new' section mentions a recent update with new features and security improvements, with a link to 'Explore new features'.

Settings

Home

Find a setting

Update & Security

- Windows Update
- Delivery Optimization
- Windows Security
- Backup
- Troubleshoot
- Recovery
- Activation
- Find my device
- For developers
- Windows Insider Program

Windows Update

You're up to date
Last checked: Today, 15:22

Check for updates

Feature update to Windows 10, version 1909

The next version of Windows is available with new features and security improvements. When you're ready for the update, select "Download and install."

[Download and install](#)

- Pause updates for 7 days
Visit Advanced options to change the pause period
- Change active hours
Currently 08:00 to 17:00
- View update history
See updates installed on your device
- Advanced options
Additional update controls and settings

See what's new

Your device recently got the latest update with new features and important security improvements.

[Explore new features](#)

Suggested Answer:

The screenshot shows the Windows Settings application. On the left, the 'Update & Security' section is expanded, and 'Windows Update' is selected. The main pane displays the 'Windows Update' settings. At the top, it says 'You're up to date' with a green checkmark and 'Last checked: Today, 15:22'. Below this is a 'Check for updates' button. The next section is 'Feature update to Windows 10, version 1909', with a description: 'The next version of Windows is available with new features and security improvements. When you're ready for the update, select "Download and install."' Below this is a 'Download and install' button. Further down, there are several options: 'Pause updates for 7 days' (with a sub-link to 'Visit Advanced options to change the pause period'), 'Change active hours' (currently 08:00 to 17:00), 'View update history' (with a sub-link to 'See updates installed on your device'), and 'Advanced options' (with a sub-link to 'Additional update controls and settings'). At the bottom, there is a 'See what's new' section with a sub-link to 'Explore new features'.

Reference:

<https://insider.windows.com/en-us/getting-started/>

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

To receive preview builds of Windows 10 on Computer1, you should configure the following in the Update & Security section of the Settings app:

1. Click on the Windows Insider Program option in the left pane.
2. Click on the Get started button and link your Microsoft account to the Windows Insider Program.
3. Choose the level of preview builds you want to receive from the list provided, such as Dev Channel or Beta Channel.
4. Click on Confirm to accept the terms of the program.

After configuring these settings, your Computer1 will receive preview builds of Windows 10 as soon as they are available.

upvoted 2 times

banjglav 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct!

upvoted 1 times

mikl 3 years, 1 month ago

Easy - Windows Insider

upvoted 3 times

RoGr 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is OK

upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your company has an on-premises network that contains an Active Directory domain. The domain is synced to Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). All computers in the domain run Windows 10 Enterprise.

You are logged on as the local administrator on a Computer named Computer1.

A user named Mia Hamm has a computer named Computer2. Mia Hamm reports that she is experiencing problems with Computer2.

You want to use Event Viewer on Computer1 to view the event logs on Computer2.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, run the Connect-WSMan -ComputerName "Computer1" cmdlet.
- B. On Computer1, run the Get-Eventlog -List -ComputerName "Computer1" cmdlet.
- C. On Computer1, log on as a domain administrator, then open Event Viewer and select the Connect to another computer $\lambda\epsilon\}$ option.
- D. On Computer1, open the Windows Defender Firewall and enable the Remote Event Log Management inbound rule.

Suggested Answer: C

You are logged on as a local administrator. You need the required permissions to access Event Viewer logs on all remote Windows computers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/winrm/about-windows-remote-management>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **miki** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Key word here is : "You are logged on as the local administrator on a Computer named Computer1." Local admin dont have access to Computer2.

Therefore answer C is correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is the correct solution. To view the event logs on Computer2 using Event Viewer on Computer1, you need to log on as a domain administrator on Computer1, and then use Event Viewer to connect to Computer2. From there, you can view the event logs on Computer2.

Answer A is incorrect because the Connect-WSMan cmdlet is used to connect to a remote computer using Windows Remote Management (WinRM), which is not necessary for this scenario.

Answer B is incorrect because the Get-Eventlog cmdlet is used to retrieve event log information from the local computer, not a remote computer.

Answer D is incorrect because enabling the Remote Event Log Management inbound rule in Windows Defender Firewall allows you to manage remote event logs on the local computer, but it does not allow you to view event logs on a remote computer.

upvoted 1 times

 **4Shawsy** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, you would use Event Viewer to connect remotely in this scenario.

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have 100 domain-joined computers that run Windows 10.

You configure a custom Start layout on a source computer.

You need to apply the custom Start layout to the domain-joined computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

Copy the layout file to %APPDATA%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu on each computer.

Copy to the layout file to a network share.

Export the layout to a PPKG file.

Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Start Layout settings.

Export the layout to an XML file.

Answer Area



Suggested Answer:

Actions

Copy the layout file to %APPDATA%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu on each computer.

Export the layout to an XML file.

Answer Area

Export the layout to a PPKG file.

Copy to the layout file to a network share.

Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Start Layout settings.



Step 1: Export the layout to an XML file.

When you have the Start layout that you want your users to see, use the Export-StartLayout cmdlet in Windows PowerShell to export the Start layout to an .xml file.

Step 2: Copy the layout file to a network share

The .xml file with the Start and taskbar layout must be located on shared network storage that is available to the users' computers when they sign in and the users must have Read-only access to the file.

Step 3: Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Start Layout settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-windows-10-start-screens-by-using-group-policy>

The picture is incorrect. the anser is correct. You use the XML file when you export it with GPO and you use the PPKG export with WCD. in the text there is nothing about WCD so it's XML.

upvoted 6 times

  **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Detailed steps to apply a custom Start layout to domain-joined computers:

1. Export the layout to an XML file: On the source computer, create a custom Start layout as desired using the layout modification XML file. Then, open PowerShell as an administrator and run the following command to export the layout to an XML file:

```
Export-StartLayout -Path <path\layout.xml>
```

2. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Start Layout settings: On a domain controller, open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) or edit an existing one. Then, configure the Start Layout setting by navigating to User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Start Menu and Taskbar\Start Layout and enabling the Start Layout policy. Specify the path to the XML file exported in step 1.

3. Copy the layout file to a network share: Copy the layout XML file exported in step 1 to a network share that is accessible by all domain-joined computers.

upvoted 2 times

  **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Apply the GPO to domain-joined computers: Link the GPO created in step 2 to the appropriate organizational unit (OU) containing the domain-joined computers that you want to apply the custom Start layout to.

Note that copying the layout file to %APPDATA%\Microsoft\Windows\Start menu on each computer is not necessary if you are using Group Policy to apply the custom Start layout. Similarly, exporting the layout to a PPKG file is not necessary unless you are deploying the custom Start layout to Windows 10 Pro or Windows 10 Home devices that are not domain-joined.

upvoted 1 times

  **macblu86** 1 year, 12 months ago

Change the image, it's wrong

Layouts are xml files for default.

upvoted 1 times

  **aleexo0** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is wrong, export will be in XML format, so it should be:

1/ Export the layout to an XML file.

2/ Copy to the layout file to a network share.

3/ Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Start

upvoted 1 times

  **Sh4dow1234** 2 years, 2 months ago

The key is this (You need to apply the custom Start layout to the domain-joined computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort).

So...1. Export Layout, 2 Copy to Share 3. Create GPO. You can use WCD to create the PPKG but that is going to take to much time and effort.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 3 months ago

If the Start layout is applied by Group Policy or MDM, and the policy is removed, the groups remain on the devices but become unlocked.

To configure a partial Start screen layout

1 - Customize the Start layout.

2 - Export the Start layout.

3 - Open the layout .xml file. There is a <DefaultLayoutOverride> element. Add LayoutCustomizationRestrictionType="OnlySpecifiedGroups" to the DefaultLayoutOverride element as follows:

4 -Save the file and apply using any of the deployment methods.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout>

upvoted 2 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

export to xml when using GPO

or

export to ppkg when using WCD

upvoted 2 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Etapa 1: Exportar o layout para um arquivo XML.

Etapa 2: Copiar o arquivo de layout para um compartilhamento de rede

Etapa 3: crie um objeto de política de grupo (GPO) e defina as configurações

upvoted 1 times

You plan to deploy Windows 10 to 100 secure computers.

You need to select a version of Windows 10 that meets the following requirements:

- ⇒ Uses Microsoft Edge as the default browser
- ⇒ Minimizes the attack surface of the computer
- ⇒ Supports joining Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- ⇒ Only allows the installation of applications from the Microsoft Store

What is the best version to achieve the goal? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Windows 10 Pro in S mode
- B. Windows 10 Home in S mode
- C. Windows 10 Pro
- D. Windows 10 Enterprise

Suggested Answer: A

Windows 10 in S mode is a version of Windows 10 that's streamlined for security and performance, while providing a familiar Windows experience. To increase security, it allows only apps from the Microsoft Store, and requires Microsoft Edge for safe browsing.

Azure AD Domain join is available for Windows 10 Pro in S mode and Windows 10 Enterprise in S mode. It's not available in Windows 10 Home in S mode.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/help/4020089/windows-10-in-s-mode-faq>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- 🗨️ **wx78** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
why A (Windows 10 Pro in S Mode) is not the best answer ?
upvoted 23 times
- 🗨️ **AK311** Highly Voted 4 years, 7 months ago
Hands-down Windows 10 Pro in S Mode is the answer.
upvoted 14 times
- 🗨️ **Burugudunstunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: A
The correct answer is A.

Windows 10 Pro in S mode is the best version to achieve the goal because it uses Microsoft Edge as the default browser, minimizes the attack surface of the computer, supports joining Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), and only allows the installation of applications from the Microsoft Store.

INCORRECT:

Windows 10 Home in S mode: This version does not support joining Azure AD and is designed for consumer use, not for deployment on enterprise devices.

Windows 10 Pro: This version does support joining Azure AD and offers some additional features compared to Windows 10 Home, but it does not have the same level of security features and restrictions as Windows 10 Pro in S mode.

Windows 10 Enterprise: This version has many advanced security features, but it does not include the same app installation restrictions as Windows 10 Pro in S mode.

upvoted 2 times

- 🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: A
A. Windows 10 Pro in S mode

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A only W10 home-S, pro-S and Enterprise-S can have Edge as it's default browser, can't be changed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

W10 home can't connect to domain. So it's not a valid option.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mshain025** 3 years, 2 months ago

A is correct. Windows 10 Pro in S Mode is a super restrictive version of Windows 10. You can only use apps from the MS Store and only use Edge as the go to browser.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ferrix** 3 years, 6 months ago

A is the correct answer

<https://support.microsoft.com/it-it/windows/domande-frequenti-su-windows-10-in-modalit%C3%A0-s-851057d6-1ee9-b9e5-c30b-93baebee85>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Bones69** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would say that "A" is the correct answer as you can change the default browser in Pro.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Yebubbleman** 3 years, 11 months ago

The given answer is correct. You need to only be able to run apps from the Microsoft Store (this rules out anything that isn't "with S Mode") and you need to be able to join Azure AD (this rules out any edition less than "Pro").

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tonytones** 3 years, 12 months ago

"Azure AD Domain join is available in Windows 10 Pro in S mode and Windows 10 Enterprise in S mode"

Windows 10 Exam Ref-MD100

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tezawynn** 4 years ago

Answer should be A. Windows 10 Pro in S mode

To increase security, it allows only apps from the Microsoft Store, and require

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/windows-10-in-s-mode-faq-851057d6-1ee9-b9e5-c30b-93baebee85>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **R03l4nd** 4 years ago

Azure AD Domain join is available for Windows 10 Pro in S mode and Windows 10 Enterprise in S mode. It's not available in Windows 10 Home in S mode.

Therefore: A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Damavsman** 4 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer is A) Win 10 Pro in S Mode. Only two S Modes support Azure AD Domain Join and that is Win 10 Enterprise in S Mode and Win 10 Pro in S Mode.

There is a Win 10 Home in S Mode, however, Azure AD Domain Join is not available.

Sources:

Microsoft Windows MD-100 exam book

and <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/s-mode>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-10-pro-in-s-mode>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Timmi** 4 years, 4 months ago

One more reason for A (Pro in S mode) instead of C (Pro) -> if it wasn't S mode, but Pro, then why not Enterprise as well?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cianiri** 4 years, 4 months ago

answer A

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/4020089/windows-10-in-s-mode-faq>

I have a Windows 10 device in S mode. Can I Domain join it to my network?

It depends on the type of Domain join you use and which edition of Windows 10 your device is running.

Azure AD Domain join is available for Windows 10 Pro in S mode and Windows 10 Enterprise in S mode. It's not available in Windows 10 Home in S mode.

On-premise Domain join is not available in S mode (for any edition of Windows). To enable On-premise Domain join, switch the device out of S mode and run a Windows edition that includes the Domain join feature (Windows 10 Pro or Windows 10 Enterprise). For example, if your device was running Windows 10 Home in S mode, you'd need to switch out of S mode and upgrade to Windows 10 Pro to use On-premise Domain join.

upvoted 1 times

  **JurFur** 4 years, 5 months ago

Came across several website where the answer was A.

upvoted 1 times

  **sam1986** 4 years, 6 months ago

Answer is "A"

Because " Only allow apps install from Microsoft store"

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.1. Computer1 has a local user named User1 who has a customized profile. On Computer1, you perform a clean installation of Windows 10 without formatting the drives.

You need to migrate the settings of User1 from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Actions

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Run usmutils.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run usmutils.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Answer Area

First action:

Second action:

Suggested Answer:

Actions

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Run usmutils.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

Run usmutils.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

Answer Area

First action:

Second action:

The User State Migration Tool (USMT) includes two tools that migrate settings and data: ScanState and LoadState. ScanState collects information from the source computer, and LoadState applies that information to the destination computer. In this case the source and destination will be the same computer.

As we have performed a clean installation of Windows 10 without formatting the drives, User1's customized Windows 8.1 user profile will be located in the

\Windows.old folder. Therefore, we need to run scanstate.exe on the \Windows.old folder.

User1's Windows 10 profile will be in the C:\Users folder so we need to run loadstate.exe to apply the changes in the C:\Users folder.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/offline-migration-reference> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-how-it-works> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-common-migration-scenarios#bkmk-fourpcrefresh>

 Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

The user profile from the previous installation of Windows will be stored in the \Windows.old folder after a clean installation without formatting the drives. Running scanstate.exe on the \Windows.old folder will create a migration store containing the settings for User1's customized profile. Then running loadstate.exe on the C:\Users folder will apply the settings to the new Windows 10 installation. This will ensure that User1's customized profile is migrated from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10.

Therefore, the correct options are:

* First action: Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:\Windows.old subfolder.

* Second action: Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:\Users subfolder.

upvoted 1 times

 **raduM** 2 years, 9 months ago

the answer is false.

thecommands are

Scanstate C:\Windows.old /hardlink /nocompress /i:migapp.xml /i:migdocs.xml /v:13

Loadstat C:\Windows.old /hardlink /nocompress /i:migapps.xml /i:migdocs.xml /v:13 /ue:* /ui:user

upvoted 2 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-command-line-syntax>

upvoted 2 times

 **moroni1995** 3 years, 3 months ago

Scenario Four: PC-refresh using Windows.old folder and a hard-link migration store

A company has decided to update the operating system on all of its computers to Windows 10. Each employee will keep the same computer, but the operating system on each computer will be updated. In this scenario, an administrator uses Windows.old and a hard-link migration store to save each user state to their respective computer.

The administrator clean installs Windows 10 on each computer, making sure that the Windows.old directory is created by installing Windows 10 without formatting or repartitioning and by selecting a partition that contains the previous version of Windows.

On each computer, the administrator installs the company's SOE which includes company applications.

The administrator runs the ScanState and LoadState command-line tools successively on each computer while specifying the /hardlink /nocompress command-line options.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-common-migration-scenarios#scenario-four-pc-refresh-using-windowsold-folder-and-a-hard-link-migration-store>

upvoted 2 times

 **encxorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer. After installation the user data are in windows.old. Since any years you can use this as a source and migrate after update.

upvoted 2 times

 **moroni1995** 3 years, 4 months ago

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:/Windows.old subfolder. (Saves user data to Windows.old subfolder, since it won't be executed a clean installation of Windows)

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:/users subfolder. (Restore user data to C:\Users subfolder)

upvoted 3 times

 **cicerosnt** 3 years, 4 months ago

Não seria: Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:/users subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:/users subfolder.?

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 5 months ago

O que seria ser apontado para uma pasta C: \ Comercial? @LeoBR1980, qual seria seu gabarito nessa questão?

upvoted 1 times

 **Z3r0Wing** 3 years, 6 months ago

The answer is correct, similar questions are present on exam MD-101.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 13 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não? Aguardo um retorno da família Exam Topics e gostaria das opiniões do @Anthony_2770 e @Formmj.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **LeoBR1980** 3 years, 5 months ago

Acho que a resposta está aqui:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-how-it-works>

Acredito que o scanstate e o loadstate tem que ser apontdo para a pasta C:\users

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 12 months ago

O computador foi formatado então tem que fazer o scanstate no local onde está a pasta do usuário após a formatação que seria o c:\windows.old, para depois fazer o loadstate na pasta c:\users

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

@AVP_Riga: what is the correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

is the given answer correct ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **johny_ha_gever** 3 years, 10 months ago

loadstate parameter must be a temporary migration store and not c:\users

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/usmt-loadstate-syntax>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **kranebus** 3 years, 11 months ago

scanstate is possible on windows.old

<https://systemscenter.ru/usmt.en/html/9d394559-1859-467b-98af-25a1681a87a3.htm>

I think it's a good answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sh4dali** 3 years, 11 months ago

Run scanstate.exe and specify the C:/users subfolder.

Run loadstate.exe and specify the C:/users subfolder.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

I would also say this.... only thing is the "Customized Profile", what they mean with that.. don't know. Default the AppData is located in C:\users not in C:\windows(.old)

The location of Windows 8 AppData is in the C:\Users folder, the same place as in Vista.

...

%USERPROFILE% is a variable which represents the path to the user's profile folder.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

ony thing is... does Windows not place the old users profile in the the Windows.old folder?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Junhhch** 3 years, 8 months ago

Once you upgrade windows version, the previous files are logged in win.old folder that is why this answer selects win.old?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sh4dali** 3 years, 8 months ago

The ScanState tool can now gather files and settings from the Windows.old directory that is created during Windows installation on a partition that contains a previous installation of Windows. For example, the ScanState tool can run in Windows 10, gathering files from a previous Windows 7 or Windows 8 installation contained in the Windows.old directory.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/usmt/offline-migration-reference>

upvoted 2 times

  **Thijstr** 3 years, 11 months ago

Is the given answer correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **Hamilcar** 3 years, 11 months ago

Yes it is

upvoted 5 times

  **Vallion** 3 years, 8 months ago

The scanstate command is correct, the loadstate command is trying to load data from the c:\users folder, which does not contain the loaded data from the c:\windows.old.

The given answer seems to be incorrect unless the data scanstate obtained gets stored in the profile of the user who runs the scanstate command, which as far as I know is not the case.

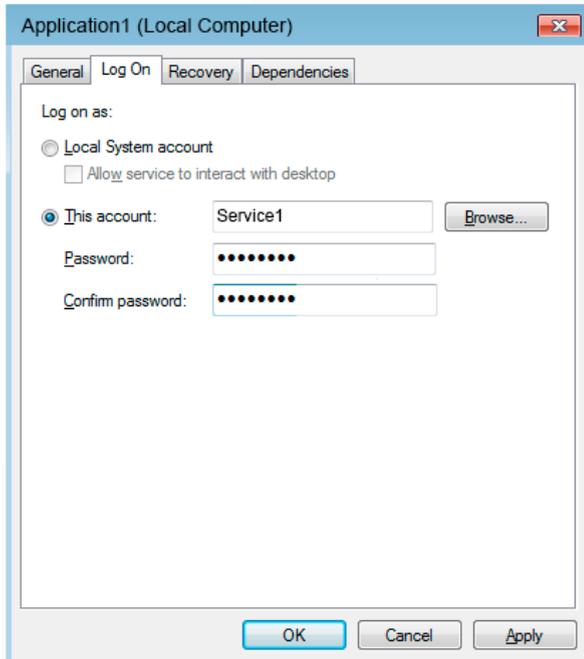
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows10.

A service named Application1 is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You discover that a user used the Service1 account to sign in to Computer1 and deleted some files.

You need to ensure that the identity used by Application1 cannot be used by a user to sign in to sign in to the desktop on Computer1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Solution: On Computer1, you configure Application1 to sign in as the LocalSystem account and select the Allow service to interact with desktop check box. You delete the Service1 account.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Configuring Application1 to sign in as the LocalSystem account would ensure that the identity used by Application1 cannot be used by a user to sign in to the desktop on Computer1. However, this does not use the principle of least privilege. The LocalSystem account has full access to the system. Therefore, this solution does not meet the goal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/deny-log-on-locally>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **tonytone** Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago

this question confusing AF
upvoted 28 times

 **Hisandy** 3 years, 10 months ago

you are not alone
upvoted 6 times

 **jcg1990** Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TechMinerUK** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Whilst changing it to use the LocalSystemAccount would likely work we need to meet the following criteria:

"The solution must use the principle of least privilege"

Because of this the service should use an account which has the minimum needed permissions which is then prevented from logging onto the system

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Gofer** 3 years, 3 months ago

By default, services use a noninteractive window station and cannot interact with the user. However, an interactive service can display a user interface and receive user input. Once LocalSystem account (a services running in an elevated security context) creates a window on the interactive desktop, any other application that is running on the interactive desktop can interact with this window. That is, this exposes the service to any application that a logged-on user executes. Then it will be very dangerous.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 6 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não? aguardo um retorno de todos e gostaria das opiniões do @Anthony_2770 e @Formmj.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **OnyxOr** 3 years, 6 months ago

The reasoning is the local system account access. With a custom user account you have finer control over permissions and can use the GPO to deny login locally

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

B. No.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Thalex** 3 years, 10 months ago

Why is this a No? Do I have to keep the service1 account?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

It must be turned off "Allow service to interact with desktop check box"

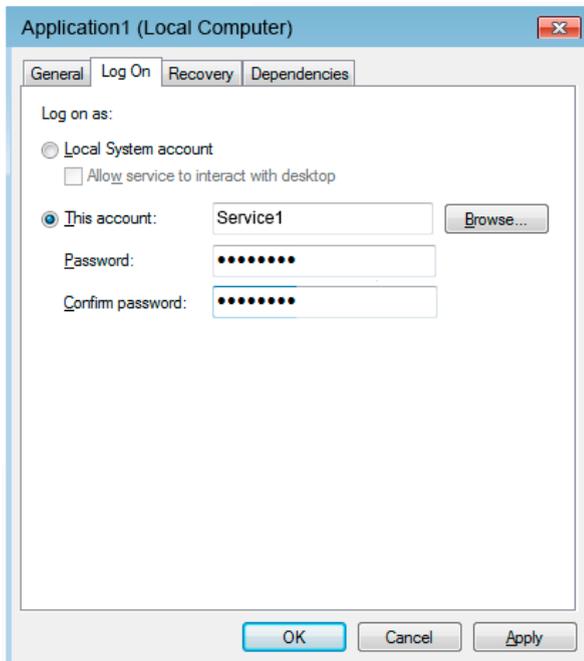
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

A service named Application1 is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You discover that a user used the Service1 account to sign in to Computer1 and deleted some files.

You need to ensure that the identity used by Application1 cannot be used by a user to sign in to the desktop on Computer1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Solution: On Computer1, you assign Service1 the Deny log on locally user right.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: A

By using the Service1 account as the identity used by Application1, we are applying the principle of least privilege as required in this question.

However, the Service1 account could be used by a user to sign in to the desktop on the computer. To sign in to the desktop on the computer, an account needs the log on locally right which all user accounts have by default. Therefore, we can prevent this by assigning Service1 the deny log on locally user right.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/deny-log-on-locally>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **AVP_Riga** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

A. Yes.

upvoted 11 times

 **jcgm1990** Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Deny log on locally is the only proper way to make sure the user account doesn't get used the wrong way.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

This question 5 is the same as question 6 with different answers. What would be the final answer and the justification?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **xian05** 2 years, 10 months ago

Next question says: Deny log on as a service user right.

Whilst this answer states: Deny log on locally user right.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 6 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

is the answer correct ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sn3k** 4 years, 1 month ago

" to sign in to sign in "

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 1 month ago

What does this mean.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **R03l4nd** 4 years ago

He pointed out a double sentence in the question... don't you read questions Anthony?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

I do and I see what he meant but it is a very mute point and why bother commenting about it anyway.

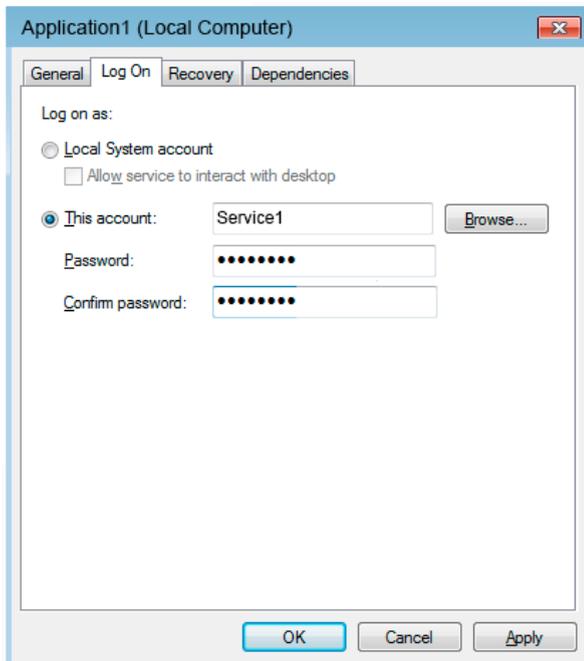
upvoted 17 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

A service named Application1 is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You discover that a user used the Service1 account to sign in to Computer1 and deleted some files.

You need to ensure that the identity used by Application1 cannot be used by a user to sign in to sign in to the desktop on Computer1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Solution: On Computer1, you assign Service1 the Deny log on as a service user right.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: B

A service account needs the log on as a service user right. When you assign an account to be used by a service, that account is granted the log on as a service user right. Therefore, assigning Service1 the deny log on as a service user right would mean the service would not function.

To sign in to the desktop on the computer, an account needs the log on locally right which all user accounts have by default. To meet the requirements of this question, we need to assign Service1 the deny log on locally user right, not the deny log on as a service user right.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/deny-log-on-as-a-service>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

AVP_Riga Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B. No.

upvoted 8 times

jcgm1990 Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Aschayder** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Resposta correta é a B

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer B is correct- Enabling deny log on locally will deny that account from being logged in locally

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

This question 6 is the same as question 5 with different answers. What would be the final answer and the justification?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MJU** 3 years, 3 months ago

Question 5 asks if denying the service1 account logon on locally via local GP would resolve the problem, and this question asks if deny logon as a service would resolve the problem. In question 5, we WANT to restrict service1 from logging on to the PC as a user to prevent data deletion, however it can still be used as a service account. In question 6, we do NOT WANT to restrict the log on as a service right as it is being used by a service and doing so would break the service.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Agree.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kalmann** 4 years, 3 months ago

The answer A is right.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **BennyS** 4 years, 1 month ago

No, it's obviously not. The service user needs to be able to sign in as a service.

upvoted 20 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

If we set "Deny log on as a service user" for Service1 - how will that prevent Service1 from logging onto the Desktop of Computer1?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Dead wrong dude.

upvoted 4 times

You have a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Some users sign in to their computer by using Windows Hello for Business.

A user named User1 purchases a new computer and joins the computer to Azure AD.

User1 is not able to use Windows Hello for Business on his computer. User1 sign-in options are shown on the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Sign-in options

Manage how you sign in to your device

Select a sign-in option to add, change, or remove it.

-  **Windows Hello Face**
This option is currently unavailable—click to learn more
-  **Windows Hello Fingerprint**
This option is currently unavailable—click to learn more
-  **Windows Hello PIN**
Sign in with a PIN (Recommended)
-  **Security Key**
Sign in with a physical security key
-  **Password**
Sign in with your account's password
-  **Picture Password**
Swipe and tap your favorite photo to unlock your device

You open Device Manager and confirm that all the hardware works correctly.

You need to ensure that User1 can use Windows Hello for Business facial recognition to sign in to the computer.

What should you do first?

- A. Purchase an infrared (IR) camera.
- B. Upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Enterprise.
- C. Enable UEFI Secure Boot.
- D. Install a virtual TPM driver.

Suggested Answer: A

Windows Hello facial recognition requires an infrared (IR) camera. If your device does not have an infrared camera (or any other biometric device such as a fingerprint scanner), you will see the message shown in the exhibit. The question states that Device Manager shows all hardware is working properly. Therefore, it is not the case that the computer has an IR camera but it isn't working properly. The problem must be that the computer does not have an IR camera.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Windows 10 Enterprise is not required for Windows Hello. Windows Hello also works on Windows 10 Pro.

C: UEFI Secure Boot is not required for Windows Hello.

D: A virtual TPM driver is not required for Windows Hello.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/hello-for-business/hello-planning-guide>

 **Yanze** 2 years, 8 months ago

Where does it say that the computer is running Pro?
upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **veteran_tech** 2 years, 10 months ago

I'm a little confused on this one as well. "All hardware works correctly" implies the IR camera as well, but Windows 10 enterprise is NOT required for Hello for Business.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/hello-for-business/hello-overview>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **kewljoe** 2 years, 11 months ago

if all the hardware works correctly, does that not imply that there is a camera with IR there?

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **bingbong66** 2 years, 11 months ago

The user could have a camera without IR functionality. It would look fine in device manager, but is not compatible with Windows Hello.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Geolem** 2 years, 2 months ago

And you consider that the laptop has no FingerPrint reader ... :-/

Meanwhile I have searched, Secure Boot, TPM and Win10 Enterprise are not pre-requisites... too.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liver111** 2 years, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **RoGr** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

Your company uses Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) to deploy Windows 10 to new computers. The company purchases 1,000 new computers. You need to ensure that the Hyper-V feature is enabled on the computers during the deployment. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a task sequence step that adds a provisioning package.
- B. In a Group Policy object (GPO), from Computer Configuration, configure Application Control Policies.
- C. Add a custom command to the Unattend.xml file.
- D. Add a configuration setting to Windows Deployment Services (WDS).
- E. Add a task sequence step that runs dism.exe.

Suggested Answer: CE

A common way to add a feature such as Hyper-V in MDT is to use the Install Roles and Features task sequence action. However, that is not an option in this question.

The two valid options are to add a command to the Unattend.xml file or to add a task sequence step that runs dism.exe.

To add Hyper-V using dism.exe, you would run the following dism command:

```
DISM /Online /Enable-Feature /All /FeatureName:Microsoft-Hyper-V
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/create-a-windows-10-reference-image>

<https://mdtguy.wordpress.com/2016/09/14/mdt-fundamentals-adding-features-using-dism-from-within-the-task-sequence/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyper-v-on-windows/quick-start/enable-hyper-v>

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

 **JurFur** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

C and E are the correct ones
upvoted 22 times

 **MD0000** Highly Voted 5 years ago

Provisioning package works with Windows Configuration Designer to provision win10 features and runtime settings. WCD (provisioning Package) is GUI based while DISM is command line based and does same function. Unattend.xml / answer files are used with installation media. It contains settings, definitions and values to use during Windows Setup. In an answer file, you specify various setup options. These options include how to partition disks, where to find the Windows image that will be installed, and which product key to apply. Answer is therefore is A and E
upvoted 9 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

No. It isn't.
upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

Answers C and E are correct because they both involve adding a step to the MDT task sequence to enable the Hyper-V feature during deployment.

Answer C involves modifying the Unattend.xml file, which is a configuration file used during Windows Setup. You can add a custom command to the Unattend.xml file that runs the command to enable the Hyper-V feature during the deployment process.

Answer E involves adding a task sequence step that runs the dism.exe command to enable the Hyper-V feature. The dism.exe command is a command-line tool used to service Windows images and can be used to enable or disable Windows features, including Hyper-V.

Both options allow for the Hyper-V feature to be enabled during the deployment process using MDT, ensuring that all new computers have the feature installed and ready to use.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

INCORRECT:

Answer A is incorrect because adding a provisioning package is a method to apply a set of configuration settings to a computer, but it does not directly enable the Hyper-V feature.

Answer B is incorrect because configuring Application Control Policies in a Group Policy object is a way to restrict which applications can run on a computer. It does not directly enable the Hyper-V feature.

Answer D is incorrect because Windows Deployment Services (WDS) is a service for deploying Windows operating systems over the network. While it can be used in conjunction with MDT, it does not provide a direct way to enable the Hyper-V feature during deployment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **venwaik** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

A is not right because you cannot define enabling hyper-v in a provisioning package. Therefore C&E are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **supertech79** 3 years, 6 months ago

Surprised that no one has brought this up before, but I do not see anywhere in WCD where you can enable the Hyper-V feature and you would call DISM to run the PPKG file that WCD creates anyways, so picking A would not work, therefore C&E are the logical choices here.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 24 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não? Aguardo um retorno de todos e gostaria da opinião de @AVP_Riga.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

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upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **roshanourcloud** 3 years, 8 months ago

A and C is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Mastersin** 3 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/enable-or-disable-windows-features-using-dism>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Dism can enable the feature so a task sequence sounds right there. I cant see anywhere in a provisioning package to turn a feature on so I would rule that out. Unattend.xml seems more plausible than other options as they dont seem relevant. My vote would be C and E

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **PassiveInterface** 4 years ago

Correct answers are AE

Provisioning package works with Windows Configuration Designer to provision win10 features and runtime settings. WCD (provisioning Package) is GUI based while DISM is command line based and does the same function. Unattend.xml / answer files are used with installation media. It contains settings, definitions and values to use during Windows Setup. In an answer file, you specify various setup options. These options include how to partition disks, where to find the Windows image that will be installed, and which product key to apply.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **madcable** 4 years, 1 month ago

C,E is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Timmi** 4 years, 4 months ago

unattend and DISM are literally mentioned in the reference link:

"You also can use the Unattend.xml to enable components in Windows 10, like the Telnet Client or Hyper-V client. Normally we prefer to do this via the Install Roles and Features action, or using Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) command-line tools, because then we can add that as an application, being dynamic, having conditions, and so forth."

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davood** 4 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C and E.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davood** 4 years, 5 months ago

C and E is correct answer.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **JeepScratch** 4 years, 5 months ago

Sorry, correct answers are C + E. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/configure-windows-server-roles> and <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/cameronk/2011/05/22/enabling-the-hyper-v-role-during-a-task-sequence-while-avoiding-the-reboots/>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **JeepScratch** 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answers are A + E. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/configure-windows-server-roles> and <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/cameronk/2011/05/22/enabling-the-hyper-v-role-during-a-task-sequence-while-avoiding-the-reboots/>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Timmi** 4 years, 4 months ago

C is clearly correct. its literally mentioned in the answer reference: "You also can use the Unattend.xml to enable components in Windows 10, like the Telnet Client or Hyper-V client"

upvoted 2 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that is synced to a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. Your company purchases a Microsoft 365 subscription. You need to migrate the Documents folder of users to Microsoft OneDrive for Business. What should you configure?

- A. One Drive Group Policy settings
- B. roaming user profiles
- C. Enterprise State Roaming
- D. Folder Redirection Group Policy settings

Suggested Answer: A

You need to configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) with the OneDrive settings required to redirect the Documents folder of each user to Microsoft 365.

Importing the OneDrive group policy template files into Group Policy adds OneDrive related settings that you can configure in your Group Policy.

One of the group policy settings enables you to redirect "Known Folders" to OneDrive for business. Known folders are Desktop, Documents, Pictures, Screenshots, and Camera Roll.

There are two primary advantages of moving or redirecting Windows known folders to OneDrive for the users in your domain:

- ⇒ Your users can continue using the folders they're familiar with. They don't have to change their daily work habits to save files to OneDrive.
- ⇒ Saving files to OneDrive backs up your users' data in the cloud and gives them access to their files from any device.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/onedrive/redirect-known-folders?redirectSourcePath=%252fen-us%252farticle%252fredirect-windows-known-folders-to-onedrive-e1b3963c-7c6c-4694-9f2f-fb8005d9ef12>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **messiah_is_real** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 13 times

 **minajahan** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/onedrive/use-group-policy>

upvoted 5 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. One Drive Group Policy settings

OneDrive for Business is the cloud storage and file-sharing platform for Microsoft 365. To migrate the Documents folder of users to OneDrive for Business, you should configure OneDrive Group Policy settings. These settings allow you to configure OneDrive client behavior, including file sync and storage. By configuring OneDrive to automatically sync the Documents folder to the cloud, you can migrate the user's files to OneDrive for Business.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

INCORRECT:

Answer B, roaming user profiles, would not be the best solution for migrating the Documents folder to OneDrive for Business. Roaming profiles are designed to allow users to log in to different computers and maintain their settings and data, but they can be slow and difficult to manage, especially with large amounts of data like the Documents folder.

Answer C, Enterprise State Roaming, is a feature of Azure AD that allows user settings and preferences to roam between different devices, but it does not migrate files to OneDrive for Business.

Answer D, Folder Redirection Group Policy settings, can be used to redirect user folders like Documents to a network location, but it does not migrate files to OneDrive for Business.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Windows311** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The OneDrive Known Folder Move Group Policy objects won't work if you previously used Windows Folder Redirection Group Policy objects to redirect the Documents, Pictures, or Desktop folders to a location other than OneDrive.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint/redirect-known-folders?redirectSourcePath=%252fen-us%252farticle%252fredirect-windows-known-folders-to-%20onedrive-e1b3963c-7c6c-4694-9f2f-fb8005d9ef12>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I would go with A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go with A.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Goofer** 3 years, 3 months ago

A is correct - Enable known folder redirection in policy

upvoted 2 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a user named User1.
User1 creates a Microsoft account.
User1 needs to sign in to cloud resources by using the Microsoft account without being prompted for credentials.
Which settings should User1 configure?

- A. User Accounts in Control Panel
- B. Email & app accounts in the Settings app
- C. Users in Computer Management
- D. Users in Active Directory Users and Computers

Suggested Answer: B

Open the Setting app, select Accounts then select Email and accounts. Here you can add accounts for the cloud resources and configure the login credentials for the accounts. If you configure the accounts with the login credentials of the Microsoft account, you won't be prompted for credentials when you open the apps.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-za/help/4028195/microsoft-account-how-to-sign-in>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Damavsman** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

B) Email and Accounts.

If you want to add Microsoft Accounts you can use the "Add Microsoft Account Option" found on the Email & Accounts tab of the Accounts page in the Settings app.

Source:

Microsoft MD-100 Exam book.
upvoted 16 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Email & app accounts in the Settings app.

User1 should configure the Microsoft account as a primary sign-in account in the Email & app accounts settings. This will allow User1 to sign in to cloud resources using the Microsoft account without being prompted for credentials.

Answer A is incorrect because the User Accounts settings in Control Panel only apply to local accounts and do not affect sign-in to cloud resources.

Answer C is incorrect because the Users settings in Computer Management only apply to local accounts and do not affect sign-in to cloud resources.

Answer D is incorrect because the Users settings in Active Directory Users and Computers only apply to domain accounts and do not affect sign-in to cloud resources.
upvoted 1 times

 **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Email and accounts. To be clear, it is *not* "Email and app accounts" as answer B says, but the best answer is still B.

upvoted 1 times

 **zm9** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Email and Accounts

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jantvv** 2 years, 4 months ago

B. This known as SSO. Single sign on.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **J_ze83** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

b correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

100% B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

B. Email & app accounts in the Settings app

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **hari89k** 4 years, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that uses Key Management Service (KMS) for activation.

You deploy a computer that runs Windows 10 to the domain.

The computer fails to activate.

You suspect that the activation server has an issue.

You need to identify which server hosts KMS.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	▼	-Type		▼	_vlmcs._tcp.Adatum.com
Get-Host			A		
nslookup.exe			SOA		
slmgr.vbs			SRV		
			WKS		

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

	▼	-Type		▼	_vlmcs._tcp.Adatum.com
Get-Host			A		
nslookup.exe			SOA		
slmgr.vbs			SRV		
			WKS		

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/troubleshoot/activation/discover-remove-unauthorized-office-windows-kms-hosts>

 **xMilkyMan123** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record that is used to identify computers that host specific services. SRV resource records are locate domain controllers for Active Directory.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/816587/how-to-verify-that-srv-dns-records-have-been-created-for-a-domain->

cont#:~:text=The%20SRV%20record%20is%20a%20Domain%20Name%20System,domain%20controller%2C%20use%20one%20of%20the%20following%20r
upvoted 11 times

 **AVP_Riga** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

nslookup -type=svr _vlmcs._tcp >%temp%\kms.txt
upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

You can use the following command to identify which server hosts KMS:

```
nslookup -type=svr _vlmcs._tcp.adatum.com
```

This command performs a DNS lookup for the SRV record that is used by KMS. The output of the command should list the server that is hosting KMS.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jantvv** 2 years, 4 months ago

and that issue that KMS needs 25 pc's in the treshold before working in the first place? Which makes the whole question wrong.

upvoted 2 times

 **Sumi2021** 2 years, 11 months ago

this answer looks doubtful as while running this command ,it says unknow query type : srv_vlmcs_tcp

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sumi2021** 2 years, 11 months ago

Right command seems to be slmgr /dlv /all this will give you the KMS server which is used for activating a endpoint

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **NZS** 2 years, 11 months ago

Put a space between srv and _vlmcs

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Em um debate de 8 questões, somente um discordou. @Haribo112 continua com o mesmo comentário ou mudou de opinião e justificativa ? OBS: Realizei o teste da questão e o gabarito está correto.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Ferrix** 3 years, 11 months ago

The answer is:

```
nslookup -type=srv _vlmcs_tcp >%temp%\kms.txt
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/troubleshoot/activation/discover-remove-unauthorized-office-windows-kms-hosts>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

nslookup -type=srv _vlmcs_tcp is just fine.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kranebus** 3 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/troubleshoot/activation/discover-remove-unauthorized-office-windows-kms-hosts>

important thing : need to use powershell and not cmd

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sachi_j** 3 years, 11 months ago

Verify that the KMS host SRV records are registered in DNS. To do this, follow these steps:

Open an elevated Command Prompt window.

At the command prompt, run the following command:

```
cmd
```

```
nslookup -type=all _vlmcs_tcp>kms.txt
```

source:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/common-troubleshooting-procedures-kms-dns>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Haribo112** 3 years, 12 months ago

This answer is very wrong. Neither the nslookup.exe or the Get-Host cmdlet accept the '-Type' parameter...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **A_Emara** 4 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office/troubleshoot/activation/discover-remove-unauthorized-office-windows-kms-hosts>

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You deploy Windows 10 to a new computer named Computer1.

You sign in to Computer1 and create a user named User1.

You create a file named LayoutModification.xml in the C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ folder.

LayoutModification.xml contains the following markup.

```
<?xml version= "1.0" encoding= "utf-8"?>
<LayoutModificationTemplate
  xmlns= "http://schemas.microsoft.com/Start/2014/LayoutModification"
  xmlns:defaultlayout= "http://schemas.microsoft.com/Start/2014/FullDefaultLayout"
  xmlns:start= "http://schemas.microsoft.com/Start/2014/StartLayout"
  xmlns:taskbar= "http://schemas.microsoft.com/Start/2014/TaskbarLayout"
  Version= "1">
  <CustomTaskbarLayoutCollection>
    <defaultlayout:TaskbarLayout>
      <taskbar:TaskbarPinList>
        <taskbar:DesktopApp DesktopApplicationLinkPath= "%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Microsoft\Windows
\Start Menu\Programs\Accessories\Paint.lnk" />
      </taskbar: TaskbarPinList>
    </defaultlayout:TaskbarLayout>
  </CustomTaskbarLayoutCollection>
</LayoutModificationTemplate>
```

What is the effect of the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When you sign in to Computer1, the taskbar will contain:

▼
Default apps only
Default apps and Microsoft Paint
Microsoft Paint only

When User1 signs in to Computer1, the taskbar will contain:

▼
Default apps only
Default apps and Microsoft Paint
Microsoft Paint only

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

When you sign in to Computer1, the taskbar will contain:

▼
Default apps only
Default apps and Microsoft Paint
Microsoft Paint only

When User1 signs in to Computer1, the taskbar will contain:

▼
Default apps only
Default apps and Microsoft Paint
Microsoft Paint only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/configure-windows-10-taskbar>

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

The Layout Modification xml file will only work for user's signing in to the PC for the first time. If you have existing user accounts on that machine it won't go through and change them- it is more of a defaults configuration option.

upvoted 27 times

Perycles Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

1 : Default (user already logged)

2 : Default + Paint (new user)

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/9c0868ba-b955-4ac8-b073-98115e2c5a12/using-quotimportstartlayoutquot-to-customize-the-start-menu-for-windows-10-pro-build-1709-xml?forum=win10itprosetup>

upvoted 12 times

yutface Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

At no point in studying does it tell how what any of this is.

upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

When a user signs in to a Windows 10 computer for the first time, the taskbar contains only default apps. However, if a LayoutModification.xml file is present in the C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ folder, it can be used to modify the taskbar layout. In the given scenario, the LayoutModification.xml file only includes the Paint application shortcut to the taskbar, so that would be the only icon that appears on the taskbar for User1 when they sign in.

When User1 signs in to Computer1, the taskbar will contain the default apps and Microsoft Paint, as specified in the LayoutModification.xml file.

upvoted 1 times

zm9 2 years, 2 months ago

Everyone will get Default apps and Microsoft Paint

upvoted 2 times

Gromp 2 years, 2 months ago

This the simple facts, I tested it repeatedly.

upvoted 1 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

The LayoutModification.xml is edited via local group policy, correct? If so, "The Local Group Policy object applies first. This Local Group Policy object may contain both computer and user settings. User settings contained in this policy apply to all users, including the local administrator."

[https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/964f17e7-f9c9-4ed3-83bb-59d60cb03688/local-policies-vs-group-policies-will-it-make-conflict-](https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windowsserver/en-US/964f17e7-f9c9-4ed3-83bb-59d60cb03688/local-policies-vs-group-policies-will-it-make-conflict-#:~:text=The%20Local%20Group%20Policy%20object%20applies%20first.%20This,apply%20to%20all%20users%2C%20including%20the%20local%20admini)

#:~:text=The%20Local%20Group%20Policy%20object%20applies%20first.%20This,apply%20to%20all%20users%2C%20including%20the%20local%20admini

upvoted 2 times

HF_Lee 2 years, 10 months ago

If you specify an app to be pinned that is not provisioned for the user on the computer, the pinned icon won't appear on the taskbar.

upvoted 1 times

kobukisan 3 years ago

Just tested this on 20H2 - "Default apps and Microsoft Paint" for existing and new user that was created after the xml was created..

upvoted 3 times

Goofer 3 years, 3 months ago

1. You create a new user

2. You create XML

3. You place the XML in the Default users profile

Nobody is getting the input of the XML until a new users is created. (duplicate of the default profile)

Answer = everyone only gets the default apps.

upvoted 1 times

Goofer 3 years, 2 months ago

Is not correct, the new user has never logged in. When the user logs in the modification.xml will apply.

1 : Default

2 : Default + Paint

upvoted 8 times

CARIOCA 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it just the default apps on both?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the answer informed or just standard applications on both?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the answer after all the informed or Default apps only in both?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 9 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

Minha humilde sugestão seria ter um moderador oficial que dependendo do debate sobre a questão seria responsável por alterar o gabarito com justificativa. Acho que o debate é saudável, mas é preciso uma melhor organização seguindo um padrão estabelecido porque em algumas questões ficam muito confusos e geram mais dúvidas do que esclarecimentos.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

In my test I dont have paint when I login with a new user account I dont get paint so for me the answer provided seems correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mr01z0** 3 years, 10 months ago

This should be "Default apps and Microsoft Paint" for both users. Also tested this today on 20H2. It used to work like Anthony_2770 described, but that behavior apparently changed along the way. There is no mention of it on the linked solution page though.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/configure-windows-10-taskbar>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 11 months ago

In my case, even when I sign with an existing account, I get MS Paint. What is your source Antony? Meanwhile, I'd say "Default apps and Microsoft Paint" for both.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Thalex** 3 years, 11 months ago

I'm with you on that one. Paint is on both

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Thalex** 3 years, 11 months ago

I meant "Default apps and Microsoft Paint" on both

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

We are talking about the Taskbar, not if the application is available or not

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Starting in Windows 10, version 1607, administrators can pin additional apps to the taskbar and remove default pinned apps from the taskbar by adding a <TaskbarLayout> section to a layout modification XML file. This method never removes user-pinned apps from the taskbar.

Note

The only aspect of the taskbar that can currently be configured by the layout modification XML file is the layout.

You can specify different taskbar configurations based on device locale and region. There is no limit on the number of apps that you can pin. You specify apps using the Application User Model ID (AUMID) or Desktop Application Link Path (the local path to the application).

If you specify an app to be pinned that is not provisioned for the user on the computer, the pinned icon won't appear on the taskbar.

The order of apps in the XML file dictates the order of pinned apps on the taskbar from left to right, to the right of any existing apps pinned by the user.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/configure-windows-10-taskbar>

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
You need to add Computer1 to contoso.com.
What should you use?

- A. Computer Management
- B. dsregcmd.exe
- C. the Settings app
- D. netdom.exe

Suggested Answer: C

You join a computer to a domain, including an Azure AD domain in the Settings panel in Windows 10, under System->About

Reference:

<https://aadguide.azurewebsites.net/aadjoin/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C :

Open Settings, go to Accounts and Access work or school and press Connect. Press Join this device to Azure Active Directory. Enter your mail address and press Next, on next screen you have to enter your password. Once you are done with the wizard you should restart your computer.
upvoted 17 times

 **jecaine** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

This question is about Azure active Directory which is done using the settings app
upvoted 12 times

 **Duyons** 4 years ago

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduyunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The Settings app provides an easy way to join a Windows 10 computer to an Azure AD tenant without the need for additional tools or commands. By going to Settings > Accounts > Access work or school, you can connect the computer to your Azure AD tenant and sign in using your Azure AD credentials. This process will allow you to access resources that are secured by your Azure AD tenant and enforce policies that are set in Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduyunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Here is an explanation of why the other options are wrong:

A. Computer Management: Computer Management is a tool used to manage local computers and not for Azure AD integration.

B. dsregcmd.exe: The dsregcmd.exe command is used to join a Windows device to Azure AD, but it is not the recommended method as it requires manual configuration of device settings. It is easier to join a device to Azure AD using the Settings app.

D. netdom.exe: The netdom.exe command is used to join a Windows device to a domain, not to Azure AD. It is not useful in this scenario.
upvoted 1 times

 **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

Similar question on 1/27/23 exam, know this!

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. the Settings app

upvoted 3 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 11 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 2 times

  **ThaMagnit_** 4 years, 1 month ago

[https://tech.xenit.se/join-windows-10-computer-azure-active-](https://tech.xenit.se/join-windows-10-computer-azure-active-directory/#:~:text=Open%20Settings%2C%20go%20to%20Accounts,you%20should%20restart%20your%20computer.)

[directory/#:~:text=Open%20Settings%2C%20go%20to%20Accounts,you%20should%20restart%20your%20computer.](https://tech.xenit.se/join-windows-10-computer-azure-active-directory/#:~:text=Open%20Settings%2C%20go%20to%20Accounts,you%20should%20restart%20your%20computer.)

upvoted 1 times

  **kkyoung** 4 years, 2 months ago

The answer should be D. You cannot join a computer to a domain from the Settings App. You can from Control Panel.

upvoted 2 times

  **ThaMagnit_** 4 years, 2 months ago

Netdom is a command-line tool that is built into Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2. It is available if you have the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) server role installed. It is also available if you install the Active Directory Domain Services Tools that are part of the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT). You can use netdom to:

Join a computer that runs Windows XP Professional, Windows Vista, or Windows 7 to a Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, or Windows NT 4.0 domain.

It seems that C is correct.

upvoted 5 times

  **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

do keep in mind that the question is that how you join a Azure AD, not a "normal" AD. :-D

upvoted 2 times

  **67_sbc** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is C. This is "Modern Desktop" question...

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/user-help/user-help-join-device-on-network#to-join-an-already-configured-windows-10-device>

upvoted 4 times

  **Vallion** 4 years, 1 month ago

Kkyoung is correct.

The settings > System > About area does NOT contain any option for joining a domain or azure. You can click on "System Info" from there, get redirected to Control Panel, and add the computer to a domain.

It is Control Panel > System > Change Settings (under "Computer Name, Domain and Workgroup settings").

upvoted 1 times

  **Duyons** 4 years ago

You're looking at the wrong place. Go to Accounts > Access work & School > (+) Connect > A popup will appear > At the bottom you will see 2 options >> 1st - Join this device to Azure Active Directoy (Azure AD JOIN) or 2nd - "Join this de ice to a local Active Directory Domain" -

That's the correct location. The classic way to do it you can rename and join a local domain at the same screen with the new version under Settings option you need to go to different places.

upvoted 7 times

  **hari89k** 4 years, 5 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 10.
You need to configure a picture password.
What should you do?

- A. From Control Panel, configure the User Accounts settings.
- B. From the Settings app, configure the Sign-in options.
- C. From the Local Group Policy Editor, configure the Account Policies settings.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-LocalUser cmdlet and specify the InputObject parameter.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **SanderNL** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

B is correct:

<https://www.iolo.com/resources/articles/how-to-use-picture-passwords-in-windows-10/>
upvoted 15 times

🗨️ **dutchpewpew** 3 years, 10 months ago

huphollandhup
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **TrustMebro** 3 years, 1 month ago

JAJAJAJA, VIVA HOLLANDIA
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CharlesM** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. From the Settings app, configure the Sign-in options.

Explanation:

A picture password is a new feature in Windows 10 that allows users to log in to their computer by using a picture and a series of gestures instead of a traditional text-based password. To configure a picture password in Windows 10, you can use the following steps:

1. Open the Settings app.
2. Click on Accounts.
3. Click on Sign-in options.
4. Under Picture password, click the Add button.
5. Follow the prompts to set up your picture password.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A (From Control Panel, configure the User Accounts settings) is incorrect because the picture password is not available in the User Accounts settings in Control Panel.

Answer C (From the Local Group Policy Editor, configure the Account Policies settings) is incorrect because there is no specific policy setting in the Local Group Policy Editor that enables or disables picture passwords.

Answer D (From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-LocalUser cmdlet and specify the InputObject parameter) is incorrect because the Set-LocalUser cmdlet is used to modify local user accounts, but it does not provide an option to configure picture passwords.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

B. From the Settings app, configure the Sign-in options.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

@dutchpewpew, o que significa huphollandhup ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Roosaaf** 3 years, 2 months ago

It means that SanderNL is from the Netherlands

upvoted 1 times

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
You need to configure Windows Hello for sign-in to Computer1 by using a physical security key.
What should you use?

- A. a USB 3.0 device that supports BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)
- B. a USB device that supports FIDO2
- C. a USB 3.0 device that has a certificate from a trusted certification authority (CA)
- D. a USB device that supports RSA SecurID

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/user-help/security-info-setup-security-key>

Community vote distribution

A horizontal bar chart with a blue bar representing 100% of the votes for option B. The text "B (100%)" is centered above the bar.

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years ago

FIDO2 is the latest specification of the non-commercial FIDO Alliance (Fast Identity Online), which was created with the aim of developing open and license-free standards for secure, worldwide authentication on the World Wide Web.

FIDO2 provides the option of using two-factor authentication, in which the usual username password login is supplemented by an encryption with FIDO2 keys as well as an additional FIDO2 token (hardware), or a completely password-free authentication.

upvoted 32 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

Thank you for this explanation!

upvoted 1 times

JoenardAF Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

B is the right answer

upvoted 12 times

Burugduystunstugudunstuy Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: B. a USB device that supports FIDO2.

Explanation:

To use a physical security key for Windows Hello sign-in, the key must support the FIDO2 standard, which enables strong authentication using public key cryptography. The FIDO2 standard is supported by several popular security keys, including the YubiKey and the Feitian BioPass. Once the security key is connected to the computer, you can set up Windows Hello to use the key for sign-in by going to Settings > Accounts > Sign-in options and selecting "Windows Hello FIDO2 Security Key" as the sign-in method.

upvoted 1 times

Burugduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

INCORRECT:

Answer A (a USB 3.0 device that supports BitLocker Drive Encryption) is incorrect because BitLocker is a drive encryption tool, not a tool for enabling Windows Hello.

Answer C (a USB 3.0 device that has a certificate from a trusted certification authority) is incorrect because having a certificate from a trusted CA is not a requirement for using Windows Hello with a security key.

Answer D (a USB device that supports RSA SecurID) is incorrect because RSA SecurID is a two-factor authentication solution, not a tool for enabling Windows Hello.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

B. a USB device that supports FIDO2
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

B. is correct.

"We currently support several designs and providers of security keys using the Fast Identity Online (FIDO) (FIDO2) passwordless authentication protocols."

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **MD4439** 3 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Domain Users
User2	Domain Users, Guests
User3	Domain Users, Administrators

Computer1 has the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User4	Users
User5	Administrators

All users have Microsoft accounts.

Which two users can be configured to sign in by using their Microsoft account? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. User1
- B. User2
- C. User3
- D. User4
- E. User5

Suggested Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

 **DodoE** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

correct answer (D,E)

Domain Users cannot use a Microsoft account to log on.

upvoted 35 times

 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Thanks for the explanation, do you have a link to an article on this? I have seen some sites on linking Windows accounts to domain accounts so want to understand this better.

upvoted 4 times

 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

I find one reference to it, Informing that "Prior to June 2013 you could link existing Microsoft accounts together. To increase your security, we've retired that feature so it's no longer possible to link a Microsoft account (even with separate email addresses) or a non-Microsoft account (such as a Gmail account) to an existing Microsoft account."

On a domain computer when you log in your work account is automatically linked. And it is not allowed to link your personal account.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/account-billing/linking-microsoft-accounts-4044c1bc-f436-60eb-9f6d-2bf64a7cc47f>

upvoted 6 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

The tool is called Azure AD Connect.

I used to use it a few years ago.

upvoted 1 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agreed!

upvoted 2 times

 **mrjeet** Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this!

upvoted 1 times

 **Nanreh** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

The users 4 and 5 can log in with their Microsoft Account because they are local accounts in windows. In the domain accounts, this is not possible.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D. User4

E. User5

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

D. User4

E. User5

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Por gentileza, alguém tem um link ou referência oficial sobre a justificativa para esse gabarito ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sheduic7720** 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer are D,E

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the source files shown in the following table.

Source	Location
Custom Windows 10 image	D:\Folder1\Image1.wim
Windows 10 language pack DVD	E:\

You mount an image from Image1.wim to a folder named C:\Mount.

You need to add the French language pack to the mounted image.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="checkbox"/>	/Image:	<input type="checkbox"/>	/Add-Package /PackagePath:"E:\x64\langpacks\Microsoft-Windows-Client-Language-Pack_x64_fr-fr.cab"
Add-WindowsCapability		"C:\Mount"	
Add-WindowsFeature		"C:\Mount\Windows"	
Dism.exe		"C:\Windows"	
Setup.exe		"D:\Folder1\Image1.wim"	

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/Image:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/Add-Package /PackagePath:"E:\x64\langpacks\Microsoft-Windows-Client-Language-Pack_x64_fr-fr.cab"
Add-WindowsCapability		"C:\Mount"	
Add-WindowsFeature		"C:\Mount\Windows"	
Dism.exe		"C:\Windows"	
Setup.exe		"D:\Folder1\Image1.wim"	

Note: The referenced document has the mount directory as C:\Mount\Windows. In this question, the mount directory is C:\Mount.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-language-packs-to-windows>

Merma Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Correct: "Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool that is used to mount and service Windows images before deployment. You can use DISM image management commands to mount and get information about Windows image (.wim) files or virtual hard disks (VHD). You can also use DISM to capture, split, and otherwise manage .wim files."

"Dism /Mount-Image /ImageFile:install.wim /Index:1 /MountDir:"C:\mount\windows""

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/dism--deployment-image-servicing-and-management-technical-reference-for-windows>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-language-packs-to-windows>

upvoted 12 times

jcgm1990 Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is Dism and C:Mount

upvoted 1 times

CARIOCA 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 6 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

Jana08 3 years, 9 months ago

Ignore me - 'You mount an image from Image1.wim to a folder named C:\Mount.' so the answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

Jana08 3 years, 9 months ago

This is incorrect, it should be:

Dism /Image:C:\mount\windows /add-package...

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-language-packs-to-windows>

upvoted 2 times

  **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

The referenced document has the mount directory as C:\Mount\Windows. In this question, the mount directory is C:\Mount. In the document it mention at first: "md C:\mount\windows", in this question it says: You mount an image from Image1.wim to a folder named C:\Mount.

(kinda sick to ask it this way...)

upvoted 3 times

  **bertik** 3 years, 8 months ago

Referenced document (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-language-packs-to-windows>) works with mounting point "C:\mount\windows" whether question says 'You mount an image from Image1.wim to a folder named C:\Mount.'

When you work with dism you use mounting point in your commands, not explicitly Windows folder in mount point.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **tonytones** 3 years, 9 months ago

looks about right

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.1.

Computer1 has apps that are compatible with Windows 10.

You need to perform a Windows 10 in-place upgrade on Computer1.

Solution: You copy the Windows 10 installation media to a network share. From Windows 8.1 on Computer1, you run setup.exe from the network share.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **ercluff** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes it will accomplish the upgrade while preserving the existing settings and applications. I quote from MD-100 Course manual, module 1, Installing Windows 10, under Installation Methods for Windows 10, the text states:

"Perform an upgrade, which also is known as an in-place upgrade, when you want to replace an existing version of Windows 7 or Windows 8.1 with Windows 10, and you wish to retain all user applications, files, and settings. For the home or small business user, you can run Setup.exe from a product media or from a network share. During an in-place upgrade, the Windows 10 installation program automatically retains all user settings, data, hardware device settings, apps, and other configuration information. We recommend this method for existing Windows 7 and 8.1 devices." Setup.exe presents you with two options: upgrade or custom. To upgrade, you run setup from within the existing Windows 7 or Windows 8.1 environment, select the Upgrade option, and have it copy the Windows 10 files to the system drive from which it then updates the computer to Windows 10 while preserving all the existing setting and applications.

upvoted 21 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

But it located in shared folder, it must be located locally.

upvoted 2 times

  **NetY2K** 3 years, 8 months ago

No it doesn't have to be located locally. I've done In-Place Upgrades from network shares many times.

upvoted 12 times

  **Luuc** 3 years, 9 months ago

So, answer should be A?

upvoted 2 times

  **Perycles** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

From Official MS course : "Upgrade

After evaluating your computer requirements, and backing up your data and personal settings, you are ready to perform the actual upgrade. To perform the upgrade, run the Windows 10 installation program (setup.exe) from the product DVD, removable media, or a network share." so answer is YES.

upvoted 16 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Do you have a link for this?

upvoted 2 times

  **DDHP7** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ExamTopics1_EIS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use the network share as the setup process copies all necessary files locally before doing the in-place upgrade. No different than using Internet with Windows Upgrade Assistant.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tundraswan** 1 year, 10 months ago

ChatGPT says:-

The solution does not meet the goal.

While it is possible to run the setup.exe for Windows 10 from a network share, it is not recommended for performing an in-place upgrade. This method may lead to compatibility issues, as the upgrade process may not recognize all of the drivers and settings from the previous installation of Windows 8.1.

The recommended method for performing an in-place upgrade from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10 is to use the Windows Upgrade Assistant or the Media Creation Tool. These tools provide a more reliable and automated upgrade process, which will ensure that the necessary drivers and settings are recognized during the upgrade.

So, the correct answer is B, No.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **cpaljhc** 1 year, 10 months ago

I will go with ChatGPT..lol

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Nah, you'll fail. LOL. Just kidding.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Do not trust ChatGPT and ONLY trust voted by the community. Tried and tested.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kyle_is_gae** 1 year, 7 months ago

Try asking ChatGPT is the above answer correct after it gives an answer and watch it says apologies for the incorrect information

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AlexGT** 2 years, 1 month ago

This is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thahifi** 2 years, 3 months ago

The listed goal is doing an in-place upgrade to Windows 10. Does running setup.exe from a network share achieve your goal of conducting an in-place upgrade to Windows 10? Yes... A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 3 months ago

Resposta Correta: A

Instalar o Windows

Execute o programa de instalação do Windows (setup.exe) usando a mídia do produto ou um compartilhamento de rede e execute uma instalação limpa selecionando Personalizada (avançada) durante o processo de instalação. Em seguida, siga as instruções na tela para concluir a instalação.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/upgrade-migrate-windows-clients/4-examine-process-migrate-windows-clients?pivot=bash>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Gromp** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Trash question, hilarious that It still exists in this form on this site.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **venwaik** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct.

Microsoft only uses these two options to perform an in-place upgrade.

Using the MDT toolkit;

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit>

Using SCCM:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-cm/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-configuration-manager>

upvoted 2 times

  **venwaik** 2 years, 4 months ago

This should be (one of) the correct answers.

You copy the Windows 10 installation media to a Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) deployment share. You create a task sequence, and then you run the MDT deployment wizard on Computer1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Concordo!

upvoted 1 times

  **VictorRay** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A.

I've tried many times in-place upgrade in our office. It worked well.

But it might not be the way that Microsoft preferred. For the exam, we should ask someone who has taken the exam, and which answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Serkan66** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Zero_0** 2 years, 9 months ago

Question: Is it possible that the answer is "Yes, it meets the goal", but Microsoft doesn't prefer this In-place upgrade over network share, so they expect "No, use WDS or DISM instead"?

In the book Windows 10 Exam Ref MD-100 by Andrew Bettany and Andrew Warren page 13 under Shared network folder installation they wrote:

"You can use Windows PE to start your computer and map a network drive to installation files and images on a network file shared folder. This is a comparatively inefficient method and has been replaced by other methods previously described."

upvoted 4 times

  **51007** 2 years, 8 months ago

Dont overthink this one. You need to run the perform an in place upgrade. Does running the .exe from the share meet that need?

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

So, essentially, setup.exe is a code which includes applications and the upgraded system. You share this code via network share, then whomever needs the upgrade will access this executable. Once this setup.exe is ran, you then go through the setup process of upgrading your system or does the executable code run itself without the user having to configure anything? Also, the setup.exe CAN be used for an upgrade. I read an article on the microsoft website, but can it be used for an in-place upgrade? I ask this b/c someone said an inplace upgrade cannot be executed via a network share. Sorry if this sounds dumb. The only way I can really apply something is if the overall process fully makes sense to me. I have to understand the details if that makes sense.

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Agree.

MS expects using their developed tools instead of old methods.

The best choice is by using MDT

-copy the Win10 install media to a MDT deployment share

-create a task sequence

-on Win8.1 pc, run the MDT deployment wizard

upvoted 1 times

  **Garito** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Supported commentary

upvoted 1 times

  **TechMinerUK** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can run the setup.exe file from a network share to complete a succesfull in-place upgrade. The preferred option would be to use MDT to provide a level of automation but setup.exe works just as well for a manual setup

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.1.

Computer1 has apps that are compatible with Windows 10.

You need to perform a Windows 10 in-place upgrade on Computer1.

Solution: You copy the Windows 10 installation media to a Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) deployment share. You create a task sequence, and then you run the MDT deployment wizard on Computer1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Julius_Caesar** 2 years, 2 months ago

I think the key point of this question is "create a task sequence".

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit#create-a-task-sequence-to-upgrade-to-windows10-enterprise>

upvoted 1 times

 **Julius_Caesar** 2 years, 2 months ago

Acho que o ponto chave dessa questão é "a criação de uma task sequence(sequência de tarefas)".

Referência:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit#criar-uma-sequ%C3%Aancia-de-tarefas-de-atualiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-o-windows-10-enterprise>

upvoted 1 times

 **4Shawsy** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree, MDT supports in-place upgrade

upvoted 2 times

 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 2 months ago

MDT support in-place upgrade and custome installation

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 2 times

 **AdamMSConfig** 3 years, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit>

upvoted 2 times

  **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

The question is misleading. MDT has several scenarios including the inplace upgrade. But none was mentioned on the type of the TS.

upvoted 2 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

So no?

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Seems right.

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8.1.

Computer1 has apps that are compatible with Windows 10.

You need to perform a Windows 10 in-place upgrade on Computer1.

Solution: You add Windows 10 startup and install images to a Windows Deployment Services (WDS) server. You start Computer1 by using WDS and PXE, and then you initiate the Windows 10 installation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Use Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) instead.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **4Shawsy** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

WDS no likey inplace upgrade
upvoted 7 times

 **Tanderson2491** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

WDS is for deploying a new image. You can't do an in-place upgrade using WDS.
upvoted 7 times

 **zm9** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

Windows Deployment Services can be used
upvoted 1 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

It should be fine. But Microsoft doesn't like old tools.

A reference from the official book:

"The in-place upgrade process works well and is now the recommended deployment method Microsoft suggests for upgrading devices that run Windows 7 or Windows 8.1 to Windows 10.

Upgrade Windows 10 using enterprise tools

An enterprise that needs to upgrade existing devices will typically use tools that allow the process to be automated, with multiple devices being upgraded simultaneously.

Two of the most common tools for an enterprise to use are Windows Deployment Services (WDS) and Microsoft Deployment Toolkit."

upvoted 2 times

 **veteran_tech** 2 years, 6 months ago

WDS will wipe out the old installation.
upvoted 1 times

 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 2 months ago

WDS doesnt have tsak sequesnce for in-place upgrade like MTD and Edpoint Manager

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

MDT and MECM (microsoft endpoint config manager)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **peymani** 3 years, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/get-started-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit>

why not WDS? However, MDT could be a correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dofipay721** 3 years, 9 months ago

Why is this not possible?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **b3arb0yb1m** 3 years, 9 months ago

It's no different than trying an in-place upgrade via booting from a Windows image. The upgrade option will tell you to boot into Windows to perform an upgrade if memory serves me correctly.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **supertech79** 3 years, 6 months ago

I agree with b3arb0yb1m here. All PXE booting does is boot an ISO, so if you take Rufus and boot from an ISO, that's the same as doing it over PXE and there is an upgrade option when you boot from the ISO. You can either do a clean install or upgrade. Not the way that I or anyone else would do in-place upgrades, but it's an option.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Requi3m** 3 years, 3 months ago

B is the correct answer.

The in-place-upgrade deployment of Windows 10 is categorized as a "modern deployment method" and is supported using MDT and Microsoft Endpoint Configuration Manager, which both have in-place-upgrade task sequence templates.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-10-deployment-scenarios>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think WDS is only for OS deployment from scratch. You need to use a disk or MDT or SCCM to do in-plane upgrade.

I don't see any info about saving user settings and documents.

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/hh831764\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/hh831764(v=ws.11))

upvoted 2 times

Your company deploys Windows 10 Enterprise to all computers. All the computers are joined to Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). The company purchases a new computer for a new user and creates an Azure AD account for the user. The user signs in to the computer by using the Azure AD account. The user discovers the activation error shown in the following exhibit.

Activation

Windows

Edition	Windows 10 Pro
Activation	Windows is not activated
Product ID	XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX
Product Key	XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX

Windows can't activate at this time. Try activating again later. If that doesn't work, contact your system administrator. Error code: 0x800705B4

If you're having problems with activation, select Troubleshoot to try to fix the problem.

 Troubleshoot

Activate Windows now

Running a non-genuine copy of Windows can put you at greater risk from viruses and other security threats.

Go to the Store to buy genuine Windows or enter a product key.

 Change product key

You need to activate Windows 10 Enterprise on the computer. What should you do?

- A. In Azure AD, assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to the user.
- B. At the command prompt, run `slmgr /ltc`.
- C. Reinstall Windows as Windows 10 Enterprise.
- D. At the command prompt, run `slmgr /ato`.

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-10-subscription-activation>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **subbuhotmail**  3 years, 5 months ago

- A. In Azure AD, assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to the user. (YES,Correct anwser. Need to upgrade from Win 10 Pro to Ent)
 - B. At the command prompt, run `slmgr /ltc`. (NO. List valid token-based activation certificates that can activate installed software.)
 - C. Reinstall Windows as Windows 10 Enterprise. (NO. Reinstall wont assign any licesne)
 - D. At the command prompt, run `slmgr /ato`. (NO. ato will activate the same license and it won't upgrade to Ent)
- upvoted 21 times

 **Anywayitmake** 2 years, 11 months ago

A is correct and there is no need to upgrade to Win Enterprise

All Windows 10 devices can join except Windows 10 Home

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/concept-azure-ad-join>

upvoted 3 times

  **tonytones** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 11 times

  **skalolaz** Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

I believe that Windows Enterprise has to be activated with AAD account which has W10 E3 or E5 subscription assigned.

Prerequisite is:

Windows 10 Pro, version 1607 (Windows 10 Anniversary Update) or later (or Windows 11), installed and activated, on the devices to be upgraded

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/windows-10-enterprise-e3-overview>

Installed and activated W10 Pro so I would go with D - slmgr /ato - because it is not activated.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nanreh** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

no one noticed that it says windows 10 pro in the image?

upvoted 3 times

  **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

A. In Azure AD, assign a Windows 10 Enterprise license to the user.

upvoted 2 times

  **ronnyn78** 3 years, 2 months ago

If your profile has been assigned Windows 10 Enterprise license and you sign into a Windows 10 Pro that PC will be automatically upgraded to Windows 10 Enterprise

Answer A

upvoted 3 times

  **dimo475** 3 years, 6 months ago

The user possesses a Windows Pro installation but the company "Your company deploys Windows 10 Enterprise to all computers." so it is kind of misleading but the answer is A.

"Subscription Activation for Windows 10 Enterprise

With Windows 10, version 1703 both Windows 10 Enterprise E3 and Windows 10 Enterprise E5 are available as online services via subscription.

Deploying Windows 10 Enterprise in your organization can now be accomplished with no keys and no reboots.

If you are running Windows 10, version 1703 or later:

Devices with a current Windows 10 Pro license can be seamlessly upgraded to Windows 10 Enterprise.

Product key-based Windows 10 Enterprise software licenses can be transitioned to Windows 10 Enterprise subscriptions.

Organizations that have an Enterprise agreement can also benefit from the new service, using traditional Active Directory-joined devices. In this scenario, the Active Directory user that signs in on their device must be synchronized with Azure AD using Azure AD Connect Sync."

upvoted 2 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 10 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

  **Junhhch** 3 years, 6 months ago

You should check Question . The version is Win 10 pro and Q is asking to activate win10 Enterprise. Should go for C!

upvoted 1 times

  **Junhhch** 3 years, 6 months ago

Apologize, it is A

upvoted 2 times

  **DaisyM** 3 years, 6 months ago

Sorry C rather!!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DaisyM** 3 years, 6 months ago

Would it not be B for this one?

brand new PC from the vendor that came preloaded with Windows Pro but of course we are running Windows 10 enterprise?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

slmgr /ato will try to activate Windows manually, but from the given scenario, it looks like Windows already tried to activate and didn't succeed, hence running slmgr /ato manually will not do anything.

From Azure AD you can assign the user a Windows License and Windows will automatically activate

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Merma** 3 years, 8 months ago

"The device is AAD joined from Settings > Accounts > Access work or school.

The IT administrator assigns Windows 10 Enterprise to a user.

When a licensed user signs in to a device that meets requirements using their Azure AD credentials, the operating system steps up from Windows 10 Pro to Windows 10 Enterprise (or Windows 10 Pro Education to Windows 10 Education) and all the appropriate Windows 10 Enterprise/Education features are unlocked."

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **b3arb0yb1m** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yeah I am going with D on this one.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Junhhch** 3 years, 8 months ago

the provided information is that PC is in AAD.... A is correct answer

if you go for D, you need KMS server at least

To force Windows to attempt an online activation, run the following command. `slmgr.vbs /ato`. If you're using a retail edition of Windows, this will force Windows to attempt online activation with Microsoft's servers. If the system is set up to use a KMS activation server, it will instead attempt activation with the KMS server on the local network. This command can be useful if Windows didn't activate due to a connection or server problem and you want to force it to retry.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Junhhch** 3 years, 6 months ago

Sorry forget my answer, it is C for sure. We can not activate win10 pro with Enterprise key

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

yess you can. your edition will be automatically upgraded to enterprise.

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
Several users have signed in to Computer1 and have a profile.
You create a taskbar modification file named LayoutModification.xml.
You need to ensure that LayoutModification.xml will apply to all users who sign in to Computer1.
To which folder should you copy LayoutModification.xml?

- A. C:\Users\Public\Public Desktop
- B. C:\Windows\ShellExperiences
- C. C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\
- D. C:\Windows\System32\Configuration

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/start-layout-xml-desktop>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **tonytone** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 15 times

 **AnoniMouse** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

I am a bit confused. The question states [You need to ensure that LayoutModification.xml will apply to all users who sign in to Computer1]

If you use option C. C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ this will apply ONLY to users who have never logged into the computer and NOT to already existing users with existing profiles

None of the other options seem to be valid as well, so the least option with less errors seems to be C

upvoted 10 times

 **AJCB** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agree. However, the question also states to ensure the .xml file apply to "all users" who "signs in". So for that scenario, "C" fits the best answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

this is not true, Taskbar modification will apply to current users (already logged in) next time they log in again. tested in a VM. it is odd since folder/desktop shortcuts are only applied on first log in for a profile, but for this, it applies to all accounts, even existing

upvoted 2 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\

When a user signs in for the first time, Windows 10 copies the content of the Default profile to create a new profile for the user. So, by placing LayoutModification.xml in the Default profile's Shell folder, you can ensure that the taskbar modifications apply to all users who sign in to the computer.

Answer A (C:\Users\Public\Public Desktop) is the location for the Public Desktop, which contains shortcuts that are visible to all users.

Answer B (C:\Windows\ShellExperiences) contains system files related to the Windows Shell Experience.

Answer D (C:\Windows\System32\Configuration) does not exist.

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

it seems

- taskbar modification applies to ALL users
- desktop and folder shortcut modifications only apply to NEW users

so, C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years ago

C: C:\Users\Default\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kbertrand** 3 years, 2 months ago

C is correct answer. You can't modify the Taskbar Layout once a user logged on

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 3 months ago

C:\Users\Default is only working for a "new" user that hasn't logged on the computer.

The question says "Several users have signed in to Computer1 and have a profile."

So, C is not the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Alguém poderia confirmar se essa resposta está correta?

Could anyone confirm if this answer is correct?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

A resposta está correta, basta fazer o teste em sua máquina.

The answer is correct, [C].

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 5 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **daye** 3 years, 9 months ago

but there are some user that have been signed before and you should modify it for everone, which one should be then? A?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **daye** 3 years, 9 months ago

Ok I was wrong, A should'nt work because you cannot put the file there... but if you modify the default user folder it only will apply for a new users. So, maybe you should remove the cache for any current user or something like that. Any thoughts?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Sheduic7720** 3 years, 7 months ago

yes C is correct answer

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company uses a Key Management Service (KMS) to activate computers that run Windows 10.

A user works remotely and establishes a VPN connection once a month.

The computer of the user fails to be activated.

Which command should you run on the computer to initiate activation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

▼	▼
phoneactivate.exe	/ato
RMActivate.exe	/pkey
setup.exe	/quiet
slmgr.vbs	/rearm

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

▼	▼
phoneactivate.exe	/ato
RMActivate.exe	/pkey
setup.exe	/quiet
slmgr.vbs	/rearm

To activate online, type slmgr.vbs /ato.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/activate-using-key-management-service-vamt>

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/dn502540\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/dn502540(v=ws.11))

 **AVP_Riga** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

On a client computer, open a Command Prompt window, type Slmgr.vbs /ato, and then press ENTER.

The /ato command causes the operating system to attempt activation by using whichever key has been installed in the operating system. The response should show the license state and detailed Windows version information.

upvoted 16 times

 **b3arb0yb1m** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

So correct as I have been doing this command for weeks under the same circumstances.

upvoted 7 times

 **neobahamutk** Most Recent 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/windows-server/get-started/activation-slmgr-vbs-options>

upvoted 3 times

 **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

slmgr /ato

upvoted 3 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 2 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a server named Server1 and computers that run Windows 8.1. Server1 has the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) installed.

You plan to upgrade the Windows 8.1 computers to Windows 10 by using the MDT deployment wizard.

You need to create a deployment share on Server1.

What should you do on Server1, and what are the minimum components you should add to the MDT deployment share? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

On Server1:

- import the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) PowerShell module
- import the WindowsAutopilotIntune Windows PowerShell module
- install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK)
- install the Windows Deployment Services server role

Add to the MDT deployment share:

- Windows 10 image and package only
- Windows 10 image and task sequence only
- Windows 10 image only
- Windows 10 image, task sequence, and package

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

On Server1:

- import the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) PowerShell module
- import the WindowsAutopilotIntune Windows PowerShell module
- install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK)
- install the Windows Deployment Services server role

Add to the MDT deployment share:

- Windows 10 image and package only
- Windows 10 image and task sequence only
- Windows 10 image only
- Windows 10 image, task sequence, and package

Box 1: Install the Windows ADK -

Box 2: Add Windows 10 image and create a task sequence to upgrade to Windows 10.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/prepare-for-windows-deployment-with-mdt>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/upgrade-to-windows-10-with-the-microsoft-deployment-toolkit>

 **dlast** 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct. It's technically possible to install ADK after MDT is installed. The question is about doing an in-place upgrade. For this WDS services is not required as this is for PXE booting.

upvoted 1 times

 **Fedexx92** 2 years, 1 month ago

The answer provided is not correct:

Server1 has the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) installed.

So we have to assume that ADK is already installed, as it's a prerequisite for MDT.

From <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/prepare-for-windows-deployment-with-mdt>

MDT installation requires the following:

- The Windows ADK for Windows 10 (installed in the previous procedure)
- Windows PowerShell (version 5.1 is recommended; type \$host to check)

- Microsoft .NET Framework

So the correct answer for point 1 is "Install the Windows Deployment Services server Role"

About second point it's fine: "Windows 10 image and task sequence only"

upvoted 3 times

  **gsmith9897** 3 years, 4 months ago

The question says, "Server1 has the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) installed." So either the question is wrong or the first answer is.

upvoted 2 times

  **Requi3m** 3 years, 3 months ago

ADK is a prerequisite for image deployment using MDT. Without the ADK, MDT can't boot a computer in the WinPE environment. They are installed separately.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/deploy-windows-mdt/prepare-for-windows-deployment-with-mdt>

upvoted 17 times

  **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Thank you for the explanation!

upvoted 1 times

  **Danielvb** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct: <https://rdr-it.com/en/mdt-installation-and-configuration-microsoft-deployment-toolkit/>

upvoted 3 times

  **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

is the answer correct ?

upvoted 1 times

You are preparing to deploy Windows 10.
You download and install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).
You need to create a bootable WinPE USB drive.
What should you do first?

- A. Run the MakeWinPEMedia command.
- B. Download and install Windows Configuration Designer.
- C. Run the WPEUtil command.
- D. Download and install the WinPE add-on.

Suggested Answer: D

WinPE used to be included in the Windows ADK. However, it is now provided as an add-on so the first step is to download and install the add-on.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-create-usb-bootable-drive> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/get-started/adk-install>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Mike_A_UK** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

D. Download and install the WinPE add-on.

The WinPE is not included in the ADK so therefore the first step is to download and install the WinPE add-on.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-create-usb-bootable-drive>
upvoted 9 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Download and install the WinPE add-on.

Explanation:

To create a bootable WinPE USB drive, you need to first download and install the Windows ADK, and then download and install the WinPE add-on. Once you have installed the WinPE add-on, you can use the MakeWinPEMedia command to create a bootable WinPE USB drive.

The other options (Windows Configuration Designer and WPEUtil) are not necessary for creating a bootable WinPE USB drive.
upvoted 1 times

 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct: Can intall Win PE from ADK nad from it create a bootable usb.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/get-started/kits-and-tools-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-intro>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the computers shown in the following table.

Name	Windows 10 edition
Computer1	Windows 10 Pro
Computer2	Windows 10 Pro Workstations
Computer3	Windows 10 Enterprise

You need to identify which computers support the features.

⇒ BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)

⇒ Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)

Which computers support the features? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

BitLocker:

- Computer1 only
- Computer2 only
- Computer3 only
- Computer1 and Computer3 only
- Computer2 and Computer3 only
- Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

App-V:

- Computer1 only
- Computer2 only
- Computer3 only
- Computer1 and Computer3 only
- Computer2 and Computer3 only
- Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

BitLocker:

- Computer1 only
- Computer2 only
- Computer3 only
- Computer1 and Computer3 only
- Computer2 and Computer3 only
- Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

App-V:

- Computer1 only
- Computer2 only
- Computer3 only
- Computer1 and Computer3 only
- Computer2 and Computer3 only
- Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

Reference:

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsforbusiness/compare>

 Moderator Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Bitlocker: Windows 10 Home edition is the only version that doesn't support Bitlocker.

App-V: Starting with Windows 10 version 1607, App-V is included with the Windows 10 for Enterprise edition

Bitlocker:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/turn-on-device-encryption-0c453637-bc88-5f74-5105-741561aae838>

App-V:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/application-management/app-v/appv-getting-started>

upvoted 18 times

  **Rodbala** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

App-V don't is suport to Windows 10 Enterprise

upvoted 1 times

  **Raul7** 1 year, 9 months ago

so the provided answers are correct??

upvoted 2 times

  **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this!

upvoted 2 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Moderator comment below is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains the computers shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Computer1	Windows 8.1 Enterprise
Computer2	Windows 10 Pro
Computer3	Windows 10 Pro for Workstation

On which computers can you perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 10 Enterprise?

- A. Computer3 only
- B. Computer2 and Computer3 only
- C. Computer2 only
- D. Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-edition-upgrades>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3
upvoted 2 times

 **mikl** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3
upvoted 3 times

 **TrustMebro** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Quite easy question. Window 8.1 Enterprise can always upgrade to Windows 10 Enterprise, so the only good answer is D. Because the other 3 answer doesn't contain Computer1
upvoted 4 times

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains five local user accounts.

[1]

What should you do?

- A. From the Settings app, modify the Background settings.
- B. From the Local Group Policy Editor, modify the Desktop settings. [1] [1]

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://www.top-password.com/blog/set-a-default-background-wallpaper-for-windows-10-desktop/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Nelson2080** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains five local user accounts.

You need to ensure that all users who sign in to Computer1 see a picture named Image1.jpg as the desktop background.

What should you do?

From the Settings app, modify the Background settings.

From the Local Group Policy Editor, modify the Desktop settings.

Rename Image1.jpg as Desktop.jpg and copy the picture to the C:\Windows\system32\ folder.

Rename Image1.jpg as Desktop.jpg and copy the picture to the C:\Users\Default\Desktop folder.

upvoted 60 times

 **ulranmal** 3 years, 2 months ago

Thanks for the question Nelson2080

upvoted 7 times

 **talescb** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

Computer1 contains five local user accounts.

You need to ensure that all users who sign in to Computer1 see a picture named image1.jpg as the desktop background.

What should you do?

- A. From the Settings app, modify the Background settings.
- B. From the local Group Policy Editor. modify the Desktop settings.
- C. Rename Image1.jpg as Desktop.jpg and copy the picture to the C:\Windows\system32\ folder.
- D. Rename Image1.jpg as Desktop.jpg and copy the picture to the C:\Users\Default\Desktop folder

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 22 times

 **Tommo** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **RicardoI** 2 years, 11 months ago

there is no question here...

upvoted 2 times

  **Jackphygurz** 3 years ago

Thanks guys for writing out the question and answer options in full.☺

upvoted 4 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Could we perhaps have this question in full flavor? :D

upvoted 2 times

  **Drewid91** 3 years, 2 months ago

Missing the question

upvoted 5 times

You install Windows 10 Enterprise on a new computer.
You need to force activation on the computer.
Which command should you run?

- A. slmgr /upk
- B. Set-RDLicenseConfiguration -Force
- C. Set-MsolLicense -AddLicense
- D. slmgr /ato

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/activate-using-key-management-service-vamt>

Community vote distribution

A horizontal bar chart with a single blue bar representing 100% for option D.

Moderator Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago
Correct answer

The /ato command causes the operating system to attempt activation by using whichever key has been installed in the operating system. The response should show the license state and detailed Windows version information.
upvoted 6 times

miki Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: D
D. slmgr /ato
upvoted 5 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: D
You should run command D. slmgr /ato to force activation on the computer.

The other options listed do the following:

A. slmgr /upk - This command uninstalls the product key on the computer.

B. Set-RDLicenseConfiguration -Force - This command is used to configure Remote Desktop Licensing settings.

C. Set-MsolLicense -AddLicense - This command is used to assign licenses to users in an Azure Active Directory environment.
upvoted 1 times

kbsimpey 1 year, 11 months ago
What do the others do?
upvoted 1 times

Tommo 2 years, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D. slmgr /ato
upvoted 1 times

Nelson2080 3 years, 2 months ago
<https://www.lifewire.com/slmgr-command-4684499>
upvoted 2 times

HGG 3 years, 2 months ago
Correto!
upvoted 2 times

You install Windows 10 Pro on a computer named CLIENT1 and join the device to an Active Directory domain. You need to ensure that all per-user services are disabled on CLIENT1. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you use?

- A. a Group Policy administrative template
- B. the sfc command
- C. Services
- D. Group Policy preferences

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/application-management/per-user-services-in-windows>

Community vote distribution

A horizontal bar chart with a blue bar representing 100% for option D. The text 'D (100%)' is centered above the bar.

Burugduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Here is a comparison of Answer A (a Group Policy administrative template) and Answer D (Group Policy preferences) for the given scenario:

Answer A - a Group Policy administrative template:

A Group Policy administrative template can be used to configure settings for the entire computer or specific users. It provides a centralized location for managing policies and allows you to configure policy settings that apply to computers and users in an Active Directory domain. However, using a Group Policy administrative template to disable per-user services on CLIENT1 will require a significant amount of administrative effort, as each service will need to be configured individually.

upvoted 1 times

Burugduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer D - Group Policy preferences:

Group Policy preferences allow you to configure settings that are applied to users or computers in an Active Directory domain. It provides an easy way to configure settings and preferences without the need for complex scripting. With Group Policy preferences, you can disable per-user services on CLIENT1 by using the "Services" preference, which allows you to configure settings for Windows services. You can easily disable specific services by creating a new "Services" preference and selecting the service you want to disable.

In summary, while both options provide a centralized location for managing policies, Group Policy preferences (Answer D) is the better choice in this scenario as it allows you to disable per-user services on CLIENT1 more easily and with less administrative effort.

upvoted 1 times

Burugduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

The sfc command and Services management console are not relevant to this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

CSue 1 year, 10 months ago

Disable per-user services on a Windows 10 Pro computer and minimize administrative effort, the Services app is likely the best solution

upvoted 2 times

kitepoye 1 year, 11 months ago

This is the same question in Topic #: 5, Question #: 106

The answer was "the sc command".

So is someone can explain why ? and what is the exact answer please

Thx

HenryJR

upvoted 1 times

flabezerra 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

You can't manage all of the per-user service templates services using normal Group Policy management methods. Because the per-user services aren't displayed in the Services management console, they're also not displayed in the Group Policy Services policy editor UI.

In light of these restrictions, you can use the following methods to manage per-user services template services:

A combination of a security template and a script or Group Policy preferences registry policy

Group Policy preferences for all of the services

A script for all of the services

Could someone explain about what is template in this case?

upvoted 3 times

You plan to install Windows 10 Pro by using an answer file.
You open Windows System Image Manager.
You need to create an answer file.
What should you do first?

- A. Open the Install.wim file from the Windows 10 installation media.
- B. Open the Boot.wim file from the Windows 10 installation media.
- C. Install the WinPE add-on for the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).
- D. Install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK).

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **RodrigoT** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

I can agree with C. Because you "plan to install Windows 10 Pro" means to me that you are starting. Windows System Image Manager is included with the Windows ADK, but Windows PE is not anymore, it's an "add-on". So the first step to initiate customizing your images is to download and install Windows PE add-on. The link that you mentioned talks about only answer files. But the following link, that talk about installing Windows ADK, explains that you install Windows PE add-on right after the installation of ADK:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/get-started/adk-install>

"To add Windows PE to your ADK installation, download and install the Windows PE add-on after installing the ADK".

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **CaloyB_IT** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

A - Start Windows System Image Manager.

Click File > Select Windows Image.

In Select a Windows Image, browse to and select the image file (D:\install.wim). Next, select an edition of Windows, for example, Windows 10 Pro, and click OK. Click Yes to create the catalog file. Windows SIM creates the file based on the image file, and saves it to the same folder as the image file. is the correct answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?view=windows-11>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Missyou** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

You have to install ADK before creating an installation media, or creating an answer file with the install file. (Key word FIRST) I just dont get why it says \ coz youd have to get ADK for winPE no?

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-create-unattended-media-do-automated-installation-windows-10#:~:text=Install%20Windows%2010%20Using%20Answer%20File%201%20Turn,then%20Windows%2010%20should%20install%20automatically.%20See%20>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/download-winpe--windows-pe?view=windows-11>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. Open the Install.wim file from the Windows 10 installation media.

To create an answer file using Windows System Image Manager (SIM), you need to have the Windows ADK installed on your computer. Windows SIM is a part of the Windows ADK.

Once you have installed the Windows ADK, the first step to creating an answer file is to open the Install.wim file from the Windows 10 installation media. This file contains the image of the Windows 10 operating system that you want to deploy.

upvoted 2 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer B, opening the Boot.wim file from the Windows 10 installation media, is not necessary for creating an answer file.

Answer C, installing the WinPE add-on for the Windows ADK, is also not necessary for creating an answer file using Windows SIM. The WinPE add-on is used for creating bootable Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) images, which can be used to deploy Windows to devices.

Answer D, Install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK), would not be the correct answer. In the question, it mentions that you "open Windows System Image Manager", it can be assumed that the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK) has already been installed on your computer.

upvoted 1 times

  **ExamTopics1_EIS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?view=windows-11>

Mount image as per Microsoft Document.

upvoted 1 times

  **louwrensfngel** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You need to load an image, it will then build a catalog, and then you can create an answer file. No mention about PXE boot or WinPE, so no need to install it.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Im sure.

upvoted 2 times

  **TestCity29** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Open Image via W SIM to create/edit the answer file. kobukisan is correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?view=windows-11>

upvoted 2 times

  **TechMinerUK** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer should be A as to open SIM you must already have Windows SIM/Windows ADK installed.

There is no need for Windows PE to create an answer file leaving the next stage to mount the install.wim file from your installation media

upvoted 2 times

  **TechMinerUK** 2 years, 11 months ago

It's worth noting that the install.wim file needs to be in a writeable location to create the catalog file to allow the answer file to be created

upvoted 1 times

  **marvinhagen** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **PiPe** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

upvoted 2 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This should be A.

upvoted 2 times

  **BieLey** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A

upvoted 2 times

  **kobukisan** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Step 1: Create a catalog file

Start Windows System Image Manager.

Click File > Select Windows Image.

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?
view=windows-11](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?view=windows-11)

upvoted 4 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

This should be A.

upvoted 3 times

  **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **RoGr** 3 years, 2 months ago

Should be A, nothing mentioned about PXE boot in the question

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 100 computers that run Windows 10.

You need to create a Start menu layout file. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Contain an app group named Contoso Apps that has several pinned items. Contoso Apps must be locked from user modification.
- ⇒ Ensure that users can customize other parts of the Start screen.
- ⇒ Minimize administrative effort.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

Deploy the start layout.

Modify the `StartLayoutCollection` XML element.

Modify the `DefaultLayoutOverride` XML element.

Export the start layout to a file.

On a reference computer, customize the Start menu.

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Actions

Deploy the start layout.

Modify the `StartLayoutCollection` XML element.

Modify the `DefaultLayoutOverride` XML element.

Export the start layout to a file.

On a reference computer, customize the Start menu.

Answer Area

Deploy the start layout.

On a reference computer, customize the Start menu.

Export the start layout to a file.

Modify the `DefaultLayoutOverride` XML element.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout>

 **Mike_A_UK** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Using the link provided, I believe the correct order would be:

On a reference computer, customize the Start Menu.

Export the start layout to a file.

Modify the `DefaultLayoutOverride` XML element.

Deploy the start layout.

I'm not sure why the answer provided has 'deploy the start layout' listed first.

upvoted 46 times

 **mwaqqas** 2 years, 8 months ago

This should be the accepted answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Yes,

I've had official MD-100 LAB few weeks ago and this is straight from it...

It's as you say (elements are correct but order is not) .

Correct order as you said:

Customize LayOut on your PC

Then Export this LayOut via PowerShell.

Then Edit via Notepad (lock Layout).

Finally deploy it.

upvoted 16 times

  **Kock**  2 years, 3 months ago

To configure a partial Start screen layout:

1-Customize the Start layout;

2-Export the Start layout;

3-Open the layout .xml;

4-Save the file and apply using any of the "deployment" methods.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout>

upvoted 2 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

To configure a partial Start screen layout

0 - On a reference computer, customize the start menu - "Em um computador de referência, personalize o menu iniciar "

1 - Customize the Start layout - Deploy Start layout

2 - Export the Start layout. - Export the Start layout to a file

3 - Open the layout .xml file. There is a <DefaultLayoutOverride> element. Add LayoutCustomizationRestrictionType="OnlySpecifiedGroups" to the DefaultLayoutOverride element as follows:

```
XMLCopy<DefaultLayoutOverride LayoutCustomizationRestrictionType="OnlySpecifiedGroups">
```

4-Save the file and apply using any of the deployment methods. -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout>

upvoted 1 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

To configure a partial Start screen layout

1 - Customize the Start layout - Deploy Start layout

2 - Export the Start layout. - Export the Start layout to a file

3 - Open the layout .xml file. There is a <DefaultLayoutOverride> element. Add LayoutCustomizationRestrictionType="OnlySpecifiedGroups" to the DefaultLayoutOverride element as follows:

```
XMLCopy<DefaultLayoutOverride LayoutCustomizationRestrictionType="OnlySpecifiedGroups">
```

4-Save the file and apply using any of the deployment methods. - Em um computador de referência, personalize o menu iniciar

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/customize-and-export-start-layout>

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

1. On a reference computer, customize the Start menu
 2. Export the start layout to a file
 3. Modify the Defaultlayoutoverride XML element
 4. Deploy the start layout
- upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years ago

1. Customize
2. Export
3. Modify
4. Deploy

upvoted 6 times

  **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

1. On a reference computer, customize the Start menu
2. Export the start layout to a file
3. Modify the Defaultlayoutoverride XML element
4. Deploy the start layout

upvoted 5 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK) installed. Computer1 has the drives shown in the following table.

Letter	Description
C	Operating system
D	Data drive
E	DVD drive that contains the Windows 10 installation files

You need to create Windows 10 unattended answer file.

What should you do first?

- A. From File Explorer, copy Install.wim from drive E to drive D.
- B. From Windows System Image Manager, select Select Windows Image, and then select Install.wim from drive E.
- C. From Windows System Image Manager, select Select Windows Image, and then select Boot.wim from drive E.
- D. From File Explorer, copy Boot.wim from drive E to drive D.

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-create-unattended-media-do-automated-installation-windows-10>

Community vote distribution



TechMinerUK Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct as the install.wim file must be in an area that has read/write privileges. If the install.wim file is on a CD/DVD this cannot be written to.

In question 30 there is a risk that the question has missed out that the media has R/W permissions such as if it were a USB HDD/SSD.

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/open-a-windows-image-or-catalog-file>

Troubleshooting: Make sure the Windows base-image file (Install.wim) is in a folder that has read-write privileges, such as a USB flash drive or on your hard drive.

upvoted 7 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

Thank you for explaining.

upvoted 1 times

JePe Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

vinodhg if you're install media is on a thumbdrive yes, on a CD which is read only not the case. I would go with answer A. that makes the most sense.

upvoted 1 times

ExamTopics1_EIS 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. Read the GREEN TIP section that states it has to be in a read write location. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/update-windows-settings-and-scripts-create-your-own-answer-file-sxs?view=windows-11>

upvoted 1 times

Tommo 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I would agree with A here, after reviewing the link.

upvoted 1 times

rockhound 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You need write access

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZahiLevi** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RoGr** 3 years, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/open-a-windows-image-or-catalog-file>

Make sure the Windows base-image file (Install.wim) is in a folder that has read-write privileges, such as a USB flash drive or on your hard drive.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

A is definitely true. you will need write access to install file for creating a catalog file. just tested this.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 3 years, 1 month ago

According to the link provided, A indeed is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HGG** 3 years, 2 months ago

Neste caso, não seria a opção A?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AS007** 3 years, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

prove it

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **vinodhg** 3 years ago

Check question number 30, they are similar. If discussions in question 30 is correct then B is the answer for this question

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have computers that run Windows 10 Enterprise as shown in the following table.

Name	Servicing channel
Computer1	Semi-Annual Channel (SAC)
Computer2	Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC) 2016

Both computers have applications installed and contain user data.

You plan to configure both computers to run Windows 10 Enterprise LTSC 2019 and to retain all the existing applications and data.

You need to recommend a method to deploy Windows 10 Enterprise LTSC 2019 to the computers. The solution must minimize effort to install and configure the applications.

What should you include in the recommendation for each computer? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Computer1:

- Perform a clean installation.
- Perform an in-place upgrade.
- Update the product key.

Computer2:

- Perform a clean installation.
- Perform an in-place upgrade.
- Update the product key.

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Computer1:

- Perform a clean installation.
- Perform an in-place upgrade.
- Update the product key.

Computer2:

- Perform a clean installation.
- Perform an in-place upgrade.
- Update the product key.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths>

 **Kock** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correta

Sistemas especializados – como PCs que controlam equipamentos médicos, sistemas de ponto de venda e caixas eletrônicos – muitas vezes exigem uma opção de manutenção mais longa devido ao seu propósito. É mais importante que esses dispositivos sejam mantidos o mais estável e seguro possível do que atualizados com as alterações da interface do usuário. O modelo de manutenção LTSC impede que os dispositivos LTSC do Windows Enterprise recebam as atualizações habituais do recurso e fornece apenas atualizações de qualidade para garantir que a segurança do dispositivo permaneça atualizada. O Canal de Manutenção de Longo Prazo está disponível apenas na edição LTSC do Windows Enterprise.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/explore-windows-servicing-model/3-explore-windows-client-servicing-channels>

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

I believe this question is no longer active.

Semi-Annual Channel is no longer supported by Microsoft. Now they do it annually via General Availability Channel.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/lifecycle/faq/windows#what-is-the-servicing-timeline-for-a-version-feature-update-of-windows-10>
upvoted 1 times

  **ABIT1337** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct

You cannot upgrade or change from Semi-Annual Channel to Long-Term Servicing Channel without a clean installation.

A Semi-Annual Channel release isn't an update – it's the next Windows Server release in the Semi-Annual Channel. In-place upgrades from one Semi-Annual Channel release to a later Semi-Annual Channel release are possible.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/servicing-channels-comparison#long-term-servicing-channel-ltsc>
upvoted 3 times

  **Moderator** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agreed.

Can't upgrade SAC to LTSC - so needs to be Clean Install.

upvoted 4 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 Home.

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Enterprise as quickly as possible. The solution must retain the user settings.

What should you do first?

- A. Run the scanstate command.
- B. Perform an in-place upgrade to Windows Pro.
- C. Install the latest feature updates.
- D. Run the sysprep command.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths>

Community vote distribution

B (67%)

A (33%)

 **miki** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Agreed.

Cant go from Home -> Enterprise, but you can go from Home -> Pro - and then from Pro -> Enterprise.

upvoted 10 times

 **Burugduyunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Perform an in-place upgrade to Windows Pro.

To upgrade a computer from Windows 10 Home to Windows 10 Enterprise quickly and retain user settings, the first step is to perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 10 Pro. This can be done by purchasing a Windows 10 Pro product key and then upgrading the operating system using the "Change Product Key" option in the "Activation" settings.

Once the computer is running Windows 10 Pro, you can then upgrade to Windows 10 Enterprise using either the "Windows Anytime Upgrade" feature or by purchasing a Windows 10 Enterprise product key and upgrading the operating system using the "Change Product Key" option in the "Activation" settings.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduyunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, running the scanstate command, is used to migrate user settings and data to a new computer or to a new installation of Windows. It is not used to upgrade the operating system.

Answer C, installing the latest feature updates, is not necessary for upgrading from Windows 10 Home to Windows 10 Enterprise and may not retain user settings.

Answer D, running the sysprep command, is used to prepare a Windows installation for imaging or for delivery to a customer. It is not used for upgrading the operating system on an existing computer.

upvoted 1 times

 **JayJay76** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. Can't go from Home to Enterprise.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths>

upvoted 1 times

 **den5_pepito83** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Riz_55** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B Agreed.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chill_J** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

As mentioned in the question, you want to retain the users settings, so I guess you should run scanstate to backup all settings before upgrade to Win10 Pro? Or are the settings will be kept same when upgrade to Pro?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **r379** 2 years, 2 months ago

in place upgrade keeps user settings

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **HGG** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correto!

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy Windows 10 Enterprise to company-owned devices.

You capture a Windows 10 image file from a reference device.

You need to generate catalog files and answer files for the deployment.

What should you use for each file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Catalog file:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
Windows Configuration Designer
Windows Deployment Services (WDS)
Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)

Answer file:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
Windows Configuration Designer
Windows Deployment Services (WDS)
Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)

Suggested Answer:**Answer Area**

Catalog file:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
Windows Configuration Designer
Windows Deployment Services (WDS)
Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)

Answer file:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
Windows Configuration Designer
Windows Deployment Services (WDS)
Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/open-a-windows-image-or-catalog-file>

 **ameli8222** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/open-a-windows-image-or-catalog-file>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/create-or-open-an-answer-file>

upvoted 5 times

 **mrjeet** Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this material!

upvoted 4 times

 **Kock** 2 years, 3 months ago

Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)

Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM) is a graphical tool that you can use to create unattended installation answer files (Unattend.xml) and distribute shares or change the files that a configuration set contains. When using MDT and/or Configuration Manager, you don't need

Windows SIM often because those systems automatically update the Unattend.xml file during the deployment, simplifying the process overall

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/evaluate-deployment-methods/5-explore-deployment-tools>

upvoted 1 times

  **Adi_0001** 2 years, 4 months ago

Ref:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/customize/desktop/wsim/open-a-windows-image-or-catalog-file>

upvoted 1 times

  **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

The relevant services on Computer1 are shown in the following table.

Name	Startup type	Status	Dependent on
Service1	Automatic	Stopped	Service2, Service3
Service2	Automatic	Stopped	Service6
Service3	Disabled	Running	None
Service4	Disabled	Stopped	Service5
Service5	Automatic	Running	None
Service6	Manual	Stopped	None

Which service will start after you restart Computer1?

- A. Service3 and Service5 only
- B. Service1, Service2, and Service5
- C. Service2, Service5, and Service6
- D. Service5 only

Suggested Answer: C

Service1 cannot start because it is dependent on Service3 which is disabled.

Service2 will start because it is set to Automatic. Service2 starting will cause Service6 to start.

Service3 will not start because it is disabled.

Service4 will not start because it is disabled.

Service5 will start because it is set to Automatic and is not dependent on any other services.

Service6 will start because Service2 is dependent on Service6.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **[Removed]** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Service5 Startup is Automatic - will start.

Service2 Startup is Automatic - will try to start. Since it is dependant on Service6 it will try to start it also (won't start unless Service6 starts at first).

Service6 is Manual it won't start Automatically after reboot. However Service2 is dependant on Service6, so Service2 will try to Start Service6. Because 6 is NOT Disabled - it will start also.

Correct is C.

upvoted 17 times

  **auton** 3 years, 2 months ago

At first I agreed with D, but after researching:

I agree with Mage7's comment. SCM will try to start Service6 due to the dependency, even if it is Manual start type and it isn't disabled.

upvoted 2 times

  **titi_ccm** 3 years, 3 months ago

But Service 6, you need to start. Because after reboot not run automatically

I think that answer be D

upvoted 2 times

  **gv_myra** 3 years, 2 months ago

Manual means that the service will start only when Windows or another service needs it, or if you invoke something to start the service. It is not the same as disabled, making C correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **eusvt** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Should answer be D

upvoted 11 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agreed. Service is dependent on Service 6 which is set to manual. If a service is set to manual startup, I suppose it won't start up after a reboot.

Answer D would be my guess here.

upvoted 3 times

  **gv_myra** 3 years, 2 months ago

Manual means that the service will start only when Windows or another service needs it, or if you invoke something to start the service. It is not the same as disabled, making C correct.

upvoted 9 times

  **Emekus** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.serviceprocess.servicestartmode?view=dotnet-plat-ext-7.0>

upvoted 1 times

  **LeDefatman** 1 year, 11 months ago

C- Is the correct answer

Service1 won't start on boot since its dependents "Startup type" are set to "Disabled"

Service2 "Startup type" is automatic which means it will automatically start on boot and since it is dependent on Service6 and its "Startup type" is Manual, it will trigger service6 to start on boot too.

Service3 and service4 are both disabled and can't start after a reboot

Service5 will start because its "Startup type" is automatic

Since service2 is dependent on Service6 it will force service6 to start after a reboot without requiring any manual trigger. I hope this helps

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct!

upvoted 2 times

  **Donnei** 2 years, 10 months ago

After some research. the below article can see . the answer will be D. FYI

<https://www.digitalcitizen.life/windows-services-identifying-dependencies-changing-startup-type/#ftoc-heading-2>

upvoted 1 times

  **Donnei** 2 years, 10 months ago

Sorry. Correct answer will be C

upvoted 1 times

  **John01971** 3 years ago

C is the correct answer.

What is a manual service in Windows?

Manual means that the service will start only when Windows or another service needs it, or if you invoke something to start the service

upvoted 2 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Can we please have a Microsoft Link here stating that a manual Service will startup upon reboot - if another service is depend on it.

upvoted 1 times

  **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

  **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

I meant C. service 2 will start service 6

upvoted 2 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Will it really?

upvoted 1 times

  **adeshtall** 3 years, 1 month ago

"Service2 will start because it is set to Automatic. Service2 starting will cause Service6 to start."

This statement is wrong service2 depends on service6, not other way round , service2 will start even tho its automatic it depend on service6 to be started. so correct one is D

upvoted 2 times

  **HGG** 3 years, 2 months ago

Basta interpreta a tabela! Sem dúvida que é a letra C.

upvoted 2 times

  **ameli8222** 3 years, 2 months ago

If a service A is a dependancy for another service B, if B starts, A starts too. (even if A is set on Manual). Try this out from services.msc !

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an isolated network used for testing. The network contains 20 computers that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup. During testing, the computers must remain in the workgroup.

You discover that none of the computers are activated.

You need to recommend a solution to activate the computers without connecting the network to the Internet.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT)
- B. Key Management Service (KMS)
- C. Active Directory-based activation
- D. the Get-WindowsDeveloperLicense cmdlet

Suggested Answer: B

You can configure one of the computers as a Key Management Service (KMS) host and activate the KMS host by phone. The other computers in the isolated network can then activate using the KMS host.

Installing a KMS host key on a computer running Windows 10 allows you to activate other computers running Windows 10 against this KMS host and earlier versions of the client operating system, such as Windows 8.1 or Windows 7. Clients locate the KMS server by using resource records in DNS, so some configuration of DNS may be required. This scenario can be beneficial if your organization uses volume activation for clients and MAK-based activation for a smaller number of servers. To enable KMS functionality, a KMS key is installed on a KMS host; then, the host is activated over the Internet or by phone using Microsoft's activation services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/activate-using-key-management-service-vamt>

Community vote distribution

A (83%)

B (17%)

 **Mendel**  5 years, 3 months ago

WAMT is the correct answer here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/introduction-vamt>

upvoted 26 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

agree.. VAMT -> MAK -> proxy (offline)

upvoted 2 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

oh no, at the end of proxy process, it will require a connection to MS

I've changed my mind to KMS

upvoted 2 times

 **Rad33k**  5 years, 3 months ago

What about KMS operational requirements?

"[...] The client or server will activate if the count is high enough. Clients will activate if the count is 25 or higher... The KMS only counts unique connections from the past 30 days, and only stores the 50 most recent contacts. [...]"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pl-pl/windows-server/get-started/server-2016-activation>

"[...]Computers that receive a count below the activation threshold are not activated.

The activation threshold is different for Windows clients and servers:

*Clients will activate if the count is 25 or higher [...]"

<https://secureinfra.blog/2019/01/13/understanding-volume-activation-services-part-1-kms-and-mak/>

upvoted 11 times

 **Rad33k** 5 years, 3 months ago

I would go for A - VAMT (proxy activation)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pl-pl/windows/deployment/volume-activation/introduction-vamt>

upvoted 29 times

☒ **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago
agree.. VAMT -> MAK -> proxy (offline)
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago
oh no, at the end of proxy process, it will require a connection to MS
I've changed my mind to KMS
upvoted 1 times

☒ **pakenna08** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
VAMT.. By using this method, only the VAMT host computer requires Internet access.
The question states, Without connecting to the internet.
Therefore the answer must be B, KMS
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: A
The correct answer is A. Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT).

To activate the computers in the isolated network without connecting to the Internet, you can use the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT). VAMT allows you to activate multiple computers simultaneously and can be used in an offline environment.

You can use VAMT to manage product keys and activation status for Windows, Office, and other products from Microsoft.
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago
Answer B, Key Management Service (KMS), requires internet connectivity to activate computers. KMS is used to activate computers in a network environment and requires a minimum of twenty (25) computers to be activated before it can be used.

Answer C, Active Directory-based activation, also requires internet connectivity to activate computers. Active Directory-based activation is used to activate computers in an Active Directory domain environment.

Answer D, the Get-WindowsDeveloperLicense cmdlet, is used to install a developer license on a Windows 10 computer for development and testing purposes. It is not used for activating computers in an isolated network.
upvoted 1 times

☒ **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago
This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this material!
upvoted 1 times

☒ **zm9** 2 years, 2 months ago
VAMT because KMS requires 25 computers
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: B
VAMT prerequisite: Network Connectivity to remote computers via Windows Management Instrumentation (TCP/IP) and Microsoft Activation Web Service on the Internet via HTTPS

So Answer B
upvoted 2 times

☒ **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago
I need to correct myself, indeed KMS needs at least 25 Clients and VAMT can be used offline: You can use the Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) to perform activation for client computers that do not have Internet access. The client products can be installed with any type of product key that is eligible for proxy activation: Multiple activation Key (MAK), KMS Host key (CSVLK), or retail key.
upvoted 2 times

☒ **Jnorris** 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: A
The answer is A.

KMS requires a minimum 25 computers.

"KMS volume activation requires a minimum threshold of 25 computers before activation requests will be processed. The verification process described here will increment the activation count each time a client computer contacts the KMS host, but unless the activation threshold is reached, the verification will take the form of an error message rather than a confirmation message."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/activate-using-key-management-service-vamt#verifying-the-configuration-of-key-management-service>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Mage10** 2 years, 5 months ago

VAMT because KMS requires min of 25 clients

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Mikehjf** 2 years, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/kms-activation-planning>

"B" is wrong. needs a minimum of 20 pc's

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

As others suggest, KMS requires 25 clients. Question shows only 20 machines, therefore VAMT should be used.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **CGtheConqueror** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

KMS requires 25 clients to be where a VAMT does not

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **RoGr** 3 years, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/volume-activation/vamt-requirements>

Check Requirements: Connectivity to remote computers via Windows Management Instrumentation (TCP/IP) and Microsoft Activation Web Service on the Internet via HTTPS

KMS by Phone is the best answer I Think

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RoGr** 3 years, 1 month ago

Nope my bad VAMT (proxy) is the right choice KMS requirements not met: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/kms-activation-planning>

Clients will activate if the count is 25 or higher. Servers and volume editions of Microsoft Office products will activate if the count is five or greater. The KMS only counts unique connections from the past 30 days, and only stores the 50 most recent contacts.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Anon1212** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A, as KMS requires 25: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/licensing/products-keys-faq#:~:text=prior%20to%20deployment.,What%20is%20the%20Key%20Management%20Service%20\(KMS\),to%20Microsoft%20for%20product%20activation](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/licensing/products-keys-faq#:~:text=prior%20to%20deployment.,What%20is%20the%20Key%20Management%20Service%20(KMS),to%20Microsoft%20for%20product%20activation)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is A - since KMS requires 25 clients or more.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Chevorelli** 3 years, 3 months ago

I want to say that VAMT Proxy Activation can be used to activate the isolated network.

However, does VAMT need internet access? Is there a core network in this scenario that has internet access which can be used to download and transfer VAMT computer information lists with the use of removable media?

To my understanding, a KMS host needs 25 or 5 servers within it's network?
Could you turn 5 of these devices into servers for the sake of activation?!

upvoted 1 times

You have 10 new Windows 10 devices.

You plan to deploy a provisioning package that will configure a wireless network profile.

You need to ensure that a support technician can install the provisioning package on the devices. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add the support technician?

- A. Users
- B. Power Users
- C. Network Configuration Operators
- D. Administrators

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/provisioning-packages/provisioning-apply-package>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Administrators.

To install a provisioning package that configures a wireless network profile on Windows 10 devices, the support technician needs to have administrative privileges on the devices. Therefore, you should add the support technician to the Administrators group.

The principle of least privilege is the practice of giving users the minimum level of access necessary to perform their tasks. While adding the support technician to the Administrators group may seem to violate this principle, it is necessary in this case to allow the technician to install the provisioning package.

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, Users, does not provide the necessary permissions to install a provisioning package.

Answer B, Power Users, does not provide the necessary permissions to install a provisioning package.

Answer C, Network Configuration Operators, provides permissions to manage network configuration settings, but it does not provide the necessary permissions to install a provisioning package.

upvoted 1 times

 **CSue** 1 year, 10 months ago

C is correct - Network Configuration Operators

This group has the necessary permissions to install provisioning packages and manage network profiles,

upvoted 1 times

 **Spafx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Did you validate this?

After testing this i am confident in saying D is the correct answer.

I followed the following steps:

- Installed Configuration Designer (Part of ADK)
- Created a new provisioning package only defining ConnectivityProfiles/WLAN/WLANSettings, SSID & SecurityType.
- Validated that this provisioning package could successfully installed with "Administrator" rights, removed the provisioning package.
- Created a test user with "User" membership, Installing the provisioning package prompted for Administrator credentials
- Added the test user to the "Network Configuration Operators" Group, Installing the provisioning package prompted for Administrator credentials

upvoted 1 times

  **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this material!

upvoted 3 times

  **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct.

Applying a provisioning package to a desktop device requires administrator privileges on the device.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/provisioning-packages/provisioning-apply-package>

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 and has the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK) installed.

You need to perform the following tasks:

- ⇒ Prepare a Windows PE (WinPE) working directory.
- ⇒ Add scripting support to a WinPE image.
- ⇒ Mount and unmount a WinPE image.

Which command should you use for each task? To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct tasks. Each command 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Commands

Answer Area

Prepare a WinPE working directory:

Mount and unmount a WinPE image:

Add scripting support to a WinPE image:

Suggested Answer:

Commands

Answer Area

Prepare a WinPE working directory:

Mount and unmount a WinPE image:

Add scripting support to a WinPE image:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-mount-and-customize?view=windows-11>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-adding-powershell-support-to-windows-pe?view=windows-11>

🗨️ 👤 **Spefx** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer provided is correct and quite nicely laid out in the following microsoft "Learn" article:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-adding-powershell-support-to-windows-pe?view=windows-11>

Step 1: Prepare a local copy of Windows PE files, Example using copyype

Step 2. Mount image, Example using dism /mount-image

Step 3. Add required components, example using dism /Add-Package

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CSue** 1 year, 10 months ago

You can add scripting support using dism. This tool allows you to add packages and drivers to a Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) image, including support for Windows scripting technologies such as Windows PowerShell and Windows Script Host.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mrjeet** 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on 1/27/23 test! Know this material!

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 1 year, 12 months ago

I believe the last statement about Add scripting support to a WinPE image is not Dism itself. Looking up the picture in the question, there's probably an option for Startnet.cmd (which is the file where those scripts live) scrolling down Commands tab.

To add that Startnet.cmd file, you simply copy the file using the Copy command to the %SYSTEMROOT%\System32 of your customized Windows PE image.

So the answer of the last statement wouldn't be Dism. I don't think so. I also did not find any resources officially made by Microsoft.

Customize WinPE With Wallpaper and Custom Startup Script: <https://jacobsalmela.com/2016/10/03/customize-winpe-with-wallpaper-and-custom-startup-script/>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Copyype creates a working directory that contains a standard set of Windows

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/copyype-command-line-options?](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/copyype-command-line-options?source=recommendations&view=windows-11)

[source=recommendations&view=windows-11](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/copyype-command-line-options?source=recommendations&view=windows-11)

Use DISM to mount the WinPE image into a temporary location on your technician PC:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-mount-and-customize?view=windows-11>

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You plan to install Windows 10 by using a Windows Setup answer file.

You need to perform the following actions during the installation:

Add a local account named Local Admin to the Administrators group.

-
- ⇒ Add the model and manufacturer information.
- ⇒ Configure the disks and partitions.

Which Windows Setup configuration pass should you configure for each action? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration passes to the correct actions. Each configuration pass 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Configuration Pass	Answer Area
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">auditSystem</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">auditUser</div> </div>	<p>Add a local account named LocalAdmin to the Administrators group: <input style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Add the model and manufacturer information: <input style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Configure the disks and partitions: <input style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">generalize</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">offlineServicing</div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">oobeSystem</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">specialize</div> </div>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">windowsPE</div>	

Suggested Answer:

Configuration Pass	Answer Area
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">auditSystem</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">auditUser</div> </div>	<p>Add a local account named LocalAdmin to the Administrators group: <input style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; text-align: center; value: oobeSystem;" type="text"/></p> <p>Add the model and manufacturer information: <input style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; text-align: center; value: specialize;" type="text"/></p> <p>Configure the disks and partitions: <input style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; text-align: center; value: windowsPE;" type="text"/></p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">generalize</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">offlineServicing</div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">oobeSystem</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">specialize</div> </div>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 100px; text-align: center;">windowsPE</div>	

Box 1: oobeSystem -

During the oobeSystem configuration pass, settings are applied to Windows before Windows Welcome starts.

This pass is typically used to configure Windows Shell options, create user accounts, and specify language and locale settings.

Box 2: specialize -

The specialize configuration pass is used to create and configure information in the Windows image, and is specific to the hardware that the Windows image is installing to.

After the Windows image boots for the first time, the specialize configuration pass runs. During this pass, unique security IDs (SIDs) are created. Additionally, you can configure many Windows features, including network settings, international settings, and domain information

Box 3: windowsPE -

In the WindowsPE pass you can configure:

* Windows PE options

* Windows Setup options

These options can include specifying the Windows image to install and configuring a disk on the destination computer.

Note: There are two different types of settings that you can configure during the windowsPE configuration pass: Settings that apply to the Windows PE environment, such as the display resolution and log file locations for Windows PE. You can also specify settings that apply to the Windows installation, such as configuring disk partitions or enabling dynamic updates.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/how-configuration-passes-work>

  **cobran** 1 year, 10 months ago

seems corect:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/how-configuration-passes-work?view=windows-11>

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

It's not in the Bettany 2nd edition of Exam Ref book

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Windows 10 image that was updated to the latest version of Windows 10.

You plan to create a new WinPE bootable ISO file.

You obtain the latest WinPE source files.

You need to create the new ISO file to support PowerShell scripting.

Which three commands should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Commands**Answer Area**

**Suggested Answer:****Commands****Answer Area**



Step 1: cotype -

Create working files.

No matter what type of media you're going to create, the first thing to do is create a working set of Windows PE files on your technician PC.

1. Make sure your PC has the ADK and ADK Windows PE add-on installed.
2. Start the Deployment and Imaging Tools Environment as an administrator.
3. Run cotype to create a working copy of the Windows PE files.

Step 2: dism -

Customize Windows PE. When you add packages to Windows PE, it can slow performance and boot time. Only add additional packages when necessary.

Before you can customize WinPE, you need to have a WinPE image to work with. Use DISM to mount the WinPE image into a temporary location on your technician PC.

Step 3: makewinpemedia -

Create bootable media -

Now that you now have a set of working files, you can use MakeWinPEMedia to build bootable WinPE media.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-create-usb-bootable-drive> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-mount-and-customize>

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

The statement: You need to create the new ISO file to support PowerShell scripting.

See: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/winpe-adding-powershell-support-to-windows-pe?view=windows-11#add-winpe-powershell-optional-components>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

It's not in the Bettany 2nd edition of Exam Ref book

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mar7yi6** 1 year, 10 months ago

who cares?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Larry23** 1 year, 10 months ago

We do, because this means to me anyways it more than likely got dropped from the Exam. AKA you don't need to know this info. In fact I studied pages 1-18 and hardly any of those questions were on my MD-100 Exam. Everything from page 19-38 was..

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Windows 10 unattended installation answer file named C:\answer.txt. You have a bootable USB Windows 10 installation media that is mounted as drive E.

You need to perform an unattended installation of Windows 10 on a new computer.

To where should you copy the answer file, and how should you name the answer file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location:

E:\
E:\boot
E:\boot\resources
E:\sources
E:\sources\inf

Name:

Autorun.inf
Autounattend.xml
Setup.cfg
Setup.xml

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Location:

E:\
E:\boot
E:\boot\resources
E:\sources
E:\sources\inf

Name:

Autorun.inf
Autounattend.xml
Setup.cfg
Setup.xml

Box 1: E:

In the root of the drive, right-click the Paste to copy the autounattend.xml to the Windows 10 installation media.

Box 2: Autounattend.xml -

Create an autounattend.xml answer file containing all the necessary settings to perform a basic unattended installation of Windows 10.

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-create-unattended-media-do-automated-installation-windows-10>

The name of the answer file must be Unattend.xml or Autounattend.xml, and must be located at the root of the Windows Setup folder path.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/windows-setup-automation-overview?view=windows-11#implicit-answer-file-search-order>

upvoted 2 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Because of implicit answer file search order and the location is in the removable read/write media, the name of the answer file must be Autounattend.xml, and the answer file must be located at the root of the drive.

So, no unattend.xml.

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

from the exam ref book:

If you copy the answer file you create by using Windows SIM to the location of the installation media, name the file autounattend.xml.

Windows setup knows to search for this named file in the root of the installation media.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 11. Client1 hosts a Hyper-V virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows 11 Pro. VM1 is in the running state.

You need to enable Windows Sandbox on VM1.

Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

- From VM1, run the `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature` cmdlet.
- From Client1, run the `Set-VMProcessor` cmdlet.
- Stop VM1.
- Sign in to VM1.
- From Client1, run the `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature` cmdlet.
- Start VM1.

Answer Area



Suggested Answer:

Actions

- From VM1, run the `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature` cmdlet.
-
-
-
-
-

Answer Area

- Stop VM1.
- From Client1, run the `Set-VMProcessor` cmdlet.
- From Client1, run the `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature` cmdlet.
- Sign in to VM1.
- Start VM1.

Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: From Client1, run the `Set-VMProcessor` cmdlet.

Ensure that virtualization is enabled on your machine.

Enable virtualization on the machine.

If you're using a physical machine, make sure virtualization capabilities are enabled in the BIOS.

If you're using a virtual machine, run the following PowerShell command to enable nested virtualization:

```
Set-VMProcessor -VMName \<VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true
```

Step 3: From Client, Run the `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature` cmdlet.

To enable Sandbox using PowerShell, open PowerShell as Administrator and run `Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -FeatureName "Containers-DisposableClientVM" -All -Online`.

Step 4: Sign in to VM1.

Step 5: Start VM1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-sandbox/windows-sandbox-overview>

Henry78 Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

-stop vm1
 -from client1, run set-vmprocessor
 -start vm1
 -sign into vm1
 -from vm1, run enable-windowsoptinalfeature
 upvoted 20 times

WILE123 2 years, 2 months ago

Your answer makes perfect sense.
 upvoted 4 times

  **zm9** Highly Voted  2 years, 2 months ago

We're asked to enable Sandbox on VM1 NOT on Client1
Also how can someone sign-in a VM when it is turned off

Stop VM1

From Client1, run the Set-VMProcessor cmdlet

Start VM1

Sign in to VM1

From VM1, Run the Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature cmdlet

upvoted 11 times

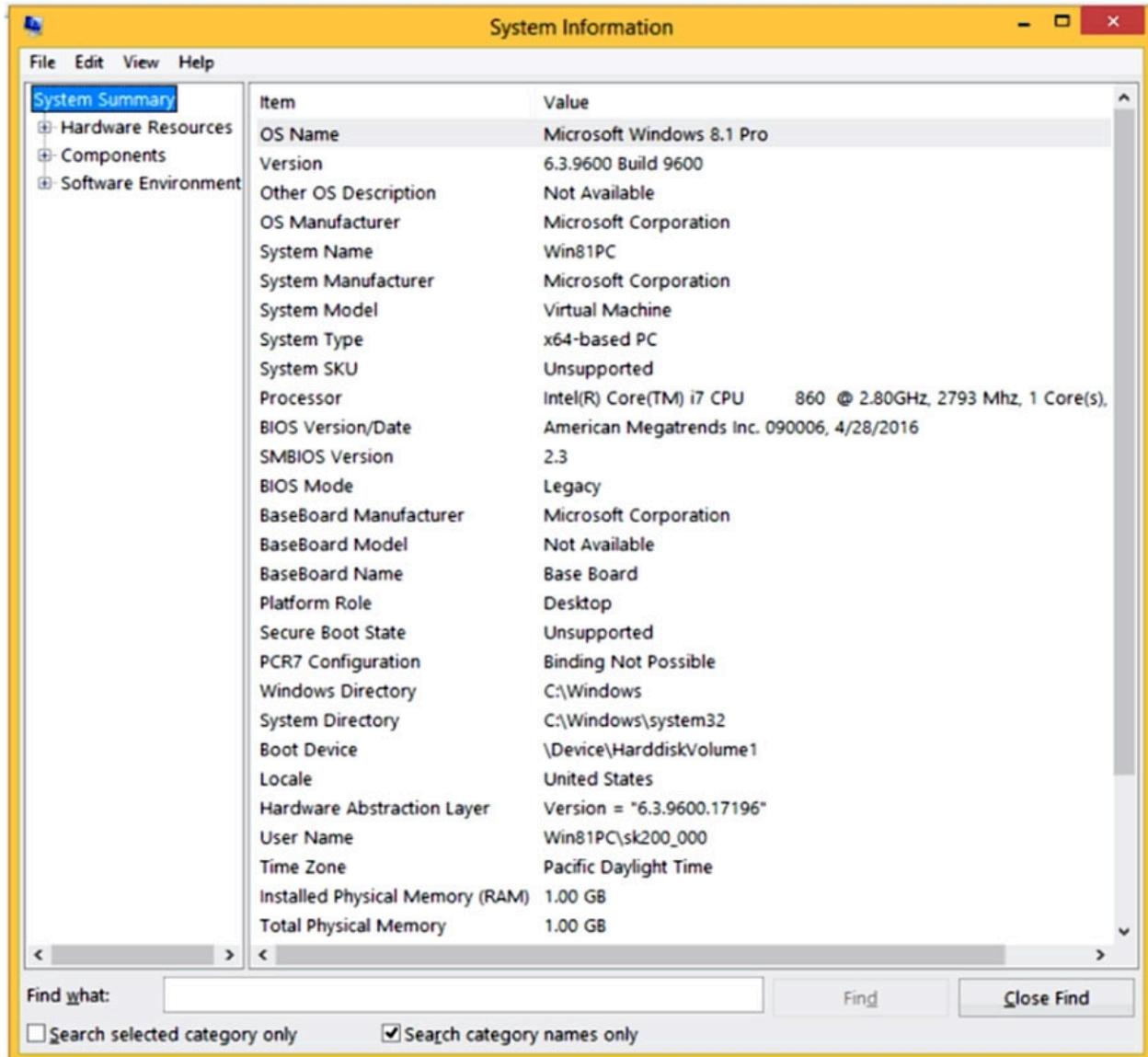
  **992376247** Most Recent  1 year, 3 months ago

Concordo com o colega. Como vamos logar em uma VM desativada? Cobram por essa prova com as respostas assim? Que absurdo! É ilógica a resposta deles.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You open System Information on a computer that runs Windows 8.1 as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Before you can perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 10, you must first [answer choice].

- add an additional processor
- change the system name
- install a Windows Hello-compatible camera
- install additional physical memory
- replace BIOS with UEFI

The computer supports in-place upgrades to [answer choice].

- Windows 10 Enterprise only
- Windows 10 Pro only
- Windows 10 Pro and Windows 10 Enterprise

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Before you can perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 10, you must first [answer choice].

add an additional processor
change the system name
install a Windows Hello-compatible camera
install additional physical memory
replace BIOS with UEFI

The computer supports in-place upgrades to [answer choice].

Windows 10 Enterprise only
Windows 10 Pro only
Windows 10 Pro and Windows 10 Enterprise

Box 1: install additional physical memory

Need to upgrade to at least 2 GB RAM for 64-bit Windows 10.

Incorrect:

* Legacy BIOS is OK.

In place upgrade to windows 10 requirements Legacy bios

Box 2: Windows 10 Pro only -

There is no in-place upgrade path from Windows 8.1 Enterprise to Windows 10 Enterprise. Enterprise versions are licensed independently.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/windows-10-system-requirements-6d4e9a79-66bf-7950-467c-795cf0386715>

<https://superuser.com/questions/991834/how-to-upgrade-windows-8-enterprise-to-windows-10>

 **flabezerra** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

The computer supports in-place upgrades to: Windows 10 Pro and Windows 10 Enterprise.

When using the in-place upgrade method, you have the ability to switch to a different edition. IN THIS CASE, THE IMAGE SHOWS A WINDOWS 8.1 PRO VERSION.

upvoted 7 times

 **BaconDL** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

This answer makes no sense. "Box 2: Windows 10 Pro only -

There is no in-place upgrade path from Windows 8.1 Enterprise to Windows 10 Enterprise. Enterprise versions are licensed independently." When the OS version in the reference image is 8.1 pro.. which DOES allow for upgrades to both Win10 Pro and Enterprise.

upvoted 1 times

 **petiew** 2 years ago

Correct Answer:

- Upgrade physical memory: 64x needs 2gb RAM

- 8.1 Pro can upgrade to 10 pro and enterprise

upvoted 2 times

 **112flip113** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct is Windows support update to win 10 pro and Enterprise (from pro u can upgrade to Enterprise) But in first u need uefi mode in bios ,am i right ?

upvoted 1 times

 **JePe** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths>

This reference states that you can upgrade from Windows 8.1 enterprise to Windows 10 Pro and Enterprise.

upvoted 1 times

 **zm9** 2 years, 2 months ago

Full upgrade is supported from Windows 8.1 Pro to

Windows 10 Pro - Windows 10 Pro Education - Windows 10 Education - Windows 10 Enterprise

upvoted 2 times

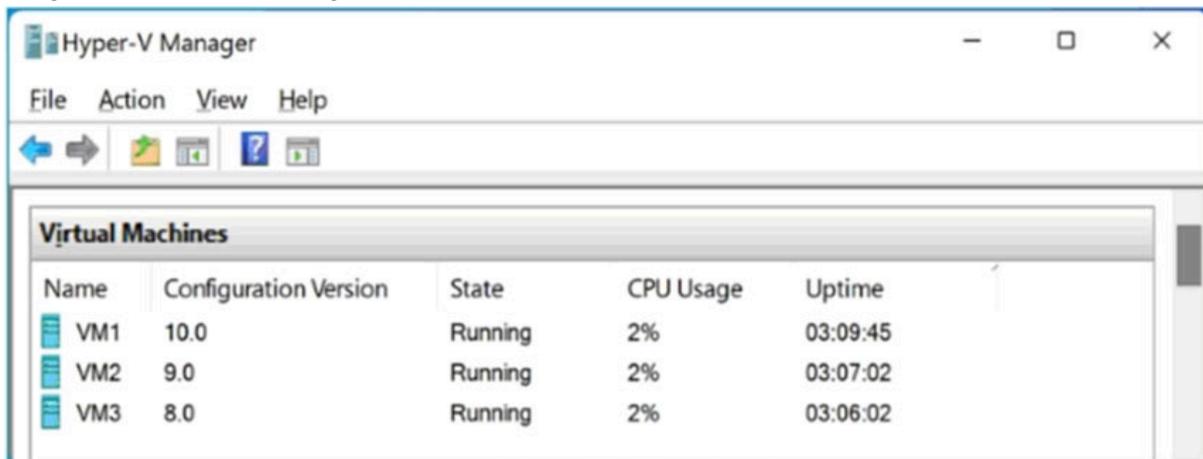
 **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

watch "bios mode" either Legacy or UEFI

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer that runs Windows 11 and hosts three Hyper-V virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Name	Configuration Version	State	CPU Usage	Uptime
VM1	10.0	Running	2%	03:09:45
VM2	9.0	Running	2%	03:07:02
VM3	8.0	Running	2%	03:06:02

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] production checkpoints.

- Only VM1 supports
- Only VM1 and VM2 support
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 support

[Answer choice] can be hibernated.

- Only VM1
- Only VM1 and VM2
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] production checkpoints.

- Only VM1 supports
- Only VM1 and VM2 support
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 support

[Answer choice] can be hibernated.

- Only VM1
- Only VM1 and VM2
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Box 1: VM1, VM2, and VM3 support

Production checkpoints requires configuration version 6.2 or higher.

Box 2: Only VM1, and VM2 support

Hibernation support requires configuration version 9.0 or higher.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server>

 **flabezerra**  2 years, 3 months ago

Answer provided from examtopics is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server#what-happens-if-i-dont-upgrade-the-virtual-machine-configuration-version>
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have 20 computers that run Windows 11.

You need to enable Windows Sandbox on the computers.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<table border="1"> <tr><td>Add-AppxPackage</td></tr> <tr><td>Add-WindowsCapability</td></tr> <tr><td>Add-WindowsPackage</td></tr> <tr><td>Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature</td></tr> </table>	Add-AppxPackage	Add-WindowsCapability	Add-WindowsPackage	Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature	-FeatureName	<table border="1"> <tr><td>"Containers-DisposableClientVM"</td></tr> <tr><td>"HostGuardian"</td></tr> <tr><td>"HypervisorPlatform"</td></tr> <tr><td>"VirtualMachinePlatform"</td></tr> </table>	"Containers-DisposableClientVM"	"HostGuardian"	"HypervisorPlatform"	"VirtualMachinePlatform"	-All -Online
Add-AppxPackage											
Add-WindowsCapability											
Add-WindowsPackage											
Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature											
"Containers-DisposableClientVM"											
"HostGuardian"											
"HypervisorPlatform"											
"VirtualMachinePlatform"											

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

<table border="1"> <tr><td>Add-AppxPackage</td></tr> <tr><td>Add-WindowsCapability</td></tr> <tr><td>Add-WindowsPackage</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"><td>Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature</td></tr> </table>	Add-AppxPackage	Add-WindowsCapability	Add-WindowsPackage	Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature	-FeatureName	<table border="1"> <tr style="background-color: #d9ead3;"><td>"Containers-DisposableClientVM"</td></tr> <tr><td>"HostGuardian"</td></tr> <tr><td>"HypervisorPlatform"</td></tr> <tr><td>"VirtualMachinePlatform"</td></tr> </table>	"Containers-DisposableClientVM"	"HostGuardian"	"HypervisorPlatform"	"VirtualMachinePlatform"	-All -Online
Add-AppxPackage											
Add-WindowsCapability											
Add-WindowsPackage											
Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature											
"Containers-DisposableClientVM"											
"HostGuardian"											
"HypervisorPlatform"											
"VirtualMachinePlatform"											

Box 1: Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature

To Enable Windows 10 Sandbox with PowerShell,

1. Open PowerShell as Administrator.

2. Type or copy-paste the following command:

Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -FeatureName "Containers-DisposableClientVM" -All -Online

3. When prompted to restart the computer, type Y, and press Enter.

4. The change can be undone with the following command:

Disable-WindowsOptionalFeature -FeatureName "Containers-DisposableClientVM" -Online

Box 2: "Containers-DisposableClientVM"

Reference:

<https://winaero.com/enable-windows-10-sandbox-powershell-dism/>

 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Answer is correct. Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-sandbox/windows-sandbox-overview>
upvoted 2 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 11 and hosts the Hyper-V virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Configuration version
VM1	1	9.0
VM2	1	10.0
VM3	2	8.0
VM4	2	10.0

You need to install Windows 11 on a virtual machine.

On which virtual machine can you install Windows 11?

- A. VM2 only
- B. VM4 only
- C. VM2 and VM4 only
- D. VM2 and VM4 only
- E. VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4

Suggested Answer: E

Generation version 1 is required for 32-bit Windows 11.

Generation version 2 is required for 64-bit Windows 11.

Supported VM configuration versions for Semi-Annual Channel hosts

The following table lists the VM configuration versions for hosts running a Semi-Annual Channel version of Windows.

Hyper-V host Windows version	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.0
Windows 11 (version 21H2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/should-i-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-hyper-v>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server>

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **LukeXtreme** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is ===B===. You need gen 2 and v10 (or 9 or 8 - but those are not available answers here) at the same time.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **snowfox** 1 year, 6 months ago

Win11 has 32-bit version?? I think only 64-bit version available.....
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Windows 11 requires the minimum configuration version from 8.0 upwards and the second generation.

The answer is VM3 and VM4.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/it-it/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/Should-I-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-Hyper-V>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Haaky** 1 year, 8 months ago

To install Windows 11 on a Hyper-V virtual machine, you should use a generation 2 virtual machine with a configuration version of at least 9.0. This is because Windows 11 requires a UEFI firmware, which is only available in generation 2 virtual machines.

Therefore, if your Hyper-V virtual machines have a configuration version of 8.0, you will need to upgrade them to at least version 9.0 to create a new virtual machine that can run Windows 11.

Note that the version of Windows 11 you should install depends on your specific use case and requirements. You should choose the edition of Windows 11 that best fits your needs, such as Home, Pro, or Enterprise.

upvoted 1 times

  **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Is VM3 and VM4, since we dont have this option, option B is the right one. There is no 32bit W11 version

upvoted 2 times

  **LeDefatman** 1 year, 11 months ago

The most accurate answer is B in the giving answer choices although it has to be VM3 and VM4 per Win 11 prerequisites:

Generation 2

Win 8 and above

upvoted 1 times

  **Krankenwagen** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Option D should be VM3 and VM4 only. Gen 2 supports Windows 11 from version 8.0 and up.

upvoted 4 times

  **crackneos** 2 years ago

Here is a table that explains more in detail and the answer is B <https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/Should-I-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-Hyper-V>

upvoted 2 times

  **crackneos** 2 years ago

Here is a table that explains more in detail and the answer is B <https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/Should-I-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-Hyper-V>

upvoted 1 times

  **zm9** 2 years, 2 months ago

There is NO 32-bit edition for Windows

upvoted 1 times

  **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

32bit Windows 11? This is not from a MS dump for sure. lol

upvoted 1 times

  **dawnbringer69** 2 years, 2 months ago

As per the articles the Machines that could actually be selected are VM3 and VM4. With the current set of answers the correct one is B. But mind that VM3 is right as well.

upvoted 4 times

  **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

the answer is nonsense. correct it asap

upvoted 1 times

  **Szaier** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

There is no 32-bit version of Windows 11

upvoted 2 times

  **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Windows 11 needs atleast Gen 2 with configuration version 10. So its B

upvoted 4 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Generation version 1 is required for 32-bit Windows 11. (Not explicit in the documentation)

We have to assume based on something like this:

Generation 1 virtual machines support most guest operating systems. Generation 2 virtual machines support most 64-bit versions of Windows and more current versions of Linux and FreeBSD operating systems.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/should-i-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-hyper-v#which-guest-operating-systems-are-supported>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

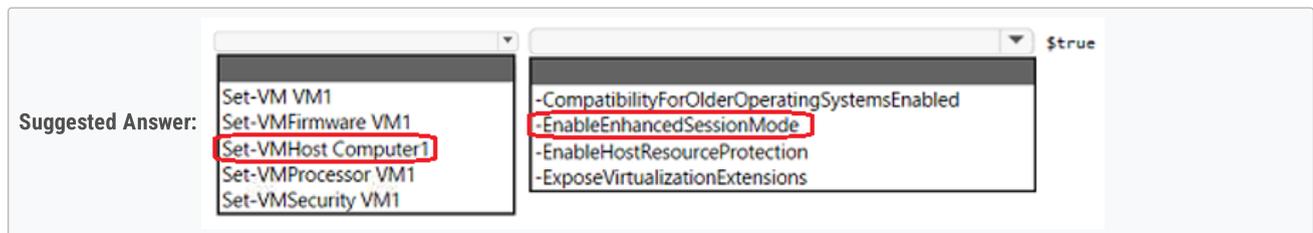
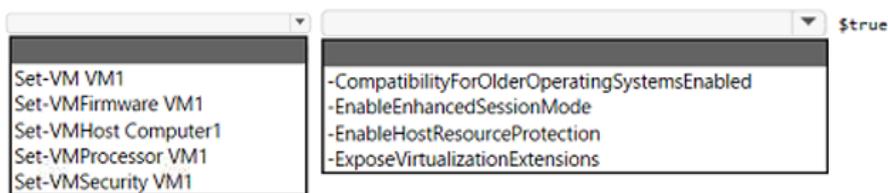
You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 11 and has Hyper-V enabled.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows 11.

You need to enable Hyper-V on VM1.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



winguy Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

Set-VMProcessor -VMName <VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions \$true

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyper-v-on-windows/user-guide/nested-virtualization>

upvoted 8 times

JePe Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

-EnableEnhancedSessionMode

Indicates whether users can use enhanced mode when they connect to virtual machines on this server by using Virtual Machine Connection.

Type: Boolean

Position: Named

Default value: None

Accept pipeline input: False

Accept wildcard characters: False

upvoted 1 times

JePe 1 year, 7 months ago

Winguy is right see the reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/hyper-v/set-vmprocessor?view=windowsserver2022-ps>

Example 4

PowerShell

Copy

```
PS C:\> Set-VMProcessor TestVM -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true
```

Configures virtual machine TestVM, enabling embedded Hyper-V.

upvoted 1 times

  **jt2214** 1 year, 12 months ago

I agree with winguy.

```
Set-VMProcessor -VMName <VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true
```

upvoted 2 times

You have a Windows 10 device.

You need to enable an experimental feature in Microsoft Edge.

What should you enter in the address bar?

- A. edge://flags
- B. edge://components
- C. edge://management
- D. edge://extensions

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. edge://flags.

To enable an experimental feature in Microsoft Edge, you need to enter "edge://flags" in the address bar. This will take you to the "Experimental flags" page in Microsoft Edge, where you can enable or disable experimental features.

Answer B, edge://components, is used to manage components that are integrated with Microsoft Edge, such as Adobe Flash Player and Widevine Content Decryption Module.

Answer C, edge://management, is used by IT administrators to manage Microsoft Edge policies in an enterprise environment.

Answer D, edge://extensions, is used to manage extensions installed in Microsoft Edge.
upvoted 2 times

 **winguy** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/progressive-web-apps-chromium/how-to/origin-trials>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a computer that runs Windows 11 and has Hyper-V enabled.

You need to create the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Requirement
VM1	64-bit version of Windows 8.1 Pro	Start from a floppy disk.
VM2	32-bit version of Windows 10 Pro	Start from the network.
VM3	64-bit version of Windows 10 Pro	Start from an SCSI VHD.

Which generations should you use for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

VM1: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

VM2: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

VM3: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

VM1: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

VM2: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

VM3: ▼
 Generation 1 only
 Generation 2 only
 Generation 1 or generation 2

 **dlast** 1 year, 9 months ago

For me VM1 and VM2 are Gen1 Only and VM3 both Gen1 and Gen2 <https://www.nakivo.com/blog/hyper-v-generation-1-vs-2/>
 upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **rmccc** 1 year, 8 months ago

thanks, good website to go over for these kind of questions
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 8 months ago

If you boot the system from an SCSI (VHDX) you can use only Gen2.
The answers are corrects for me. The VM3 is only Gen2

See the tables in this link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/Should-I-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-Hyper-V#windows-guest-operating-system-support>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

Like replied by LukosD

VM1 - Gen 1 Only (Floppy disk support)

VM2 - Gen 1 or 2 (Legacy Network Adapter is Gen 1, Standard Network Adapter is Gen 2) the question does not specify which

VM3 - Gen 2 Only (SCSI is Gen 2 only)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ignore my last comment, my error.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **louwrensfngel** 1 year, 11 months ago

VM1 - Gen1 Only - floppy disk support

VM2 - Gen1 Only - 32Bit OS only supported in Gen 1

VM3 - Gen2 Only - SCSI

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **LukosD** 1 year, 11 months ago

I think the following:

VM1 - Gen 1 Only (Floppy disk support)

VM2 - Gen 1 or 2 (Legacy Network Adapter is Gen 1, Standard Network Adapter is Gen 2) the question does not specify which

VM3 - Gen 2 Only (SCSI is Gen 2 only)

Same Link as jt2214: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/should-i-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-hyper-v#how-can-i-boot-the-virtual-machine>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **LukosD** 1 year, 11 months ago

I want to make a correction to this. VM2 is a 32-bit version of windows. Because of this, Gen 1 only is the answer. I agree with the given answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **jt2214** 1 year, 12 months ago

I think the first one might be gen1 or gen2 for Windows 8.1 Pro - The only thing that throws me off is the "floppy disk"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/plan/should-i-create-a-generation-1-or-2-virtual-machine-in-hyper-v>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Krankenwagen** 1 year, 11 months ago

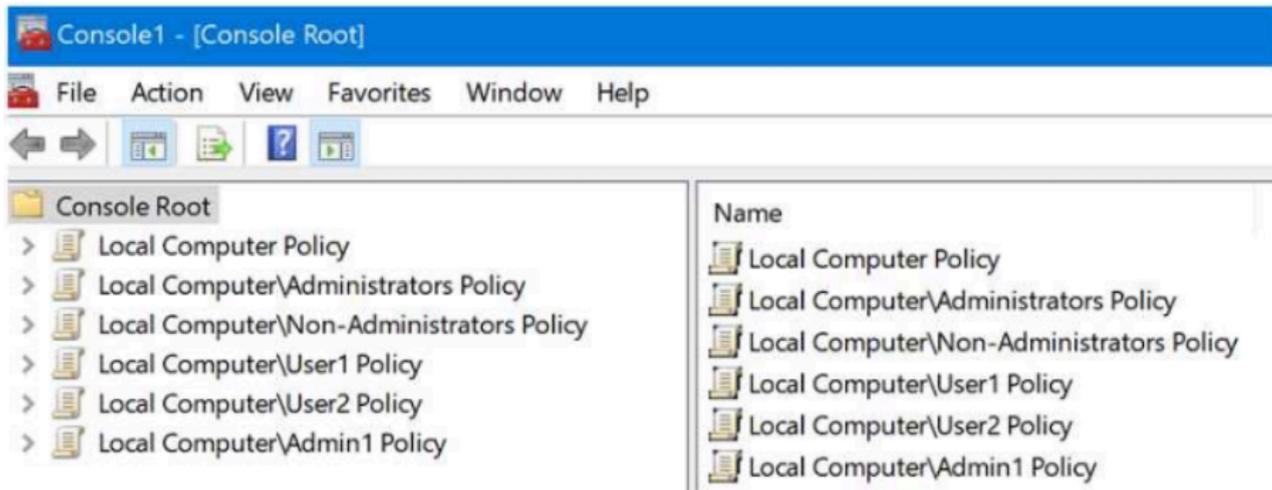
Floppy is gen 1 only.

upvoted 3 times

You have a Windows 10 device named Device1 that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Users, Administrators
Admin1	Users, Administrators

Device1 contains the local Group Policy Objects (GPOs) shown in the following exhibit.



You need to configure Device1 to meet the following requirements:

- Deny User1 the right to sign in locally.
- Ensure that a logon script runs only when User2 signs in to Device1.
- Ensure that no login scripts run when User1 or Admin1 sign in to Device1.

Which two policies should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Local Computer\User1 Policy
- B. Local Computer Policy
- C. Local Computer\User2 Policy
- D. Local Computer\Non-Administrators Policy
- E. Local Computer\Admin1 Policy
- F. Local Computer\Administrators Policy

Suggested Answer: AC

Community vote distribution



Dnyc 1 year, 10 months ago

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn789197\(v=ws.11\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn789197(v=ws.11)) for precedence of user targeted LGPO

Seems like either the question or the answer set is off.

The only 100% correct answer I can see is C. A user2 only logon script means a targeted lgpo, the rest would apply to others too (see link above)

Denying the local logon right to User1 can be done in local computer policy, and you can also check the logon scripts there to make sure there are no scripts for User1 and Administrator.

But. If you put scripts into the user targeted LGPOs for either user1 or administrator, then requirement three fails because user targeted lgpo applies last, so scripts in there would run.

Maybe they meant for us to name three? Not sure.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amphithere** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C

upvoted 3 times

  **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

One thing I know for sure, you will find Deny log on locally is only available through Local Computer policy. At least a point will be done :)

So B and C ? Help the community if you know something!

upvoted 2 times

  **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

There are questions with the statement: "Each correct answer presents a complete solution". So it's likely there are other settings to be made and you can't think of the answers as a setting or end result.

upvoted 1 times

  **Harv717** 1 year, 11 months ago

B for the 1rd and 3rd requirements. C for the 2nd requirement.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.1.

You upgrade the computer to Windows 10.

You need to analyze the actions that occurred during the upgrade and review the performance statistics for errors by using Windows Event Log viewer.

What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Event log file:

- Install.etl
- Setup.etl
- UpdateSessionOrchestration.etl
- WindowsUpdate.etl

File location:

- \\$Windows.~BT\Sources\Panther
- \Windows\Logs
- \Windows\Panther
- \Windows\Temp

Suggested Answer:

Event log file:

- Install.etl
- Setup.etl
- UpdateSessionOrchestration.etl
- WindowsUpdate.etl

File location:

- \\$Windows.~BT\Sources\Panther
- \Windows\Logs
- Windows\Panther
- \Windows\Temp

 **jt2214** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago

First one is setup.etl

Windows Setup Event Logs

Windows Setup includes the ability to review the Windows Setup performance events in the Windows Event Log viewer. This enables you to more easily review the actions that occurred during Windows Setup and to review the performance statistics for different parts of Windows Setup. You can filter the log so as to view only relevant items that you are interested in. The Windows Setup performance events are saved into a log file that is named Setup.etl, which is available in the %WINDIR%\Panther directory of all installations.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/windows-setup-log-files-and-event-logs?view=windows-11>

upvoted 7 times

 **thaeriel** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Export the log to a file

From the command line, use the Wevtutil or Tracert commands to save the log to an .xml or text file. For information about how to use these tools, see the command-line Help. The following commands show examples of how to use the tools:

Windows Command Prompt

Copy

```
Wevtutil qe /lf C:\windows\panther\setup.etl
```

-or-

Copy

```
Tracert /l C:\windows\panther\setup.etl
```

upvoted 1 times

  **Sommerzeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

setup.etl seems right as jt2214 said...

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/windows-setup-log-files-and-event-logs?view=windows-11>

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 and hosts four Hyper-V virtual machines that run Windows 10.

You upgrade the computer to Windows 11.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines support hibernation.

What should you do?

- A. Enable integration services.
- B. Delete any virtual machine checkpoints.
- C. Rebuild the virtual machines as generation 2 virtual machines.
- D. Update the configuration version of the virtual machines.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Buruguystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Update the configuration version of the virtual machines.

To ensure that the virtual machines support hibernation after upgrading the host computer to Windows 11, you need to update the configuration version of the virtual machines to version 9.0 or higher.

To update the configuration version of a virtual machine, first shut down the virtual machine. Then, in Hyper-V Manager, select the virtual machine and click on "Upgrade Configuration Version" in the "Actions" pane.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, enabling integration services, is not necessary for virtual machines to support hibernation.

Answer B, deleting any virtual machine checkpoints, is not necessary for virtual machines to support hibernation.

Answer C, rebuilding the virtual machines as generation 2 virtual machines, is not necessary for virtual machines to support hibernation.

However, if the virtual machines are currently running as generation 1 virtual machines, upgrading them to generation 2 virtual machines may provide other benefits, such as improved performance and security.

upvoted 1 times

 **NDEE_NL** 1 year, 11 months ago

The 'old' os (Windows 10) already supported hibernation.

Hibernation requires VM version 9 or higher.

Windows 10 (from build 2004) has VM version 9.2.

Ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server#what-happens-if-i-dont-upgrade-the-virtual-machine-configuration-version?WT.mc_id=thomasmaurer-blog-thmaure

upvoted 1 times

 **Rybac** 1 year, 11 months ago

Hibernation Support is available for configuration versions of 9 or higher.

Correct: Upgrade configuration versions !

upvoted 1 times

 **Harv717** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct!

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server#what-happens-if-i-dont-upgrade-the-virtual-machine-configuration-version>
upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 11.

A feature update is installed on Computer1.

You need to use the Go back recovery option to revert to the previous version.

For how many days will the Go back option be available?

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. 90
- D. 180

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

By default, the "Go back" option is available for 10 days after a feature update is installed on a Windows 11 computer. During this time, you can use the option to revert to the previous version of Windows without losing your personal files and some of your settings.

Answers B, C, and D are incorrect because they provide incorrect values for the number of days the "Go back" recovery option is available after a feature update is installed on a Windows 11 computer.

Answer B suggests that the "Go back" option is available for 30 days, which is incorrect. The default value for the "Go back" option availability is 10 days.

Answer C suggests that the "Go back" option is available for 90 days, which is also incorrect.

Answer D suggests that the "Go back" option is available for 180 days, which is not the case.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kbsimpey** 1 year, 10 months ago

Is this true for Windows 10 as well?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 10 months ago

10 days my friend.

Go back to your previous version of Windows: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/recovery-options-in-windows-31ce2444-7de3-818c-d626-e3b5a3024da5#WindowsVersion=Windows_11

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

By default, the "Go back" option is available for 10 days after a feature update is installed. During this time, you can use the option to revert to the previous version of Windows without losing your personal files and some of your settings.

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have two computers named Client1 and Client2 that run Windows 10.

You perform the following actions on Client 1:

- Enable Hyper-V.
- Create a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows 10 Pro.
- Install a Microsoft SQL Server 2019 instance on VM1.

You plan to deploy a copy of VM1 to Client2.

You need to create an export of V1. The solution must ensure that the captured state is transactionally consistent.

Which three PowerShell commands should you run in sequence on Client1? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Commands

```
Get-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1
```

```
Set-VM -Name VM1 -CheckpointType  
Production
```

```
Checkpoint-VM Name VM1
```

```
Restore-VMCheckpoint -Name VM1Checkpoint  
-Confirm:$false
```

```
Export-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1 -Name  
VM1Checkpoint -Path C:\Export
```

Answer Area

1

2

3



Answer Area

1

```
Get-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1
```

2

```
Export-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1 -Name  
VM1Checkpoint -Path C:\Export
```

3

```
Restore-VMCheckpoint -Name VM1Checkpoint  
-Confirm:$false
```

Suggested Answer:

[Removed] 1 year, 9 months ago

- 1 - Checkpoint-VM Name VM1
- 2 - Get-VMCheckpoint Get-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1
- 3 - Export-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1 -Name VM1Checkpoint -Path C:\Export

<https://www.ubackup.com/enterprise-backup/hyper-v-checkpoint.html>

upvoted 1 times

flabezerra 1 year, 10 months ago

The idea behind this sequence is just to export. Before that, it is important to perform the configuration requested in the question, which is to guarantee the captured state is transactionally consistent. Then save a checkpoint with the state of the three actions. There is no need to restore anything, the question doesn't ask for that.

- 1 - SetVM -Name VM1 -CheckpointType Production

Set to Production Checkpoint, if the production checkpoint fails a standard checkpoint is being created.

2 - Checkpoint-VM Name VM1

Creates a checkpoint of the type configured for the virtual machine.

3 - Export-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1 -Name VM1Checkpoint -Path C:\Export

Export bundles the checkpoint as a virtual machine so the checkpoint can be moved to a new location. Once imported, the checkpoint is restored as a virtual machine. Exported checkpoints can be used for backup.

Using checkpoints to revert virtual machines to a previous state: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/hyper-v-on-windows/user-guide/checkpoints>

upvoted 4 times

 **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

I see how the given answer can make sense, but we are lacking some vital information. First, we're never told that we can't use the automatic backup from Hyper-V. Slightly, they use the phrase "create an export" and not create a checkpoint. If we use the automatic backup and all commands are on client one, which is the actual scripting context in the question, the answer should be closer to what Windows311 gives. No point in Restore-VMCheckpoint if it's not an Client2. It says that we "plan" to do that, not that we're doing that currently.

So, to be it concisely, I agree with Windows311 on the answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Windows311** 1 year, 10 months ago

The given answer does not make sense to me...

After some digging i believe its this:

- 1) Checkpoint-VM Name VM1
- 2) Get-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1
- 3) Export-VMCheckpoint -VMName VM1

Checkpoint type is Production as default (<https://www.nakivo.com/blog/need-know-hyper-v-checkpoints/>) so we wont need to set that. What we have to do is create a checkpoint in the first place, find its name by Get-VMCheckpoint and export it- Source: <https://woshub.com/clone-import-export-virtual-machines-hyper-v/>

If you want to export the VM state from the specific checkpoint, specify its name.

First, display the list of checkpoints available for the VM:

```
Get-VMSnapshot -VMName win10
```

Then export the checkpoint by its name:

```
Export-VMSnapshot -Name "win10 - (6/17/2021 - 3:12:205 PM) Standard" -VMName win10 -Path 'C:\VHD\export'
```

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have 50 Windows 8.1 devices.

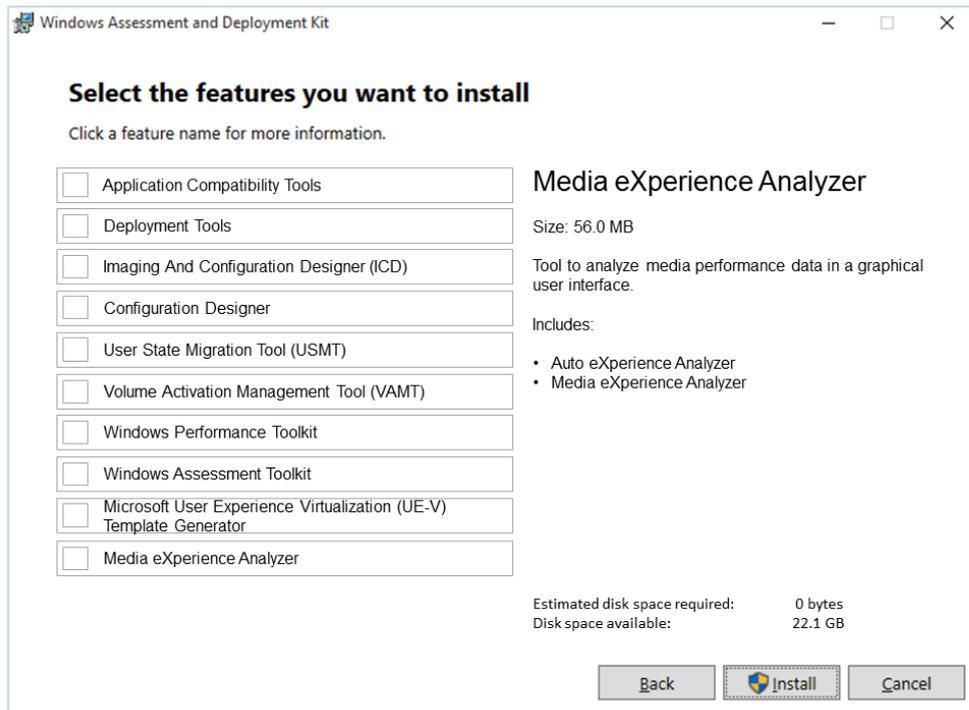
You plan to migrate the devices to Windows 10.

You need to install the following tools on a local computer:

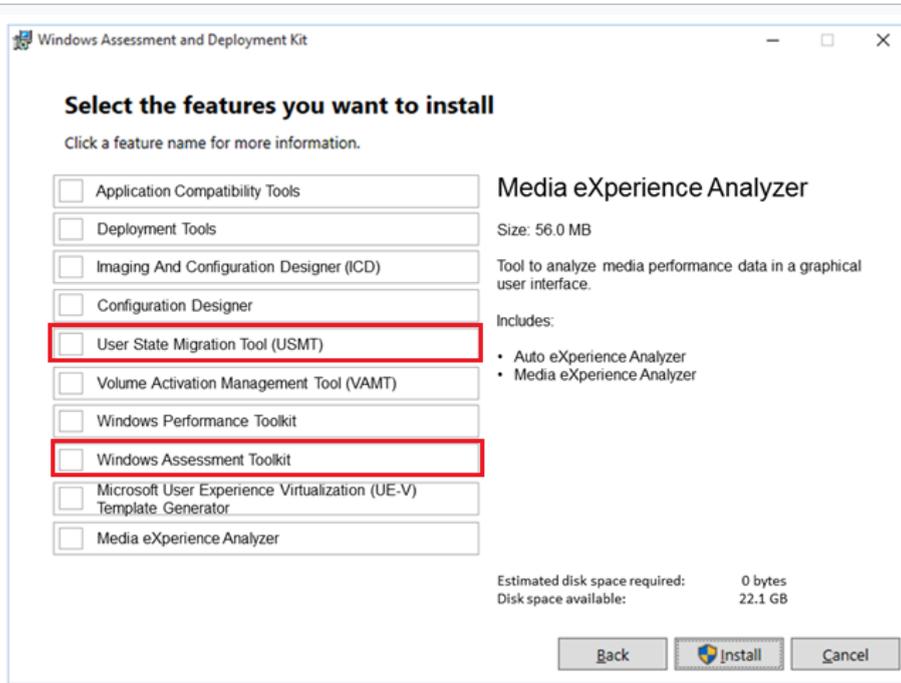
- Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM)
- Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM)
- OEM Activation 3.0 (OA 3.0)
- ScanState
- LoadState

Which two features in the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit should you select? To answer, select the nodes in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Suggested Answer:



dja12 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is: Deployment Tools and User State Migration Tool (USMT):
upvoted 1 times

ChrisC21 1 year, 10 months ago

420PuffPuff is correct. Deployment Tools includes the top 3 while USMT includes both scanstate and loadstate. We use all of these in a production environment.
upvoted 2 times

420puffpuff 1 year, 10 months ago

To install the tools required for migrating devices from Windows 8.1 to Windows 10 using the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK), you should select the following two features:

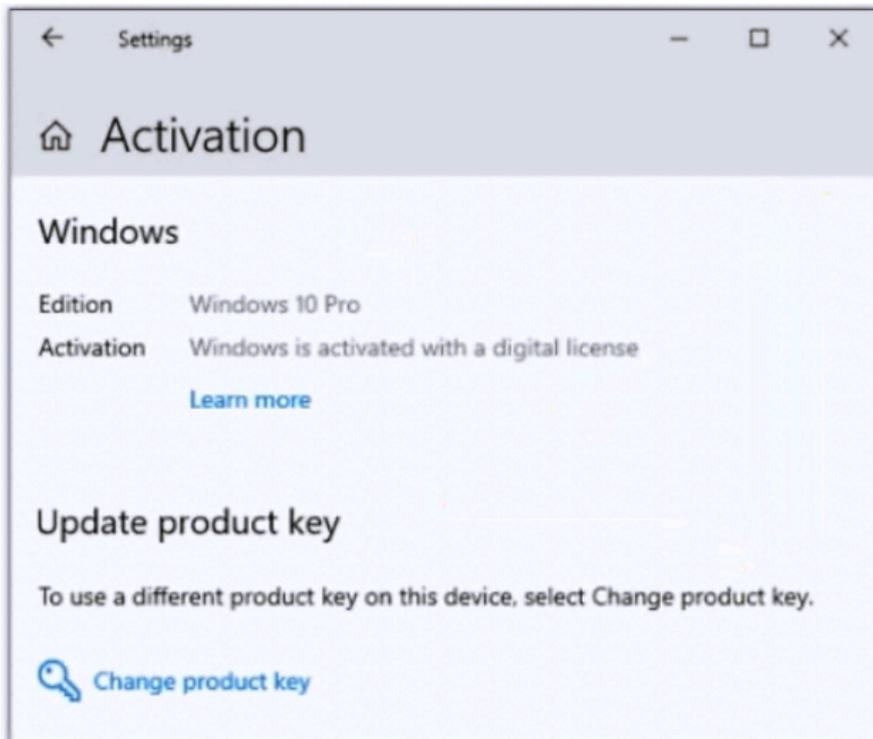
Deployment Tools: This feature includes the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool, which is used for image management, and the Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), which is used for creating and modifying unattended Windows installation answer files.

User State Migration Tool (USMT): This feature includes the ScanState and LoadState tools, which are used for migrating user settings and data from one computer to another.

upvoted 3 times

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10.

The Activation status of the computer is shown in the following exhibit.



You plan to replace the motherboard on the computer.

You need to minimize the administrative effort required to reactivate the computer after the motherboard is replaced.

What should you do before you replace the motherboard?

- A. Add a Microsoft account to the Windows account.
- B. Create a system image.
- C. Export the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE registry hive.
- D. Create a restore point.

Suggested Answer: A

 **Budamialindi** 1 year, 8 months ago

The given answer is correct.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/reactivating-windows-after-a-hardware-change-2c0e962a-f04c-145b-6ead-fb3fc72b6665#:~:text=If%20you%20make%20significant%20hardware,license%20or%20a%20product%20key.>
upvoted 2 times

You install Windows 10 Pro on a computer named CLIENT1 and join the device to an Active Directory domain.

You need to ensure that all per-user services are disabled on CLIENT1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. the sc command
- B. Task Manager
- C. Services
- D. Device Manager

Suggested Answer: A

  **kyle_is_gae** 1 year, 7 months ago

poes poes poes poes

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that has the following configurations:

- RAM: 4 GB
- CPU: 1.6 GHz
- Hard drive: 128 GB
- Operating system: Windows 10 Pro in S mode

You need to upgrade Computer1 to Windows 11.

What should you do first?

- A. Increase the amount of RAM.
- B. Increase the storage capacity of the hard drive.
- C. Switch out of S mode.
- D. Upgrade the CPU.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct. Windows 11 pro in S Mode doesn't exist. It exists just the home version.

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
 You need to configure User Account Control (UAC) to prompt administrators for their credentials.
 Which settings should you modify?

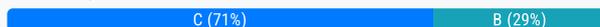
- A. Administrators Properties in Local Users and Groups
- B. User Account Control Settings in Control Panel
- C. Security Options in Local Group Policy Editor
- D. User Rights Assignment in Local Group Policy Editor

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/user-account-control/user-account-control-security-policy-settings>

Community vote distribution



🗳️ **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Computer Configuration>Windows Settings>Security Settings>Local Policies>Security Options>
 User Account Control: Behaviour of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode>
 Prompt for consent.
 upvoted 21 times

🗳️ **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

Not D

Although very close to the location of the correct answer, User Rights Assignment does not include any reference to the behaviour of the elevation prompt. It included references to Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services, Change the system time, etc....
 upvoted 5 times

🗳️ **Solo96** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

C is correct
 upvoted 13 times

🗳️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Security Options in Local Group Policy Editor.

To configure User Account Control (UAC) to prompt administrators for their credentials in Windows 10, you need to modify the Security Options in the Local Group Policy Editor. Specifically, you need to configure the "User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode" policy setting.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, modifying the Administrators' Properties in Local Users and Groups, is not related to configuring UAC to prompt administrators for their credentials.

Answer B, modifying the User Account Control Settings in Control Panel, does not provide an option to prompt administrators for their credentials.

Answer D, modifying the User Rights Assignment in Local Group Policy Editor, is not related to configuring UAC to prompt administrators for their credentials.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

To configure User Account Control (UAC) to prompt administrators for their credentials on a computer running Windows 10, you should modify the User Account Control Settings in Control Panel. The correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

☒ **Sommerzeit** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

verified in Windows 11, its in Security Options of the local group policy.
upvoted 1 times

☒ **CODENAME_KND** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer provided is correct
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Security Options in local group policy editor for win pro
System and Security in Control Panel for win home
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Security Options in local group policy editor for win pro
System and Security in Control Panel for win home
upvoted 2 times

☒ **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Best choice is C
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Lenthelegend** 2 years, 5 months ago

Why is it not B?
upvoted 1 times

☒ **MitchF** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer #2 is correct based on this source:

Since he logged in as "User" (but he is ALSO a member of the "Admin" group)---assuming User Account Control was already set at default settings (should have been clearly stated in the question); then answer is "prompt for UAC consent prompt."

Quote from source: "A user that is a member of the Administrators group can log on, browse the Web, and read e-mail while using a "standard user" access token. When the administrator needs to perform a task that requires the administrator access token, Windows 10 automatically prompts the user for Y/N approval. This prompt is called an elevation prompt for UAC consent prompt."

Source: <https://www.tenforums.com/tutorials/112634-change-uac-prompt-behavior-standard-users-windows.html>

upvoted 1 times

☒ **Maheshwor** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Maheshwor** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Tested on a Windows 10 VM.
upvoted 1 times

☒ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Re-tested and confirmed with documentation! I misread the doc, correct answer is answer specified in the question.
upvoted 3 times

☒ **adeshtall** 2 years, 10 months ago

How do we know if its window 10 home, or education ?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Samuca** 2 years, 11 months ago

C. Security Options in Local Group Policy Editor
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **adeshtall** 3 years, 1 month ago

Question not complete , Is it window 10 home, pro or which one please because it depends on the type of window.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?
upvoted 2 times

You have several computers that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup. You need to prevent users from using Microsoft Store apps on their computer. What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Security Options.
- B. From Administrative Templates in the local Group Policy, configure the Store settings.
- C. From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Software Restriction Policies.
- D. From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Application Control Policies.

Suggested Answer: BD

Reference:

<https://www.techrepublic.com/article/how-to-manage-your-organizations-microsoft-store-group-policy/>

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

 **Parzival** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago
B and D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/stop-employees-from-using-microsoft-store>
upvoted 25 times

 **Rstilekar** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
To block Microsoft Store using Group Policy

Type gpedit in the search bar to find and start Group Policy Editor.

In the console tree of the snap-in, click Computer Configuration, click Administrative Templates, click Windows Components, and then click Store.

In the Setting pane, click Turn off the Store application, and then click Edit policy setting.

On the Turn off the Store application setting page, click Enabled, and then click OK.
upvoted 7 times

 **JePe** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago
Software Restriction Policies were deprecated beginning with Windows 10 build 1803 and also applies to Windows Server 2019 and above. You should use Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) or AppLocker to control what software runs.
upvoted 1 times

 **yutface** 1 year, 8 months ago
How is Applocker not a method for doing this?
upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduyunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

The two possible ways to achieve the goal of preventing users from using Microsoft Store apps on their Windows 10 computers are:

The correct answer is B. From Administrative Templates in the local Group Policy, configure the Store settings.

You can use the Group Policy Editor to configure the Store settings in the Administrative Templates. This will allow you to disable the Microsoft Store and prevent users from installing or using apps from the store.

To do this, follow these steps:

1. Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.

2. Type "gpedit.msc" and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.
3. Navigate to "Computer Configuration" > "Administrative Templates" > "Windows Components" > "Store".
4. Double-click the "Turn off the Store application" policy setting.
5. Select the "Enabled" option.
6. Click OK to save the changes.

upvoted 2 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer is C. From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Software Restriction Policies.

You can use Software Restriction Policies to prevent users from running Microsoft Store apps on their Windows 10 computers. This can be done by creating a rule that blocks the execution of all Microsoft Store apps.

To do this, follow these steps:

1. Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.
2. Type "gpedit.msc" and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.
3. Navigate to "Computer Configuration" > "Windows Settings" > "Security Settings" > "Software Restriction Policies".
4. Right-click "Software Restriction Policies" in the Action menu and select "New Software Restriction Policies".
5. Right-click "Additional Rules" and select "New Path Rule".
6. In the "Path" field, enter "%ProgramFiles%\WindowsApps*" (without quotes).
7. In the "Security level" field, select "Disallowed".
8. Click OK to save the changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Options A and D are not valid solutions for preventing users from using Microsoft Store apps on Windows 10 computers. Security Options and Application Control Policies are not related to the Store settings or Software Restriction Policies.

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

B & D are correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Which is answer?

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 4 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

 **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago

To block Microsoft Store using AppLocker

Type secpol in the search bar to find and start AppLocker.

In the console tree of the snap-in, click Application Control Policies, click AppLocker, and then click Packaged app Rules.

upvoted 3 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Notes : Software Restriction Policies in a domain are much more advanced than the basic policies which can be configured in a workgroup

upvoted 5 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You need to prevent standard users from changing the wireless network settings on Computer1. The solution must allow administrators to modify the wireless network settings.

What should you use?

- A. Windows Configuration Designer
- B. MSConfig
- C. Local Group Policy Editor
- D. an MMC console that has the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (71%)

D (29%)

 **Tomtom11** Highly Voted 4 years, 8 months ago

Answer C is correct: The setting is in the local group policy
upvoted 18 times

 **DJM** 4 years, 5 months ago

Agreed, however if you create a local group policy it will apply to all users including administrators. The MMC Snap-In however allows you to specify the GPO for the Non-Administrators group using MLGPOs and the question says that Admins need to be able to edit the Wireless network settings so...

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291(v=ws.10))

upvoted 5 times

 **DJM** 4 years, 5 months ago

Ignore my comment, although it is possible to do it my way, the local GPO also does the same thing for non-administrator accounts so no need to use mmc. C is the best answer.

upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Local Group Policy Editor.

To prevent standard users from changing wireless network settings on a Windows 10 computer, you can use the Local Group Policy Editor to configure the appropriate policy settings. This solution will allow administrators to modify the wireless network settings while preventing standard users from doing so.

Answer A, Windows Configuration Designer, can be used to create and deploy provisioning packages, but it is not necessary for configuring wireless network settings.

Answer B, MSConfig, is a tool used to configure system startup options and services. It is not related to configuring wireless network settings.

Answer D, using an MMC console that has the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in, is a valid alternative to using the Local Group Policy Editor. However, it requires additional steps to create and configure the MMC console.

upvoted 2 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To configure the necessary policy settings, follow these steps:

1. Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.
2. Type "gpedit.msc" and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.
3. Navigate to "Computer Configuration" > "Windows Settings" > "Security Settings" > "Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies".
4. Right-click on "Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies" and select "Create a new wireless policy for Windows Vista and later releases".

5. Configure the appropriate policy settings to prevent standard users from changing wireless network settings. For example, you can configure the "Network Permissions" setting to "Read only" to prevent standard users from modifying wireless network settings.

6. Click OK to save the policy.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **dlast** 1 year, 9 months ago

Clearly this must be D as the question states that non admins must be allowed to change setting only standard users must be prevented.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ITSpecialist** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Doesn't mention domain joined

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cstyle791** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I think C. When you go to gpedit.msc to user configuration > Administrative Templates > Network > Network connections you see the policies to set to enable/disable this. If you look into the description of any of those policies you see the text "Important: If the "Enable Network Connections settings for Administrators" is disabled or not configured, this setting will not apply to administrators on post-Windows 2000 computers."

So this way you can make sure Administrators are still allowed to change it

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

Qn denotes : You need to prevent standard users from changing the wireless network settings on Computer1. The solution must allow administrators to modify the wireless network settings.

i.e. Standard User no access, but administrators allow, hence D is the correct answer in the real world, as only MMC can define standard user or admin. BUT, this is Microsoft Exam, not real world, so C is the answer in this scenario.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamzwwu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with hekln's comments.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Anon1212** 3 years, 1 month ago

Both C and D are correct however C is the Microsoft answer, D is probably the actual correct answer. Going with C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

C and D are correct, but why is the final answer C?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Could anyone confirm this answer?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

What is the final answer and justification? The question prompts an answer would be C or D?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 14 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **pd3vlin** 4 years ago

The answer is D. Open Group Policy using MMC. This way, you get the option to apply the policy to Admins or non-Admin users.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **hekin** 4 years, 1 month ago

The answer is D, because when adding the Group Policy Object with MMC, you have the option to select "Browse".
When selecting Browse, you have a tab called "Users".
This tab will give you the option to add Administrators and Non-Administrator.
When adding the administrators and Non-Administrators you can make the difference here for the GPO setting.
Without MMC, you don't have this option.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **hawkens** 4 years, 1 month ago

C and D is correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have three computers that run Windows 10 as shown in the following table.

Name	TPM version	Operating system
Computer1	None	Windows 10 Enterprise
Computer2	2.0	Windows 10 Pro
Computer3	1.2	Windows 10 Enterprise

All the computers have C and D volumes. The Require additional authentication at startup Group Policy settings is disabled on all the computers.

Which volumes can you encrypt by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker)? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can encrypt volume C on:

Computer1 only
Computer2 only
Computer3 only
Computer1 and Computer3 only
Computer2 and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2 and Computer3

You can encrypt volume D on:

Computer1 only
Computer2 only
Computer3 only
Computer1 and Computer3 only
Computer2 and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2 and Computer3

Answer Area

You can encrypt volume C on:

Computer1 only
Computer2 only
Computer3 only
Computer1 and Computer3 only
Computer2 and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2 and Computer3

Suggested Answer:

You can encrypt volume D on:

Computer1 only
Computer2 only
Computer3 only
Computer1 and Computer3 only
Computer2 and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2 and Computer3

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-use-bitlocker-encryption-windows-10>

 **Rstilekar** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Only the OS drive needs the TPM for Bitlocker Encryption by default. The D drive is not the booting drive and isn't the OS drive. So question two is possible on all Computers. So Q2 ans is Computer 1, 2, 3.

The GPO change mentioned is only for the booting / OS drive (OS drive needs the TPM for Bitlocker Encryption by default can be overridden by using this policy if enabled) -

"Require additional authentication at startup" is available GPO only under OS drives under Bitlocker Encryption as seen in below screens. This setting gives access to the option "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" . If you enable "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" then you could enable BitLocker on Computer 1 without needing TPM chip even for OS drive..

Since its disabled state (default) only thus, the question 1 is not allowed on Computer1 without TPM chip. So Q1 ans is Computer 2 & 3 only.
upvoted 30 times

 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

How does it encrypt Volume D without a TPM? I thought the encryption keys were stored in the TPM?
upvoted 2 times

  **ercluff** 3 years, 9 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-key-management-faq>

"Raw data is encrypted with the full volume encryption key, which is then encrypted with the volume master key. The volume master key is in turn encrypted by one of several possible methods depending on your authentication (that is, key protectors or TPM) and recovery scenarios."

"The full volume encryption key is encrypted by the volume master key and stored in the encrypted drive. The volume master key is encrypted by the appropriate key protector and stored in the encrypted drive. If BitLocker has been suspended, the clear key that is used to encrypt the volume master key is also stored in the encrypted drive, along with the encrypted volume master key."

This storage process ensures that the volume master key is never stored unencrypted and is protected unless you disable BitLocker. The keys are also saved to two additional locations on the drive for redundancy. The keys can be read and processed by the boot manager."

upvoted 3 times

  **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

if you try to enable BitLocker on any non-boot volume, it will ask you to create a password or insert a USB key drive to setup.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nail**  4 years, 3 months ago

This answer is correct. It is a little counterintuitive but you would need to Enable (not disable) "Require additional authentication at startup" so you can get access to the option "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM". If you enable "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" then you could enable BitLocker on Computer 1 on both volumes.

upvoted 23 times

  **67_sbc** 4 years, 1 month ago

Agree. If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, users can configure only basic options on computers with a TPM.

upvoted 3 times

  **Kock**  2 years, 3 months ago

BitLocker não requer um TPM. No entanto, apenas um computador com um TPM pode fornecer a segurança adicional da verificação de integridade do sistema prestartup.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/explore-device-encryption-features/4-recover-bitlocker-encrypted-drive>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ketlops** 2 years, 3 months ago

No TPM on my VM (use tpm.msc) but can still use bitlocker on data only D:drive, so correct answer For volume D its all 1,2,3

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Examtopics is right.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-group-policy-settings#require-additional-authentication-at-startup>:~:text=Users%20can%20configure%20only%20basic%20options%20on%20computers%20with%20a%20TPM.

upvoted 2 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

...for the answer provided for "You can encrypt volume C on Computer2 and Computer3 only".

We won't find any documentation relating TPM with data drive (volume D). So based on real machine test, all three computers will do the work with no restrictions.

upvoted 2 times

  **CODENAME_KND** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer provided is correct

System requirements

BitLocker has the following hardware requirements:

For BitLocker to use the system integrity check provided by a Trusted Platform Module (TPM), the computer must have TPM 1.2 or later. If your computer does not have a TPM, enabling BitLocker requires that you save a startup key on a removable device, such as a USB flash drive.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-overview>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CODENAME_KND** 2 years, 4 months ago

The question states that "The Require additional authentication at startup Group Policy settings is disabled on all the computers." which means you can't use a removable device for the computer without TPM.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Whatsamattr81** 2 years, 6 months ago

For volume D its all 1,2,3... For C its just 2 and 3. The GPO in question only affects OS drives... If it weren't disabled you could choose "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" and it would be all 3 for each question - but it isnt.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kifla** 2 years, 11 months ago

Volume C can be encrypted only TPM module is present. Otherwise admin must set "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" policy so the first answer is correct. Non OS drives can be encrypted without TPM module or policy in place so all PC's should be the correct answer. Just tested on my PC with 2 drives.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

"The Require additional authentication at startup Group Policy settings is disabled on all the computers." is the key por this question. If you enable "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM" you will need additional authentication to log in. So not meet the requiments fo the question. So computers 2 and 3 is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-overview>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JohnO1971** 3 years ago

Just tested this n a Test Rig and I can encrypt Drive D with no TPM and the policy not enabled. So it should be "All computers can encrypt drive D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is incorrect. I have tested this and can confirm you can enable bitlocker on drive D without tpm. TPM is only for boot drive

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 3 years, 1 month ago

You were able to do this without the 'enable additional requirements at startup gp' ? just wanted to confirm.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes. it works even the policy is disabled.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

What is the final answer and justification?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **encorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

Yes. Correct. For a PC without TPM you need software based BitLocker. And this need the Policy.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Metalsand** 3 years, 5 months ago

This link is a better explanation of TPM 1.2 vs 2.0. <https://www.dell.com/support/kbdoc/en-us/000131631/tpm-1-2-vs-2-0-features>

Has several charts showing differences - essentially, core feature and application support is exactly the same notably bitlocker.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 16 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sheduic7720** 3 years, 7 months ago

I think in second question all computers can be encrypted for drive D

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **MadMax2021** 3 years, 11 months ago

Could anyone please tell me briefly what is "TPM version"? I'm studying on my own without any experience in IT

upvoted 1 times

  **Thalex** 3 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/tpm/trusted-platform-module-top-node>

upvoted 2 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

On Computer1, you create a folder and assign Full control permissions to Everyone.

You share the folder as Share1 and assign the permissions shown in the following table.

Name	Permission
User1	Full control
User2	Change

When accessing Share1, which two actions can be performed by User1 but not by User2? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Delete a file created by another user.
- B. Set the permissions for a file.
- C. Rename a file created by another user.
- D. Take ownership of file.
- E. Copy a file created by another user to a subfolder.

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Reference:

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/>

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Notes :There are three types of share permissions: Full Control, Change, and Read.

Full Control: Enables users to "read," "change," as well as edit permissions and take ownership of files.

Change: Change means that user can read/execute/write/delete folders/files within share.

Read: Read allows users to view the folder's contents.

upvoted 33 times

 **Princee450** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B and D

upvoted 1 times

 **HGG** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correto!

upvoted 2 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

 **ercluff** 3 years, 9 months ago

The subtle undercurrent in this question is that of Share permissions and File System permissions. See Cindy Ng's article here:

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/>

"When you are using share and NTFS permissions together, the most restrictive permission wins. If the share permissions are "Read", NTFS permissions are "Full control", when a user accesses the file on the share, they will be given "Read" permission."

upvoted 2 times

 **sachi_j** 3 years, 11 months ago

On Change: the user cannot able to change permission.. i read it from the book

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder named C:\ISOs that is shared as ISOs.

You run several commands on the computer as shown in the following exhibit.

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-SMBShareAccess -Name ISOs

Name ScopeName Account Name AccessControlType AccessRight
-----
ISOs * DESKTOP-A0TN8Q4\User1 Allow Full
ISOs * DESKTOP-A0TN8Q4\User2 Allow Read
ISOs * DESKTOP-A0TN8Q4\User3 Allow Read

PS C:\> Get-Item Isos | Get-ACL | Select -ExpandProperty Access

FileSystemRights : FullControl
AccessControlType : Allow
IdentityReference : NT_AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
IsInherited : False
InheritanceFlags : ContainerInherit, ObjectInherit
PropagationFlags : None

FileSystemRights : FullControl
AccessControlType : Allow
IdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
IsInherited : False
InheritanceFlags : ContainerInherit, ObjectInherit
PropagationFlags : None

FileSystemRights : ReadAndExecute, Synchronize
AccessControlType : Allow
IdentityReference : BUILTIN\Users
IsInherited : False
InheritanceFlags : ContainerInherit, ObjectInherit
PropagationFlags : None

FileSystemRights : FullControl
AccessControlType : Allow
IdentityReference : DESKTOP-A0TN8Q4\User2
IsInherited : False
InheritanceFlags : ContainerInherit, ObjectInherit
PropagationFlags : None
  
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When accessing the ISOs share over the network,
[answer choice] can delete the files in the ISOs share.

▼
None of the users
Only User1
Only User2
Only User3
Only User1 and User2
Only User1 and User3
Only User2 and User3
User1, User2, and User3

When accessing the ISOs share over the network,
[answer choice] can read the files in the ISOs share.

▼
None of the users
Only User1
Only User2
Only User3
Only User1 and User2
Only User1 and User3
Only User2 and User3
User1, User2, and User3

Answer Area

When accessing the ISOs share over the network, [answer choice] can delete the files in the ISOs share.

- None of the users
- Only User1
- Only User2
- Only User3
- Only User1 and User2
- Only User1 and User3
- Only User2 and User3
- User1, User2, and User3

Suggested Answer:

When accessing the ISOs share over the network, [answer choice] can read the files in the ISOs share.

- None of the users
- Only User1
- Only User2
- Only User3
- Only User1 and User2
- Only User1 and User3
- Only User2 and User3
- User1, User2, and User3

When you are using share and NTFS permissions together, the most restrictive permission is applied.

Reference:

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/>

 **tonytone** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct

A user would need both NTFS and share permissions to modify/change in order to delete a file from the share. User 2 has Full Control NTFS permission, but share permissions are Read. The question states that folder is accessed from a share.

User 1, 2 and 3 looks like they are all local user accounts. Local user accounts are in the BUILTIN Users group which has NTFS Read permissions and there are no Deny permissions on the share.

upvoted 23 times

 **Lenthelegend** 2 years, 5 months ago

I do not understand. Where can you see NTFS Permissions in this Powershell?

upvoted 1 times

 **BRoald** 2 years, 5 months ago

In the second command in this powershell module. The first command is SMB rights, the second command is NTFS rights.

upvoted 3 times

 **Wojer** Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

I just test it and was able to delete file in folder with smb as full and ntfs as Read

upvoted 1 times

 **J33** 2 years, 6 months ago

I just tested it. Powershell command shows exactly same as suggested. User 2 can delete the file from the folder.

upvoted 1 times

 **titi_ccm** 3 years, 3 months ago

Ok, I understand that user2 cannot delete files in the ISOs folders, but user1 has full access on the smb ISOs no?

Why this user can't delete files?

upvoted 2 times

 **zerikun** 3 years, 2 months ago

user1 has full control on the share permissions, but has only read and execute at nfts level (being part of the Users group). So it cannot delete anything.

upvoted 9 times

 **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

makes sense. thank you!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or in 1 answer would it be only user 1 and 3?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 4 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jonnaz** 3 years, 9 months ago

Can someone affirm this answer? I've just seen another website with the 1st answer to Only user1 and user3.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sh1rub10** 3 years, 9 months ago

User 1. take Full Control on Share and Read on NTFS -> Result Read

User 2. take Read on Share and Full Controll on NTFS -> Result Read

User 3. take Read on Share and Read&Execute on NTFS (Builtin\User member) -> Result Read

upvoted 21 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Right, all users aren't inside Administrator group.

upvoted 2 times

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Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is in drive C and is shared as Share1. Share1 has the permission shown in the following table.

Group	Share permission
Everyone	Full control
AzureAD:user1@contoso.com	Owner

A user named User2 has a computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 10. User2 joins Computer2 to contoso.com by using user2@contoso.com.

User2 attempts to access Share1 and receives the following error message: `The username or password is incorrect.`

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1.

Solution: In Azure AD, you create a group named Group1 that contains User1 and User2. You grant Group1 Change access to Share1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

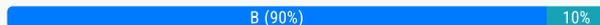
Suggested Answer: B

Azure AD cannot be used to control Share permissions on on-premises computer folders.

Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc754178\(v%3dws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc754178(v%3dws.10))

Community vote distribution



Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

For Me : You need both security permissions (NTFS permissions) AND share permissions to view the contents of a shared folder. Change access is not a NTFS Permission. IT is a share permission. When the AZ AD syncs back to on premises AD the change access will not be implemented. Q21 identifies the solution by implementing the modify access which is a NTFS permission. Therefore B is correct
upvoted 23 times

Requi3m 3 years, 3 months ago

You're right the way the solution is presented here. But people should pay attention at the exam. My VCE has this question, but the the solution states "Modify" in stead of "Change". In that case, the answer is Yes.
upvoted 2 times

flabezerra 2 years, 3 months ago

It would be still wrong. Modify access via Share would not solve the NTFS permission.
upvoted 1 times

Anthony_2770 4 years ago

The process of Azure AD connect works only from on-premises to cloud. Whilst it is capable of things like password write back and device writeback, you cannot create users in Azure AD and sync them back to on-premises AD.
upvoted 9 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 9 months ago

Also there is no NTFS rights granted, cos Change right is only under Share Permissions .
upvoted 4 times

TechMinerUK Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

AzureAD groups cannot be used to grant access to local NTFS and SMB resources. They can be used for system permissions e.g. Adding an AzureAD group to the local Administrator group as of Windows 20H1 but you can't grant an AzureAD group access over local files or folders

upvoted 8 times

 **DaZa5** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

I think it depends on the default inheritance of the folder.

Usually, a newly created folder provides NTFS permissions, to all users, for read-only.

In this question, however, it is not specified, so it is honestly not very clear what is meant.

upvoted 1 times

 **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

I'm sorry, the reply is for the next question.

upvoted 1 times

 **zm9** 2 years, 2 months ago

There is nothing in the link provided for the answer confirms that Azure AD can be used to set permissions for this type of share

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

YES

"You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1" claim is an abstract claim that grants NTFS access to Group1 (created within Azure AD).

The question is right because it explains that there is NTFS permission (Modify) granted to the group.

Note the difference carefully:

*You grant Group1 Change access to Share1 - Grants Change via Share to Group1.

*You grant Group1 Modify access to Share1 - Grants Modify via NTFS for Group1.

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Ops... the explanation above is for the next next question regarding the Modify granted access. This question remains NO.

upvoted 1 times

 **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is NO, you cannot add a AzureAD group to NTFS acl of a local system.

upvoted 1 times

 **Toteek** 2 years, 11 months ago

Azure AD cannot be used to control Share permissions on on-premises computer folders.

The share was created on a local computer C drive, therefore AZ AD cannot control it. it is advisable to log in locally as admin and apply the needed changes to the shared object.

upvoted 2 times

 **RamazanInce** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is NO:

Share permissions and NTFS permissions are independent in the sense that neither changes the other. The final access permissions on a shared folder are determined by taking into consideration both the Share permission and the NTFS permission entries

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it No?

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 9 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

 **dowcet** 4 years ago

I got the answer right, but I'm not sure if my reasoning was correct since it's a 50/50 question. My understanding is User2 should have access under this configuration, and so I take the error message at face value; the username or password was entered incorrectly. Therefore, the suggested action is irrelevant.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

See Comments on Topic 2 Q21

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jsblah** 4 years, 2 months ago

According to the article cited (in Row A of the table of data), if an administrator wanted to create a publicly-available folder on a server, s/he would give it either a Change share permission or a Modify NTFS permission. That sounds like the answer in this question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ANDREVOX** 3 years, 11 months ago

Just read carefully.

Share permissions must be change or higher. In this case = Everyone.

NTFS must be modify or higher. In this case = Change (No enough)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jsblah** 4 years, 2 months ago

The answer is revealed to be (in #21) to grant the same group mentioned in this question the modify permission instead - how does that resolve the "username or password is incorrect" error?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **jsblah** 4 years, 2 months ago

Can someone please explain what's going on in this question? It seems to be all over the place with details that don't seem relevant. How do you "join a computer to AD" via an email address (username)? During the question, actions are performed by user1 and user2 and then all the sudden it says "you create a folder..." Am I supposed to assume I have the identity of AzureAD administrator or something?

Finally, if a group has access to a folder, and you are a member of that group, how do you not have access?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tf444** 3 years, 4 months ago

Wow????

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

A user named User1 has a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is joined to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. User1 joins Computer1 to contoso.com by using user1@contoso.com.

Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is in drive C and is shared as Share1. Share1 has the permission shown in the following table.

Group	Share permission
Everyone	Full control
AzureAD\user1@contoso.com	Owner

A user named User2 has a computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 10. User2 joins Computer2 to contoso.com by using user2@contoso.com.

User2 attempts to access Share1 and receives the following error message: `The username or password is incorrect.`

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1.

Solution: You create a local user account on Computer1 and instruct User2 to use the local account to connect to Share1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (50%)

A (50%)

 **Thalex** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

That should be correct (A). I can map a drive and use the local account on Computer1 to authenticate
upvoted 25 times

 **badguytoo** 3 years, 9 months ago

Agree. I believe the first one is correct.
upvoted 6 times

 **RamazanInce** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is NO: We do not know the NTFS permissions

Share permissions and NTFS permissions are independent in the sense that neither changes the other. The final access permissions on a shared folder are determined by taking into consideration both the Share permission and the NTFS permission entries

upvoted 12 times

 **chewitt** 3 years, 2 months ago

Everyone has full control on the share so any local user will be able to access it. The answer is yes
upvoted 5 times

 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

that's the Share permission, not the NTFS permissions for the local account
upvoted 4 times

 **Setryx** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

if it is yes, it means that user2 has to access the computer 1 every time he needs to access share 1. user 2 has to use computer 2, not computer 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both answers are reasonable, but I'm going to go for B. Here's why: True, when creating a folder you get default NTFS permissions (all else being equal) and then those are matched with share permissions. That would be the default situation here, which would yield an answer of 'A'. However, we are told nothing about the NTFS permissions, which could mean that those permissions were changed to be more restrictive than the share permissions. In effect, the question would be: "Given the following information about the share permissions and the proposed solution, is that sufficient to conclude that a local user2 could access the share?" Well, the answer is 'no'. Lots of the MD-100 questions are a play on words unfortunately..

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cycubxl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I've tested. Without NTFS rights, users get access denied

With NTFS it works but in the question there is no info about it so the answer is NO

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Since the NTFS permissions are unknown the answer is NO. You need both Share and NTFS permissions to be able to access the folder.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Agreed. We don't know anything about the NTFS permissions of that Share1 folder.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **skatefreak162** 2 years, 5 months ago

I think I get why it's set as "no"; The question asks us to make sure User2 can access Share1. They *might* be nitpicking us here since technically using an alternate account doesn't let user2's account access the share. It's not *technically* user2 accessing share1 as they say.

That's really stupid, like excessively pedantic for no good reason, if it's the case.

Betting though that the answer was just not marked properly here - this is the exam dump, not the exam itself after all.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A, I have just tested this, I left NTFS permissions set to default, create a local user2 on both machines, created a share1 on computer1 and gave everyone full permissions, I was able to browse to computer1 as user2

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Whatsamattr81** 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is yes. The folder C:\Folder 1 will have Users (read and execute, read, list) by default. The SMB is everyone / full and the user can use the newly created account to get him into the share... if he browses to it he will be prompted for credentials or he can map it using the credentials.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jackmuhk** 2 years, 7 months ago

everyone is so clever, but not me...

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct here!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TripleC** 2 years, 11 months ago

Just only created an account won't be enough. So the permission will need to be granted for a new account on Computer1.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **JohnO1971** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is wrong, as no mention of permissions for the local user account.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

It should be A. When you create a map it gives local users / authenticated users read/modify rights. Since question is not giving more info, we could assume that the default permissions are present.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 1 month ago

Everyone has full access even newly created user account on local system will have access to that share
upvoted 3 times

  **99redeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

that is Share access, not NTFS access. two separate things

upvoted 1 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

I dont think that this is a particular pretty solution, however - I suspect it to work - am I wrong?

upvoted 2 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it Yes?

upvoted 1 times

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User2 attempts to access Share1 and receives the following error message: `The username or password is incorrect.`

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1.

Solution: In Azure AD, you create a group named Group1 that contains User1 and User2. You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc754178\(v%3dws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc754178(v%3dws.10))

Community vote distribution



Anthony_2770 4 years, 2 months ago

You need both security permissions (NTFS permissions) AND share permissions to view the contents of a shared folder. Change access is not a NTFS Permission. IT is a share permission. When the AZ AD syncs back to on premises AD the change access will not be implemented. Q21 identifies the solution by implementing the modify access which is a NTFS permission. Hence the answer is Yes
upvoted 20 times

abs89 3 years, 8 months ago

Anthony, i always appreciate your analysis on the questions here, and you are 9/10 times right. But let's stand still for a moment for this question: there is nothing stated in the question about any on-premise AD, therefore you have to assume that this environment is simulated in an Azure (only) AD. In that case, assigning modify permissions for Folder1 to Group1, makes that the NTFS part is in place now to access Share1. Agree?
upvoted 1 times

jcgm1990 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is clearly no..
upvoted 1 times

jcgm1990 2 years, 6 months ago

This answer couldn't be more incorrect, please stop spreading misinformation, correct answer is B
upvoted 2 times

Duyons 4 years ago

Just to amend your brilliant explanation. Azure AD synchronization has its limitation and it's one-way, from AD to Azure AD/Office365. There are only few attributes that can be written back, and that's mostly for Hybrid configurations, and passwords if you have the corresponding feature (and licenses) enabled. There is no built-in functionality that syncs users or permissions from Azure AD to on-premises AD.
upvoted 9 times

mikl 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes or no?

upvoted 2 times

  **Vileita** 3 years, 1 month ago

No. You can not edit share permissions through Azure AD.

upvoted 3 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Thank you. :)

upvoted 2 times

  **neillg** 3 years, 8 months ago

I really don't see where you guys are getting these ideas about AAD Connect - there's nothing in this question to indicate a hybrid environment. I think this answer is No, I cannot see how you can add an Azure AD group to folder permissions - you can add a user, but am I wrong that you can't add a group?

upvoted 6 times

  **eufdf12342** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

The answer is no!

You can't add a group from azure AD on a joined machine, there's no way to search on the directory like in an on-premise scenario

upvoted 10 times

  **Solaris2002** 3 years, 8 months ago

This question confuses me how is Computer2 communicating with Azure AD? It is only joined to the on-prem AD and there is nothing indicating this environment is synced to Azure AD

upvoted 1 times

  **Larry23** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This seems more like an Azure question to me. But I think answer A is correct based on the article posted below. Using RBAC you can control NTFS permissions on a file. In my opinion this seems a little advanced for this exam, but it does appear to be doable. Also just an observation, usually the series of questions do have a correct answer from my experience. I rarely see them all be no.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-configure-permissions>

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

YES

"You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1" claim is an abstract claim that grants NTFS access to Group1 (created within Azure AD).

The question is right because it explains that there is NTFS permission (Modify) granted to the group.

Note the difference carefully:

*You grant Group1 Change access to Share1 - Grants Change via Share to Group1.

*You grant Group1 Modify access to Share1 - Grants Modify via NTFS for Group1.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

This question must be related to the subject Azure File Share and it is implicit.

upvoted 1 times

  **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is NO, AzureAD groups cannot be added to a local system as NTFS permissions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Yosukie** 2 years, 5 months ago

User1,2 are joined to domain and they are in Group 1 which have Modify(NTFS) access to the folder1(share1). Seems YES is the answer. Azure AD sync direction (on-prem <-> cloud) doesn't matter, does it?

upvoted 1 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 5 months ago

If that one's right, that must be right, too.

Therefore, allergen B is correct.

Solution: In Azure AD, you create a group called Group1 that contains User1 and User2. You grant Group1 Change access to Share1.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Can moderators please amend this? answer is clearly B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Whatsamattr81** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Clearly NO.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gresch123123** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Voting No;

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1.

Solution: In Azure AD, you create a group named Group1 that contains User1 and User2. You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1

It didn't say we gave Group 1 access to the share, we have only granted modify for that group to folder 1 itself NTFS.... so how would they be able to access the share?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gresch123123** 2 years, 10 months ago

Looking too much into this, forgot about the "everyone\full control" on the share ... not certain a or b still :(

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **williamzwwu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Refer to below link, we are not able to grant NTFS permission for Azure AD(not the hybrid environment). <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/43147/using-azure-ad-account-to-give-ntfs-level-permissi.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Oh c'mon! This is the SAME question #7 from the previous page where the answer were NO, because "Azure AD cannot be used to control Share permissions on on-premises computer folders". The only difference was the type of permission from "change" to "Modify".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Reading the 2 questions with more attention I found the difference: In the question 7 from the previous page it says: "You grant Group1 Change access to Share1" and Azure cannot do that. But in this question it says: "You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1". Meaning you locally change the permissions. Then the answer is YES. My bad, sorry guys.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 4 months ago

When you go to the security tab (ntfs) of folder1 and try to edit and add Group1 (azureAD group) it won't show up !

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Acces to On-premises (AD) resources is only working when Windows Hello for Business is implemented with Key Trust Method: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/hello-for-business/hello-hybrid-key-trust>

Default you cannot access on-premises resources with an Azure-AD account.

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it No?

upvoted 1 times

  **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Could anyone confirm this answer?

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1.

You need to log any users who take ownership of the files in Folder1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the folder attributes of Folder1.
- B. Modify the Advanced Security Settings for Folder1.
- C. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Audit Sensitive Privilege Use setting.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Audit File System setting.
- E. Install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).

Suggested Answer: BC

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/audit-sensitive-privilege-use>

Community vote distribution



Lferis Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

I think correct answer is BC

upvoted 25 times

Timmi 4 years, 3 months ago

I think so too ->

"Audit Sensitive Privilege Use contains events that show the usage of sensitive privileges. This is the list of sensitive privileges:

(...)

Take ownership of files or other objects

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/audit-sensitive-privilege-use>

In contrary in the article about audit file system, this is not mentioned!

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/dd772661\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/dd772661(v=ws.10))

upvoted 7 times

Barrybobslee 2 years, 4 months ago

I Think it's B & D, audit-sensitive-privilege-use does not log the user who does it, only that something happened. While audit file system with event 4670 does log which user did the change.

upvoted 2 times

Nullianac Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Hi guys, the original answer is correct - B and D.

I've just tested this on my own machine - after setting the auditing in folder permissions, i then enabled the Audit object access for success and failure. Took ownership of a file in the test folder and could clearly see the corresponding logs in the Security event log. I then turned off Audit object access, then changed the owner again, this time there were no log entries. Doesn't look like you need to enable Audit sensitive privilege use in this case if all they are asking for is who is taking ownership.

upvoted 22 times

neobahamutk 2 years, 10 months ago

That's right. B,D. Audit Sensitive Privilege has the option Take ownership of files or other objects, but it does not generate a event stating that the file's owner has been changed. It generates an event when an attempt was made to perform privileged system service operations. So it doesn't generate a event with owner change information.

The audit file system has the log 4670(S): Permissions on an object were changed, This event generates when the permissions for an object are changed. The object could be a file system, registry, or security token object. And this event only appears when the audit file system is used. Look on descriptions of the event that each generate.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/audit-file-system>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/audit-sensitive-privilege-use>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4670>

upvoted 6 times

 **992376247** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

duvidei...

upvoted 1 times

 **dlast** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Answer is correct <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/audit-sensitive-privilege-use>

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The two actions that you should perform to log any users who take ownership of the files in Folder1 are:

B. Modify the Advanced Security Settings for Folder1.

You can modify the Advanced Security Settings for Folder1 to enable auditing of the "Take ownership of files or other objects" privilege. This will allow you to log any users who take ownership of the files in Folder1.

To do this, follow these steps:

1. Right-click on Folder1 and select "Properties".
2. Click on the "Security" tab and then click on the "Advanced" button.
3. Click on the "Auditing" tab and then click on the "Add" button.
4. Enter the name of the user or group that you want to audit and then click on the "OK" button.
5. In the "Auditing Entry" dialog box, select the "Successful" option for the "Take ownership of files or other objects" privilege.
6. Click on the "OK" button to save the changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), configure the Audit File System setting.

You can use Group Policy to configure the "Audit File System" setting to enable auditing of file and folder access on the Windows 10 computer. This will allow you to log any changes made to the files and folders, including changes in ownership.

To do this, follow these steps:

1. Open the Group Policy Management Console.
2. Create or select a Group Policy Object that applies to the Windows 10 computer.
3. Navigate to "Computer Configuration" > "Windows Settings" > "Security Settings" > "Advanced Audit Policy Configuration" > "Audit Policies" > "Object Access".
4. Double-click on the "Audit File System" policy setting.
5. Select the "Success" option to audit successful file and folder access.
6. Click on the "OK" button to save the changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answers A and E are not related to configuring auditing settings for Folder1.

Answer C, configuring the Audit Sensitive Privilege Use setting from a Group Policy object (GPO), is not necessary to log users who take ownership of files in Folder1. This setting is used to audit the use of sensitive privileges, such as the "Act as part of the operating system" privilege.

upvoted 1 times

 **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

BC is correct, tested on lab

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Notice first: "You need to log any users who take ownership of the files in Folder1."

Come on guys it's been more than two years and people did not find this answer provided by examtopics. Examtopics is right all this time in this question. A lot of people did not get this question yet.

To understand this question you have to go first at this path in gpedit

Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Advanced Audit Policy Configuration > System Audit Policies - Local Group Policy Object > Privilege Use > Audit Sensitive Privilege Use From here you have all that you want to configure from there.

Link: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn319113\(v=ws.11\)#:~:text=Take%20ownership%20of%20files%20or%20other%20objects](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn319113(v=ws.11)#:~:text=Take%20ownership%20of%20files%20or%20other%20objects)
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Advanced Audit Policy Configuration > System Audit Policies - Local Group Policy Object > Privilege Use > Audit Sensitive Privilege Use
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Alvaroll** 2 years, 5 months ago

Folder 1 is not a "File System" folder, so B & C are correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B D is right answer.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B D is right answer.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **FartyHippo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

BC
Take a look at the Audit Sensitive Privilege Use doc
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Gresch123123** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/32447.how-to-detect-who-changed-the-filefolder-owner.aspx>

Audit File System → Define → Success and Failures

Open Event Viewer and search Security log for event id 4663 with "File Server" or "Removable Storage" task category and with "Accesses: WRITE_OWNER" string.

"Subject Security ID" will show you who changed the file's/folders owner.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is BC. With "Audit Sensitive Privilege Use" you don't need to configure auditing from Advanced security settings. "Audit Sensitive Privilege Use" also doesn't contain any information about the file / folder.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer B and D
https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_detect_who_changed_file_or_folder_owner.html

1. Advanced security = B

4. Audit File System = D

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it B and C?

upvoted 1 times

  **encorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

B + D. Object Acces. I use it in company.

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 27 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group1, Group2
User3	Group2

The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1 that has the following permissions:

- ⇒ User2: Deny Write
- ⇒ Group1: Allow Read
- ⇒ Group2: Allow Modify

Folder1 is shared as Share1\$. Share1\$ has the following configurations:

- ⇒ Everyone: Allow Full control
- ⇒ Access-based enumeration: Enabled

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:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1\$.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1\$.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User3 connects to \\Computer1 from File Explorer, Share1\$ will be visible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1\$.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1\$.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User3 connects to \\Computer1 from File Explorer, Share1\$ will be visible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: No -

Share1\$ is a hidden share and is therefore not visible in File Explorer, even with access based enumeration enabled.

Reference:

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/>

<http://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-file-advanced.htm>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/dfs-namespaces/enable-access-based-enumeration-on-a-namespace>

 **PanKok** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

1. YES

2. YES

3. NO

upvoted 32 times

 **peymani** 3 years, 4 months ago

to support the his/her answer <https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/hiddshar.htm>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TiberX** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

Isn't the 3rd answer no, because it's a hidden share due to \$?
upvoted 32 times

🗨️ **Drouck** 4 years ago

agree. Access based enumeration doesn't matter in this case.
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

Third statement is NO

This question is trying to show us differences between using \$ and the Access-based enumeration (ABE).

ABE is activated in the properties of any Folder Shared via Server Manager > File and Storage Services > Shares.

After activating this setting for the Folder you want, you will, then, be able to deal with the combination of Share+NTFS permissions. After setting up the combination permissions for a user or a group, those who doesn't have at least Read access won't see anything in the UNC path.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Now take notice that ABE works from the parent object to the child. If you enable share with \$ it will hide, in this case, the parent folder (Folder1). The ABE will be activated for Folder1 and used inside it for its child objects not the parent itself.

We don't know about the Folder1 parent object. One solution here would be activating ABE for the C drive (if it would be shared).

Reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5TzHP00Vxi0>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

You will never forget this:

ADE seeks to hide subfolders within folders.

\$ hides folders mapped root.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

You shouldn't forget this:

- ABE seeks to hide subfolders within folders. ABE is used only for displaying or hiding folders, not for controlling access, making Read access the only relevant permission for controlling display.

- \$ hides folders mapped to the root regardless of who has read access to it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is Y Y N, since Share1\$ is a hidden share you need to access it with the direct path and it will not be visible when you access the computer. ABE only counts when you don't have any permissions on the folder which is not the case here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ScMill** 2 years, 5 months ago

Pretty sure that access based enumeration is not the same thing as a hidden share. ABE hides a folder if a user doesn't have permissions to access it whereas a hidden share using \$ hides from everyone. So answers are Y Y Y

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

The 3rd answer is indeed no. I just tried it:

1. I shared two folders on mycomp: someshare\$ and myshare
2. Entering net view \\mycomp at the command line only showed myshare
3. Entering \\mycomp in the Navigation Bar at the top of File Explorer only showed myshare
4. In the Navigation Pane (left pane) of File Explorer, opening Network --> mycomp only showed myshare
5. Actually entering \\mycomp\someshare\$ in the File Explorer Navigation Bar opened directly into someshare\$

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

Don't understand, how do you list files without using file explorer?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

how is the first answer yes for listing files and folder when user only has read permission? Not read and list folders/subfolders. I thought read only allowed you to view contents of whatever file/folder that you were granted access to.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

neeeever mind. permissions are cumulative. has modiy+read permissions o.O whoopsy :3

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Could anyone confirm this answer?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **gv_myra** 3 years, 2 months ago

The question has stated the user only opened file explorer, without opening the direct path to the folder the folder will not be visible.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **encorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

Y-Y-N. User 3 can use the share. But he can not see the hidden \$ share in explorer. He need the direct path.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **LordCaine** 3 years, 4 months ago

Why is 2 YES. Doesn't DENY overrule all other permissions?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **BAbdalla** 3 years, 4 months ago

Because Deny is applicable only write, but user2 can list the files in the share.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

@Ramankatoch, Como tem toda essa certeza sobre a questão, pois no final do exame não é informado às questões que estão corretas ou incorretas?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 20 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

I would go for YES YES NO.

They all can access as it is shared with everyone and there are NTFS permissions for both groups

When you share a folder and during the sharing you add the dollar sign at the end to it, it will be shared but NOT visible from File Explorer

The deny in the question is only a DENY WRITE but you can still read and see

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Hisandy** 3 years, 8 months ago

I don't get this.

It looks like I am the only one who got this answer.

Folder 1 is shared so users will only get the lower permission

User 1 will end up with R

User2 will end up with R

User3 will end up with M

so my answer is N,N,Y.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago

no you are not

I agree with YYN

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **configmike** 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, yes, no\$

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **b3arb0yb1m** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes - Yes - No.

upvoted 1 times

You are a network administrator at your company.

The company uses an application that checks for network connectivity to a server by sending a ping request to the IPv6 address of the server. If the server replies, the application loads.

A user cannot open the application.

You manually send the ping request from the computer of the user and the server does not reply. You send the ping request from your computer and the server replies.

You need to ensure that the ping request works from the user's computer.

Which Windows Defender firewall rule is a possible cause of the issue?

- A. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Datagram-In)
- B. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-Out)
- C. File and Printer Sharing (NB-Datagram-Out)
- D. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-In)

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/windows-vista/allow-pings-icmp-echo-request-through-your-windows-vista-firewall/>

Community vote distribution



🗨️ 👤 **nickw** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B. The inbound rule will have no effect on the pings from the user's computer, but an outbound rule set to block will stop the ping leaving. I've just tested this.

upvoted 42 times

🗨️ 👤 **KornienkoBoris** 5 years, 2 months ago

In ping the packets are walking to the both sides

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Beitran** 4 years, 3 months ago

Just tested it in the lab: when blocking inbound icmpv6 the client is still able to ping the server, it's just incoming pings that don't get answered.

Thus the correct answer is B

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Incorrect, answer is D, I have just tested this, please stop sharing incorrect information

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D. The server can respond to other computers but not the users computer which suggests a setting needs to be changed on the users computer. The server does not reply does not mean that it did not receive it. The reply just was not registered by the users computer. Hence the incoming rule.

upvoted 29 times

🗨️ 👤 **Storm** 4 years ago

You are right that the issue is on the client computer, but choosing the wrong rule...

1. client is using the echo-request-out rule

2. server is using the echo-request-in rule

3. client is using the echo-reply-in rule

(B)

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mikey82** 3 years, 3 months ago

If the link referenced is correct then the answer to this question is D. To enable ping, you need to set an INBOUND ICMP exception rule in the firewall, somehow.

upvoted 2 times

  **RoGr** 3 years ago

Yes and ping works from other computer !

upvoted 2 times

  **Sim2IT** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

At first I thought the answer was D, but after digging a bit deeper and going to this page: <https://kb.iu.edu/d/aopy> it definitely seems like B. ECHO Requests In is to allow other machines to be able to ping you, it is turned off to prevent certain attacks like DDoS. ECHO Request Out allow you to send those ping requests out.

upvoted 1 times

  **DaZa5** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

For me is D. I think if it was B it would not have context to the specification in the question that the server responds to other clients.

upvoted 1 times

  **nickzhu** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

IN rule affects ping

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-In).

The issue may be caused by a Windows Defender firewall rule that is blocking the ping request from the user's computer to the server. The fact that the ping request works from your computer indicates that the server is properly configured to respond to ping requests.

The File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-In) rule is responsible for allowing incoming ICMPv6 traffic, which includes ping requests, from the network to the computer. If this rule is not enabled on the user's computer, it may be blocking the ping request to the server.

By enabling the File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-In) rule, you allow the user's computer to receive incoming ping requests which should resolve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

The other options are incorrect because they are not related to allowing incoming ICMPv6 traffic, which is required for the ping request to work from the user's computer to the server.

Answer A, File and Printer Sharing (NB-Datagram-In), is responsible for allowing inbound NetBIOS datagram traffic, which is used for file and printer sharing between computers on a network.

Answer B, File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-Out), is responsible for allowing outgoing ICMPv6 traffic, which includes ping requests, from the computer to the network.

Answer C, File and Printer Sharing (NB-Datagram-Out), is responsible for allowing outbound NetBIOS datagram traffic, which is used for file and printer sharing between computers on a network.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

The possible cause of the issue is option B: "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-Out)". chatgpt

upvoted 1 times

  **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Dnyc** 1 year, 10 months ago

B (tested).

Bear in mind you are pinging the server from the computer in the question and not getting a reply. That does not mean the server is getting the initial ping and the reply is being blocked by the sending computer. I tried each of the below, resetting firewall rules between each change.

Standard behavior (no outbound or inbound rules enabled, no inbound ICMP rule enabled): you can ping out and get a reply, you can't ping in from another computer to that one.

Enabling outbound allowing ICMP: does nothing, same effect as default behavior

Enabling inbound allowing ICMP: allows another computer to ping this one

Enable inbound rule blocking ICMP: blocks only inbound pings, outbound still go out and get replies

Changing Outbound rule to blocking ICMP: General failure message. Ping fails.

So it's B, if you're just looking at the computer sending pings. Specifically, outbound ICMP has been blocked. Disabling that rule should allow the pings again, putting it back to default behavior.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ITNoob22** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

I have tested between two Windows 10 client VM's and again with Windows Server 2012 and a Windows 10 client ONLY THE INBOUND RULE AFFECTS PING REQUESTS when both computers are on the same network!!!! I'm not yet sure when Outbound comes into play but I'm assuming between different networks. However the question is misleading the change is needed by the SERVER not the CLIENT. In my testing allowing incoming requests by the firewall allows to other computer to request ping. In this case the client can not ping the server so a change or addition in the inbound rule by the server is required. Again this information based on my test with two Win 10 IPv4 firewall rules.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

Notice: "the server does not reply". That is, the server is not responding why? Either the user's machine is not sending requests (general failure) or the server is not returning replies (request timed out).

But the question remains: "You need to ensure that the ping request works from the user's computer.". Here, what is expected to be known is to ensure that the user's machine is sending requests.

B. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-Out)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nickname4Discussion_s** 2 years ago

I don't understand why it says "Echo Request In". Shouldn't it be "Echo Reply In"?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MWN** 2 years, 1 month ago

windows firewall by default dont block 'out', but block 'in'... Now i understand why 'd' is correct...

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **SR1991** 2 years, 2 months ago

How can you really know with this little bit of information. the other computer pinged succesfull. But if my outbound is blocking then the server won't receive a ping, but when it's inbound your computer can't receive the ping back.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 2 months ago

Resposta D está correta:

Regras de entrada

Quando você instala o sistema operacional Windows pela primeira vez, o Windows Defender Firewall bloqueia todo o tráfego de entrada não solicitado. Para permitir um certo tipo de tráfego de entrada não solicitado, você deve criar uma regra de entrada que descreva esse tráfego.

Regras de saída

O Windows Defender Firewall permite todo o tráfego de saída, a menos que uma regra o bloqueie. As regras de saída permitem ou negam explicitamente o tráfego originário de um computador que corresponda aos critérios de uma regra.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/explore-microsoft-defender/6-explain-windows-defender-firewall-advanced-security>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 3 months ago

Outbound rules

Windows Defender Firewall allows all outbound traffic unless a rule blocks it. Outbound rules explicitly allow or deny traffic originating from a

computer that matches a rule's criteria. For example, you can configure a rule to explicitly block outbound traffic to a computer by IP address through the firewall, but allow the same traffic for other computer

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/explore-microsoft-defender/6-explain-windows-defender-firewall-advanced-security>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Note those statements in the question

* "If the server replies" and "the server does not reply" - Server issue (inbound ICMP network traffic)

* "The company uses an application that checks for network connectivity to a server by sending a ping request to the IPv6 address of the server." - user's network traffic)

* "You need to ensure that the ping request works from the user's computer." - FROM THE USER'S COMPUTER

The real scenario: the server is not responding to requests or responses from/to user request. BUT we need to make sure that the ping request works from
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

We need to make sure that the ping request works from the user's computer.

B. File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request ICMPv6-Out)

Definition of Inbound ICMP Rule - This type of rule allows ICMP requests and responses to be sent and received by computers on the network.

Link definition: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-firewall/create-an-inbound-icmp-rule#:~:text=This%20type%20of%20rule%20allows%20ICMP%20requests%20and%20responses%20to%20be%20sent%20and%20received%20by%20cor>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rickert** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If you read the provided link you will see it is B. <https://www.howtogeek.com/howto/windows-vista/allow-pings-icmp-echo-request-through-your-windows-vista-firewall/>

upvoted 1 times

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10.

You create a local user named User1.

User1 needs to be able to share and manage folders located in a folder named C:\Share by using the Shared Folders snap-in. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add User1?

- A. Administrators
- B. Device Owners
- C. Users
- D. Power Users

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Here we go, again Microsoft loves to confuse us. If the solution must strictly follow the principle of least privilege, then the correct answer would be to create a new group with the necessary permissions to share and manage folders using the Shared Folders snap-in and add User1 to this group.

Because the Administrator is able to share and manage folders located in the C:\Share folder using the Shared Folders snap-in, User1 needs to have administrative privileges. Therefore, you should add User1 to the Administrators group.

The correct answer is A. Administrators.

Answer C, Users, is a built-in group in Windows 10 that has limited privileges on the computer, including the ability to access and modify files and folders that the user owns. However, the Users group does not have the necessary privileges to manage shared folders using the Shared Folders snap-in.

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The admin user is the lowest level of privilege among the answer choices for this question.

Shared Folders snap-in is located within Computer Management or through MMC.

Notice: "User1 needs to be able to share and manage folders located in a folder named C:\Share by using the Shared Folders snap-in"

*"needs to be able to share folders located in a folder named C:\Share by using the Shared Folders snap-in" - Only admin does

*"needs to be able to manage folders located in a folder named C:\Share by using the Shared Folders snap-in" - Not all users can do, but what kind of management? It is not explicit.

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Users does have access to Shared Folders through Computer Management or MMC snap-ins, but he can not create a new share.

Device Owners does have access to Shared Folders through Computer Management or MMC snap-ins, but he can not create a new share.

Power Users does not have access to Computer Management or MMC snap-ins.

upvoted 1 times

 **51007** 2 years, 9 months ago

gv_myra- I'm not sure what you mean by 'power users do not have NTFS permissions'.. what other kind of permissions would they have then? Regardless, research indicates 'power user' isnt a thing in windows 10 at all anymore...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

i believe this is D: Power Users

on a test machine added a standard user to Power Users

logged on and ran MMC as admin

this prompts for the power user's credentials, not an admin account

add the snap in for shared drives and was able to create a share

doing this via explorer with the power users account prompts for an admin credential though

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gv_myra** 3 years, 2 months ago

A) is correct. Power users do not have NTFS permissions.

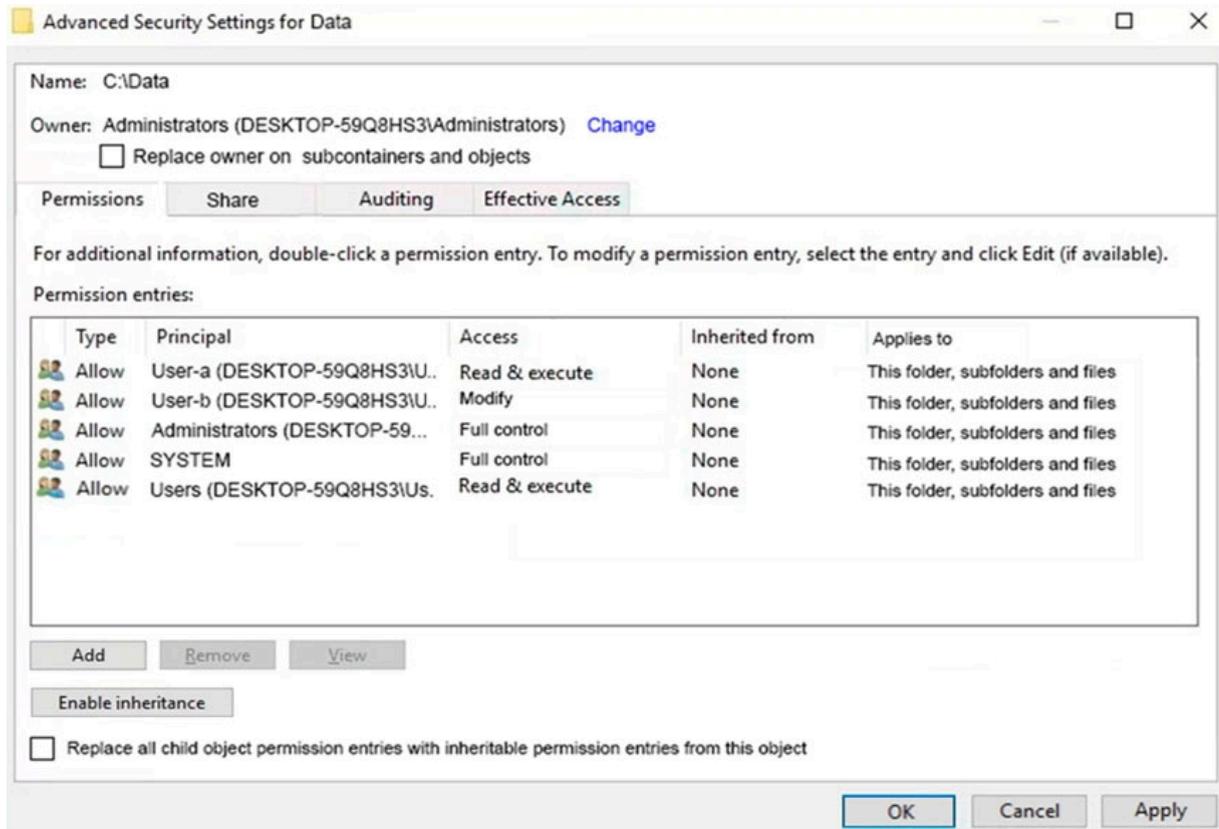
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

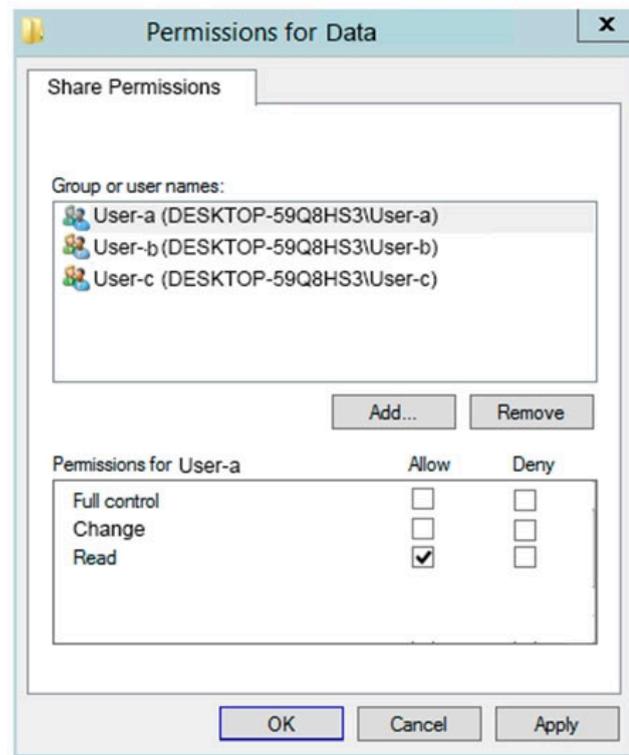
You have a computer named Computer5 that runs Windows 10 that is used to share documents in a workgroup.

You create three users named User-a, User-b, and User-c by using Computer Management. The users plan to access Computer5 from the network only.

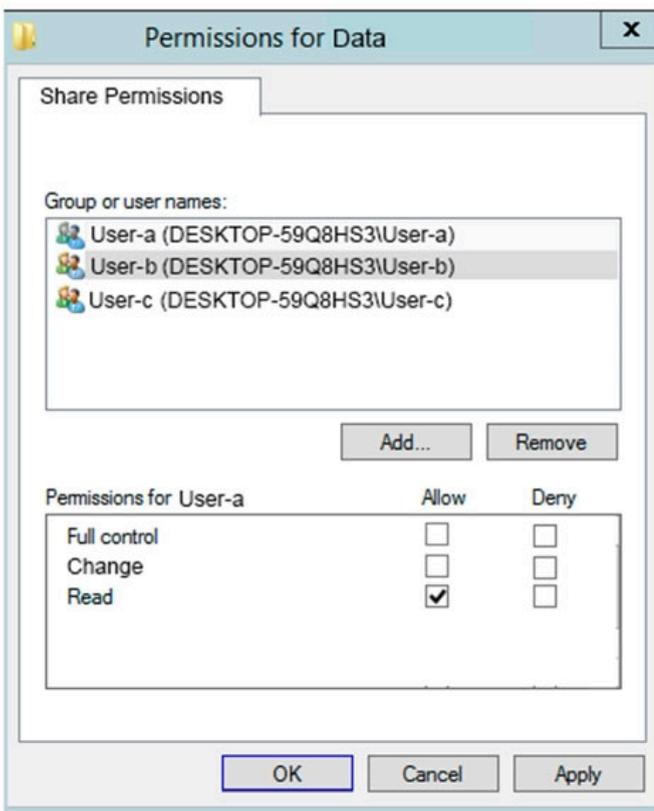
You have a folder named Data. The Advanced Security Settings for the Data folder are shown in the Security exhibit. (Click the Security tab.)



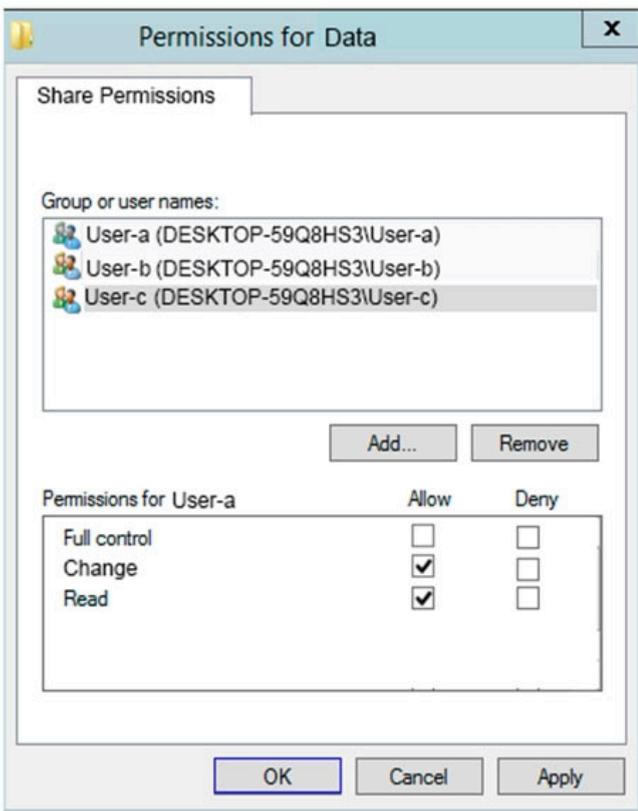
You share the Data folder. The permissions for User-a are shown in the User-a exhibit (Click the User-a tab.)



The permissions for User-b are shown in the User-b exhibit. (Click the User-b tab.)



The permissions for User-c are shown in the User-c exhibit. (Click the User-c tab.)



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

NOTE: Reach correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements

User-a can modify files in the Data share.

User-b can delete files in the Data share.

User-c can read files in the Data share.

Yes

No

Statements

Yes

No

Suggested Answer:

User-a can modify files in the Data share.

User-b can delete files in the Data share.

User-c can read files in the Data share.

Box 1: No -

User-a only has Read share permission so he cannot modify files in the Data share.

Box 2: No -

User-b only has Read share permission so he cannot delete files in the Data share.

Box 3: Yes -

User-c has Read and Change share permission so he can read files in the Data share. User-c does not have an entry in the Advanced Security Settings for the

Data folder. However, User-c would be a member of the Users group by default and that group has Full Control permission to the folder.

 **Hisandy**  3 years, 10 months ago

The answer is correct.

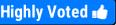
They threw NTFS permissions to confuse us. In this case, you only need to count shared permissions.

upvoted 7 times

 **rendog** 2 years, 2 months ago

Not true. You'd need to factor in the NTFS permissions AND share permissions (and apply the most restrictive of the two) when accessing a shared folder/file over the network.

upvoted 1 times

 **Duyons**  4 years, 1 month ago

Correct - the most restricted takes place here which is "Read"

upvoted 6 times

 **Duyons** 4 years ago

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfmkD12yfw>

[https://www.dnsstuff.com/ntfs-vs-share-](https://www.dnsstuff.com/ntfs-vs-share-permissions#:~:text=Share%20permissions%20are%20simpler%20to,can%20be%20applied%20across%20networks.)

[permissions#:~:text=Share%20permissions%20are%20simpler%20to,can%20be%20applied%20across%20networks.](https://www.dnsstuff.com/ntfs-vs-share-permissions#:~:text=Share%20permissions%20are%20simpler%20to,can%20be%20applied%20across%20networks.)

upvoted 5 times

 **flabezerra**  2 years, 3 months ago

Examtopics is the best student!

User-a: NTFS: allow:Read & execute + Share: allow:Read = Read

User-b: NTFS: allow:Modify + Share: allow:Read = Read

User-c: NTFS: (Users group: allow:Read & execute) + Share: allow:Change = Read & execute

upvoted 2 times

 **jcg1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is No, No, yes, the throw NTFS permissions to confuse us but the question clearly states these users will access this folder from the network so NTFS permissions don't come into play, only the share network permissions

upvoted 1 times

 **Mohammad283** 3 years ago

hm, am I blind... I dont see Users with full control, only read & execute?

upvoted 5 times

 **Log880228** 3 years, 3 months ago

Unless I'm mistaken, the users group is not in full control but in read & execute so the answer should be no, no, no

upvoted 2 times

 **Log880228** 3 years, 3 months ago

sorry, I misread this comment can be deleted.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

Pay attention to the fact that this is only share permissions.

NO, NO, YES.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 12 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **SenorSpielbergo** 3 years, 10 months ago

Given answers are correct. N, N, Y

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Modernwasnas** 4 years ago

But the group Users has full control? Isn't it supposed to be all 3 YES?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **amymay101** 4 years ago

explicit NTFS permissions assigned to a user take precedence over a group the user is a member of. That's why user a and b do not have full control

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Chevorelli** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is it also the fact there is conflicting permissions?

When NTFS + Share Permissions are both conflicting, the most restrictive permission is the permission you are bound to?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Chris_m** 4 years ago

This is correct, if anyone is confused as to how User C can read, it's because they are a member of the Users group in the NTFS permissions (which has Full Control). The share permission then restricts them further, as they are accessing it over the network (as stated in the question this folder is only accessed via the network).

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Divy95** 4 years ago

I'm unable to find User c in the first exhibit. If User c is not assigned an NTFS permission, they can't view the contents of a shared folder. You need both NTFS and Share permissions to open the folder successfully.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Duyons** 4 years ago

Divy95. Sorry, but what you are saying does not make any sense. Share permissions are for managing the access to folder shared over a network only. If you are logged in locally, share permissions do not apply. Share permissions are more general than NTFS, depending of what file structure or what you are using as a file system like FAT 32 which does not support security, in this case, you can configure permissions at the share level is a good choice. There is no such YOU NEED both NTFS and Share permissions to open the folder successfully.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Shadowankh** 3 years, 9 months ago

Divy95, as user-c is a local account it is member of the local group users, which has read&execute.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **YumBum** 4 years, 1 month ago

user b was given modify access.. am I wrong? am I missing something?

Modify: Users can view and modify files and file properties, including deleting and adding files to a directory or file properties to a file.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 4 years, 1 month ago

The reason that user B cannot modify is because the user's share permissions only give read access. Even though user B has modify as an NTFS permission, the lowest privilege is applied.

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/>

upvoted 10 times

  **HvD** 3 years ago

freds248, agreed. But to be more specific, this only is true in this situation, where the share is accessed from the network (it is). If the user was logged on locally, then only the NTFS-permissions would be relevant.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 and contains the folders shown in the following table.

Name	Path
FolderA	C:\FolderA
FolderB	C:\FolderA\FolderB
FolderC	C:\FolderA\FolderB\FolderC

You create the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Members
Group1	User1, User2
Group2	User2, User3
Group3	User1, User3

On FolderA, you disable permission inheritance and select the option to remove all inherited permissions. To each folder, you assign the NTFS permissions shown in the following table.

Folder	Permission
FolderA	Modify to Group1 Read to Group2
FolderB	Write to Group2
FolderC	Read to Group3

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:

Statements

User1 can read and write all files in FolderC.

User2 can delete all files in FolderB.

User3 can delete all files in FolderC.

Yes

No

Statements

Yes

No

Suggested Answer:

User1 can read and write all files in FolderC.

User2 can delete all files in FolderB.

User3 can delete all files in FolderC.

Inheritance was turned off for FolderA and to all inherited permissions have been removed. Therefore, permissions on FolderA do not filter down to FolderB and

FolderC.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/access-control/access-control>

 **Telechipz** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

For those of you that were utterly confused like me:

Yes, inheritance is disabled on Folder A. That just means that Folder A is a clean slate, it is not getting its permissions from the folder ABOVE it. It is starting with its own permissions. So B and C will still get (inherit) their permissions from Folder A. I hope this helps someone. Not sure why I confused myself like that.

(To further add as an example, if it said Inheritance was turned off on Folder B, THEN that would mean that B would ONLY have "write to Group 3" permissions. In addition, C would still have permissions from both B and C.

Also, if it said Inheritance was turned off on Folder B AND C, THEN that would mean that B and C would ONLY have those explicit permissions listed.

If inheritance was turned off on all 3 folders, then they would all only have their listed permissions)

upvoted 19 times

🗨️ **Skarface** 2 years ago

Thanks for the explanation. I was confused and I thought that B and C did not inherit permissions but thanks to your explanation I have realized that this is not the case.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **forummj** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I believe this should be Yes, Yes, No. User3 never receives a Modify permission via inheritance so can't delete any files. I have tested this, if I'm wrong, please explain why, thank you :)

upvoted 18 times

🗨️ **Teketi** 3 years, 10 months ago

User 3 is part of group 1. Group 1 have the modify permission

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ercluff** 3 years, 9 months ago

Incorrect. User 3 is a member of Group 2 and Group 3. User 1 has Modify permissions to Folder A, not C.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Divy95** 4 years ago

As mentioned in the explanation, inheritance is turned off for folder A not for folders B & C. That means, folder C receives folder A and B's permissions because of inheritance. User 3 is a member of both groups 2 and 3. Also note that group 2 has write permission for folder B. Therefore, User 3 can indeed delete files in folder C. (NTFS permissions are cumulative afterall)

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **Duyons** 4 years ago

User3 does not have a modify permission - If this would be the case the answer would be YES. User 3 is a member of Group 2 and 3. The only permission granting modify is against group1 which User 1 and 2 are belong that's the reason the answers are 1.YES, 2.YES, 3.NO.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **Duyons** 4 years ago

I have just tested a minute ago. User 3 can't delete all files on FolderC.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 10 months ago

Yes, I tested too. Same result.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **BAbdalla** 3 years, 4 months ago

does write permission allow file exclusion?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Está certa. SIM, SIM, Não.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **lukes2** 4 years, 2 months ago

agree with you. Y, Y, N

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **forummj** 4 years, 2 months ago

*delete permissions via inheritance (that's what I should have said, user3 obviously has Modify permissions, but Modify doesn't allow you to delete)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

Modify permissions do allow you to delete. User3 has not got modify permissions on Folder C. Nonetheless Forummj has done an excellent job in this exam and has moved on I believe, but credit to you for your work in this exam. The discussions are very important

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **ChrisC21** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

The given answer is correct and I have tested in a virtual machine. Remember that NTFS permissions will merge down the line. Removing inheritance at Folder A just means that it does not receive permissions from a parent folders.

So, at Folder A, user 1 and user 2 get Modify permissions, which does let you delete any folder or file under Folder A. User 3 has only read permission at Folder A. Once we get to Folder B, User 3 now receives the write permission for a total of Read and Write at Folder B, which allows you to add and edit a file, NOT delete it. Deleting files require the modify permission (or there are two special permissions you can set). User 2 does not get anything extra since it already has modify permissions. At Folder C, nothing gets added to User 1 or User 3 since they already had the read permission.

Cool little note: If you look closely at the special permissions, you can see that when the "Delete" permission is turned off, Modify is turned off!

If you would like a visual guide, right click the folder > advanced > Effective Access and choose your user to see.

So, the answers are Y, Y, and N.

upvoted 1 times

  **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

T

Remember that NTF

Cool little note: If you look closely at the special permissions, you can see that when the "Delete" permission is turned off, Modify is turned off!

If you would like a visual guide, right click the folder > advanced > Effective Access and choose your user to see the effective permissions.

So, the answers are Y, Y, and N.

upvoted 1 times

  **JayJay76** 2 years ago

Can anyone explain to me how user 1 has write permissions in folder C? I get that C inherits permissions from A and B but only users 2 & 3 are in Group 2 which is given the write permission. User 1 is not in any groups that receive write permissions. Am I missing something?

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

If you don't, you need to understand Effective Access. In short, it means that you will see the permissions that are available for the user or machine.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

You have to look into the Advanced Security Settings (Advanced button) and observe that Inheritance began all again from FolderA, when all inheritance was removed. So you'll see FolderB and FolderC getting Inheritance from FolderA. Take a look at the Inherited from tab of FolderB and FolderC. Also, take a look at the Applies to tab from FolderA.

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

folders= A ,B ,C // users= 1 ,2 ,3

A: M(1 ,2) ,R(3)

B: M(1 ,2) ,R(3) , W(3)

C: M(1 ,2) ,R(3) , W(3)

upvoted 1 times

  **syougun200x** 2 years, 3 months ago

I thought No, no, no from the beginning and still think so after reading all the comments here and testing the behavior myself.

Permissions are not inherited from A to B.

Permissions are inherited from B to C.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Sim, Sim, Não, testado.

upvoted 1 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

It is Yes, Yes, No. User3 can write via inheritance, but Write does not include Delete. Modify includes Delete, but Write does not.

upvoted 1 times

  **jcg1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Yes, Yes, No, can moderators please fix this question

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

yes yes no

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Whatsamattr81** 2 years, 6 months ago

You only disable inheritance for FolderA... When you put new perms on Folder A, they will be inherited by Folder B and C... Group 1 will have modify on A, B and C... Group 2 will have write on B and C etc etc

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gardengurl71** 2 years, 8 months ago

also tested in a lab, to confirm the YES, YES, NO answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gardengurl71** 2 years, 8 months ago

Further, if inheritance is disabled at a specific level, the object (FolderA), either a file or folder will not inherit permissions from its parent folders. If that object (FolderA) is a folder its own "children", subfolders (FolderB/FolderC) and files, will still inherit permissions of that folder as long as those child objects themselves have inheritance enabled (inheritance not disabled on FolderB/C).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

I get User1 can read and write files in FolderC, as it inherit write from FolderB.

I get User3 cannot delete files in FolderC, as FolderA Inheritance is disabled.

But why User2 can delete all files in FolderB??? FolderA inheritance is disabled, and it only have write access, not modify.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Maxymamac** 2 years, 9 months ago

why statement 1 is yes? the permission inheritance is disabled and permission in folder c is ready only for group 3?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gresch123123** 2 years, 10 months ago

No,

No,

No

Am I missing something,

"permission inheritance is disabled"

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **FrancisLai** 2 years, 9 months ago

I agree with you, the statement stated select the option to remove all inherited permissions. Which means all the permissions will be removed thus no one will have access to it and meaning that Folder B&C do not get any permissions. Therefore, answer should be N,N,N?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Esmee93** 2 years, 10 months ago

I had the same answer as you in the beginning. Think like there is another folder above FolderA, for example FolderX. FolderA doesn't receive permissions from FolderX, but FolderB DOES receive permissions from FolderA. The same goes for FolderC. It receives permissions from FolderA and FolderB.

All the permissions that FolderA would have gotten from folders above it through inheritance are disabled, but this doesn't mean FolderB and FolderC are also disabled. Hope this helps!

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **adeshtall** 2 years, 10 months ago

If inheritance was turned off from folder A, then folder b and c still have read and modification guys this must be all yes, yes yes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Esmee93** 2 years, 10 months ago

User3 never receives "Modify" and therefore can't delete files in FolderC.

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. You need to view the settings to Computer1 by Group Policy objects (GPOs) in the domain and local Group Policies. Which command should you run?

- A. gpresult
- B. secedit
- C. gpupdate
- D. gpfixup

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/gpresult>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **tezawynn** Highly Voted 4 years ago

PS C:> GPRESULT /R /SCOPE COMPUTER
upvoted 7 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. gpresult.

The gpresult command is used to view the Resultant Set of Policy (RSOP) for a user or computer in Active Directory. This command displays the Group Policy objects (GPOs) that are applied to the user or computer, including the settings configured in those GPOs.

To view the settings applied to Computer1 by Group Policy objects (GPOs) in the domain and local Group Policies, you should run the gpresult command on Computer1. This will display the RSOP for the computer, including the settings configured in the GPOs that apply to the computer.

Answer B, secedit, is a command-line tool used to configure and analyze security configuration policies on a local or remote computer.

Answer C, gpupdate, is used to refresh Group Policy settings on a computer or user. This command does not display the settings currently applied to the computer.

Answer D, gpfixup, is not a valid command in Windows 10 and is not related to viewing Group Policy settings.

upvoted 1 times

 **ShambhuSNair** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

GPResult gives a verbose view of policies applied on a computer
upvoted 2 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Notes :Secedit commands : Configures and analyzes system security by comparing your current security configuration against specified security templates.

upvoted 3 times

 **hari89k** 4 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains computers that run Windows 10.

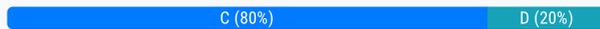
You need to provide a user with the ability to remotely create and modify shares on the computers. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add the user?

- A. Power Users
- B. Remote Management Users
- C. Administrators
- D. Network Configuration Operators

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution



nickw Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Agreed C. Power Users can manage shares locally, but you'd need Admin to be able to connect to do this remotely.
upvoted 7 times

Xeno96 4 years, 2 months ago

Power users in win 10?
upvoted 4 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 9 months ago

Power Users Group is still alive only for backwards compatibility, not more.
upvoted 2 times

DaZa5 Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Administrators

Network Configuration Operators

Members of the Network Configuration Operators group can have the following administrative privileges to manage configuration of networking features:

Modify the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties for a local area network (LAN) connection, which includes the IP address, the subnet mask, the default gateway, and the name servers.

Rename the LAN connections or remote access connections that are available to all the users.

Enable or disable a LAN connection.

Modify the properties of all remote access connections of users.

Delete all the remote access connections of users.

Rename all the remote access connections of users.

Issue ipconfig, ipconfig /release, and ipconfig /renew commands.

Enter the PIN unblock key (PUK) for mobile broadband devices that support a SIM card.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/manage/understand-security-groups#network-configuration-operators>

upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Members of the Administrators group have full control over the computer, including the ability to remotely create and modify shares on Windows 10 computers.

Adding a user to the Administrators group would provide them with the necessary permissions to manage network shares, but it would not follow the principle of least privilege, as this group has more privileges than necessary to manage network shares.

If the solution must use the principle of least privilege, then adding the user to the Network Configuration Operators group is a better option, as this group has the necessary permissions to manage network shares while having fewer privileges than the Administrators group.

However, if the user needs to have administrative privileges for other reasons, such as installing software or managing system settings, then adding them to the Administrators group may be necessary. In this case, other measures should be taken to limit the user's privileges as much as possible to minimize the risk of security breaches.

upvoted 1 times

  **Spefx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Understand your explanation of principle of least privilege but curious if you actually tested this, the following was the order in which I tested which lead me to selecting "C -Administrators"

1. Created a new user named "Tech1"
2. Added the user "Tech1" to the "Network Configuration Operators" group.
3. Signed out of the administrative account, Signed in as "Tech1"
4. Ran the "Whoami /groups" command to validate that the user had membership to the "Network Configuration Operators" group.
5. Created a Folder C:\NewFolder - Success
6. Right Click, Properties, Select "Sharing" tab
7. Select "Share"
8. Press "Share" again, the icon with UAC icon
9. Be prompted for UAC, Enter credentials for "Tech1", Enter credentials and receive message that states "This action requires elevation"

If you managed to get it working for a user that is a member of "Network Configuration Operators" group please provide the steps you followed.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Administrators only

The other accounts won't work because you will be UAC prompted. The bit doubt here would be using a Remote Management User. This user will have to access WMI resources and those resources also are affected by UAC.

There's a lot of learning docs about the subject WMI beginning with the definition about Remote Management Users group. For further studies as I did, I'd recommend you do the same about this interesting group. Start in the link below

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/manage/understand-security-groups#:~:text=Remote%20Desktop%20Users,-Remote%20Management%20Users,-Replicator>

upvoted 2 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

Sorry, I meant Remote Management Users is too restrictive.

upvoted 1 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

It is C. Remote Management Users can use WMIC to create shares, BUT the folder has to already exist AND they need administrative permission to begin with on the remote machine AND they cannot use WMI to change share permissions. D is too restrictive.

upvoted 1 times

  **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

I always get misleded by this statement, "The solution must use the principle of least privilege", and because of this statement I chose B, end up answer C. *Frustrated*

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zerikun** 3 years, 2 months ago

So we have a domain with multiple computers and we want a user to connect remotely on all these computers and create a share, right?

The question is vague. To which group should you add the user? Is the user a domain user? The mentioned group is it an AD group or a local group?

If we need to add (and/or create) a user to a local group on all the computers (which can be dozens) is stupid. But the answer is correct:

Administrators group

If we need to add a domain user to a AD group, then the Administrators group is wrong choice, as all the others.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hisandy** 3 years, 10 months ago

Why Remote Management Users can't do the job?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sh1rub10** 3 years, 9 months ago

Members of the Remote Management Users group can access WMI resources over management protocols (such as WS-Management via the Windows Remote Management service). This applies only to WMI namespaces that grant access to the user. The Remote Management Users group is generally used to allow users to manage servers through the Server Manager console, whereas the WinRMRemoteWMIUsers_ group is allows remotely running Windows PowerShell commands.

Default User Rights: None

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

So its correct that Remote management users can run powershel commands but not create shares?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ray_v78** 3 years, 10 months ago

Note: in Windows 7 and above, Power Users only exists for legacy purposes, and is the same as ordinary Users, unless an admin explicitly adds extra rights to the group. <https://serverfault.com/questions/525880/what-does-the-windows-7-local-group-power-users-actually-do>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **hawkins** 4 years, 1 month ago

Yes.. the group Power users is present for backwards compatibility.. But the answer is correct C.

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 Current branch. Computer1 belongs to a workgroup.

You run the following commands on Computer1.

```
New-LocalUser "Name User1" -NoPassword
```

```
Add-LocalGroupMember Users "Member User1"
```

What is the effect of the configurations?

- A. User1 is prevented from signing in until the user is assigned additional user rights.
- B. User1 appears on the sign-in screen and can sign in without a password.
- C. User1 is prevented from signing in until an administrator manually sets a password for the user.
- D. User1 appears on the sign-in screen and must set a new password on the first sign-in attempt.

Suggested Answer: D

User1 will be prompted to change the password at first login. The message will say, "You must change your password". You do have to set a password, even if it is a blank password before you can log in.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.localaccounts/new-localuser?view=powershell-5.1>

Community vote distribution



m2L Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

the correct answer is D i have tested
upvoted 28 times

Downstar 4 years, 12 months ago

This is correct.

I checked it myself. Made a new powershell script that makes a user with -NoPassword.

At the loginscreen there is the user. After try to login with the account. I tells you to change the password immendiantly! I'm on 1903 aswel in workgroup

upvoted 7 times

Beitran 4 years, 3 months ago

Confirmed, tested as well in the Microsoft Lab. Windows 10 2004

upvoted 6 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 10 months ago

Tested. Answer is D. Windows 10, 2004.

upvoted 7 times

Naji90 2 years, 6 months ago

I tested too.

upvoted 2 times

Solo96 Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is D. User1 appears on the sign in screen and is prompted to set a new password.

upvoted 9 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. User1 appears on the sign-in screen and must set a new password on the first sign-in attempt.

The first command, "New-LocalUser -Name User1 -NoPassword", creates a new local user account on Computer1 named User1 with no password. When a user account is created with no password, Windows 10 requires the user to set a password before the user can log in.

The second command, "Add-LocalGroupMember Users -Member User1", adds the new user account, User1, to the built-in Users group on the local computer.

The effect of these configurations is that the user account, User1, is created with no password and is enabled by default. When User1 tries to sign in for the first time, Windows 10 prompts the user to set a new password before allowing access to the desktop.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, User1 is prevented from signing in until the user is assigned additional user rights, this is not accurate because the user has already been added to the built-in Users group.

Answer B, User1 appears on the sign-in screen and can sign in without a password, this is not accurate because the user account is created with no password, and Windows 10 requires the user to set a password before allowing access to the desktop.

Answer C, User1 is prevented from signing in until an administrator manually sets a password for the user, this is not accurate because the user account is created with no password and Windows 10 requires the user to set a password before allowing access to the desktop.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Difference is when you specify -NoPassword you will be asked to put in a password at sign in.

But when you leave the password field blank the user will sign in without the need of providing a password at all.

Answer is indeed D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Resposta: D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Wojer** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

truly speaking in workgroup it ask you to change a password but you can just click next and it will log you in

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

You're all correct: D is the answer. If you create a new user with no password, and then do NOT add them to the users group, they don't show up on the list of possible users for login. But if you DO add them to the users group, they show up in the list and are prompted to create (change) password on the spot.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It's D. Tested on Win 10 21h2

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 1 month ago

I have tested on 20h2 user must set new apssword before login

Answer D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ronnyn78** 3 years, 1 month ago

I have tested on 20h2 user must set new password before login

Amnswer B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it B or D?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **YedlyDetti** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cdhoesje** 3 years, 6 months ago

I'm sick of everyone says different things. it is 100% D!

How can you dont test it your own, its so simple.

upvoted 1 times

  **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

I didn't know this! I usually do it from the command line (not PowerShell) and it doesn't prompt to change the password. Apparently PoweShell does something else

upvoted 1 times

  **McN1kEL** 3 years, 8 months ago

D is correct.

It's true that you can log on and skip password change by press "enter".

Notice one thing it will work while you do not enable password GPO. Just set requirements and you will not be able to log on PC.

That's why you "MUST" change the password

upvoted 1 times

  **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Just tested this on 20H2 version of Win 10 enterprise and it creates a new user called user1 and I was able to hit enter to login, as soon as i did I was prompted for a new password so the answer is B

upvoted 1 times

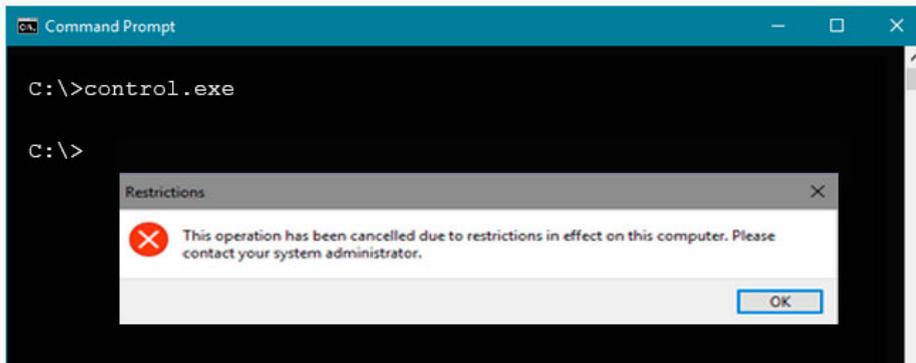
  **Junhhch** 3 years, 9 months ago

even if user can enter password as null, that is also process called changing password.

if you test with your machine and go to computer management, you can see user1 account properties, User must change password at next login option is automatically checked.

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 and is joined to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You attempt to open Control Panel and receive the error message shown on the following exhibit.



You need to be able to access Control Panel. What should you modify?

- A. the PowerShell execution policy
- B. the local Group Policy
- C. the Settings app
- D. a Group Policy preference

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://windows10skill.com/this-operation-has-been-cancelled-due-to-restrictions-in-effect-on-this-pc/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is Correct :

Local Group Policy, navigate to User Configuration > Administrative Templates > System.

Under System, on the right pane, find out and double click Don't run specified Windows applications to modify its Properties.

Then in Don't run specified Windows applications window, tick the option Not Configured. And then hit Apply and OK to save changes.

upvoted 15 times

silicon_shady 3 years, 12 months ago

I don't think that's correct. As the user has access to the command prompt, having this policy enabled would not prevent them from running a program.

upvoted 3 times

Poncho25 3 years, 11 months ago

It is definitely not B. If you read the actual local group policy, it says: "Also, if users have access to the command prompt (Cmd.exe), this policy setting does not prevent them from starting programs in the command window even though they would be prevented from doing so using File Explorer.

I would say that it is D.

upvoted 1 times

ad2531 4 years ago

How are you able to remember all these? I see you on loads of questions with the correct answer. What other resources do you use for this exam?

upvoted 5 times

Henry78 2 years, 5 months ago

How could he pass ? almost all his answers are wrong. This question is an example. Read GombocArtur's answer.

upvoted 1 times

Wimmy 3 years, 11 months ago

Hi have you passed the exam?

Just as ad2531 saying you are commenting on a lot of questions and I am interested :)

upvoted 2 times

  **tezawynn** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Azure AD is just there to make you confused.

upvoted 5 times

  **Kodoi** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

BBBB

DDDDDDDDDDPCActive DirectoryGGPO

upvoted 1 times

  **tys1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Maybe being silly, but what is the difference between group policy preference and a local group policy ?

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or is it D?

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

No, it's B

upvoted 1 times

  **ScotchPKer** 3 years, 8 months ago

This one is ingrained now

upvoted 1 times

  **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct

<https://www.thewindowsclub.com/restrict-access-to-control-panel>

upvoted 4 times

  **kranebus** 3 years, 11 months ago

The answer is right but the explanation false.

You can prohibit the access to control panel with local group policy :

Navigate to the User Configuration > Administrative Templates > Control Panel option from the left sidebar. Next, double-click the "Prohibit access to Control Panel and PC settings"

If you test it you will have the same error message when you launch control.exe

upvoted 4 times

  **syogun200x** 2 years, 4 months ago

You are right. I could not make it happen with other policies like application control policies.

upvoted 1 times

  **Thalex** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer D is correct. For "Don't run specific Windows application" the following is stated...

This policy setting only prevents users from running programs that are started by the File Explorer process. It does not prevent users from running programs, such as Task Manager, which are started by the system process or by other processes. Also, if users have access to the command prompt (Cmd.exe), this policy setting does not prevent them from starting programs in the command window even though they would be prevented from doing so using File Explorer.

upvoted 1 times

  **Thalex** 3 years, 11 months ago

stand corrected. Answer B is correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

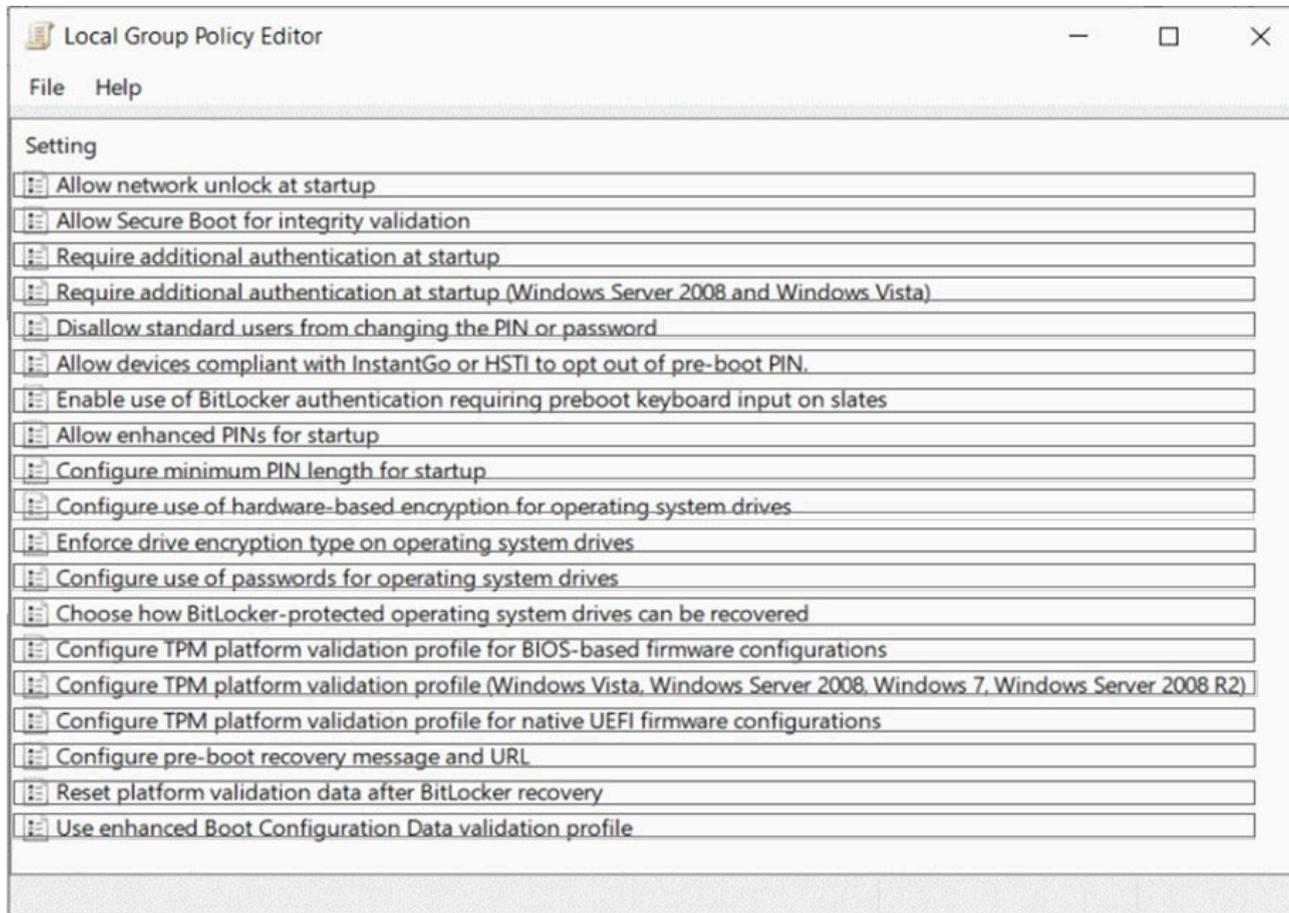
Your domain contains a Computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 does not have a TPM.

You need to be able to encrypt the C drive by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker). The solution must ensure that the recovery key is stored in Active Directory.

Which two Group Policy settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

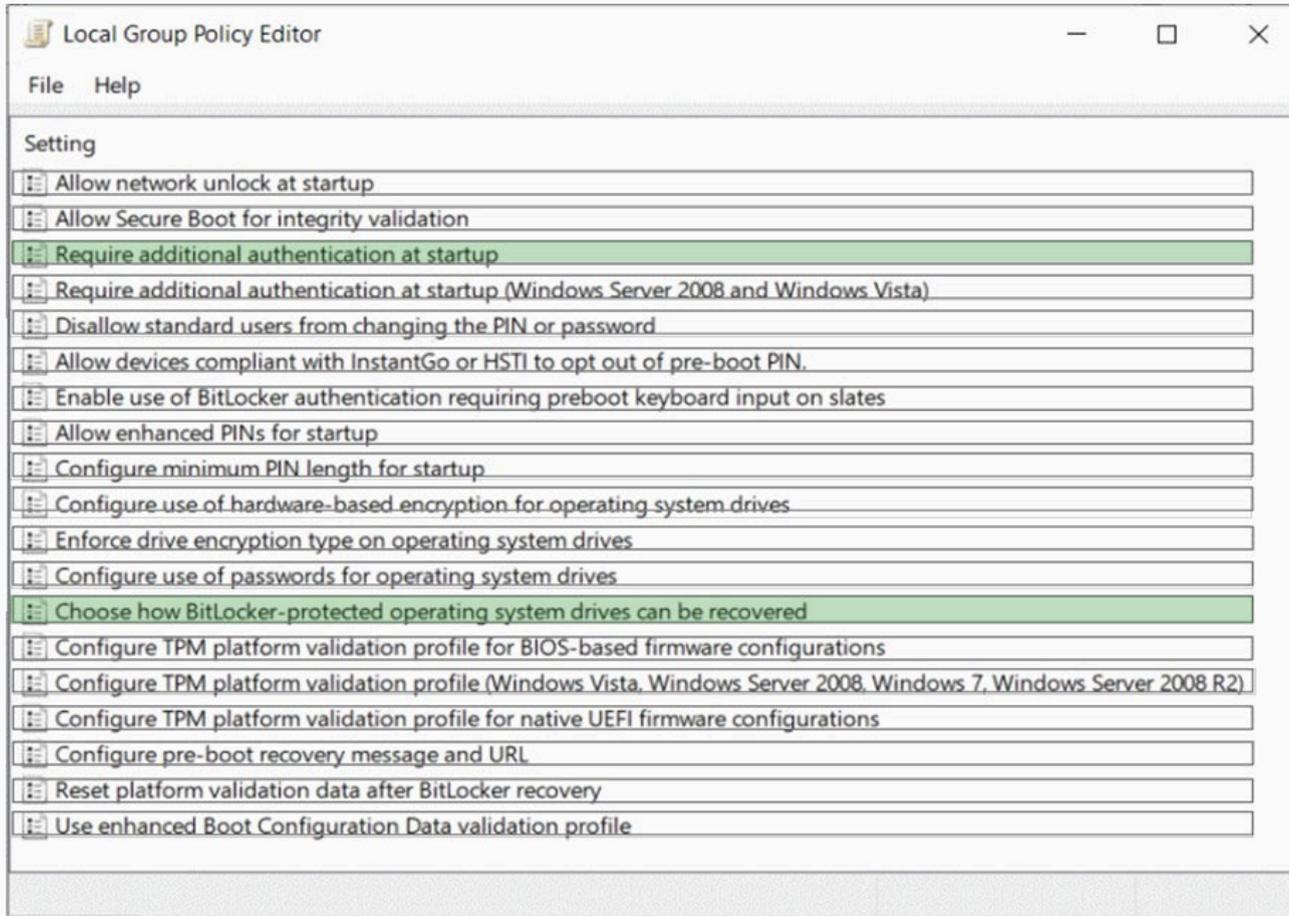
Hot Area:



The screenshot shows the Local Group Policy Editor window with the following settings listed:

- Allow network unlock at startup
- Allow Secure Boot for integrity validation
- Require additional authentication at startup
- Require additional authentication at startup (Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista)
- Disallow standard users from changing the PIN or password
- Allow devices compliant with InstantGo or HSTI to opt out of pre-boot PIN.
- Enable use of BitLocker authentication requiring preboot keyboard input on slates
- Allow enhanced PINs for startup
- Configure minimum PIN length for startup
- Configure use of hardware-based encryption for operating system drives
- Enforce drive encryption type on operating system drives
- Configure use of passwords for operating system drives
- Choose how BitLocker-protected operating system drives can be recovered
- Configure TPM platform validation profile for BIOS-based firmware configurations
- Configure TPM platform validation profile (Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2)
- Configure TPM platform validation profile for native UEFI firmware configurations
- Configure pre-boot recovery message and URL
- Reset platform validation data after BitLocker recovery
- Use enhanced Boot Configuration Data validation profile

Suggested Answer:



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-group-policy-settings#bkmk-rec1>

TrustMebro Highly Voted 3 years ago

This is correct, tested by myself. Please give a like for the other learners !!
upvoted 55 times

51007 Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Why are we using 'local group policy' if it's on the Domain?
upvoted 1 times

Tommo 2 years, 9 months ago

This is correct
upvoted 2 times

xian05 2 years, 10 months ago

Across the internet the option: "Require additional authentication at startup" seems to be the given answer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-group-policy-settings#require-additional-authentication-at-startup>

The second option "Choose how BitLocker-protected operating system drives can be recovered" is for the AD connection of the question.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-group-policy-settings#choose-how-bitlocker-protected-operating-system-drives-can-be-recovered>
upvoted 2 times

You have a public computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1.

You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to modify the permissions of Folder1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which NTFS permission should you assign to User1?

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

Suggested Answer: A

The NTFS Full control permission is required to change permissions.

Reference:

<https://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-file-folder.htm>

Community vote distribution



Rad33k Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

I think that A is the correct one. If the User1 is not an owner of the mentioned folder, then in my opinion he needs a 'Full Control' to change the permissions (that's how it works on my W10 machine). I have no idea why on the page added to the 'Explanation', it is mentioned about 'Modify' permission as on the next page, it is explicitly said the Full Control is needed:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc732880%28v%3dws.10%29>

What do you think about it?

upvoted 54 times

jojobabubu Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

User1 is not said to be the owner so Full control is required indeed

upvoted 26 times

JePe Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

The link below explains that Full Control is the only NTFS permission that grant you to change permissions in the folder.

<https://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-file-folder.htm>

upvoted 1 times

DaZa5 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. It is a simple test to do.

upvoted 1 times

thaeriel 1 year, 9 months ago

the key word in this question is: permissions (it is asked to modify permissions) therefore the only right answer is full control - Answer A

upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Modify.

To provide a user named User1 with the ability to modify the permissions of Folder1 on a public computer running Windows 10 while following the principle of least privilege, you should assign the Modify NTFS permission to User1. This permission allows the user to read, write, execute, and modify the contents of the folder, as well as modify the permissions assigned to the folder.

upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy 1 year, 9 months ago

Assigning the Full control NTFS permission to User1 would grant the user more privileges than necessary, violating the principle of least privilege. This permission allows the user to perform all tasks, including modifying the folder contents, modifying permissions, and taking ownership of the folder.

Assigning the Write NTFS permission to User1 would allow the user to modify the contents of the folder and create new files, but would not allow the user to modify the permissions assigned to the folder.

Assigning the Read & execute NTFS permission to User1 would allow the user to view the contents of the folder and execute files, but would not allow the user to modify the contents of the folder or modify the permissions assigned to the folder.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jurien** 1 year, 7 months ago

Full Control: Users can do anything to the file, including taking ownership of it. It is recommended that you grant this level of access only to administrators.

Modify: Users can view and modify files and file properties, including deleting and adding files to a directory or file properties to a file. Users cannot take ownership or change permissions on the file.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dacebane** 1 year, 10 months ago

B. Modify

To provide a user named User1 with the ability to modify the permissions of Folder1 while using the principle of least privilege, you should assign the Modify permission to User1 on the folder.

The Modify permission allows the user to perform all actions that are permitted by the Write permission, as well as change permissions, take ownership, and delete the folder. This permission level provides the necessary level of access for User1 to modify the permissions of Folder1 without granting unnecessary access.

Assigning Full control to User1 would provide more access than necessary and would not be in line with the principle of least privilege. Assigning the Write permission would not allow User1 to modify permissions. Assigning the Read & execute permission would only allow User1 to view the contents of the folder and execute files, but not modify permissions. Therefore, the best option is to assign the Modify permission.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Razomka** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Modificar as permissões de Pasta. Logo é CONTROLE TOTAL

Resposta: A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jnorris** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Modify allows user's to delete and move files/folders, Full Control allows users to take ownership and change permissions of files/folders.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Scilot** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the following link you can find the correspondance between Permission / Special Permissions applied for them.

And Modify don't allow by default to change permissions on a folder.

The only way is to be owner of the folder or to have the change permission delegated by the owner or by the administrator.

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-r2-and-2008/cc732880\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-r2-and-2008/cc732880(v=ws.10))

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A, can moderators please fix?

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Full control needed to change permissions

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nick_Q** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A, is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 7 months ago

a is correct. full control is required

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MiguelitoPancetas** 3 years, 1 month ago

A is correct:

To modify permissions, you must have the Full Control permission for a folder or file. The one exception is for file and folder owners. The owner of a file or folder can modify permissions, even if they do not have any current permission. Administrators can take ownership of files and folders to make modifications to permissions.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **titi_ccm** 3 years, 3 months ago

It is Full Control, I tested.

The correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

You have 10 computers that run Windows 10 and have BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled.

You plan to update the firmware of the computers.

You need to ensure that you are not prompted for the BitLocker recovery key on the next restart. The drive must be protected by BitLocker on subsequent restarts.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Unlock-BitLocker
- B. Disable-BitLocker
- C. Add-BitLockerKeyProtector
- D. Suspend-BitLocker

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/4057282/bitlocker-recovery-key-prompt-after-surface-uefi-tpm-firmware-update>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Notes :

The Suspend-BitLocker cmdlet suspends Bitlocker encryption, allowing users to access encrypted data on a volume that uses BitLocker Drive Encryption. This cmdlet makes the encryption key available in the clear.

Suspension of BitLocker does not mean that BitLocker decrypts data on the volume. Instead, suspension makes key used to decrypt the data available to everyone in the clear. New data written to the disk is still encrypted.

While suspended, BitLocker does not validate system integrity at start up. You might suspend BitLocker protection for firmware upgrades or system updates.

You can specify the number of times that a computer restarts before the BitLocker suspension ends by using the RebootCount parameter, or you can use the Resume-BitLocker cmdlet to manually resume protection. If you do not specify the RebootCount parameter, the cmdlet uses a value of one (1), so BitLocker protection resumes after the next restart.

upvoted 22 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Right, thanks!

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct cmdlet to run in this scenario is D. Suspend-BitLocker.

When updating the firmware of computers with BitLocker Drive Encryption enabled, it is recommended to suspend BitLocker protection to avoid triggering the recovery mode and requiring the BitLocker recovery key. The Suspend-BitLocker cmdlet temporarily suspends BitLocker protection on the drive, allowing the firmware update to be performed without triggering the recovery mode.

After the firmware update is complete, BitLocker protection can be resumed using the Resume-BitLocker cmdlet, which restores the BitLocker protection on the drive.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, Unlock-BitLocker, is used to unlock a BitLocker-protected drive with a recovery password or recovery key.

Answer B, Disable-BitLocker, completely disables BitLocker protection on the drive, which is not recommended in this scenario as the drive must remain protected by BitLocker on subsequent restarts.

Answer C, Add-BitLockerKeyProtector, adds a new key protector for a BitLocker-protected drive, such as a recovery password or recovery key, but is not relevant to this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **jt2214** 2 years, 8 months ago

It's suspend. I've used this in my workplace.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Suspend-BitLocker

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

D. Suspend-BitLocker

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Can anyone confirm the answer is right?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CuDan** 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct.

Reference link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/bitlocker/suspend-bitlocker?view=win10-ps>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **A_Emara** 4 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-upgrading-faq>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **SpKZN** 4 years, 4 months ago

Looks logic

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You are troubleshooting Group Policy objects (GPOs) on Computer1.

You run `gpresult /user user1 /v` and receive the output shown in the following exhibit.

```

USER SETTINGS
-----
Last time Group Policy was applied: 11/11/2018 at 8:20:07 AM
Group Policy was applied from: N/A
Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
Domain Name: COMPUTER1
Domain Type: <Local Computer>

Applied Group Policy Objects
-----
Local Group Policy\user1
Local Group Policy

The user is a part of the following security groups
-----
High Mandatory Level
Everyone
Local account and member of Administrators group
BUILTIN\Administrators
BUILTIN\Users
Performance Log Users
NT AUTHORITY\INTERACTIVE
CONSOLE LOGON
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users
This Organization
Local account
LOCAL
Cloud Account Authentication
  
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] applied to User1

	▼
One local GPO is	
One domain GPO and one local GPO are	
Two local GPOs are	
Two domain GPOs are	

To configure GPO settings that affect only User1, you must first **[answer choice]**

	▼
open the Local Group Policy Editor console	
open the Group Policy Management console	
add the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in to a console	

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] applied to User1

	▼
One local GPO is	
One domain GPO and one local GPO are	
Two local GPOs are	
Two domain GPOs are	

To configure GPO settings that affect only User1, you must first [answer choice]

	▼
open the Local Group Policy Editor console	
open the Group Policy Management console	
add the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in to a console	

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-apply-local-group-policy-settings-specific-users-windows-10>

🗨️ **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

The Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a built-in Windows administration tool that enables administrators to manage Group Policy in an Active Directory forest and obtain data for troubleshooting Group Policy. You can find the Group Policy Management Console in the Tools menu of Microsoft Windows Server Manager. The Local Group Policy Editor is a powerful tool that gives users running Windows 10 Pro or Enterprise a relatively easy way to customize advanced options that are usually not configurable through the Settings app (or Control Panel). However, on a shared computer scenario, no matter whether you use "Computer Configuration" or "User Configuration," policy changes will always apply to every user account on your device, and there isn't an option to assign those changes to specific users.

To apply local policies to 1 specific user then open a blank console and add in the group policy editor.

Click on Browse and Users tab. Then select the appropriate user that you need to apply certain policies to.

upvoted 15 times

🗨️ **Divy95** 4 years ago

I thought that was the whole reason why group policies were split into two categories---Computer config. which would apply to all the users of the computer, and User config. which would apply on a per user basis. (I'm not an IT expert so I could be wrong here)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Duyons** 4 years ago

Group policies were split into two categories in order to manage between the computer (regardless of what user is signing in to a specific computer the GPO will apply and by the user when you want to apply to that specific user regardless of what device he/she is logging in on your Domain.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Dnyc** 1 year, 10 months ago

Those two categories still apply. Computer Configuration is for the whole computer and everyone on it. User configuration applies to users.

But when you open MMC and add the group policy snap-in you get the option to target the local group policy so that it doesn't apply to everyone and you can have it apply to a specific user. This allows you to have settings and restrictions specific to one person without restricting everyone else who might use the computer the same way.

Bear in mind these targeted local group policies apply last. So if the general GPO (what you see when you use gpedit) had one setting, and the targeted group policy for the same thing was set differently, the targeted group policy would win.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tezawynn** Highly Voted 4 years ago

1) you can see in the exhibit, two Local Group Policies are applied in Applied GPOs.

2) To set GPO to affect only USER1, you need GPO Editor snap-in.

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-apply-local-group-policy-settings-specific-users-windows-101>

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

Looking at the output of the gpreresult command in the question, you can see that the console shows, in addition to USER SETTINGS, it also shows COMPUTER SETTINGS if you run this command to test.

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 6 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is in a workgroup. Computer1 contains the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1, Group2
User2	Group1

You create a folder named Folder1 that has the permissions shown in the following table.

Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to
Group2	Deny Write	None	This folder, subfolders, and files
Group1	Allow Full control	None	This folder, subfolders, and files
Administrators	Allow Full control	None	This folder, subfolders, and files

You create a file named File1.txt in Folder1 and allow Group2 Full control permissions to File1.txt. 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:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new file in Folder1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can save changes to File1.txt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can view the content of File1.txt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new file in Folder1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can save changes to File1.txt	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can view the content of File1.txt	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Reference:
<https://www.dell.com/support/article/za/en/zadhs1/sln156352/understanding-file-and-folder-permissions-in-windows?lang=en>

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

NO, NO , Yes

I am sick of the incorrect answers in this exam
 upvoted 64 times

Kock 2 years, 4 months ago

NO, NO, SI

NÃO, NÃO, SIM

upvoted 1 times

AnoniMouse 3 years, 7 months ago

I was also at your side and wanted to say NO, NO, YES, but I did this in a VM and surprisingly the answer is NO, YES, YES. Try it for yourself to see

upvoted 18 times

  **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

This is because User1 has explicit DENY write on the folder BUT he has an explicit FULL CONTROL on the file! Dang!

upvoted 8 times

  **lauroramos** 3 years, 6 months ago

Tested too... NO, YES, YES

upvoted 11 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

No, Yes, Yes

I tested in a VM from Skillable. The results are what AnoniMouse said. Brilliant!

About the second statement: The full control given to Group2 explicitly by passes the inherited Deny Write from Folder1. That's really cool stuff!

upvoted 5 times

  **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 1 month ago

I stand corrected. No, Yes, Yes

The question is testing for explicit vs implicit permissions understanding

It's important to note that if the explicit permissions allow access, then the inherited permissions will never be checked.

Hierarchy of Permissions :

Explicit Deny

Explicit Allow

Inherited Deny

Inherited Allow

1.No - Inherited Deny will override inherited allow (even if it is full control)

2. Yes - Explicit Allow will override implicit deny

3. Yes - Inherited Allow

upvoted 77 times

  **configmike** 3 years, 8 months ago

"You create a file named File1.txt in Folder1 and allow Group2 Full control permissions to File1.txt." This is the key for #2. User is in Group

2. This is explicit as you mentioned.

upvoted 2 times

  **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

First you say N,N,Y then you say N,Y,Y, I have just tested this in my lab and I am able to Y,Y,Y

upvoted 2 times

  **DaZa5** 1 year, 8 months ago

I've just tested it. It is NYY. For me it is right the last Anthony_2770 reply.

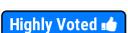
upvoted 1 times

  **subbuhotmail** 3 years, 5 months ago

Yes True. Answer is N/Y/Y.

Reference : <https://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-precedence.htm>

upvoted 4 times

  **PanKok**  4 years, 2 months ago

1. No

2. No

3. Yes

upvoted 15 times

  **_Co_**  1 year, 9 months ago

no, yes, yes

The deny write permissions prevent user1 from creating a file.

Due to the explicit Full control permissions on file1, user1 can edit and save file1.

User2 has the possibility to view the contents of file1 due to the full control permissions

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

No, Yes, Yes. Tested in VM. Good explanation by Anthony

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Andr3as88** 1 year, 12 months ago

for me NO, NO, YES

User 1 and user 2 are member of group 1 where applies the deny write permission. So they neither can create nor save anything. User 2 is member of group1 where applies the deny write permission, but this doesnt exclude him in order to list the content.

correct me if i am wrong

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

You really need to review the second statement. You did not understand how strong the explicit permissions mean.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Andr3as88** 1 year, 11 months ago

you are right Sir!, its NO, YES, YES. group 2 has has explicit full control permission for file1.txt

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Celx2** 2 years, 1 month ago

NO, YES, YES in my opinion. Can't see how explicit deny will override anything else.

I know the fun is in researching but I'm so tired of all the questions that can't have answers that no one can agree upon.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

No, No, Yes - im happy you agree in here cause there are too many errors

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Szaier** 2 years, 2 months ago

NO,YES,YES

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **VEEM** 2 years, 3 months ago

I wish someone can make me understands where do they get these answers...User1 is part of grp1&2, grp2 has deny write, grp1 has full control, so deny will win in this case...thats 1st N. same principle on question 2, user1 cant save changes bcz is having a deny. User2 is part of grp1, which has allow full, there for its Y... the answer is NNY according to me

HOTSPOT -

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 has the users accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Member of
User1	Administrators
User2	Users, Administrators
User3	Users

Computer1 has the local Group Policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Startup script	ScriptA1
Shutdown script	ScriptA2
Logon script	ScriptA3
Logoff script	ScriptA4

You create the Local Computer\Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptB1
Logoff script	ScriptB2

You create the Local Computer\Non-Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptC1
Logoff script	ScriptC2

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:

Statements	Yes	No
If User1 shuts down Computer1, script ScriptA2 will run.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User2 signs in to Computer1, scripts ScriptA3, ScriptB1, and ScriptC1 will run.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User3 signs out of Computer1, scripts ScriptC2 and ScriptA4 will run.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
If User1 shuts down Computer1, script ScriptA2 will run.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Suggested Answer: If User2 signs in to Computer1, scripts ScriptA3, ScriptB1, and ScriptC1 will run.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If User3 signs out of Computer1, scripts ScriptC2 and ScriptA4 will run.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reference:
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291(v=ws.10))

 **mx677** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes,No,Yes

To summarize, Windows applies Local Group Policy objects first, then the Administrators or Non-Administrators Local Group Policy objects, and finally the user-specific Local Group Policy objects.

upvoted 23 times

 **adeshtall** 2 years, 11 months ago

So you mean all policy run at same times or if 1 policy run the the others want run .

upvoted 2 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

If you follow reads on the information from the link added this question and follow up the scenarios examples made from Microsoft in that article you will conclude that Windows continues to use the "Last Writer Wins" method for conflict resolution.

So the answer given to this question is correct. People get wrong of interpretation with second and third statements of this question. So Yes, No, No.

upvoted 2 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Here some lights:

1 - Create a file.txt > Rename it LogonNonAdministrator.vbs

*Inside this file you'll type: MsgBox "This is a Non Administrator"

2 - After creating a snap-in Local Computer Policy\Non-Administrators Policy, navigate to User Configuration/Windows Settings/Scripts (Logon/Logoff)

3- Choose logon and save that vbs script out there.

Signs in with a User from only the Users group. Switch the message box as you move the User to only the Administrators group.

(This is not the full answer) (Here comes more of that later in this post)

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

1 - Duplicate the VBS file three times

2 - Edit the file and the MsgBox to identify each group

3 - Put a copy of each one in the LGPO/AdminGPO/NonAdminGPO

I don't think you will need to use any other script for shutdowns or logoffs to get your answers.

One good observation: User2 will get the message of AdminGPO and LGPO, but won't get the NonAdminGPO. And this answers the second statement.

This one question got me wrong. So the true final answer is YES NO YES.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

The processing order is this (Last writer wins)

Local Group Policy,

Administrator and Non-Administrators Group Policy, and

user specific Local Group Policy.

And after testing for your self, the results you'll conclude is that between Admin and Non-Admin, Admin takes precedence of the conflict.

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga**  3 years, 9 months ago

YES, NO, YES.

1. True.

2. User can't be member of both groups from permission point of view. Administrators group wins.

3. I agree with YES, because user is a member of Non-Administrators group.

3.

upvoted 16 times

  **Henry78**  2 years, 5 months ago

The processing order and layer of multiple local GPOs in workgroup:

local

admin or non-admin

user-specific

Answer: yes no no

If user1 shuts down, script A2 will run

If user2 signs in, scripts A3 and B1 will run

If user3 signs out, scripts A4 and C2 will run

upvoted 1 times

  **boscoc** 2 years, 5 months ago

So by your answer, it would be yes no yes. The 3rd answer says "scripts ScriptC2 and ScriptA4 will run"

upvoted 2 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct. I thought the order would be a problem.

upvoted 1 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

just tested this now it is yes no yes.

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

AVP is correct.

YES, NO, YES.

1. True.

2. User can't be member of both groups from permission point of view. Administrators group wins.

3. I agree with YES, because user is a member of Non-Administrators group.

upvoted 1 times

  **adeshtall** 2 years, 11 months ago

It depends on how did he log in , as admin or non admin or may be he have both password and he is having new machine taking both password.

Im confussed.com

upvoted 2 times

  **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

thats not how it works, there is only one SID for an account. if an account is part of user group and admin group, they get admin rights on

logon every time unless removed from that admin group

upvoted 2 times

  **adeshtall** 3 years ago

Is user2 sign is as an administrative or as local user .? that will determine which script will be run if im not wrong.

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

I would go for YES, NO, YES.

Since user2 is member of the Administrator group - ScriptC1 wont run.

upvoted 3 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or not?

upvoted 1 times

  **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Alguém poderia confirmar a resposta YES NO YES?

Can anyone confirmed the answer YES NO YES?

upvoted 2 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 10 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

  **lauroramos** 3 years, 6 months ago

I think the second statement is NO because it will run ScriptB1 OR ScriptC1, not both, those are same level/layer policies. Now, the third statement, except i'm getting caught by running order, it is YES.

Can someone confirm?

upvoted 1 times

  **lauroramos** 3 years, 6 months ago

Yeah, i would go for YES, NO and NO just because the policy apply order.

upvoted 2 times

  **zorloen** 3 years, 8 months ago

For me Yes,yes,yes, you can configure and apply multiple logon/logoff/startup/shutdown scripts on multiple GPOs, and the scripts are executed in order the GPO are applied. I've configured something like this in a production environment.

upvoted 4 times

  **Hisandy** 3 years, 8 months ago

My answer is Yes, Yes, Yes too.

upvoted 2 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

wrong.

User is both member of users and administrators - and therefore non administrator user script wont run.

upvoted 2 times

  **JJJJJJames123** 3 years, 7 months ago

The question says it is non-administrator policy to run scriptC1. User 2 is an Administrator so it won't be run.

upvoted 2 times

  **configmike** 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, no, yes. Both the non-admin and computer shut down scripts will run.

upvoted 3 times

  **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Can someone explain why this is? I thought first one was Yes, but not sure of other two especially if a user is both admin and user? Does Admin or user apply? And last one I thought seemed a simple yes, computer logoff script runs and so does User one but apparently not.

upvoted 2 times

  **badguytoo** 3 years, 9 months ago

The processing order for MLGPO are: Local Group Policy > Admin & Non-Admin > User specific.

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

A user named User1 has a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is joined to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. User1 joins Computer1 to contoso.com by using user1@contoso.com.

Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is in drive C and is shared as Share1. Share1 has the permission shown in the following table.

Group	Share permission
Everyone	Full control
AzureAD\user1@contoso.com	Owner

A user named User2 has a computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 10. User2 joins Computer2 to contoso.com by using user2@contoso.com.

User2 attempts to access Share1 and receives the following error message: `The username or password is incorrect.`

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1.

Solution: You create a local group on Computer1 and add the Guest account to the group. You grant the group Modify access to Share1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **ae_k_latamene** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Hello, I would like to see at least one response from CARIOCA, you are always looking for an answer without making any effort, I see your unnecessary comment on all questions ... sorry but

upvoted 22 times

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Share-level permissions must be assigned to the Azure AD identity representing the same user or group in your AD DS to support AD DS authentication to your Azure file share. Authentication and authorization against identities that only exist in Azure AD, such as Azure Managed Identities (MSIs), are not supported with AD DS authentication.

There are three Azure built-in roles for granting share-level permissions to users:

Storage File Data SMB Share Reader allows read access in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.

Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor allows read, write, and delete access in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.

Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor allows read, write, delete, and modify Windows ACLs in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.

upvoted 8 times

 **Wojer** Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

The funny think is that it allow me to access.

maybe because I use on prem Domain users accounts not AzureAD

upvoted 1 times

 **jcg1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

I thought you cannot access on premise file shares via cloud account but you can in the vice versa effect by extending smb shares from azure ad ds to ad ds... is this not true? Doing research and digging now but can someone post up some articles involving shares btwn azure AD DS and AD

DS? Or if you don't mind, explain to me please the relation involving share/NTFS permissions between the two please? I NEED to understand. Lol.

Thank you in advance.

upvoted 1 times

  **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

via cloud account*

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct here.

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or not?

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Note: Modify - it is NTFS option, Share has a "Change".

upvoted 5 times

  **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-enable>

upvoted 1 times

  **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago

As with previous instances of this question, there is NO on-premise AD domain mentioned in this question. The article quotes pertains to the synchronizing of Azure AD with on-premise AD domains. This question is about two Windows 10 endpoints that both become joined to an Azure AD domain. The share created, in order to be of any availability to user2 must be constructed in the Azure AD. Local groups or permissions don't transfer to the cloud.

upvoted 3 times

  **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

User has no NTFS permissions with the provided solution.

The Everyone group includes all members of the Authenticated Users group as well as the built-in Guest account, and several other built-in security accounts like SERVICE, LOCAL_SERVICE, NETWORK_SERVICE, and others. A Guest account is a built-in account on a Windows system that is disabled by default.

upvoted 3 times

  **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Notes :

The Guest account is a low-privilege Windows account that exists on every Windows system. It's available to users that don't have an account defined and need occasional access to a Windows system. Users logging on using the Guest account can access local data and applications but can't install software or hardware. By default, the Guest account is disabled and isn't password-protected. It also has the "User cannot change password" and "Password never expires" account properties set.

upvoted 6 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 1,000 computers that run Windows 10. You need to prevent the computers of the research department from appearing in Network in File Explorer. What should you do?

- A. Configure DNS to use an external provider
- B. Modify the %systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc\Networks file.
- C. Turn off network discovery.
- D. Disable the Network List Service.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ **CramAndLembas** Highly Voted 4 years ago

C is correct, with network discovery off, a computer will not have other computers listed in Network in File Explorer, but it will also no longer appear in this list on other computers on the network.

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Turn off network discovery.

To prevent the computers of the research department from appearing in Network in File Explorer on Windows 10 computers in an Active Directory domain, you should turn off network discovery. Network discovery allows computers to discover and communicate with each other on the network, which can reveal the presence of other computers on the network.

Answer A, Configure DNS to use an external provider, is not relevant to this scenario as it does not address the issue of preventing computers from appearing in Network in File Explorer.

Answer B, Modify the %systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc\Networks file, is not relevant to this scenario as it is used to map network names to IP addresses and does not affect the visibility of computers on the network.

Answer D, Disable the Network List Service, is not recommended as it can cause issues with network connectivity and is not necessary to prevent computers from appearing in Network in File Explorer.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The idea is to disable network discovery, but the technical question to do was not developed at all in the question. Fortunately!

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **51007** 2 years, 9 months ago

You would have to turn off network discovery on every computer in the department, I assume? Or is that beyond what the question is looking for?

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Turning off network discovery is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

C. Turn off network discovery.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

When network discovery is on, this computer can see other network computers and devices and is visible to other network computers

upvoted 2 times

  **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

C.

<https://www.thewindowsclub.com/enable-disable-network-discovery-windows>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup.

You perform the following configurations on Computer1:

- ⇒ Create a user named User1.
- ⇒ Add User1 to the Remote Desktop Users group.

You perform the following configurations on Computer2:

- ⇒ Create a user named User1 and specify the same user password as the one set on Computer1.
- ⇒ Create a share named Share2 and grant User1 Full control access to Share2.
- ⇒ Enable Remote Desktop.

What are the effects of the configurations? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If User1 attempts to access Share2 from Computer1, the user will:

	▼
Access Share2 without a prompt	
Be prompted for credentials	
Be denied access to Share2	

If User1 attempts to sign in to Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, the user will:

	▼
Sign in to Remote Desktop without a prompt	
Be prompted for credentials and be able to sign in as User1.	
Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from signing in as User1.	

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

If User1 attempts to access Share2 from Computer1, the user will:

	▼
Access Share2 without a prompt	
Be prompted for credentials	
Be denied access to Share2	

If User1 attempts to sign in to Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, the user will:

	▼
Sign in to Remote Desktop without a prompt	
Be prompted for credentials and be able to sign in as User1.	
Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from signing in as User1.	

👤 Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

1. Access share2 without a prompt.

User1 will have inherited local read permissions when the folder is initially created, as the user1 account has been created on both machines with the same password and has full control share permissions

2. Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from signing in as User1.

Remote desktop is operational on Computer2 hence the logon screen but User1 is not in the Remote Desktop Users group.

I tried this out and this was the results that I achieved.

upvoted 59 times

👤 AnoniMouse 3 years, 7 months ago

Totally agree with you

upvoted 3 times

👤 WalkingOnAir 3 years, 11 months ago

I am not sure about 1. They are two user accounts Computer1\User1 and Computer2\User1, with different sids.

upvoted 5 times

👤 Ptit_filou 3 years, 11 months ago

I thought it wouldn't work either, but I tested, it does :))

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes, I agree. I had some places without domain, and RDP works fine if Users have same Login and Password and added to RDP group. But only you have to type login and password every time.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

"Require computers to use Network Level Authentication to connect" (NLA) is a DEFAULT option available when you switch to enable Remote Desktop. It will always require authentication when you log on from another computer EVEN IF YOU ARE A MEMBER OF REMOTE DESKTOP USERS. And also there's the SID situation that the fellows above said.

My thoughts go to "Be prompted".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

There is the article from Microsoft

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/remote/remote-desktop-services/clients/remote-desktop-allow-access>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answers are:

Access Share2 without a prompt.

Be prompted for credentials and be able to sign in as User1.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

When you create Share2 folder with explicit Full Control permission for User1 at the Share-level, the Everyone group with Read permission already exists there.

It is always assumed that Share2 was created at the root of drive C. Share2 inherits NTFS-level permissions from the Local Users (Read & Execute) and Authenticated Users (Modify) groups.

Remembering that User1 on Computer1 and Computer2 are two completely different users and do not relate at all, even for remote connection.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

The second statement got me wrong.

The correct answer for the second statement is

If User1 attempts to sign in to Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, the user will: Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from sign in as User1.

Explanation: You will be prevented to sign in on Computer2 because User1 was not added to the Remote Desktop Users group of Computer2 when User1 tried to sign in from Computer1.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **hokieman91** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Disagree with RDP answer - User 1 is only in the group on Computer 1 for RDP - not computer 2. So when User1 (from computer 1) attempts to RDP into Computer 2, they will be presented with login credentials since remote desktop is active but will be denied since they are not in the remote users group on computer 2 (only computer 1)

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ **geekygirl12** 4 years, 1 month ago

But these computers are in a workgroup, so wouldn't user1 being in remote users group allow it to access computer 2 via RDP?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **hokieman91** 4 years, 1 month ago

The only way to achieve this would be is if they were both in a domain and if the domain account used on computer 1 was added to the remote user group on computer 2.

The only thing computers in this scenario can effectively share in a workgroup are resources (files, printers, music, etc)

I think this is a trick question testing knowledge of domain PC vs homegroup PCs

upvoted 3 times

  **EthanG** 4 years, 1 month ago

I find myself overthinking nearly every question. At first glance, User1 has full access and is granted access via Remote Desktop. A lot of these questions, I feel are intentionally vague. I assumed they were on a shared domain. Perhaps that's because this question dump is so out of order. But at first glance, I agreed with these answers.

upvoted 1 times

  **Requi3m** 3 years, 3 months ago

This is incorrect. I work every day on a VM that is not domain joined, but is connected to the company network. I've enabled RDP on the VM and can connect to it from a management server using mstsc.exe and logging in with the local admin account of the VM. I do have to use the ip address of the VM to connect though, hostname won't work.

upvoted 1 times

  **Simme355** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

First answer is correct, I tested this following this topology. I'm not prompted for any credentials.

Second answer however is incorrect. User1 needs to be member of 'Remote Desktop Users Group' on computer 2, else access will be denied. The other way around, RDP from Computer 2 to Computer 1 would work.

upvoted 1 times

  **DestinysPower** 1 year, 10 months ago

chat gpt says the current answer is correct

If User1 attempts to access Share2 from Computer1, the user will: Access Share2 without a prompt

If User1 attempts to sign into Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, the user will: be prompted for credentials and be able to sign in as User1.

Explanation:

On Computer2, a user named User1 was created and granted Full control access to Share2. On Computer1, a user named User1 was also created and added to the Remote Desktop Users group. Since the user passwords are the same on both computers, User1 can access Share2 on Computer2 without being prompted for credentials. However, when User1 attempts to sign into Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, the user will be prompted for credentials because Remote Desktop requires separate authentication from the user's login credentials. Once User1 enters the correct credentials, they will be able to sign into Remote Desktop on Computer2 as User1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Rnnnn** 1 year, 7 months ago

I asked Chat GPT and got the same answer, but I asked "Don't we need to add User1 as a member of the Remote Desktop Users group on Computer2?" then Chat GPT answered as below.

Apologies for the oversight in my previous response. You're correct, in order for User1 to successfully sign in to Remote Desktop on Computer2 from Computer1, User1 needs to be a member of the Remote Desktop Users group on Computer2 as well.

So, to ensure a successful Remote Desktop connection, it is necessary to add User1 as a member of the Remote Desktop Users group on Computer2 in addition to the configurations mentioned earlier.

so I think the answer to the second question is Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from signing in as User1.

upvoted 1 times

  **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Anthony's answer is correct. Tested and confirmed this in virtual environment.

1. Access Share2 without a prompt

2. Be prompted for credentials and be prevented from signing in as User1

Once User1 is added in Computer2, RD connection goes through and I can connect, even on APIPA.

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Guys,

Accessing a network share is not the same as signing in.

Don't mix these two concepts up.

In a workgroup:

a shared folder/printer is accessible by anyone, by default. even by non-local users.

a sign-in -via Network (\\pc)- to a pc where the user hasn't been created locally, is not possible.

a sign-in -via RDP- to a pc where the user hasn't been created locally, is possible with some settings.

upvoted 3 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

You're right. Practical and accurate.

upvoted 1 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 7 months ago

if you are not in the remote desktop users group you get the error message that the user is not authorized for Remote login. Depending on the users/groups that have the right to access the computer from the network he should be able to access the pc without a prompt

upvoted 1 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 7 months ago

In order for a local user to be able to connect to a domain computer via RDP, he must be a member of the Remote Desktop Users group, or added to the local policy Allow Log on through Remote Desktop Services in the following section of the GPO editor (Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > User Rights).

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

RDP is enabled on Computer2, however the User1 being used on Computer2 is not part of the Remote Desktop Users group, so I suppose it will fail?

upvoted 3 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or not?

upvoted 1 times

  **Requi3m** 3 years, 3 months ago

It seems to be correct.

I trust Anthony_2770 on the topic of access to share2.

RDP is enabled on Computer2. This means Computer 2 will accept incoming RDP connections and prompt for credentials. You can then log in with the Computer2\User1 local account. Membership of the Remote Desktop Users group is only required for external users, like domain users.

upvoted 3 times

  **AmirCSUDH** 3 years, 7 months ago

Wrong Answer for part B..

user1 has to join remote desktop users group in computer 2 not 1

I agree with hokieman91

upvoted 1 times

  **hokieman91** 4 years, 1 month ago

After re-re-thinking, I am changing answer to agree with supplied answer given on RDP. I think the vague part is that if user1 tries to connect with just using "user1", it will fail, however, if they connect with user "computer2\user1", it will work.

Just have to figure out what Microsoft is trying to test or verify

upvoted 6 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a group named Group1.

All the computers in the domain run Windows 10. Each computer contains a folder named C:\Documents that has the default NTFS permissions set.

You add a folder named C:\Documents\Templates to each computer.

You need to configure the NTFS permissions to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ All domain users must be able to open the files in the Templates folder.
- ⇒ Only the members of Group1 must be allowed to edit the files in the Templates folder.

How should you configure the NTFS settings on the Templates folder? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Inheritance: ▼

Enable inheritance.
Disable inheritance and remove permissions.
Disable inheritance and copy explicit permissions.

Permissions for domain users: ▼

Allow Read&Execute
Deny Read&Execute
Allow Modify
Deny Modify

Permissions for Group1: ▼

Allow Read&Execute
Deny Read&Execute
Allow Modify
Deny Modify

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Inheritance: ▼

Enable inheritance.
Disable inheritance and remove permissions.
Disable inheritance and copy explicit permissions.

Permissions for domain users: ▼

Allow Read&Execute
Deny Read&Execute
Allow Modify
Deny Modify

Permissions for Group1: ▼

Allow Read&Execute
Deny Read&Execute
Allow Modify
Deny Modify

 **Duyons** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answers given are correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **dofipay721** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Why is it necessary to remove inheritance?

upvoted 6 times

  **Percycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

to delete all users come from parent directory (authenticated users, Users etc) by inheritance.

upvoted 13 times

  **flabezerra** Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

You have to look to the meanings of the words All (domain users), Only (members of Group1) and REMOVE (permissions). Then we get what the statement Remove permissions is looking for.

By default, some inheritable groups would remain with Modify from the parent. So you will have to REMOVE them and add ONLY the Group1 members to Modify.

If you must have ONLY members of the Group1 to modify and ALL the rest will have Read&Execute by the Domain Users group, then you remove permissions.

I know we could discuss about a lot of possibilities here but copy explicit permissions does not make sense to me. Does it make sense to you?

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

made a short video to show my interpretation

<https://youtu.be/LrvjYKvmgLS>

upvoted 3 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. Great question. In the actual exam, this will probably be weighted quite heavily due to 3 correct selections available.

upvoted 1 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agree on all 3 bullets - this answer is spot on! Correct!

upvoted 4 times

You deploy Windows 10 to 20 new laptops.

The laptops will be used by users who work at customer sites. Each user will be assigned one laptop and one Android device.

You need to recommend a solution to lock the laptop when the users leave their laptop for an extended period.

Which two actions should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable Bluetooth discovery.
- B. From the Settings app, configure the Dynamic lock settings.
- C. From Sign-in options, configure the Windows Hello settings.
- D. From the Settings app, configure the Lock screen settings.
- E. Pair the Android device and the laptop.
- F. From the Settings app, configure the Screen timeout settings.

Suggested Answer: *DF*

Community vote distribution



clemvdm Highly Voted 4 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer should be B and E. Dynamic lock requires the Android device to be paired with the laptop before it will work.

upvoted 41 times

Hisandy 3 years, 10 months ago

That's what I thought.

upvoted 3 times

mikl 3 years, 1 month ago

Agree!

upvoted 1 times

tf444 3 years, 5 months ago

The Q is not asking how to set up Dynamic screen lock, it is asking for 2 different solutions!

upvoted 2 times

tf444 3 years, 5 months ago

B and E is the correct answer!

upvoted 2 times

mikl 3 years, 1 month ago

You need to recommend a solution to lock the laptop when the users leave their laptop for an extended period.

Thats B and E surely.

upvoted 1 times

Notteb 2 years, 8 months ago

it's not asking for 2 different solutions, it's asking for 2 answers that are part of 1 solution.

In that aspect, it's still B & E in my opinion

upvoted 4 times

JosB 2 years, 8 months ago

Reason why D and F is correct is because it specifically states:

"You need to recommend a solution to lock the laptop when the users leave their laptop for an EXTENDED PERIOD."

Dynamic lock cannot be configured to lock after a specific amount of time, only by range. So if a user would be away for a short amount of time, we would not want the device to lock, but it would still get locked if the user is "far" away from the device.

This is a trick question making you believe its dynamic lock, but its not. > Question was in exam and got 100 on the topic with lockscreen settings ;)

upvoted 33 times

 **Friscotec** 2 years, 4 months ago

Agree. When a user is away from the PC is different than "when android device is away from PC"

upvoted 1 times

 **KiwE** 2 years, 6 months ago

I hate when they try to trick you. This is a knowledgeexam not a riddle quiz. Makes it very hard for non English speakers if you take the test in English etc also.

upvoted 7 times

 **Szaier** 2 years, 2 months ago

Screen Timeout Settings has nothing to do with lock screen !

It only allows you to set after how much time :

- Turn off the display
- Put the computer to sleep

upvoted 1 times

 **Tomtom11** Highly Voted 4 years, 7 months ago

Dynamic Lock: Your device will be automatically locked whenever Windows detects that your connected smartphone has moved away from your desk for 30 seconds.

The given answer is correct B and E.

upvoted 21 times

 **JePe** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

The discussion can be short, I use dynamic lock, because this is the fastest unmanaged option. Each user will be assigned one laptop and one Android device this line makes it obvious that they want to hear this solution. So answer BE for sure.

upvoted 1 times

 **dlast** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Tricky question I got for the Dynamic Lock with Bluetooth solution. The given answers are 2 solutions on it's own. In the question status " Each correct answer presents part of the solution." There for I go for B and E

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

The two actions that should be included in the recommendation to lock the laptop when the users leave their laptop for an extended period are:

B. From the Settings app, configure the Dynamic lock settings.

E. Pair the Android device and the laptop.

The Dynamic lock feature in Windows 10 uses Bluetooth signals to detect whether a user is present near the device. When the user walks away from the device with their paired Android phone, the Dynamic lock feature will automatically lock the device after a set period of time.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, Enable Bluetooth discovery, is not necessary as the Dynamic lock feature will automatically detect the paired Bluetooth device.

Answer C, Configure the Windows Hello settings, is not necessary as the Dynamic lock feature does not require Windows Hello.

Answer D, Configure the Lock screen settings, is not necessary as the Dynamic lock feature is included in the Sign-in options.

Answer F, Configure the Screen timeout settings, is not necessary as the Dynamic lock feature will automatically lock the device after a set period of time.

upvoted 1 times

 **ExamTopics1_EIS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Lame answer.. bluetooth with dynamic lock.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **GabrielN** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

At first I thought it would be D+F, but I realized something:

In the Settings option, all you can do is turn off the display and set the computer to Sleep. Sure, Sleep would lock the computer but I dont think its what they want here. If you want Screen timeout to lock the screen without sleep you need to set it up in the Control Panel > Power Options

So I go with B+E

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

CHATGPT:

To lock the laptop when the user leaves the laptop for an extended period, you should recommend the following two actions:

B. From the Settings app, configure the Dynamic lock settings: Windows 10 has a Dynamic lock feature that uses Bluetooth to detect whether the user's phone is nearby. If the phone is not detected, the laptop will automatically lock after a set amount of time. To enable this feature, the Dynamic lock settings should be configured.

E. Pair the Android device and the laptop: Pairing the Android device and the laptop via Bluetooth will allow the laptop to detect when the Android device is out of range, which means the user has left the area. This will trigger the Dynamic lock feature and lock the laptop.

Therefore, enabling the Dynamic lock settings and pairing the Android device and the laptop should be included in the recommendation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CSue** 1 year, 10 months ago

Step 1: Pair the Android device with the laptop

Step 2: From the settings app, configure the Dynamic lock settings

<https://www.digitalcitizen.life/automatically-lock-windows-10-with-smartphone/>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Rybac** 1 year, 11 months ago

B & E Correct Answers (Settings App>>Sign-In Options>>Dynamic Lock)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Thomas4k** 2 years ago

You cant enable dynamic lock without first enable bluetooth so A seem right as well

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

B and E is correct

So many errors, why? :(

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

"If the system isn't idle (for example, an intruder gets access before the Bluetooth signal falls below the limit), the device won't lock."

"The default value of -10 enables a user to move about an average size office or cubicle without triggering Windows to lock the device."

"once the signal strength weakens by more than measurement of 10"

link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/hello-for-business/hello-feature-dynamic-lock>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Even with all the information above indicating that there is a possibility that the intruder has access before the computer enters idle mode. In other words, you went out for an extended period with the smartphone but someone has already got their hands on the computer. In this case, the rssiMin value did not reach -10 when someone else showed up.

I believe the answer is B and E because of the statement: "recommend a solution". You will come to the same conclusion when you look at the article statement: "the dynamic lock feature is an additional barrier. It doesn't replace the need for the user to lock the computer".

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

I also believe this question won't show up in the exam anymore (not like that), because this feature got updated in the idle timeout.

link: <https://youtu.be/G-GJuDWbBE8?t=217>

I promise to get back here to tell you guys.

upvoted 1 times

  **CODENAME_KND** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **skatefreak162** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: DF

JosB is correct; the question is asking for locking after a specific amount of time, which you can't set with the Dynamic Lock/Bluetooth settings. Since it's only asking for that, the Android device detail is a red herring and not necessary to meet their needs.

Sure, the setup is there to put in a dynamic lock configuration, but it's not needed.

upvoted 4 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

It's D and F. The Android device in the scenario is a red herring meant to throw you off.

upvoted 1 times

  **Whatsamattr81** 2 years, 6 months ago

I think the key here is 'leave their laptop for extended periods'. You could sit at your laptop and do nothing and the screensaver will kick in... I think this is a dynamic lock question. Which will be 'pair the phone' 'use dynamic lock'

upvoted 1 times

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 has the user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Guests
User3	Users, Administrators
User4	Users, Guests
Administrator	Administrators

User3, User4, and Administrator sign in and sign out on Computer1. User1 and User2 have never signed in to Computer1.

You are troubleshooting policy issues on Computer1. You sign in to Computer1 as Administrator.

You add the Resultant Set of Policy (RSOP) snap-in to an MMC console.

Which users can you select in the RSOP wizard?

- A. User1, User3, and User4 only
- B. Administrator only
- C. User1, User2, User3, User4, and Administrator
- D. User3, User4, and Administrator only

Suggested Answer: D

When selecting users in RSOP, you can only select users who have previously logged on to the system.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, the users that have logged in.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is in a workgroup.

Computer1 contains the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators, Users
User1	Users
User2	Users

Computer1 contains the folders shown in the following table.

Name	Path
Folder1	D:\Folder1
Folder2	D:\Folder2
Folder3	E:\Folder3

The Users group has Full control permissions to Folder1, Folder2, and Folder3.

User1 encrypts two files named File1.docx and File2.docx in Folder1 by using EFS.

Which users can move each file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Users who can move File1.docx to Folder2:

<input type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and Administrator only <input type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and Administrator
--

Users who can move File2.docx to Folder3:

<input type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and Administrator only <input type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and Administrator
--

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Users who can move File1.docx to Folder2:

<input type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and Administrator only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and Administrator

Users who can move File2.docx to Folder3:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and Administrator only <input type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and Administrator

EFS works by encrypting a file with a bulk symmetric key. The symmetric key that is used to encrypt the file is then encrypted with a public key that is associated with the user who encrypted the file. Because the encryption & decryption operations are performed at a layer below NTFS, it is transparent to the user and all their applications.

Box 1: User1, User2, and Administrator

Box 2: User1 only

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Incorrect Answer

I tried this in a lab with the following results

1. All users can move the file to the same partition
2. Only User1 could move the file to a different partition

Administrative privileges were asked for. Even the administrator
Certainly User2 could not do this

Other observations anybody ????
upvoted 34 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

I needed administrative privileges from User1 to move the file to Folder3, although User1 was not an administrator as such but the owner of the file.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

For the file to move to another volume it MUST first be decrypted, and then re-encrypted, so only user1 can do that.

upvoted 15 times

🗨️ 👤 **MadMax2021** 3 years, 10 months ago

Anthony_2770, as far as I understood, the second question regarding moving the file, it's only user 1? why admin can't do?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 10 months ago

Only owner of the File has permission to move encrypted file to different disk. Folder1 and Folder2 are located in disk C, but Folder 3 located in disk D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

Totally agree with your reasoning

1. All users can move the file to the same partition
2. Only User1 could move the file to a different partition

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago

An administrator as a recovery agent can unencrypt the file(s). From a command line or powershell prompt, a recovery agent can issue the cipher command to manage and maintain encryption. (See MCA Modern Desktop Administrator Study Guide, Pg. 258, William Panek)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SenorSpielbergo** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 10 months ago

Tested on 20H2.

1. All users.
2. Only User 1. Even Administrator could not move it.

upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **eufdf12342** 3 years, 7 months ago

Agreed, same test here

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DestinysPower** Most Recent 🕒 1 year, 10 months ago

Users who can move File1.docx to Folder2:

User1 only

Explanation: Since File1.docx is encrypted with EFS, only User1 (the user who encrypted the file) will be able to access the file and move it to another folder.

Users who can move File2.docx to Folder3:

User1, User2, and Administrator

Explanation: File2.docx is not encrypted with EFS, and the Users group has Full control permissions to Folder3. Therefore, any member of the Users group, including User1, User2, and Administrator, can move the file to Folder3.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DestinysPower** 1 year, 10 months ago

my mistake file 2 is also encrypted hence this also is possible for user 1 to move.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

The answers provided from examtopics are correct with no issues at all. Smoothly results if you get it to a test lab.

You will also learn about the prompt warning about encrypting only the file or the file and its parent folder.

If you try something else like adding a new user the have access to the encrypted file, you will also learn that the new user must have a certificate to have access.

Very interesting subject.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Saad91** 2 years, 5 months ago

On This website there are more Incorrect Answer than correct!!!!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

And whoever said "EFS works below NTFS" doesn't have a clue how EFS actually works. EFS encrypts the file system, but not the data at a bit level. The encryption is TOTALLY dependent on NTFS. If you copy an EFS encrypted file to a non-EFS volume, or try to attach it to an email, the encryption cannot be enforced once the file leaves the control of the NTFS volume.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

Sorry, I mean "non-NTFS volume"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

Both the answer and explanation are wrong. I've already tried this in a lab. To MOVE an EFS encrypted file across partitions, you need to be BOTH the original file creator AND the administrator.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

only the user who encrypted the file can do that.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

incorrect answer, an encrypted file can only be moved by the owner. if you try to move the file you will be asked for admin rights and if you give in the the admin rights you will receive the error message you need permission from the owner to make changes. I am testing on 21h2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tsareena** 2 years, 7 months ago

Part 1 - All users

Part 2 - User one Only, they created the encrypted file

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **titi_ccm** 3 years, 3 months ago

1.- all users

2.- only user1.

The administrator can move with prompt

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1.

You plan to share Folder1. Everyone will have Read share permissions, and administrators will have Full control share permission.

You need to prevent the share from appearing when users browse the network.

What should you do?

- A. Enable access-based enumeration.
- B. Deny the List NTFS permissions on Folder1.
- C. Add Folder1 to a domain-based DFS namespace.
- D. Name the share Folder1\$.

Suggested Answer: D

Appending a dollar sign to share name prevents a share from appearing when users browse the network.

Incorrect Answers:

Access-based enumeration will hide the share from anyone who doesn't have permission to access the share. However, as 'Everyone' has Read access to the share, the share would appear for everyone when they browse the network.

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Name the share Folder1\$.

To prevent the share from appearing when users browse the network, you should name the share with a dollar sign at the end of the share name, such as "Folder1\$". Share names that end with a dollar sign are hidden from users browsing the network and are only accessible by users who know the exact name of the share.

Answer A, Enable access-based enumeration, is not relevant to this scenario as it is used to hide files and folders that the user does not have permission to access, not shares.

Answer B, Deny the List NTFS permissions on Folder1, is not relevant to this scenario as it only affects the ability of users to list the contents of the folder, not the visibility of the share.

Answer C, Add Folder1 to a domain-based DFS namespace, is not relevant to this scenario as it only affects the way that users access the share, not the visibility of the share.

upvoted 1 times

 **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct without a problem.

Notice though that Access-based enumeration (ABE) requires a little more configuration to run smoothly here. Besides the Everyone read access from the Share, to ABE work you do need to set the NTFS-level. And the ABE must be applied in the parents folder, not the explicit folder its self.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lenthelegend** 2 years, 5 months ago

I don't really understand why it is D. I mean everyone can press the view tab and then press hidden items right, therefore still being able to see the file? Or is it that not everyone can press this button to see hidden items?

upvoted 1 times

 **HuisingaJ** 2 years, 5 months ago

The question states that the file should not appear on network search, nothing more. It does not state that users are not able to ever get to the file. So D is the answer, because the \$ will cause the file to be hidden on search.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **layschips** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Name the share Folder1\$.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Name the share Folder1\$.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Name the share Folder1\$.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **jaroti2116** 3 years, 1 month ago

\$ will hide and also open hidden folders like open c\$ to open cdrive

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

D is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or not? Which would be?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HvD** 2 years, 12 months ago

You ask this with every question. Go look for yourself.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jecaine** 4 years, 1 month ago

This goes back to question 23 proving that even with ABE enabled, naming a folder with a \$ makes it invisible regardless of access (which I initially disagreed with) proving the answer in #23 is incorrect.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **EthanG** 4 years, 1 month ago

But wouldn't someone granted full control have access? (referring to #23)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Duyons** 4 years ago

They do have access if they type the full path including the folder with \$, if you do have a hidden folder only browsing the folder via share path it will not "list".

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ExamStudy101** 3 years, 4 months ago

Note for ABE: if ABE is enabled it does not hide a share, it will hide the CONTENTS of the share depending on whether or not an individual is given access to them.

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder. The folder contains sensitive data.

You need to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Solution: From the properties of the folder, you configure the Auditing settings and from Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit object access.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Files and folders are objects and are audited through object access.

Reference:

https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_detect_who_changed_file_or_folder_owner.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **minajahan** Highly Voted 4 years, 9 months ago

The link in Reference tells about domain joined computer.

Here is the link to make changes to local policy:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/basic-audit-object-access#configure-this-audit-setting>
upvoted 12 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes.

Configuring the Auditing settings for the folder and enabling Audit object access in the local Group Policy will allow the computer to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

To configure the Auditing settings for the folder, follow these steps:

1. Right-click on the folder and select Properties.
2. Click on the Security tab.
3. Click on Advanced.
4. Click on the Auditing tab.
5. Click on Add, and then enter the name of the user or group you want to audit.
6. Select the activities you want to audit (e.g., Read, Write, Delete).
7. Click on OK to save the changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To enable Audit object access in the local Group Policy, follow these steps:

1. Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.
2. Type "gpedit.msc" and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.
3. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Audit Policy.
4. Double-click on Audit object access.
5. Check the box for "Success" and/or "Failure" depending on what you want to audit.
6. Click on OK to save the changes.

By configuring the Auditing settings for the folder and enabling Audit object access in the local Group Policy, you will be able to track which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Therefore, the answer is Yes.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Audit object access - Determines whether to audit the event of a user accessing an object—for example, a file, folder, registry key, printer, and so forth—that has its own system access control list (SACL) specified.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/basic-security-audit-policy-settings>

upvoted 2 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or not? Which would be?

upvoted 1 times

  **hopalong** 3 years, 4 months ago

Tested it myself, the answer is yes.

upvoted 3 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

  **silicon_shady** 3 years, 12 months ago

Shouldn't this be in the MD-101 not MD-100 exam questions?

upvoted 2 times

  **Willowwisp** 3 years, 7 months ago

Why MD101 ? its more Windows 10 based

upvoted 2 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
 On Computer1, you turn on File History.
 You need to protect a folder named D:\Folder1 by using File History.
 What should you do?

- A. From File Explorer, modify the General settings of D:\Folder1.
- B. From the Settings app, configure the Recovery settings.
- C. From the Settings app, configure the Backup settings.
- D. From File History in Control Panel, configure the Select drive settings.

Suggested Answer: C

To configure File History, click More options on the Backup screen. The Backup options screen allows you to set how often File History backs up your files and how long versions are saved.

Reference:

<https://www.groovypost.com/howto/configure-windows-10-file-history/>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. From File History in Control Panel, configure the Select drive settings.

To protect a folder named D:\Folder1 by using File History on a computer running Windows 10, you need to configure the File History settings to include the folder in the backup. This can be done by following these steps:

1. Open the Control Panel.
2. Click on File History.
3. Click on Select drive.
4. Select the drive where you want to store the File History backups.
5. Click on More options.
6. Under the "Back up these folders" section, click on Add a folder.
7. Browse to the location of the folder you want to include in the backup (D:\Folder1), select the folder, and click on Choose this folder.
8. Click on Back up now to start the backup.

upvoted 2 times

  **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, modifying the General settings of D:\Folder1 in File Explorer, does not allow you to configure File History for the folder.

Answer B, configuring the Recovery settings in the Settings app, is not relevant to File History backups.

Answer C, configuring the Backup settings in the Settings app, is not the correct location to configure File History settings.

In summary, to protect a folder named D:\Folder1 by using File History on a computer running Windows 10, you should configure the File History settings to include the folder in the backup by using the Select drive settings in the File History section of the Control Panel.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

C is correct for Windows 10. In Win11 it seems to be located only in Control Panel.

upvoted 2 times

  **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

I'm agree.

upvoted 1 times

  **airmancompsci** 1 year, 11 months ago

Microsoft is slowly phasing out the control panel and moving everything to the settings app. Eventually, the control panel won't even exist anymore! You can find Windows Backup settings on the Windows 11 Settings app by going to Accounts > Windows Backup.

upvoted 1 times

  **airmancompsci** 1 year, 11 months ago

Disregard. They actually removed the option from the Windows 11 settings app since Oct 2022. Interesting, I didn't know that. Thank you for making me look it up!

upvoted 1 times

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You need to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Solution: From the properties of the folder, you configure the Auditing settings and from the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit system events.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Files and folders are objects and are audited through object access, not through system events.

Reference:

https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_detect_who_changed_file_or_folder_owner.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **redadz** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is correct: You should enable "Audit Object Access" Policy NOT Audit System Events
upvoted 7 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No.

Configuring the Auditing settings for the folder will allow you to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder. However, configuring Audit system events in the local Group Policy is not relevant to the goal of logging user access to the folder.

To meet the goal of logging user access to the folder, you should configure Audit object access in the local Group Policy. This setting will allow the computer to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

upvoted 1 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To configure Audit object access in the local Group Policy, follow these steps:

1. Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.
2. Type "gpedit.msc" and press Enter to open the Local Group Policy Editor.
3. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Audit Policy.
4. Double-click on Audit object access.
5. Check the box for "Success" and/or "Failure" depending on what you want to audit.
6. Click on OK to save the changes.

To configure Auditing settings for the folder, follow these steps:

1. Right-click on the folder and select Properties.
2. Click on the Security tab.
3. Click on Advanced.
4. Click on the Auditing tab.
5. Click on Add, and then enter the name of the user or group you want to audit.
6. Select the activities you want to audit (e.g., Read, Write, Delete).
7. Click on OK to save the changes.

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

By configuring Audit object access in the local Group Policy and the Auditing settings for the folder, you will be able to track which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.

upvoted 1 times

  **StudyBM** 2 years, 2 months ago

You need to enable audit object access in order to log it, can do that from clicking properties on said folder and audit policy in lgp

upvoted 1 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Agree.

"Audit system events" is not Folder Events.

Correct answer is : "From the properties of the folder, you configure the Auditing settings and from Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit object access."

upvoted 2 times

  **Duyons** 4 years ago

B. No - Given answer is correct

Audit system events

Determines whether to audit when a user restarts or shuts down the computer or when an event occurs that affects either the system security or the security log.

If you define this policy setting, you can specify whether to audit successes, audit failures, or not audit the event type at all. Success audits generate an audit entry when a logon attempt succeeds. Failure audits generate an audit entry when a logon attempt fails.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/basic-audit-system-events#:~:text=Determines%20whether%20to%20audit%20when,the%20event%20type%20at%20all.>

upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

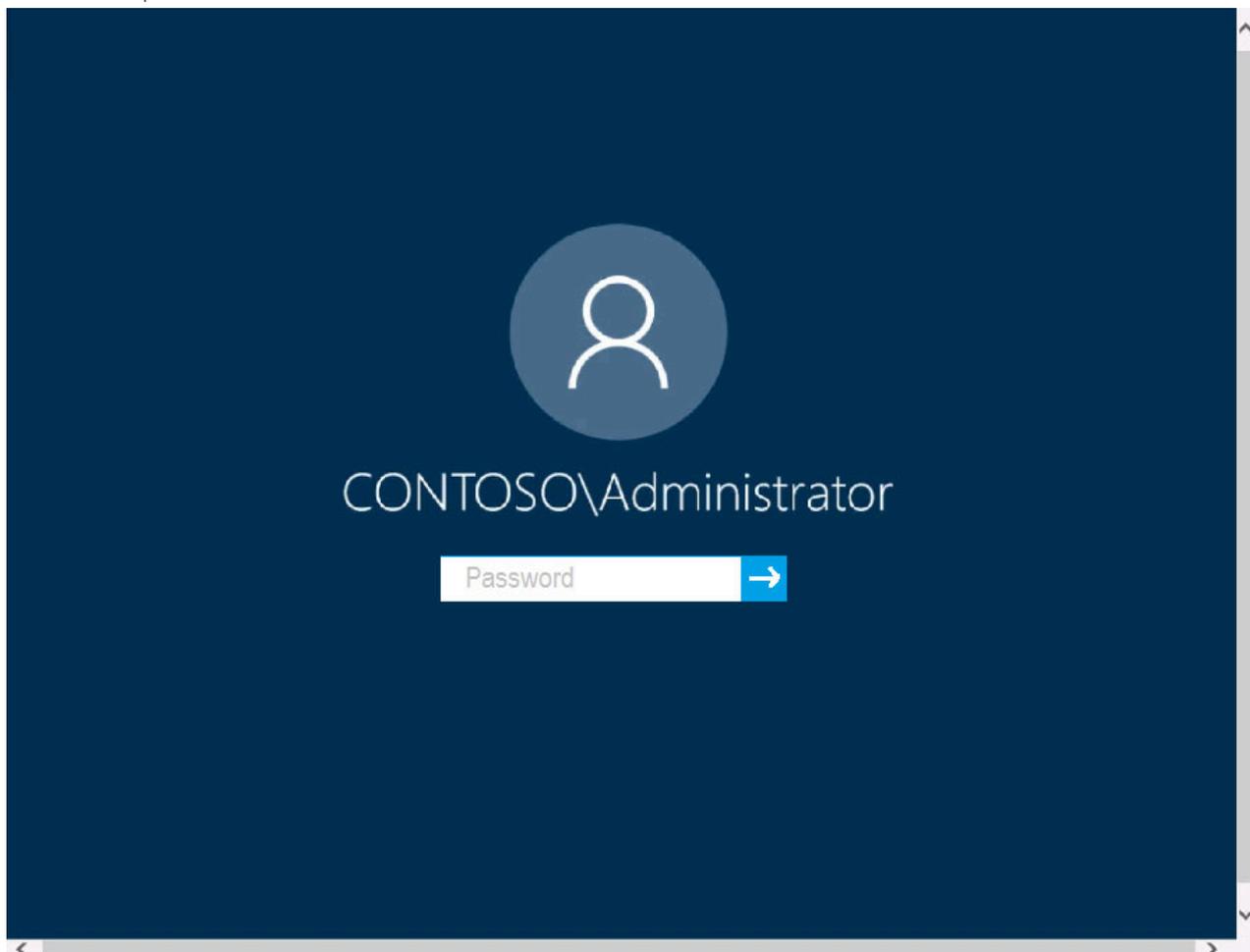
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Username and password -

Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Username: Contoso/Administrator -

Password: Passw0rd!

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 10921597 -

Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

You need to create a file named File1.txt in a folder named Folder1 on the C drive of Client2. You need to ensure that a user named User1 can read the contents of File1.txt. The solution must prevent User1 from modifying the file. To complete this task, sign in to Client2 and perform the required action.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. After creating File1.txt in Folder1, right-click the file and select Properties.
2. Access the Security tab, click Disable inheritance
3. Click on Remove all inherited permissions from this object, click Apply, and select Yes in the dialog box that appears.
4. Click OK
5. Back on the Security tab select Edit to change permissions.
6. Click Add, then enter User1 in the Enter the object names to select section.
7. Click Check Names, and then click OK.
8. Check only the Read box in the Allow column.
9. Click apply, Ok, and OK

🗨️ 👤 **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Why is disabling inherited permissions required in this sim?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **xian05** 2 years, 9 months ago

As noted below, this is if you don't want to use a deny.
Because user1 is part of the users group and that group had write permissions.

So you can delete this group, or just be on the safe side and disable inherited permissions.

But if you use a deny, then this is not necessary.

Then again, I don't know if there are points awarded for "correctness/best practices" or not.
So to be sure I guess...
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer given is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 4 months ago

How am I going to replace the disabled right mouse button to resolve this issue?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Shift + F10

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DAn** 3 years, 6 months ago

Can anyone tell me if they're having the simulated exams?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

Sim estão.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Realmente os simulados (Laboratórios) que são questões práticas tem sido cobrado recentemente no final do exame sem possibilidade de retornar para verificar ? Parecidos, idênticos e que outras informações poderiam me orientar, por gentileza ?

Por favor poderiam explicar melhor esse laboratório?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Their answer seems correct to me. I agree with AVP_Riga that you dont want to use Deny unless no other choice.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GombocArtur** 3 years, 11 months ago

When someone create a file - as I experienced - the "Authenticated users" will have "Modify" permission by default. If you set "Deny write" then User1 will have the "Allow Modify" (as an authenticated user) and "Deny Write" permissions and it will prevent the User1 to modify the CONTENT of the file but User1 will be able to modify the attributes. So actually User1 can modify the file in some way.

If you follow the solution provided, User1 will given only the "Read" permission. Therefore User1 will be prompted for credentials as well when want to change attributes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GombocArtur** 3 years, 11 months ago

Sorry, I was wrong. You can't change attributes neither.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tonytone**s 3 years, 11 months ago

Explicit Write Deny to the file for the user would accomplish the same goal, no? without disabling inherited permissions

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 11 months ago

I wanted to write the same comment :)

Explicit Deny on Write (Users already have Read thanks to inheritance), and without disabling inherited permissions.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

As I understand to use Deny rules isn't best practice.

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

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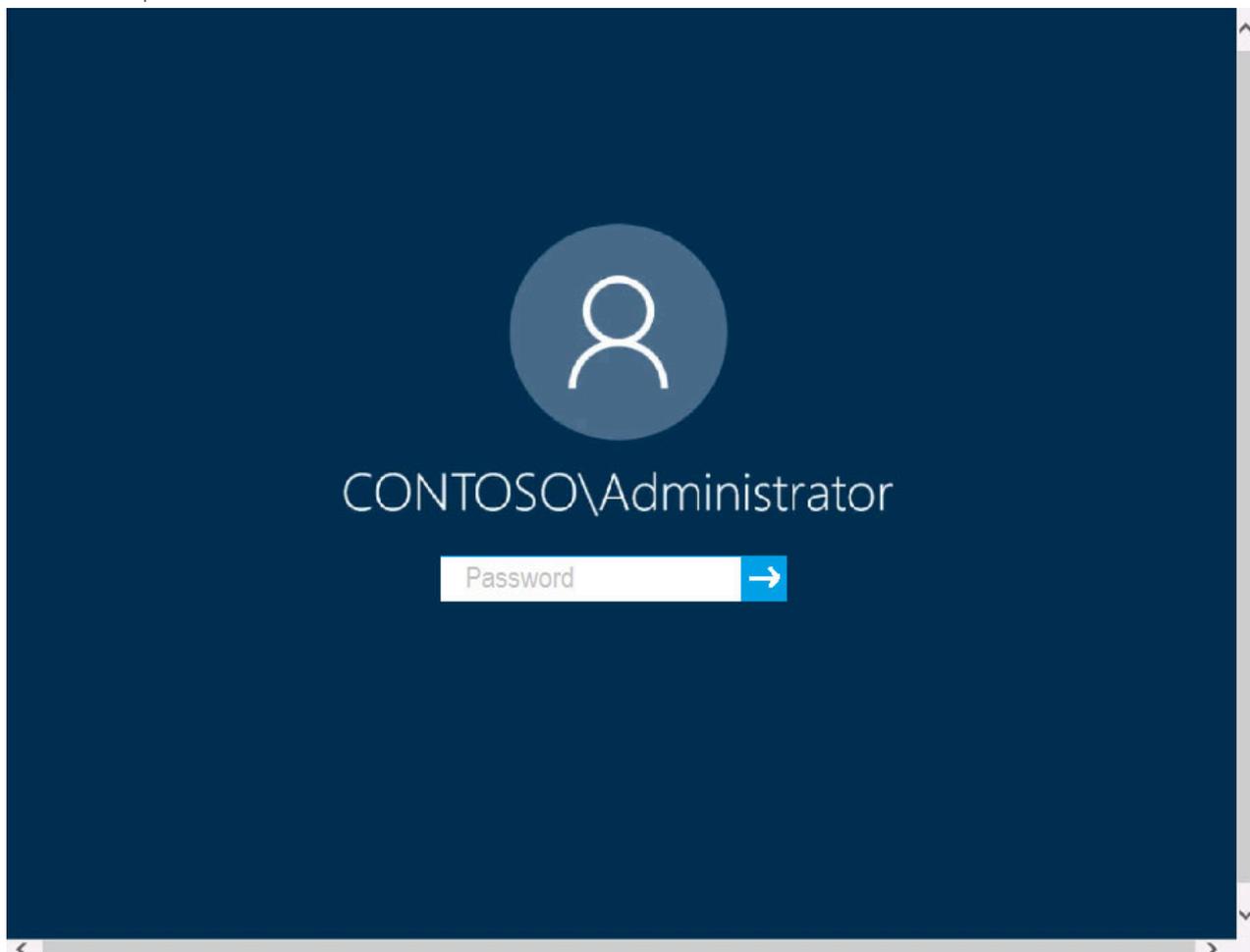
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Username: Contoso/Administrator -

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The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 11145882 -

Dashboard

- Local Server
- All Servers
- AD DS
- DNS
- File and Storage Services ▶

WELCOME TO SERVER MANAGER

QUICK START

1 Configure this local server

- 2 Add roles and features
- 3 Add other servers to manage
- 4 Create a server group
- 5 Connect this server to cloud services

[Hide](#)

WHAT'S NEW

LEARN MORE

ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS

Roles: 3 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1

BPA results

<p>AD DS 1</p> <p>Manageability</p> <p>Events</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>BPA results</p>	<p>DNS 1</p> <p>Manageability</p> <p>Events</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>BPA results</p>
<p>File and Storage Services 1</p> <p>Manageability</p> <p>Events</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>BPA results</p>	<p>Local Server 1</p> <p>Manageability</p> <p>Events</p> <p>2 Services</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>BPA results</p> <p>1/23/2020 9:30 PM</p>
<p>All Servers 1</p> <p>Manageability</p> <p>Events</p> <p>2 Services</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>BPA results</p> <p>1/23/2020 9:30 PM</p>	



Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

Users in the Finance group report that they cannot copy files to Client1\Finance.

You need to resolve the issue.

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. Open File Explorer.
2. Browse and find the file or folder you want to have full access.
3. Right-click it, and select Properties.
4. Click the Security tab to access the NTFS permissions.
5. Click the Advanced button.
6. On the "Advanced Security Settings" page, you need to click the Change link, in the Owner's field.
7. Click the Advanced button.
8. On the "Select User or Group" page, click the Find Now button.
9. From the search result, select your user account, and click OK.
10. On the "Select User or Group" page, click OK.
11. Click Apply.
12. Click OK.
13. Click OK again.
14. Click OK one more time to complete this task.

It's important to note that if you're taking ownership of a folder, you can check the Replace ownership on subcontainers and object option in the Advanced

Security Settings page to take control of the subfolders inside of the folder.

Now you'll need to grant full access control to your account, to do this use the following steps:

1. Right-click the file or folder and select Properties.
2. Click the Security tab to access the NTFS permissions.
3. Click the Advanced button.
4. Under the Permissions tab, click Add.
5. Click Select a principal to add your user account.
6. On the "Select User or Group" page, click the Find Now button.
7. From the search result, select your user account, and click OK.
8. On the "Select User or Group" page, click OK.
9. On "Permission Entry", check the Full control option.
10. Click OK.
11. Click OK.
12. Click Apply.
13. Click OK.

14. Click OK to close the file or folder properties to complete the task.

You can now assign the necessary permissions to the Finance group.

If you right-click on a file or folder, choose Properties and click on the Security tab, we can now try to edit some permissions. Go ahead and click the Edit button to get started.

At this point, there are a couple of things you can do. Firstly, you'll notice that the Allow column is probably greyed out and can't be edited.

This is because of the inheritance I was talking about earlier. However, you can check items on the Deny column.

When you click the Add button, you have to type in the user name or group name into the box and then click on Check Names to make sure it's correct. If you don't remember the user or group name, click on the Advanced button and then just click Find Now. It will show you all the users and groups.

Click OK and the user or group will be added to the access control list. Now you can check the Allow column or Deny column.

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-take-ownership-files-and-folders-windows-10> <https://www.online-tech-tips.com/computer-tips/set-file-folder-permissions-windows/>

  **Ptit_filou** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Is it really necessary to take ownership of the folder? Seems we can give Write (NTFS) + Change (Share) permissions without that...
upvoted 12 times

  **williamlamata** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

The question is which permission need the finance group?
read and write of list folder contents?
upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

copy files to Client1\Finance.
client1
upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

You ease the way if you check mark the "Replace all child object permission entries with inheritable permission entries from this object".
upvoted 2 times

  **Okari** 3 years, 2 months ago

Which device do we login to?
upvoted 2 times

  **Jackphygurz** 3 years ago

it should be client 1, I guess.. please anyone with the answer should kindly assist with the question. Which device do we login to?
upvoted 1 times

  **peymani** 3 years, 4 months ago

Login to which device?
upvoted 1 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Client1. It's written there.
upvoted 1 times

  **Davidchercm** 3 years, 6 months ago

what is the answer for this one ?
upvoted 1 times

  **DAn** 3 years, 6 months ago

Can anyone tell me if they're having the simulated exams?
upvoted 2 times

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Por favor poderiam explicar melhor esse laboratório?

upvoted 1 times

  **forummj** 3 years, 10 months ago

I completely agree, no need to take ownership unless you are unable to change Share/NTFS permissions on the current objects.

upvoted 4 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes, but probably you'll receive machine with broken NTFS rights. It happens time to time, unfortunately.

upvoted 3 times

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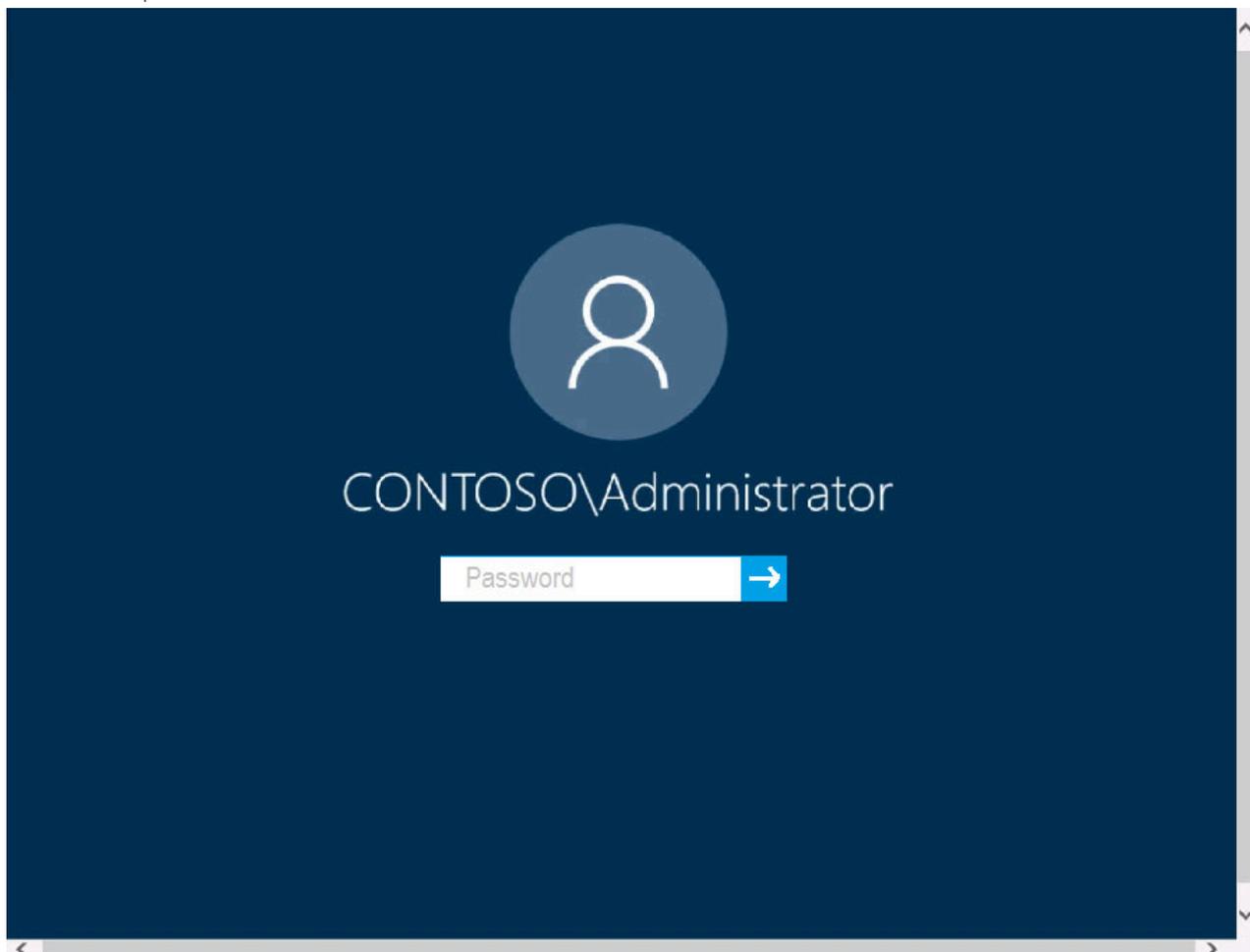
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Client3

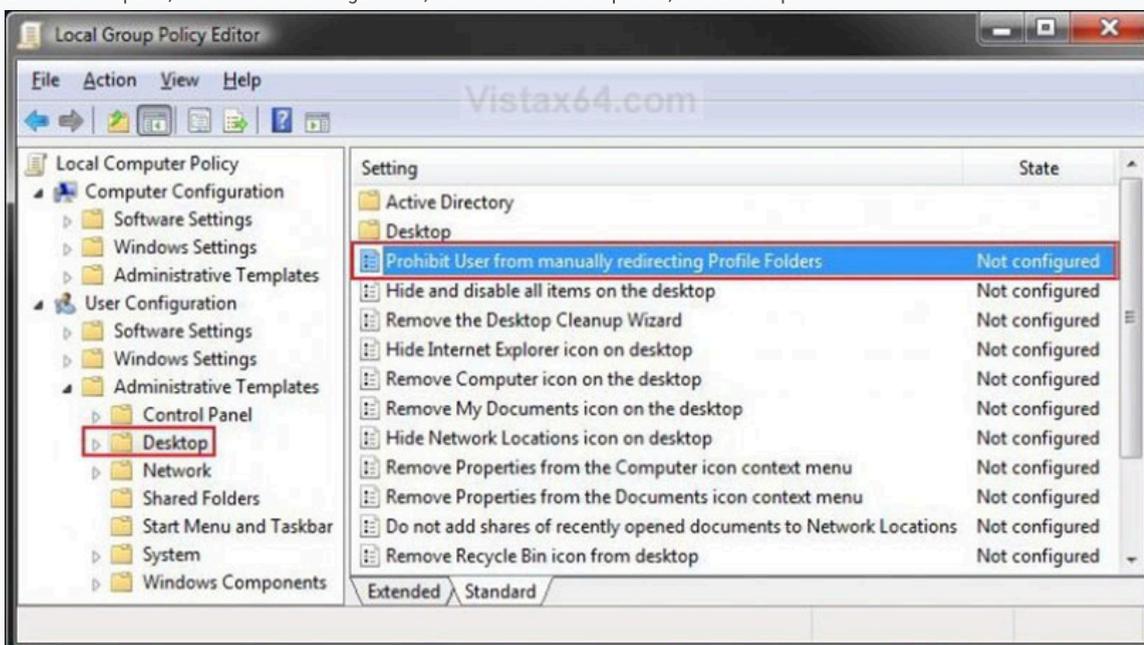
DC1

You need to enable the Prohibit User from manually redirecting Profile Folders Group Policy setting only for the administrative users of Client3.

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

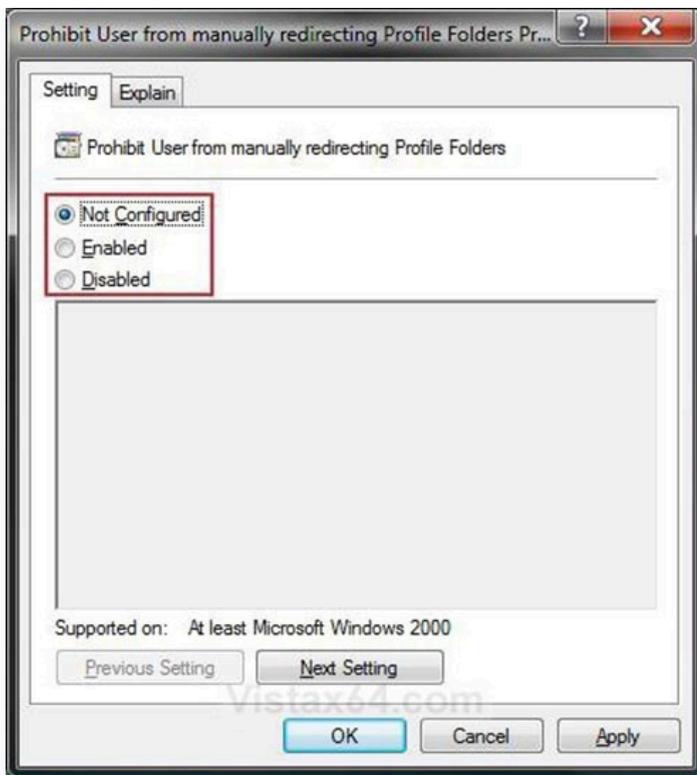
1. Open the Administrator Group Local Group Policy Editor.
2. In the left pane, click on User Configuration, Administrative Templates, and Desktop.



3. In the right pane, right click on Prohibit User from Manually redirecting Profile Folders and click on Properties.

4. To Prevent User Profile Folders Location Change

Select (dot) Enabled and click on OK.



5. Close the Local Group Policy Editor window.

Reference:

<https://www.vistax64.com/threads/user-profile-folders-prevent-or-allow-location-change.180719/>

ANDREVOX Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Assuming that the Administrative users is part of the Administrators Group, click on Start\run\mmc\
File\Add or Remove Snap-in\Group Policy Object Editor\Add
Click on Browse\Select the Users Tab\Select the Administrators Group\ok\finish\ok
User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Desktop\Prohibit Users from.....
upvoted 21 times

jsblah Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I believe this is supposed to be performed for just the Administrative user, which should include a custom mmc console with the group policy editor attached and the Administrator user selected before any group policy settings are set
upvoted 10 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 9 months ago

I'm not sure, but I assume that just a user can't do it by default. Without any LGP.
upvoted 1 times

RamazanInce Most Recent 3 years, 3 months ago

Are we going to do it on DC or on Client3 Computer?
upvoted 3 times

Goofer 3 years, 2 months ago

Client3
upvoted 2 times

CARIOCA 3 years, 3 months ago

@ ClaudioltCosta, the debate here is about the Exam MD - 100 and not the MD - 101, as answered.
upvoted 1 times

CARIOCA 3 years, 6 months ago

Realmente os simulados (Laboratórios) que são questões práticas tem sido cobrado recentemente no final do exame sem possibilidade de retornar para verificar ? Parecidos, idênticos e que outras informações poderiam me orientar, por gentileza ?
Por favor poderiam explicar melhor esse laboratório?
upvoted 2 times

ClaudioltCosta 3 years, 6 months ago

Acho que não. Pelo menos, eu fiz essa prova MD-101 recentemente e na minha prova não teve esse tipo de questão.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

By default, a user can change the location of their individual profile folders like Documents, Music etc. by typing a new path in the Locations tab of the folder's Properties dialog box.

So the settings are correct but the method described as a solution IS NOT. You first need to login as an administrator, then open a blank MMC then add the Group Policy Object. When prompted don't hit the Finish button, but click on Browse, keep THIS COMPUTER from the COMPUTERS tab, click on USERS tab, select ADMINISTRATORS and hit OK then click FINISH then OK again. Now you can configure the settings mentioned in the solution which will only apply to Administrators that will be prohibited from changing the location of their profile folders

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **thecomodor** 4 years ago

This is done through MMC

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Yes I agree

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

MMC -> Add Snap-in?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Percydes** 3 years, 8 months ago

MMC > File > Add Snap In > choose GPO Editor > ADD > Click on Browse , then click on Users Tab and select Administrators.

upvoted 6 times

SIMULATION -

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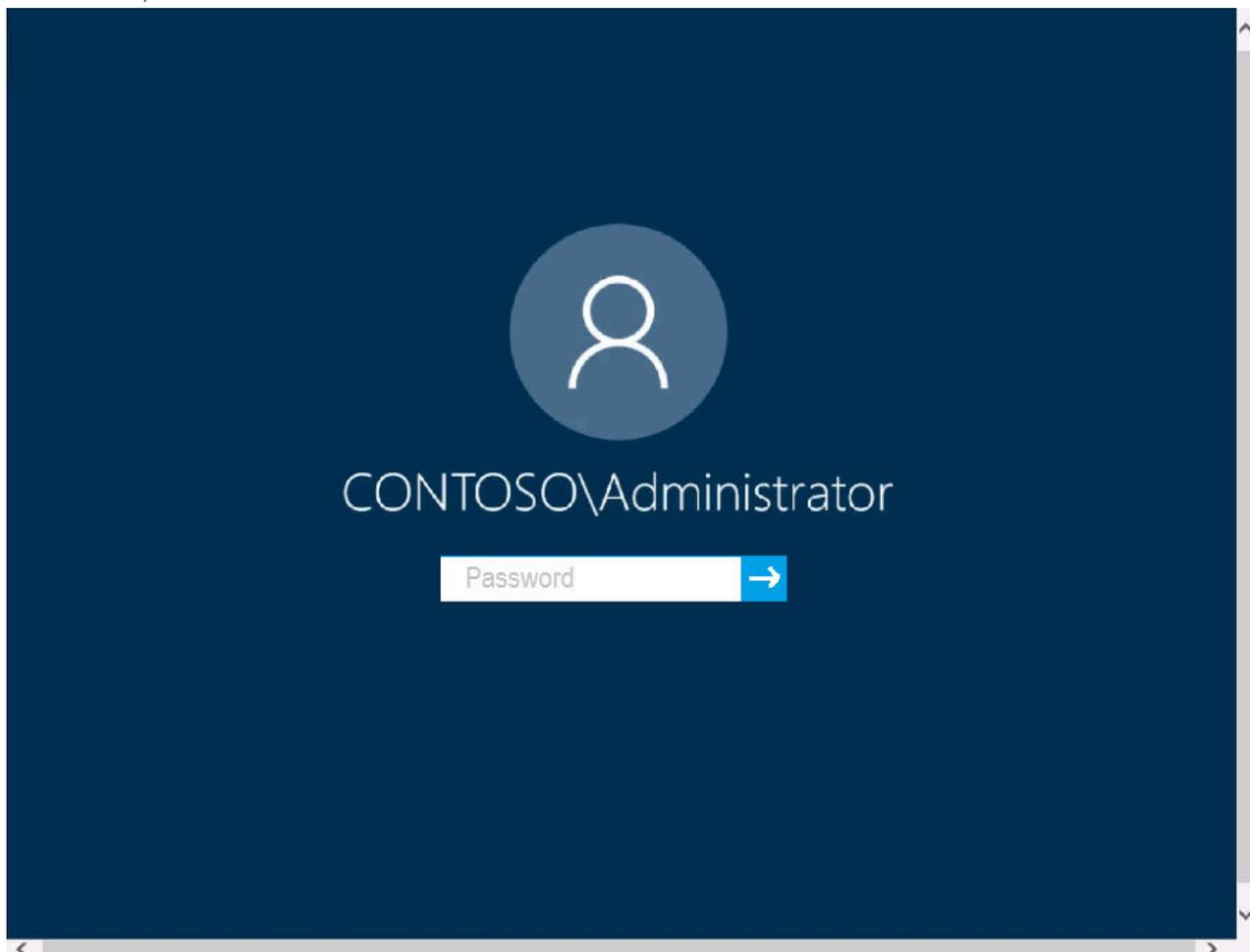
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Username and password -



Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Username: Contoso/Administrator -

Password: Passw0rd!

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 10921597 -

Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

You need to create a file named Private.txt in a folder named Folder1 on the C drive of Client2.

You need to encrypt Private.txt and ensure that a user named User1 can view the contents of Private.txt.

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

1. After creating Private.txt and saving it Folder1, right-click on the Private.txt, and select Properties from the context menu.
2. On the General tab, click Advanced. Next, check the box "Encrypt contents to secure data" and click OK.
3. A window will pop up asking you whether or not you want to encrypt the file and its parent folder. Select the "Encrypt the file only" and click OK.
4. Private.txt will now show its file name in green color.
1. Right-click Private.txt and then select Properties.
2. Click Advanced on the General tab.
3. Click Details on the Advanced Attributes tab to open the User Access dialog box.
4. Click Add to open the Encrypting File System dialog box and then select User1.
5. Click OK to add User1 to the list of users who have access to the file.
6. Click OK until you've exited out of the dialog boxes.

Reference:

<https://www.top-password.com/blog/password-protect-notepad-text-files-in-windows-10/> <https://sourcedaddy.com/windows-7/how-to-grant-users-access-to-an-encrypted-file.html>

 **PRATIK225** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BTAcHoDe674>
upvoted 14 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago
Great! Thanks!
upvoted 2 times

 **J4ck13** 3 years, 8 months ago
Thank you, this pointed out the need for the user you are giving access to (in this case User1) to encrypt a document themselves so a certificate is created, only when that certificate is created you can then allow them to view the private.txt file.
upvoted 4 times

 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago
The video is great but it missed one important detail. To give any user the ability to open an encrypted document, that user must exist, must have done at least one login, and must have encrypted a document of his own so that his certificate will be created in the file system. If this is not done, you won't see the MORE OPTIONS because there are no EFS certificates to chose from

upvoted 8 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 10 months ago

Let's hope that if we get this lab in the exam, they already had User 1 set up with the certificate.

upvoted 2 times

  **CARIOCA** Most Recent 3 years, 6 months ago

Realmente os simulados (Laboratórios) que são questões práticas tem sido cobrado recentemente no final do exame sem possibilidade de retornar para verificar ? Parecidos, idênticos e que outras informações poderiam me orientar, por gentileza ?

Por favor poderiam explicar melhor esse laboratório?

upvoted 1 times

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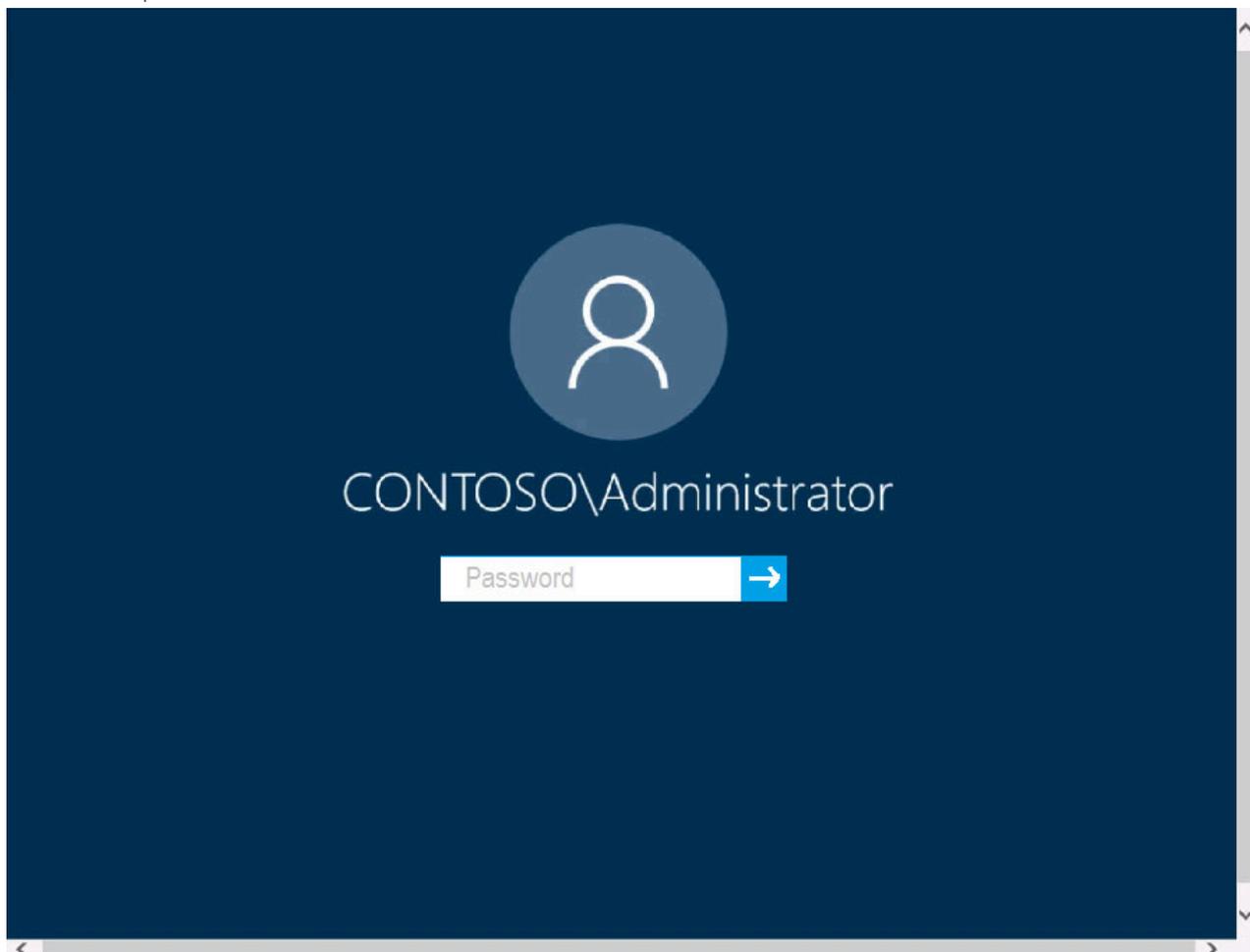
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Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

You need to identify the total number of events that have Event ID 63 in the Application event log. You must type the number of identified events into C:\Folder1\FileA.txt.

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers and perform the required action.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

1. Open Event Viewer.
2. Click the log that you want to filter, then click Filter Current Log from the Action pane or right-click menu. This will open the Filter Current Log dialog box.
3. You can specify a time period if you know approximately when the relevant events occurred. You can specify the event level, choosing between Critical, Warning, Verbose, Error and Information. If you select none of these, all event levels will be returned. You can't modify which event log is being checked as filters apply only to a single log.
4. You can choose the event sources which have generated the log entries, and search for key words, users, or computers. You can also search using specific event IDs.

Reference:

<https://www.manageengine.com/products/active-directory-audit/kb/how-to/how-to-search-the-event-viewer.html>

 **Merma** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Here's a helpful step by step video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=corhqJp_HNw

upvoted 14 times

 **doodoo3211** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Does it mention the computer you meant to do this on at the exam? Do you just gamble where you meant to do this?

upvoted 11 times

 **goldengodiva** 3 years, 10 months ago

If they don't mention a computer I assume you do it for all of them.

upvoted 1 times

 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

The question says: "computer or computers". I guess you'll have to sign in on the clients one by one and check who has the C:\Folder1\FileA.txt. In that "computer or computers" you open the Event Viewer and perform the task.

upvoted 1 times

 **El_Cabron** Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

I know there's a lot of ways to achieve this but the simplest one would be to filter the application log by ID63, note how many there are and type in the number in the txt file. No need to overcomplicate the methods.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sumi2021** 2 years, 11 months ago

This will get you the nos of events with 63 in a single line :

```
(Get-EventLog -LogName Application | Where-Object {$_.EventID -eq '63'}).count | Out-File -FilePath "C:\Folder1\FileA.txt"
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **imtiazi** 3 years, 4 months ago

does this need to be done all on 3 clients ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **imtiazi** 3 years, 4 months ago

Go to Event Viewer - Windows Logs - Applications - Create Custom View - <All Event IDs> type 63 - okay - give it a name - top middle of the screen will give you the number of events - C:\Folder1\FileA.txt add the number in text file

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Arndog** 3 years, 7 months ago

Once you filter on Event ID 63 you can use the right menu to 'Save filtered log file as...' and pick a text file like C:\Folder1\FileA.txt

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hisandy** 3 years, 8 months ago

I get that how to get number of events, but I do not understand that I need to type the number of identified events into C:\Folder1\FileA.txt.

Does this mean I need to create the file and type the numbers?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 10 months ago

"You must type the number of identified events into C:\Folder1\FileA.txt"

I don't know whether this is what is asked, but we can write the total number of events with the following PowerShell command:

```
(Get-WinEvent -FilterHashTable @{ LogName = "Application"; ID = 63 }).count | Out-File C:\Folder1\FileA.txt
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **DodoE** 3 years, 10 months ago

a bit easier to remember parameters - as we are only working with the standard "Application" log:

```
(Get-EventLog -LogName Application -InstanceId 63).Count | Out-File C:\Folder1\FileA.txt
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **KirilA** 3 years, 7 months ago

This returns less count 30 vs 41 on my pc.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zerikun** 3 years, 2 months ago

I think the instanceId of some logs is different from their EventId. Better use this

```
(Get-EventLog -LogName Application | Where-Object {$_.EventID -eq 63}).count
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cankayahmet** 3 years, 12 months ago

steps do not include to write total results to txt file!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

"You must TYPE the number of identified events"

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ownydepowny** 3 years, 11 months ago

After you replace <All Event IDs> with 63 and you click OK, the number of events will be displayed at the top of the page.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

You can do it manually.

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

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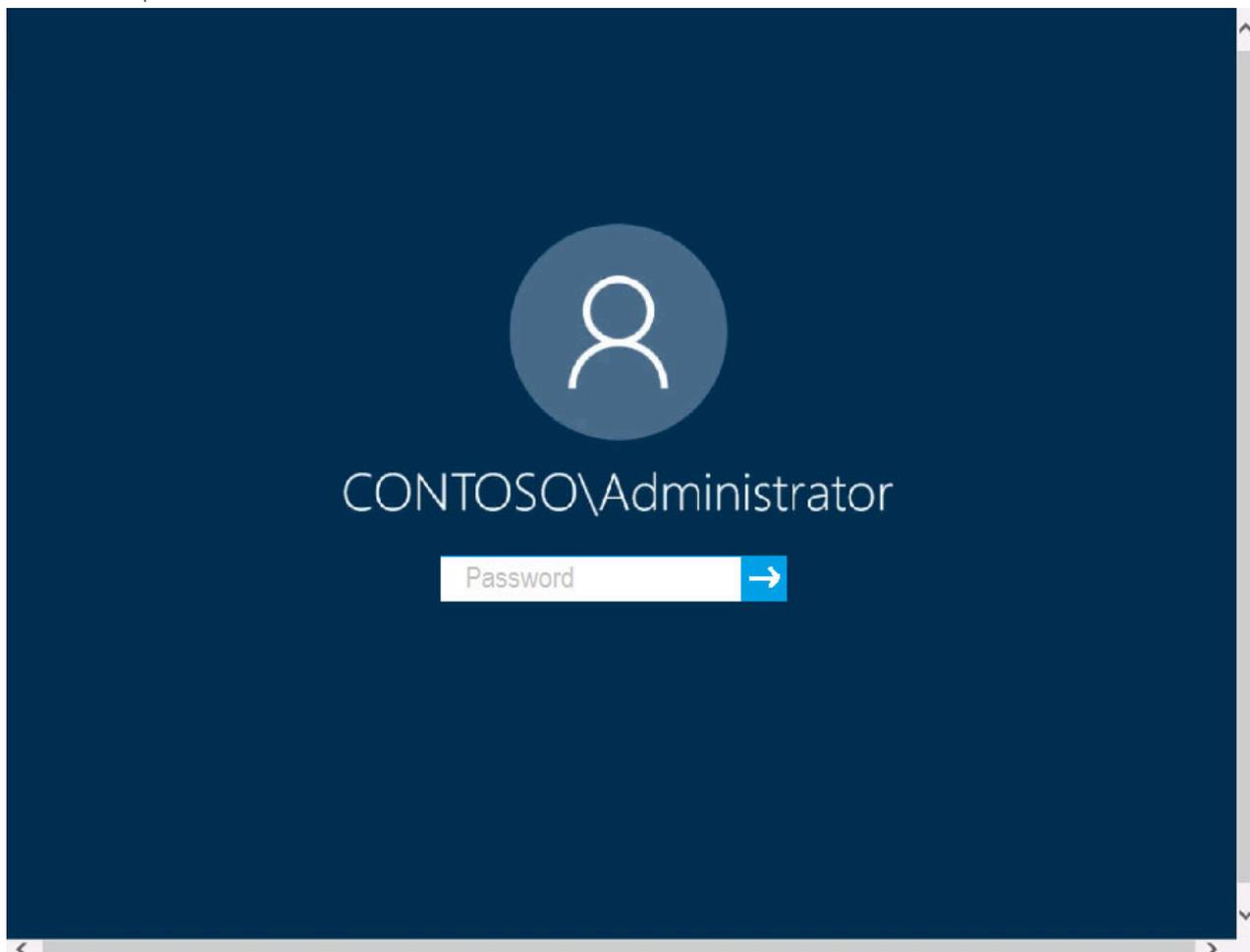
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Password: Passw0rd!

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Lab Instance: 11145882 -

Dashboard

- Local Server
- All Servers
- AD DS
- DNS
- File and Storage Services >

WELCOME TO SERVER MANAGER

QUICK START

- 1 Configure this local server**
- 2 Add roles and features
- 3 Add other servers to manage
- 4 Create a server group
- 5 Connect this server to cloud services

WHAT'S NEW

LEARN MORE

Hide

ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS

Roles: 3 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1

BPA results

AD DS 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

DNS 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

File and Storage Services 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

Local Server 1

- Manageability
- Events
- 2** Services
- Performance
- BPA results

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All Servers 1

- Manageability
- Events
- 2** Services
- Performance
- BPA results

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Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

You need to create an HTML report that shows which policies and policy settings are applied to CONTOSO\User1 on Client1. You must save the output to a file named Report.html in a folder named Folder1 on the C drive of Client1. To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

On Client1, log in as administrator.

Open command prompt and type:

```
gpresult /h CONTOSO\User1\C:\Folder1\Report.html
```

Reference:

https://www.google.co.za/search?biw=1366&bih=614&sxsrf=ALeKk01XD_luAn4X-bIMlUjpYBm0i7btQ%3A1592996005097&ei=pTDzXqLCBaif1fAP1NODqAY&q=gpresult+%2Fh+report.html+location&oq=gpresult+html+report+&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWIQARgEMgIIADICCAAYBggAEBYQHjIGCAAQFhAeMgYIABAWEB4yBggAEBYQHjIGCAAQFhAeMgYIABAWEB4yCAgAEBYQC hAeMgYI ABAWEB46BAgAEEdQyOUUnWMjIJ2CRhihoAHACeACAAZIDiAGSA5IBAzQtMZgBAKABAaoBB2d3cy13aXo&sclient=psy-ab

 **Maikeru_010** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Given the fact you log in as administrator and need the gpresult of user 1 it should be:

```
result /h c:\folder1\report.html /user:CONTOSO\User1
```

upvoted 19 times

 **ANDREVOX** 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct, this is the syntax format: gpresult /h c:\folder1\report.html /user:CONTOSO\User1

upvoted 17 times

 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Only if folder1 already exists. Otherwise you will get the error: "The system cannot find the path specified". In that case you would have to create the folder1 first. You can also navigate to the folder using cd and then run a simpler command without the path. Tested myself.

upvoted 1 times

 **Wilf32** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

I personally used this as it worked for me.

```
gpresult /user user1 /H c:\folder1\report1.html
```

upvoted 11 times

 **pakenna08** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

```
gpresult /h C:\Folder1\Report.html /user:user1
```

This worked for me?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamzwwu** 3 years, 1 month ago
gpresult /h c:\folder1\report.html /user CONTOSO\User1
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago
This syntax also works. Tested.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **BAbdalla** 3 years, 3 months ago
It's possible too with this command:
GPRESULT /USER Contoso\User1 /H C:\Folder1\Report.html
I tested this in my lab and the same result is captured.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **NMKDCR** 3 years, 7 months ago
My PC does not work the way it should so it is a mess here on my PC lol I would go into DC and reset password of User1 and then do the job using User1 on Client 1 because my PC does not function the way it should and I cannot confirm anything unfortunately.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago
Just login as a User1 and write gpresult /h Report.html and move the file.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago
Or just type gpresult in cmd and you will see help and examples...
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **markservices** 3 years, 9 months ago
Yea you can do that if they provide the user credentials... So i would suggest, learn the IT way ;-)
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago
move Report.html c:\folder1\
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **waldiz78** 3 years, 10 months ago
This syntax worked for me as well on powershell:
gpresult /h c:\folder1\report.html /user contoso\user1
/H filename c:\folder1\report.html
/USER domain\user /user contoso\user1
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **thecomodor** 4 years ago
the /h switch can not be used with the user parameter so we should sign in to client 1 and run gpresult /h C:\folder1\Report.html

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/gpresult>
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **jsblah** 4 years, 1 month ago
If you go into Powershell or cmd and type gpresult /? and spend just a few minutes reading the description of the syntax, it is not difficult to decipher that the format for this command is gpresult /user username /h path\filename.html I don't know what the person was smoking who wrote the answer, but you don't need a random website article to answer this question! (I do need to memorize the command format, however ;-)
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **thecomodor** 4 years ago
we shouldn't use the /user switch
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago
JSBLAH's comment is correct. Don't confuse the /U switch with the /USER switch. The /U switch is used to identify the user account under which this command is to run, not the account for which it is reporting. It cannot be paired with the /H. But the /USER switch is to indicate the account for which the report is to provide information and it can be coupled with the /H.
upvoted 3 times

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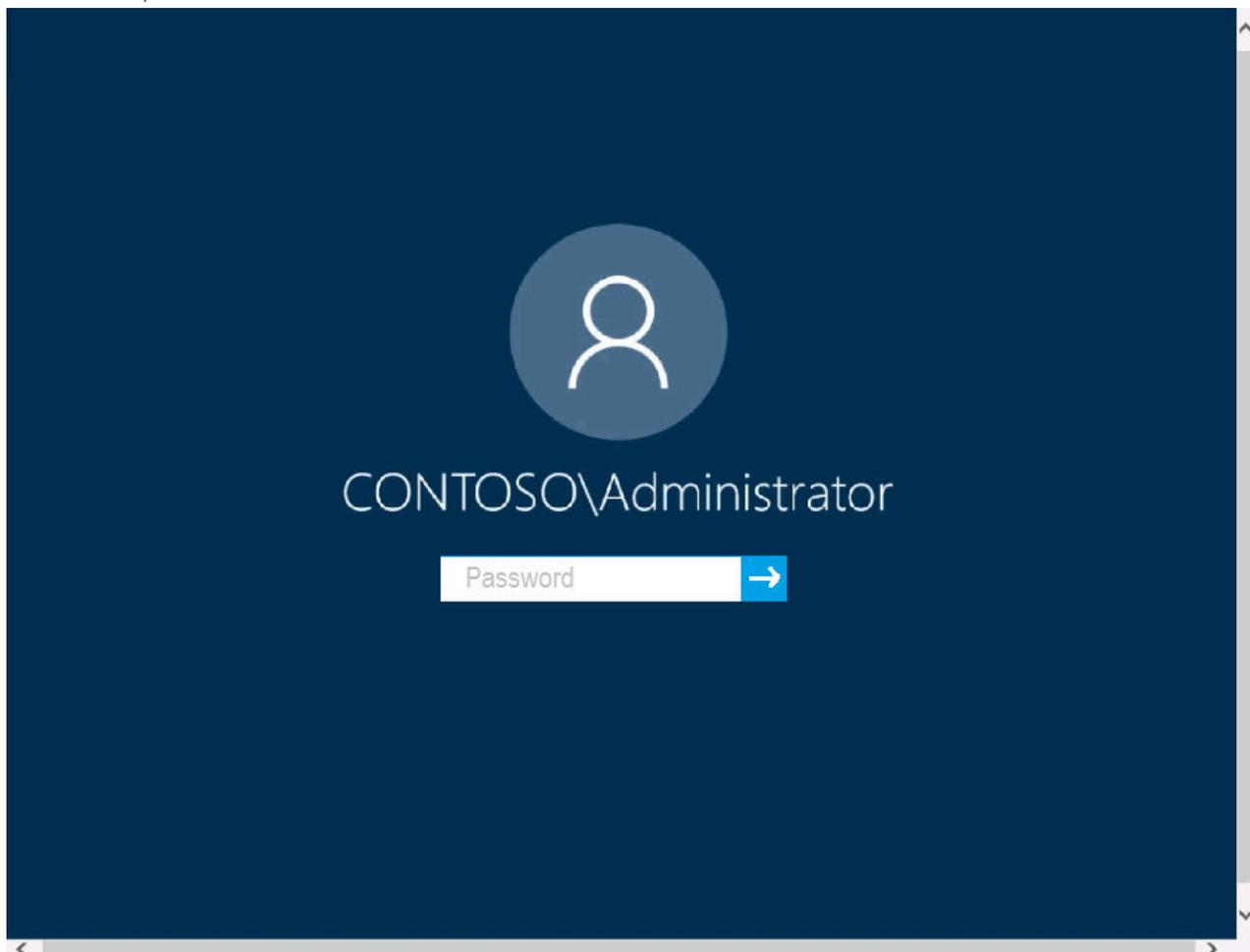
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- Local Server
- All Servers
- AD DS
- DNS
- File and Storage Services ▶

QUICK START

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Local Server 1

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All Servers 1

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1/23/2020 9:30 PM



Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

Client3

DC1

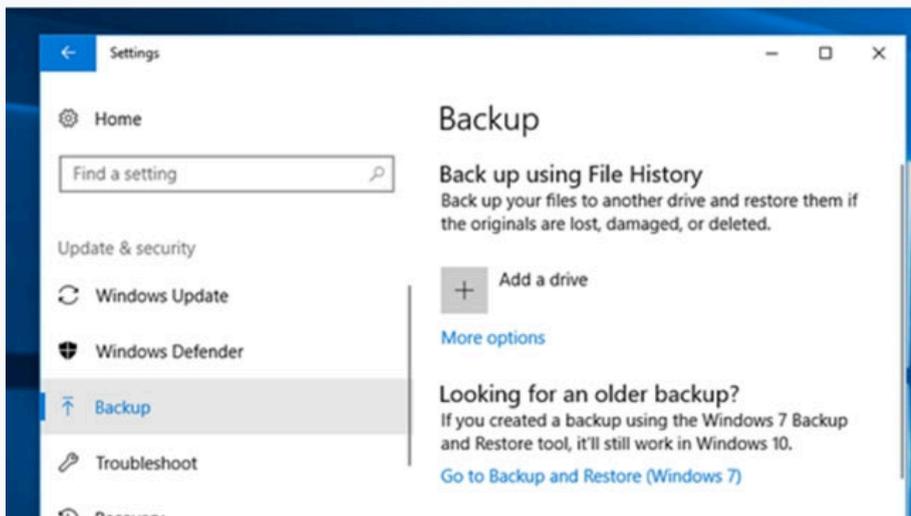
You need to ensure that the File History of Contoso\Administrator on Client1 is backed up automatically to \\DC1\Backups. To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

How to set up and enable File History

1. On Client1, go to Start > Settings > Update & Security.
2. Select Backup and click "Add a drive."
3. Select the drive or network location (\\DC1\Backups) you want to use for File History's backups.

Now click "More options." Here you can start a backup, change when your files are backed up, select how long to keep backed up files, add or exclude a folder, or switch File History to a different drive.



Click the "Back up now" button to start your first File History backup.

Reference:

<https://lifehacker.com/how-to-back-up-your-computer-automatically-with-windows-1762867473>

Ptit_filou Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

It seems you need to open File History in the Panel Control to add a network location, you can just add a drive in Settings > Backup...
upvoted 5 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes, but you can use link inside Settings->Backup->More Options->See advanced settings
upvoted 3 times

tf444 3 years, 5 months ago

On my version of windows, it takes me to control the panel/file history to select a drive.

upvoted 1 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Depend witch version you use. on 21h1 it's in Settings. I look on W11 and it is in Control Panel

upvoted 2 times

  **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

to complete : Then "Select a drive" > "choose a network location"

upvoted 2 times

  **Barryobslee** Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

It doesn't really matter how you do it, as long as you do it right.

File History on 21H2 is also in Control Panel.

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

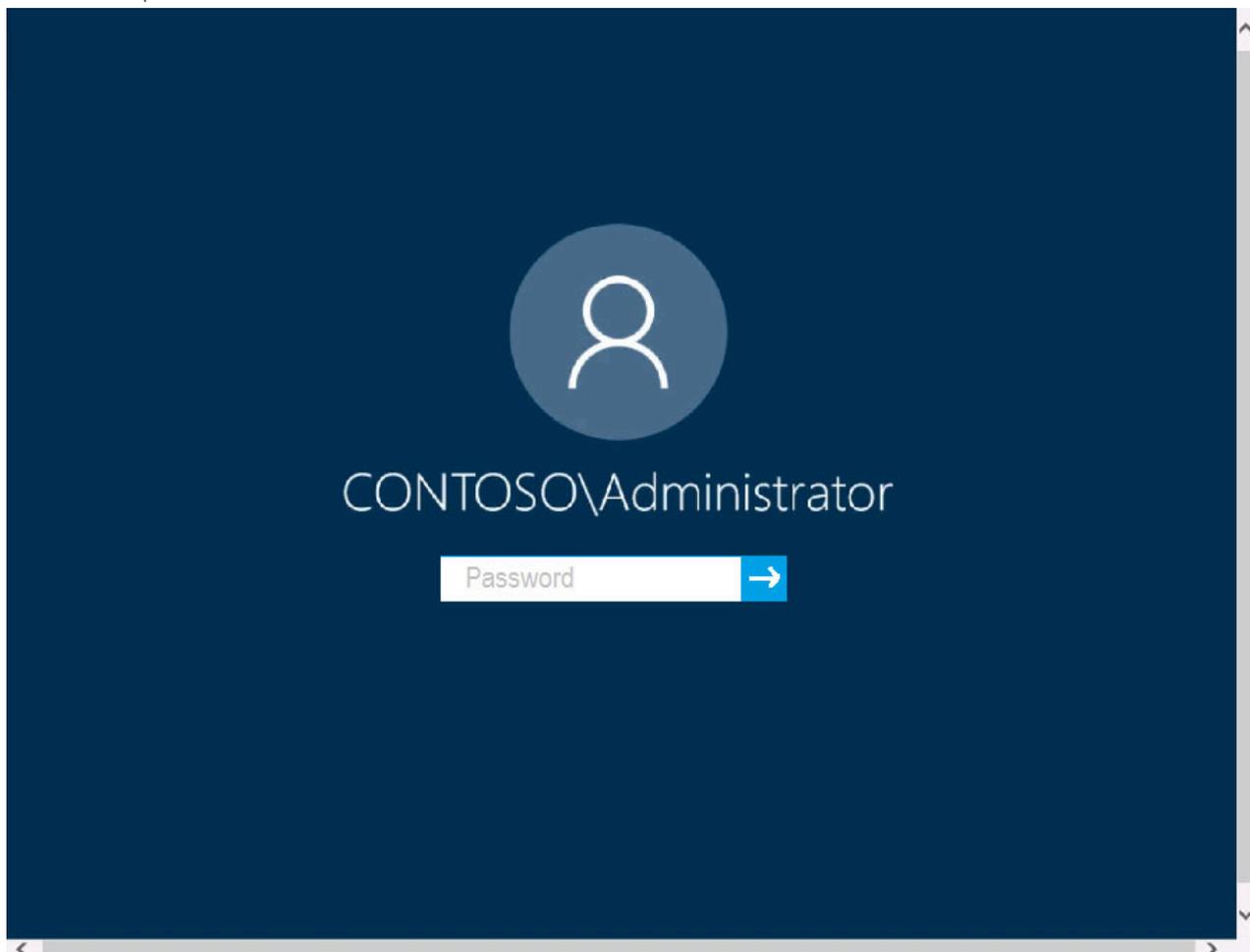
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab.

But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Username and password -



Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Username: Contoso/Administrator -

Password: Passw0rd!

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 11145882 -

- Local Server
- All Servers
- AD DS
- DNS
- File and Storage Services ▶

QUICK START

- 1 Configure this local server**
- Add roles and features
- Add other servers to manage
- Create a server group
- Connect this server to cloud services

WHAT'S NEW

LEARN MORE

Hide

ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS

Roles: 3 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1

BPA results

AD DS 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

DNS 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

File and Storage Services 1

- Manageability
- Events
- Services
- Performance
- BPA results

Local Server 1

- Manageability
- Events
- 2** Services
- Performance
- BPA results

1/23/2020 9:30 PM

All Servers 1

- Manageability
- Events
- 2** Services
- Performance
- BPA results

1/23/2020 9:30 PM



Tasks

Computers

Client1

Client2

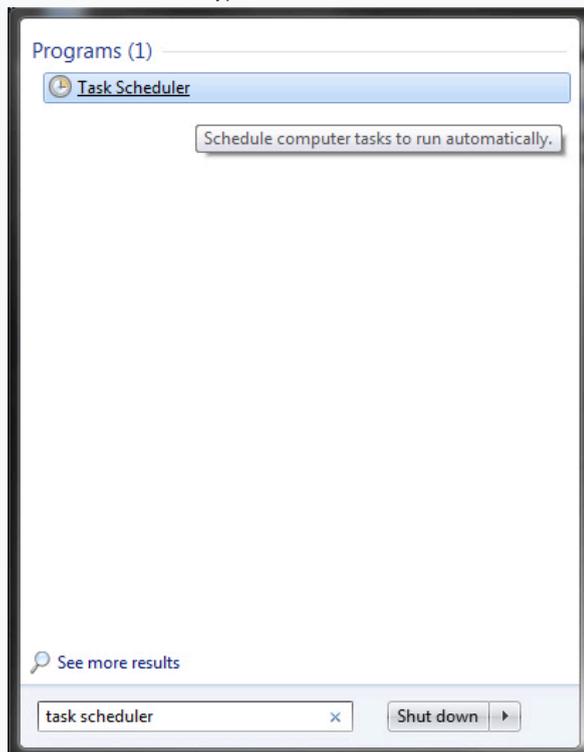
Client3

DC1

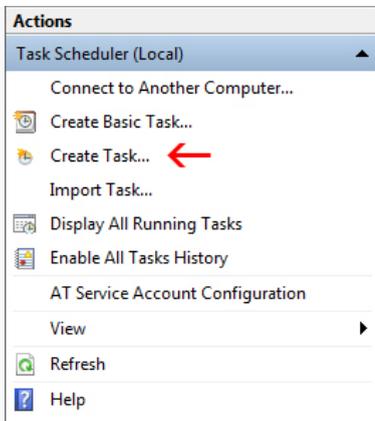
You need to ensure that C:\Scripts\Configure.ps1 runs every time a user sign in to Client2. To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.

Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

Go to the Start menu, type `Task Scheduler` and select it from the search results.



Task Scheduler can also be accessed in the Control Panel under Administrative Tools. In the right side of the Task Scheduler menu, under Actions, select `Create Task`.



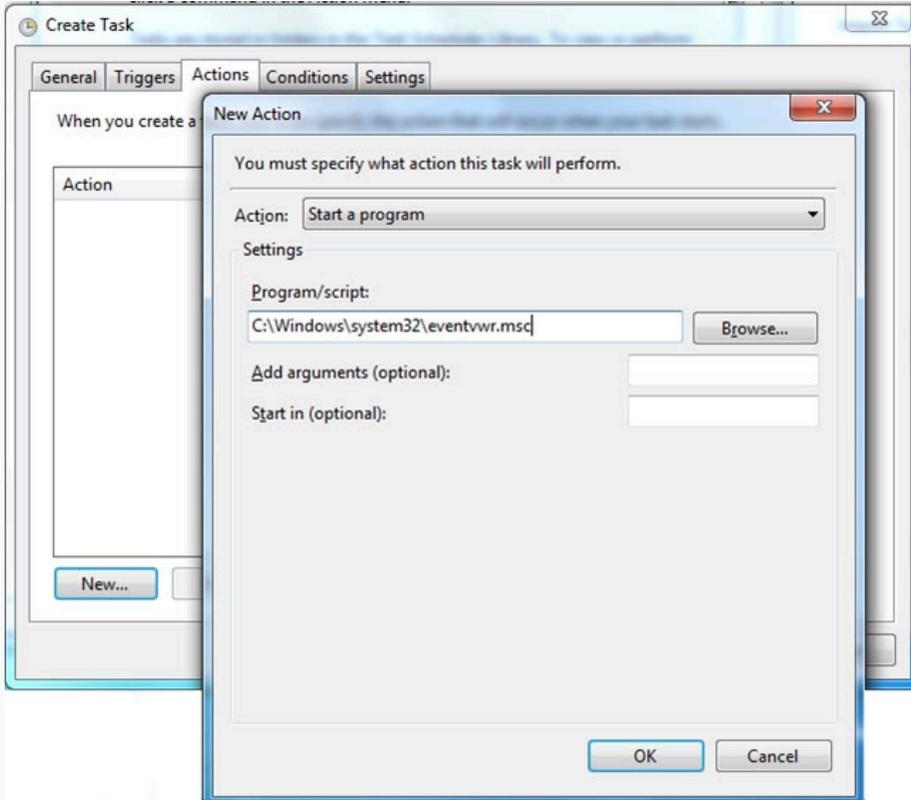
On the General tab, enter a name and description for the task you're creating. Check the box `Run with highest privileges`.

Once you have filled out a name and description, click the `Triggers` tab, and then click `New`.

In this menu, under `Begin the task:` select `At log on`. Choose which user you would like the task to run for at log on. For our purposes, Any user.

Configure any of the applicable advanced settings you would like.

After you are finished configuring the new trigger, click OK and then select the `Actions` tab. Click `New` to make a new action.



Choose `Start a program` under the Action menu and then click `Browse` to point to `C:\Scripts\Configure.ps1`.

Click OK to exit out of the Actions menu. The `Conditions` and `Settings` tabs can be left alone.

Click OK on the Create Task menu, and you are finished.

Reference:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/138159/how-to-enable-programs-and-custom-scripts-to-run-at-boot/>

Divy95 Highly Voted 4 years ago

Possible group policy approach:

Edit group policy > User config. > Windows settings > Scripts (logon/logoff)
upvoted 14 times

Percycles 3 years, 8 months ago

you are right. this method works fbetter than Task scheduler, because script runs even if powershell strategie is not configured (not the case for Task Scheduler).

upvoted 1 times

Shloeb 3 years, 5 months ago

Not really, as the question states that the script runs on the computer everytime a user logs in. The GPO approach would need to be tagged to specific users whereas the task scheduler can work for any user and is user agnostic

upvoted 6 times

 **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

You don't have to select a user specifically. If you just open Group Policy console then it's for all users.

upvoted 1 times

 **Bobbyguts** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

You could also add a REG_SZ or REG_EXPAND_SZ entry in HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run similar to "%windir%\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -executionpolicy bypass -file "C:\Scripts\Configure.ps1" but I'm sure M\$ would not accept this as an answer

My preferred solution would be the local group policy method

upvoted 1 times

 **Leon666** 2 years, 2 months ago

why not use the "create basic task"? it's much easier, right?

upvoted 1 times

 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Basic task will set trigger only for currently logged on user.(unless you edit it after)

In New task you can specify at logon for 'any user' right away since the question is stating 'a user'.

upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Realmente os simulados (Laboratórios) que são questões práticas tem sido cobrado recentemente no final do exame sem possibilidade de retornar para verificar ? Parecidos, idênticos e que outras informações poderiam me orientar, por gentileza ?

Por favor poderiam explicar melhor esse laboratório?

upvoted 1 times

 **edebondt** 3 years, 7 months ago

Task Scheduler can be used - but need to specify a trigger "at log on"

upvoted 3 times

 **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

Could this be a possible solution?

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/user-profiles-and-logon/assign-logon-script-profile-local-user>

upvoted 2 times

 **VlijmenFileer** 3 years, 4 months ago

Yet but as this is not a DC but a client there is no Netlogon shared, a necessity for logon scripts as these must be relative to a Netlogon share.

So you should first share c:\Scripts as Netlogon.

upvoted 1 times

 **MeisterPeak** 3 years, 10 months ago

This can be done in Task Scheduler, an argument is required when stipulating powershell as the program.

Action: Start a program

Program\script: powershell

Add arguments (optional): -File [Specify the file path to the script here]

Source: <https://blog.netwrix.com/2018/07/03/how-to-automate-powershell-scripts-with-task-scheduler/>

upvoted 4 times

 **amymay101** 4 years ago

the answer is wrong anyway, you would need to browse to C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe and add the script as an argument. A local GP would be a better solution

upvoted 2 times

 **thecomodor** 4 years ago

Agreed, this can also be done through Computer management and by configuring the user's profile

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder named D:\Scripts. D:\Scripts contains several PowerShell scripts. You need to ensure that you can run the PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path to the scripts. The solution must persist between PowerShell sessions.

Solution: At a command prompt, you run `set.exe path=d:\scripts`.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **forummj** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

If, like me, you were wondering about this one, then this answer may help. <https://superuser.com/questions/1334129/setting-an-environment-variable-in-windows-10-gpodder>

It's noted that any CMD variable set is only available while the CMD prompt window is open. After that point it is removed.

upvoted 40 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 1 month ago

Forumj has provided excellent comments in this exam. Keep up the good work

upvoted 18 times

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

From PowerShell, you run `$env:Path += ";d:\scripts"`.

Solution provided in this question is not persistent as indicated above

upvoted 13 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The solution provided in the scenario is not correct to meet the goal of running PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path to the scripts. The command `"set.exe path=d:\scripts"` only sets the value of the PATH environment variable to include the D:\Scripts folder. This will allow you to run commands and executables located in the D:\Scripts folder without specifying the full path, but it will not allow you to run PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path.

To run PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path, you should add the D:\Scripts folder to the list of trusted PowerShell script locations. This can be done by setting the ExecutionPolicy parameter for the PowerShell session to RemoteSigned and adding the D:\Scripts folder to the list of trusted locations.

upvoted 2 times

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

By adding the D:\Scripts folder to the list of trusted PowerShell script locations, you will be able to run PowerShell scripts located in the folder without specifying the full path.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.

Here's how:

1. Open PowerShell as an administrator.
2. Run the command `"Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned"` to allow the execution of local PowerShell scripts that are signed by a trusted

publisher.

3. Run the command "\$env:PSModulePath=\$env:PSModulePath+";D:\Scripts"" to add the D:\Scripts folder to the list of trusted PowerShell script locations.

4. Test running a PowerShell script located in the D:\Scripts folder without specifying the full path.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

The command "\$env:Path += ";d:\scripts"" is a valid solution to add the "D:\Scripts" folder to the system path so that you can run PowerShell scripts in that folder without specifying the full path.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

B. No.

The command "set.exe path=d:\scripts" will set the value of the PATH environment variable to "d:\scripts", but it will not add the path permanently or persist between PowerShell sessions. As a result, this solution will not meet the goal of allowing the PowerShell scripts to be run without specifying the full path and persisting between sessions.

To meet the goal, you can add the path to the PowerShell environment variable by running the following command in PowerShell:

ruby

Copy code

```
[Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable("Path", $env:Path + ";D:\Scripts", "User")
```

This command will add the "D:\Scripts" path to the existing value of the PATH environment variable for the current user and persist between PowerShell sessions. After running this command, you can run the PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path.

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 2 years, 4 months ago

```
New-Variable -Name 'TestVariable' -Value 'Test Value' -Option AllScope,Constant
```

I think this is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 5 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

System properties > Advanced > Environment Variables dialog

upvoted 2 times

  **silicon_shady** 3 years, 12 months ago

To permanently set/append the path from the command prompt (elevated): C:\> setx path "%PATH%;C:\path\to\directory\"

Ref: <https://www.shellhacks.com/windows-cmd-path-variable-add-to-path-echo-path/>

upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder named D:\Scripts. D:\Scripts contains several PowerShell scripts. You need to ensure that you can run the PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path to the scripts. The solution must persist between PowerShell sessions.

Solution: From a command prompt, you run `set.exe PATHEXT=d:\scripts`.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **forummj** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

If, like me, you were wondering about this one, then this answer may help. <https://superuser.com/questions/1334129/setting-an-environment-variable-in-windows-10-gpodder>

It's noted that any CMD variable set is only available while the CMD prompt window is open. After that point it is removed.

upvoted 13 times

  **jsblah** 4 years, 2 months ago

Thank you for posting that - I *was* wondering ;-)

upvoted 5 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The command "`set.exe PATHEXT=d:\scripts`" only sets the value of the PATHEXT environment variable to include the D:\Scripts folder.

The correct answer is B. No. See related question 45 with the answer, explanation, and how-to.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

B. No.

The command "`set.exe PATHEXT=d:\scripts`" will set the value of the PATHEXT environment variable to "d:\scripts", but this is not the correct environment variable to modify for adding a directory to the system path. The PATHEXT environment variable is used to specify the file extensions that the command processor considers to be executable files.

upvoted 1 times

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You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder named D:\Scripts. D:\Scripts contains several PowerShell scripts. You need to ensure that you can run the PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path to the scripts. The solution must persist between PowerShell sessions.

Solution: From PowerShell, you run `$env:Path += ";d:\scripts\"`.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Ptit_filou** Highly Voted 4 years ago

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/714877/setting-windows-powershell-environment-variables>

"If, some time during a PowerShell session, you need to append to the PATH environment variable temporarily, you can do it this way:

```
$env:Path += ";C:\Program Files\GnuWin32\bin"
"
```

I'd say No.

upvoted 9 times

 **WalkingOnAir** 3 years, 11 months ago

You are right.

To make a persistent change to an environment variable on Windows, use the System Control Panel. Select Advanced System Settings. On the Advanced tab, click Environment Variable.... You can add or edit existing environment variables in the User and System (Machine) scopes. Windows writes these values to the Registry so that they persist across sessions and system restarts.

Alternately, you can add or change environment variables in your PowerShell profile. This method works for any version of PowerShell on any supported platform.

Example:

```
$path = [Environment]::GetEnvironmentVariable('PSModulePath', 'Machine')
$newpath = $path + ';C:\Program Files\Fabrikam\Modules'
[Environment]::SetEnvironmentVariable("PSModulePath", $newpath, 'Machine')
```

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.1

Answer is NO

upvoted 4 times

 **Alvaroll** 2 years, 5 months ago

I think it's Yes. It seems that it's the profile option.

"On Windows, there are three methods for making a persistent change to an environment variable: setting them in your profile, using the SetEnvironmentVariable method, and using the System Control Panel."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7

upvoted 1 times

 **Alvaroll** 2 years, 5 months ago

Sorry, it's NO. The profile method needs to update a file located here \$PROFILE and add the variables needed.

upvoted 2 times

 **dlast** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested on 22H2 this does not work

upvoted 2 times

 **Hard1k** 1 year, 9 months ago

ChatGPT says YES :

Yes, running the command "\$env:Path += ";d:\scripts"." in PowerShell will add the path "D:\Scripts" to the system's PATH environment variable. This will allow you to run PowerShell scripts located in the "D:\Scripts" folder without specifying the full path to the script. This change will persist between PowerShell sessions, allowing you to run the scripts from any location in the command prompt.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

The solution you provided using the ` \$env:Path ` command is not persistent between sessions. The System Control Panel is a better option to make persistent changes to environment variables on Windows. Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.

To make a persistent change to the PATH environment variable using the System Control Panel, follow these steps:

1. Open the System Control Panel by pressing the Windows key + Pause/Break
2. Click on the Advanced system settings link on the right-hand side of the window.
3. Click on the Environment Variables button.
4. Under System Variables, scroll down and find the Path variable.
5. Select the Path variable and click on Edit.
6. Click on New and add the path to the D:\Scripts folder (e.g., D:\Scripts).
7. Click OK to close all the windows.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

After making this change, you will be able to run PowerShell scripts located in the D:\Scripts folder without specifying the full path, and the change to the PATH environment variable will persist across sessions and system restarts.

Alternatively, you can also add or change environment variables in your PowerShell profile. This method works for any version of PowerShell on any supported platform.

upvoted 1 times

 **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

A. Yes.

The command "\$env:Path += ";d:\scripts"" is a valid solution to add the "D:\Scripts" folder to the system path so that you can run PowerShell scripts in that folder without specifying the full path.

This command will append the string ";d:\scripts" to the existing value of the PATH environment variable for the current PowerShell session. The semicolon (;) separates each path in the PATH environment variable. The backslash (\) at the end of the path is required to ensure that the path is interpreted as a folder and not a file.

upvoted 1 times

 **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is no, tested and works for a PS session but if you close and open other PS Session, doesn't work anymore

upvoted 1 times

 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

No.

Tested this in a globalknowledge lab and it is not persistent.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

I also believe this question does not reflect the answer clearly. Question 84 (which is part this series of questions) is more efficient to drive you to the System Properties.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

No.

Tested this in a globalknowledge lab and it is not persistent.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Crataeis** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

So, are all the 3 choices of this scenario NO ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rickert** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No. It is just for the one session

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

no is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ikhwanulrahim** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be no

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **daye** 2 years, 10 months ago

Tested and it doesn't work, the variable is not persistent for other ps instances.

You can easy test it

```
$env:path
```

```
$env:path += ";c:\test"
```

open a new ps session

```
$env:path
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The anwer is B. To make a persistent change to an environment variable on Windows, use the System Control Panel.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RoGr** 3 years, 1 month ago

NO Given answer is not persistent

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vileita** 3 years, 1 month ago

Tested on Powershell,

I'd say Yes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7 if

answer is no why this link looks like diferent?

upvoted 2 times

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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains the local user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators
User1	Administrators
User2	Users
User3	Users

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: From the local computer policy, you configure the Filter Options settings for the computer policy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 2 months ago

Under Local Computer Policy, expand User Configuration, expand Administrative Templates, expand Desktop, and then click Active Desktop. Double-click Active Desktop Wallpaper. On the Setting tab, click Enabled, type the path to the desktop wallpaper that you want to use, and then click OK

upvoted 18 times

🗳️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 2 months ago

Additionally, you need to create a mmc and add the group policy editor and add the necessary users to this mmc.

upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

You would have to create 2 local group policies as 1 is an administrator and 1 is a User

upvoted 12 times

🗳️ 👤 **Percycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

you're right !

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Tommo** Most Recent 🕒 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 4 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

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Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators
User1	Administrators
User2	Users
User3	Users

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: You create a new local group to which you add User1 and User2. You create a local Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the Desktop Wallpaper setting in the GPO. At a command prompt, you run the gpupdate.exe /Force command.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-apply-local-group-policy-settings-specific-users-windows-10>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I think B is correct :

gpupdate.exe/Force command works for local group policy updates as well as for domain updates.

The users group has to be added to the gpo. It does not indicate that this has been done, so the provided answer is incomplete.

upvoted 12 times

 **jsblah** 4 years, 1 month ago

In addition to my previous post, I should note that you can load up multiple user policies in MMC, as described in this post

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291\(v=ws.10\)?redirectedfrom=MSDN#summary](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291(v=ws.10)?redirectedfrom=MSDN#summary)

Again, an apparent expert on the subject says applying local group policy to a custom group in Windows 10 is not possible in this post:

[https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/ie/en-US/f226f2cc-8600-4e60-89cc-01067db6d4c2/local-group-policy-applied-to-a-group?](https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/ie/en-US/f226f2cc-8600-4e60-89cc-01067db6d4c2/local-group-policy-applied-to-a-group?forum=winserverGP)

forum=winserverGP

upvoted 2 times

 **geekygirl12** 4 years, 1 month ago

So since the group was not added to the GPO, the answer is No?

upvoted 1 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

B. I am voting for a separate local group policy for each user. From a blank mmc add in Group Policy Object and refine it for whoever you want it to be refined to but you will not see any other groups other than Administrators or Non-Administrators. Hence you need 1 policy for user1 and 1 for user2.

upvoted 8 times

 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

definitively B . Locally you can't add several Users in a Same GPO. Needs 2 GPo for that (one for each user).

upvoted 3 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 1 month ago

And Important points added below

upvoted 3 times

 **jsblah** 4 years, 1 month ago

I agree with Anthony. In a test lab, you can create a group of users without problem, but when you go into MMC, add the GPO Editor snap-in, click Browse, and click on the Users tab, the only two groups that appear are Administrators and Non-Administrators. You can create other groups until the cows come home and they will not show up in that list. While you're in there, notice the heading above the list of users and groups says "Local users and groups compatible with Local Group Policy." This issue is corroborated here: <https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/lync/en-US/65fd90fb-2597-495d-88c3-d1bd6b86850a/add-groups-to-local-group-policy?forum=ws2016> Thus, this answer is incorrect. You either need to apply group policy to each user individually, or get yourself a domain controller with Active Directory, create a domain, add the computer to it, create some domain users, add them to an OU (organizational unit) and apply group policy to that OU.

upvoted 23 times

  **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago

Perfect explanation. Thanks

upvoted 3 times

  **FabianoDXC181** Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The corret is NO.

you created the GPO but did not link the user group to it;

upvoted 1 times

  **deafmetal** 2 years, 1 month ago

Group Policy Objects are sets of policy applied to Domains, while LOCAL GROUP POLICY is a single set of policies applied to a single machine. Since this computer is in a work group, GPO will not work. Either the test makers do not know the material or this question is poorly written

upvoted 1 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

The yes choice is far ahead. Q 74

upvoted 2 times

  **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

The local GPO must be linked to the users group.

upvoted 1 times

  **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

GPO has not been mentioned that this was applied to the group created, so my answer would be no

upvoted 1 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 7 months ago

as groups you can only add Administrators and non-administrators therefore the answer is false you need to create a gpo for each user

upvoted 1 times

  **AmeliusJan** 2 years, 8 months ago

But a little question. All the answers in this test that are not right in the comments, what do i need to answer in the real test? The wrong answer?

upvoted 2 times

  **JosB** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is NO. Even though they created a local group with User 1 and User 2 in it, they never actually tagged it in the MMC GPOeditor. This means it would be activated for everyone even though it states it should only be done for user 1 and user 2

another trick question

upvoted 1 times

  **xian05** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Multitude of users supplied B as the answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **xian05** 2 years, 9 months ago

For extra context I support the explanation that in local group policy you can only select users or the group administrators/non-administrators.

No additional groups can be selected.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gromp** 3 years, 3 months ago

another wrong answer, what are the odds

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

Which is the answer?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 12 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SirTreebeard** 3 years, 6 months ago

The only thing that confuses me is if this answer isnt correct either that means every answer they provide for this question is wrong and therefore there is not a "yes" answer to this question on the exam.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ThomasDehottay** 3 years, 5 months ago

"Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

The yes choice is far ahead. Q 74

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sachi_j** 3 years, 11 months ago

I may stick with A, by default, Local Computer is selected as the 2 users are stored.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **bsldwp_2020** 4 years ago

For me as well, it is B. Local group policies are either computer based or user based and not group based.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **hokieman91** 4 years, 1 month ago

Also sticking with B - the only way I can think of applying GPO's to groups is through server domain policies (not local)

upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains the local user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators
User1	Administrators
User2	Users
User3	Users

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: From the local computer policy, you configure the Filter Options settings for the user policy. At a command prompt, you run the gpupdate.exe/

Target:user command.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

You need to add the relevant users to the local group policy which was not done in this scenario
upvoted 9 times

 **jsblah** 4 years, 1 month ago

In addition to Anthony's post, running gpupdate /target:user doesn't help the fact that, after restarting the computer, both computer and user policies will be applied.
upvoted 4 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Ohhh... I should read more carefully. In addition rule must work only for User1 and User2, not for all users.
upvoted 1 times

 **CARIOCA** Most Recent 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 3 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?
upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 10.

You need to modify the registry of Computer1 by using Registry Editor from Computer2.

Which two registry hives can you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. HKEY_CURRENT_USER
- B. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
- C. HKEY_USERS
- D. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
- E. HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG

Suggested Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

 **forumj** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

At first I thought this was A & B, but I had missed that fact that it was remote connection. For those who may want to see it in action, this explanation works well.

https://community.spiceworks.com/how_to/65840-editing-user-profile-registry-remotely
upvoted 22 times

 **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago
Perfect link. Its B & C
upvoted 6 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago
Same mistake... Local is local.
upvoted 2 times

 **luciaalvesnog** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago
This questions present in my exam.
upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

When using Registry Editor from a remote computer to modify the registry of another computer in a network, you can only modify two registry hives: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE and HKEY_USERS.
upvoted 2 times

 **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

B. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE and C. HKEY_USERS

Remote Registry Editing can only modify the registry of a remote computer under the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE and HKEY_USERS hives.
upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

These are the correct answers.
upvoted 1 times

 **kalmann** 4 years, 3 months ago

The correct answers are: BC
upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder. The folder contains sensitive data.

You need to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Solution: From the properties of the folder, you configure the Auditing settings and from the Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit directory service access.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Files and folders are objects and are audited through object access, not through directory service access.

Reference:

https://www.netwrix.com/how_to_detect_who_changed_file_or_folder_owner.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Burugduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The solution provided does not fully meet the goal of logging which the user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Configuring Auditing settings on the folder will allow you to track certain activities, such as file access and modifications, but it will not capture the identity of the user performing the actions. To capture the identity of the user, you need to configure auditing of object access in the Group Policy.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.
upvoted 2 times

 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 2 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?
upvoted 1 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

It must be read carefully, audit service isn't same as audit object....
upvoted 3 times

 **Duyons** 4 years ago

Correct answer and reference is given on Question #46
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have 100 computers that run Windows 10 and are members of an Active Directory domain.

Two support technicians named Tech1 and Tech2 will be responsible for monitoring the performance of the computers.

You need to configure the computers to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Ensure that Tech1 can create and manage Data Collector Sets (DCSs).
- ⇒ Ensure that Tech2 can start and stop the DCSs.
- ⇒ Use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add each technician? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Tech1: ▼

Event Log Readers
Performance Log Users
Performance Monitor Users
Remote Management Users

Tech2: ▼

Event Log Readers
Performance Log Users
Performance Monitor Users
Remote Management Users

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Tech1: ▼

Event Log Readers
Performance Log Users
Performance Monitor Users
Remote Management Users

Tech2: ▼

Event Log Readers
Performance Log Users
Performance Monitor Users
Remote Management Users

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/access-control/active-directory-security-groups>

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Members of the Performance Log Users group can manage performance counters, logs, and alerts locally on the server and from remote clients without being a member of the Administrators group. Specifically, members of this security group:

Can use all the features that are available to the Performance Monitor Users group.

Can create and modify Data Collector Sets after the group is assigned the Log on as a batch job user right.

Performance Monitor Users

Members of this group can monitor performance counters on domain controllers in the domain, locally and from remote clients, without being a member of the Administrators or Performance Log Users groups. The Windows Performance Monitor is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that provides tools for analyzing system performance.

upvoted 28 times

  **thecomodor** Highly Voted 4 years ago

This should be Performance Log users for both questions. Performance Monitor Users can't start or stop data collector sets

upvoted 10 times

  **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree PLU for both

upvoted 2 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree.

upvoted 2 times

  **JePe** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

Both answers are Performance Log Users, see the comment below:

Windows Performance Monitor uses a consistent scheduling method for all data collection.

- During Data Collector Set creation , you can configure the schedule by selecting Open properties for this data collector set at the end of the Create New Data Collector Set Wizard
- After a Data Collector Set has been created , you can access the schedule options by right-clicking the Data Collector Set name in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) navigation pane and selecting Properties .

Membership in the local Performance Log Users or Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years ago

Microsoft: In Windows Server 2016 or later, Data Collector Sets cannot be created by a member of the Performance Log Users group. If a member of the Performance Log Users group tries to create Data Collector Sets, they cannot complete creation because access will be denied.

upvoted 1 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 6 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 2 times

  **Poncho25** 3 years, 11 months ago

This answer is wrong. Even the reference for the answer shows the it is incorrect. Check it out. It says " Warning: You cannot configure a Data Collector Set to run as a member of the Performance Monitor Users group." and "If you are a member of the Performance Log Users group, you must configure Data Collector Sets that you create to run under your credentials."

The answer is Performance Log Users for both.

upvoted 10 times

  **mikl** 3 years ago

I agree.

upvoted 2 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 10 months ago

But Tech2 doesn't need to configure a DCS. He just needs to monitor it. Use the principle of least privilege.

upvoted 1 times

  **bill1982** 2 years, 10 months ago

Not just monitor it but Start and stop it, so probably PLU for both

upvoted 1 times

  **bsldwp_2020** 4 years ago

minimum required is Performance Log users. Answer is incorrect.

upvoted 4 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, PLU for bouth of them.

upvoted 4 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Totally agree.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Administrators
User2	Power Users, Users
User3	Backup Operators, Users
User4	Users

You plan to add a key named Key1 to the following three registry branches:

- ⇒ HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG\Software
- ⇒ HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software
- ⇒ HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software

You need to identify which users can add Key1.

What user or users should you identify for each branch? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Box 1 and Box 2.

These are system-wide registry keys so only Administrators can modify them.

Box 3.

This key affects only the logged in user. Therefore, any user can modify this key.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Thanks.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Merma** Highly Voted 🗳️ 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct:

Box 1 and Box 2.

Administrators only as HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG & HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\ are system-wide registry keys.

Box 3.

Any user as HKEY_CURRENT_USER affects only the logged in user.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/sysinfo/registry-hives>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcgm1990** Most Recent 🕒 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct, I have just tested this in my lab

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **4Shawsy** 2 years, 11 months ago

Never been in HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG you think this has similar permissions to HKEY_CURRENT_USER so thanks for the advice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nodorf** 3 years, 11 months ago

My bad, I can I was in the wrong place my first try

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nodorf** 3 years, 11 months ago

I think the answer is wrong. As a standard user I cannot add a key to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software on my computer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 8 months ago

Are you trying that on a personal machine Nodorf or a work one? I was thinking perhaps it might be restrictions set on a corporate device preventing you adding it. In my way of thinking we should be able to amend this as its current user but my corporate machine wont allow it either, in our case you need admin rights to install software which I believe is why I am prevented adding a key as I am in regedit as a standard user.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Administrators
User2	Users

You have a file named File1.reg that contains the following content.

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00
```

```
[HKEY_CURRENT_USER\System\Key1]
```

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\Key2]
```

You need to identify what occurs when User1 and User2 double-click File1.reg.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When User1 double-clicks **File1.reg**:

No change is made to registry.
Only Key1 is added to the registry.
Only Key2 is added to the registry.
Key1 and Key2 are added to the registry.

When User2 double-clicks **File1.reg**:

No change is made to registry.
Only Key1 is added to the registry.
Only Key2 is added to the registry.
Key1 and Key2 are added to the registry.

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

When User1 double-clicks **File1.reg**:

No change is made to registry.
Only Key1 is added to the registry.
Only Key2 is added to the registry.
Key1 and Key2 are added to the registry.

When User2 double-clicks **File1.reg**:

No change is made to registry.
Only Key1 is added to the registry.
Only Key2 is added to the registry.
Key1 and Key2 are added to the registry.

Box 1:

User1 is a member of the Administrators group so has permission to add keys to both registry hives.

Box 2:

User2 is a standard user so does not have permission to add a key to the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE registry hive so Key2 will not be imported.

 **Rstilekar** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

gIVEN answer is right.

upvoted 8 times

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

System wide settings that are only edited by the administrator

upvoted 6 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

HKLM hive contains system wide settings

upvoted 3 times

 **jcgm1990** Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct, just tested this

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **raduM** 2 years, 7 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **aeek_latamene** 3 years ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Sounds about right.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

The final answer is right?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 4 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MarvinGoat** 4 years ago

Should it be admin and admin?

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows10. Computer1 is in a workgroup.

Computer1 contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group1
User3	Group1
User4	Users
Admin1	Administrators

You need to apply the same Group Policy settings to only User1, User2 and User3. The solution must use a minimum number of local Group Policy objects (GPOs).

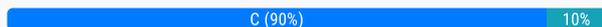
How many local GPOs should you create?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

Suggested Answer: A

You can use security filtering to restrict the GPO to the required users. Only users with the Read and Apply Group Policy permissions will have the GPO applied to them.

Community vote distribution



forummj Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I, personally, believe the answer is 3. In a Workgroup, you can't apply a GPO to a group apart from the Administrators and Non-Administrators groups. In this case, the Non-Administrators group could work if it wasn't for User4 that would also be included in that group by default.

I am still researching this, but I believe the answer would have to be C. 3

upvoted 32 times

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is Correct but the provided explanation refers to a domain not a workgroup

upvoted 9 times

Anthony_2770 4 years, 1 month ago

I stand corrected. I agree with the summation below. I am going for 3. The only groups that I could choose are non-administrators and administrators.

upvoted 21 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, Right.

upvoted 5 times

JePe Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

I stand corrected, It's not possible to apply a group policy to a security group . However, you can change the permissions on group policy so that only certain users/groups have read and apply privileges.

upvoted 1 times

JePe 1 year, 7 months ago

is the answer not 1 create onbe policy apply it to group 1?

upvoted 1 times

Setryx 1 year, 9 months ago

Why can't I create as GPO and apply it 3 times ?

upvoted 1 times

Hatsapatsa 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in lab environment, I had to create 3 GPO's(for each user 1) since I could only select Administrator or non-administrator groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **Sh4dow1234** 2 years, 2 months ago

Tested and the answer is C.

3 GPOS

upvoted 3 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

I honestly think this question has the possibility of being one GPO. If we understand that Admin1 is part of the administrators, then everyone else is not (non-administrators). This is just an idea.

We already learned that through the MMC Snap In is not possible to select groups created by us.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

The explanation given by the examtopics is all done by a server domain with the RSAT installed. Right there you will be able to look inside the Group Policy Management and then configure the security filtering. So it's not related to our question.

upvoted 1 times

  **jcgm1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

it seems like everyone goes for C, 3 GPOs, with Non-Admin Policy Group out of the question as User 4 will be included. But I agree with A, 1 GPO, with MMC, add GP add-on and select Group1, which resolve this question.

upvoted 1 times

  **MostWare_certificering** 2 years, 6 months ago

You cannot select a specific group with MMC add on, only administrators and non administrators.

upvoted 3 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C. Machine is in a workgroup.

upvoted 2 times

  **williamzwwu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I think it's C

upvoted 1 times

  **JohnO1971** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

  **aek_latamene** 3 years ago

bad answer, rather 3 GPO

upvoted 1 times

  **balchandra** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I, personally, believe the answer is 3. In a Workgroup, you can't apply a GPO to a group apart from the Administrators and Non-Administrators groups. In this case, the Non-Administrators group could work if it wasn't for User4 that would also be included in that group by default.

upvoted 2 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C - 3 GPOs.

upvoted 2 times

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10.
You need to set the minimum password length to 12 characters.
What should you use?

- A. Local Group Policy Editor
- B. User Accounts in Control Panel
- C. System Protection in System Properties
- D. Sign-in options in the Settings app

Suggested Answer: A

You can set the password length on computers that are not domain joined by using the Local Security Policy or the Local Group Policy Editor.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Local Group Policy Editor
2. Local Security Policy

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

1. Credential Manager in Control Panel
2. Email & accounts in the Settings app
3. Local Users and Groups in Computer Management

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/how-to-configure-security-policy-settings>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Duyons** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

<https://www.howtogeek.com/509156/how-to-set-a-minimum-password-length-in-windows-10/#:~:text=Navigate%20to%20Computer%20configuration%20%E2%80%A2%20Windows,%3E%20Account%20policies%20%E2%80%A2%20Password%20policy.&text=Once%20upvoted%207%20times>

 **Duyons** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

A. Local Group Policy Editor
upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To set the minimum password length in Windows 10, you can use the Local Group Policy Editor.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. Local Group Policy Editor.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **miki** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Local Group Policy Editor

upvoted 1 times

 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

This question present in LAB of my exam

upvoted 3 times

 **HennaDad** 3 years, 5 months ago

I have the Lab question for this one from the exam today. Security Settings > Account Policies Minimum Password length
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1, Group3
User2	Group1, Group2
User3	Group2, Group3

The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows10. Computer1 has a file named File1.txt that has the permissions shown in the exhibit.

(Click the Exhibit tab.)

Name: C:\Folder1\File1.txt
Owner: administrator (ADATUM\administrator) [Change](#)

Permissions | Share | Auditing | Effective Access

For additional information, double-click a permission entry. To modify a permission entry, select the entry and click Edit (if available).

Permission entries:

Type	Principal	Access	Condition
Allow	Domain Admins (...)	Full control	
Allow	Group1 (ADATUM\...)	Read	Member of each {{Group1 (ADATUM\Group1), Group3 (ADATUM\Group3)}}
Allow	Group2 (ADATUM\...)	Full control	Not member of any {{Group3 (ADATUM\Group3)}}
Allow	Group3 (ADATUM\...)	Read	Not member of any {{Group1 (ADATUM\Group1), Group2 (ADATUM\Group2)}}

Add Remove View

Enable inheritance

OK Cancel Apply

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can modify File1.txt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can modify File1.txt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can read File1.txt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can modify File1.txt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can modify File1.txt.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can read File1.txt.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

User1 only has Read access to the file.

Box 2: Yes -

User2 is in Group2 which has full control. The condition states that if the user is also a member of Group3, the permission would not apply. However, User2 is not in Group3 so the full control permission does apply.

Box 3: No -

User3 is in Group3 which does have Read access. However, the condition states that if the user is also in Group1 or Group2 then the

permission does not apply.

User3 is in Group2 so the Read permission granted to Group3 does not apply to User3.

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answers are OK to me
upvoted 33 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Thanks for the effort Anthony !
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **TrustMebro** 3 years ago

Thankyouu Anthony_2770. You are always helping us en give confirmation about the answers
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ennzzzo000** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

User3 is in Group2 and Group 3.

He needs access to read File1.txt but permissions are as follows:

1. Group 2 has full control to file.txt unless user is a member of Group 3. (he is a member of Group 3, access is denied)
2. Group 3 has read access to file.txt unless user is a member of Group 1 or Group 2 (he is a member of Group 2 so therefore access is not allowed)

Hope i made it easier to understand

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **Miunih** Most Recent 2 years, 1 month ago

What in tarnation is this question

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

This answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gabrieb923** 3 years, 1 month ago

why is the last one no?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

I accept!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

no yes no

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Percycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

no,yes,no : all are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answers are OK. Please read conditions more carefully.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **forummj** 3 years, 10 months ago

Member of each means that the user needs to be a member of both/all groups. User 1 is a member of both. However, Group 3 states that a user only gets access if they aren't a member of any one of the listed groups. User 1 is in Group 1 too, that would mean they effectively have zero access. The answer is still No, but they technically have zero access.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 8 months ago

Thanks for the explanation Forummj. I was unsure what happened if they were a member of one of the disallowed groups what access they actually get, good to no the access is Zero.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago

Dont get the difference between any and each and for user2 its too confusing since its also part of G1 that is restrictive. So i would vote NO, NO, NO for everything.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rednevi** 3 years, 10 months ago

I Think 'Each' means that the member has to be in both groups for the read acces to apply.

Group 2 only restricts the Full Acces permission if the member is also part of group 3. User 2 is not part of group 3 so the acces applies.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hisandy** 3 years, 10 months ago

"Group 2 only restricts the Full Acces permission if the member is also part of group 3." User 2 is not part of group 3 so the acces applies"

This is what I was going to say to Rstilekar

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hisandy** 3 years, 9 months ago

Re-read the question and the answers are correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sucxi** 3 years, 11 months ago

It s true that User 2 Has full control and the condition aplies to it, but he is also in Group one which only has Read access which is a more restrictive permission.

Also, if the condition is not meant does that mean that the User3 has no permission?

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain that contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	Group1
User2	User	Group2
Group1	Global group	None
Group2	Domain local group	None
Computer1	Computer	Group1
Computer2	Computer	Group1

Computer1 contains the shared folders shown in the following table.

Name	NTFS permission	Share permission	Folder enumeration mode
Share1	Group1:Write	Group1: Full control	Access-based
Share2\$	Group2: Full control	Group2: Read	Unrestricted

The computers have the network configurations shown in the following table.

Name	Network Discovery	Windows Defender Firewall
Computer1	On	Incoming connections: Block all connections to apps that are not on the list of allowed apps
Computer2	Off	Incoming connections: Block all connections to apps that are not on the list of allowed apps

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

Statements	Yes	No
Share1 is listed if User1 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Share1 is listed if User2 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Share2\$ is listed if User2 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Suggested Answer: Share1 is listed if User1 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Share1 is listed if User2 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Share2\$ is listed if User2 connects to \\Computer1 from Computer2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

User1 is in Group1 which has permission to access the share so the share will be visible.

Box 2: No -

User2 is in Group2 which does not have permission to access Share1. Access-based enumeration is enabled so Share1 will not be listed as User2 does not have permission to access it.

Box 3: No -

Share2\$ is a hidden share (dollar sign appended) so the share will never be listed.

 Yawnnnnnnnnn Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Yes, Yes, No

ABE does not hide shares (<http://woshub.com/enable-access-based-enumeration-in-windows-server/>) the \$ will hide a share, so the NTFS permissions are not relevant. The Firewall is also a red herring as the question states 'When user connects to' which would infer you can access

the share. Even with out network discovery you can type the UNC to access a share, it does not need to be visible in explorer to be able to connect to it.

upvoted 18 times

🗨️ **ThomasDehottay** 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree, I tested it with the exact same configuration.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Anthros** 3 years, 10 months ago

Exactly this. Enumeration works for the folders INSIDE a share but does not hide a share itself.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

YYN . ABE does not hide shares. ABE hides content in a share based on user access rights. When ABE is enabled on a share, a user will only see the content that they have access to in the share.

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/storage-at-microsoft/storage-tips-access-based-enumeration-hidden-secrets-no-pun/ba-p/423686>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **AnoniMouse** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Access-based enumeration displays ONLY the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. If a user does not have Read (or equivalent) permissions to access, Windows hides the folder from the user's view

Hence YES NO NO

The answer provided is correct

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **hopalong** 3 years, 4 months ago

This is wrong. ABE when applied to a share does not hide the share itself, only files and folders inside the share based on access.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **neobahamutk** 2 years, 11 months ago

Anon is right. Access-based enumeration hides files and folders that users do not have permissions to access.

Aswer Y,N,N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/dfs-namespaces/enable-access-based-enumeration-on-a-namespace>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **syougun200x** 2 years, 4 months ago

You're right. Tested it myself. Share1 will be still visible to users with no access given.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ChrisC21** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

After testing this in a virtual environment, and reading through the link below, it seems that Yes, Yes, No is the technically correct answer, but given the nature of the test it is unclear what they actually expect you to answer (this is why board tests are so sketchy).

So first, MS techcommunity site says this:

"Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. If a user does not have Read (or equivalent) permissions for a folder, Windows hides the folder from the user's view. This feature is active only when viewing files and folders in a shared folder; it is not active when viewing files and folders in the local file system."

VM test confirms that as well. ABE hides shared folder CONTENT based upon permissions, not the shared folders themselves.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

The result (most restrictive) of Write (ntfs) and Full Control (share) is NO ACCESS! ((try it by yourself, its easy to practice))

And therefore; folder1 is hidden for user1, as ABE is on.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Wojer** 2 years, 4 months ago

YYN I just tested on my VMs

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

AnoniMouse is right. If a user doesn't have (at least) Read access to a share, the share itself is hidden from their view.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcg1990** 2 years, 6 months ago

WTF kind of question is this? you'll need to setup a lab to answer this!!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ceskil** 2 years, 9 months ago

I don't understand this dollar sign, in some question it says visible with full control, in some questions says it's not. So it's visible or not? It's so confusing.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FrancisLai** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes Yes No

Access-based enumeration is only designed to hide files and folders within a share, rather than to hide shares themselves.

There is no solution here that involves ABE as that option is powerless to prevent network shares from being enumerated.

ABE is designed to only act on the contents of shares and cannot actually prevent shares themselves from being listed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **John01971** 2 years, 11 months ago

Yes Yes No

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

a share is always listed.

a share ending with a \$ is always hidden.

NTFS permissions are not relevant.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 4 months ago

Can anyone explain the answer correct?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

YES,NO,NO for me.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 8 months ago

I think it is actually YES, YES, NO. I think in this case as Yawnnnnn stated, the NTFS permissions are irrelevant as its asking if you can see the share not whether you can access it. Share 1 is not a hidden share so will be visible. Share2\$ however is so will only be visible if a UNC using Share2\$ is used

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **redadz** 4 years ago

As long as Network Discovery in Computer2 is disabled, Computer2 stays unrecoverable and can not see other computers in the network. So the answer should be No. No. No.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **redadz** 4 years ago

block all connection that are not in the list of allowed apps will block everything so the answer is NO, NO, NO

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 11 months ago

Network Discovery doesn't prevent computers from accessing other computers by using the UNC address. The rule Files and printers sharing IS in the allowed apps, since activated when sharing a item. YES / NO / NO is correct.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rstilekar** 3 years, 10 months ago

I agree. Network discovery (list network computers in File explorer) and accessing shares over UNC is different thing. So answers are correct. Y / N / N.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Duyons** 4 years ago

Access-based Enumeration (ABE) allows to hide objects (files and folders) from users who don't have NTFS permissions (Read or List) on a network shared folder in order to access them.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group1, Group2

Computer1 contains the shared folders shown in the following table.

Name	Path	Access-based enumeration
Share1\$	D:\Folder1	Disabled
Share2	D:\Folder2	Enabled

The shared folders have the permissions shown in the following table.

Name	Security permission	Sharing permission
Share1\$	Group1: Read Group2: Full control	Everyone: Read Group2: Full control
Share2	Group2: Full control	Everyone: Read Group2: Full control

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

Statements	Yes	No
When User1 connects to \\Computer1, Share1\$ is visible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When User2 connects to \\Computer1\Share1\$, the contents of D:\Folder1 are accessible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When User1 connects to \\Computer1\Share2, the contents of D:\Folder2 are accessible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Suggested Answer: When User1 connects to \\Computer1, Share1\$ is visible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
When User2 connects to \\Computer1\Share1\$, the contents of D:\Folder1 are accessible.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When User1 connects to \\Computer1\Share2, the contents of D:\Folder2 are accessible.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Share1\$ is a hidden share (dollar sign appended) so the share will never be visible.

Box 2: Yes -

User2 is in Group1 and Group2. Both groups have access to Share1\$. Therefore, the contents of the shared folder will be visible.

Box 3: No -

User1 is in Group1. Group1 does not have the necessary security permission to access Share2. You need both security permissions (NTFS permissions) AND share permissions to view the contents of a shared folder. User1 has the necessary share permissions (Everyone: Read), but not the security permission.

jsblah Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

There's a hidden share that I access all the time at work and I can promise you - it is not visible. I usually go directly into it, so I wasn't 100%, but I just checked by going to the parent folder, and the hidden share does not show. The *only* way to get to it is to type it in the address bar of file explorer (or use a shortcut of course). The path looks like this: \\servername\hiddenshare\$

upvoted 6 times

Anthony_2770 4 years ago

Valid point

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 2 months ago

If you hide the folder and share it out on the network, when the user does a connect from another pc , the folder contents will still be visible even if its hidden. The files in this hidden folder still have read attributes.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lenthelegend** Most Recent 🕒 2 years, 4 months ago

I am struggling to understand why box 2 is yes. I thought the rule was that a share with a dollar sign means it is hidden and that it will never be listed. How is it that it is visible in this case?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

It's asking whether it's ACCESSABLE or not, not whether it's VISIBLE or not.

Read the question carefully

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **joenutz** 2 years, 2 months ago

Henry is right, but also you can see the share if you type in the file path directly as stated in the question.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ashriem** 2 years, 8 months ago

I am struggling to understand why the 3rd question would be no. I would think that because everyone has read access to share2, the folder is not hidden, and user1 navigates directly to the folder, user1 would be able to access it. I see that ABE is enabled on that share, but doesn't the share permission allow them to access it?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HuisingaJ** 2 years, 5 months ago

This answer is based on the AB (access based enumeration) this is enabled, therefore, when you don't have NTFS, aka local, permissions to access a folder, it's hidden

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Box 1 should read :

When User1 connects to \\Computer1\Share1\$, Share1\$ is visible

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **forummj** 4 years, 2 months ago

It shouldn't. Connecting to \\Computer1 will display all visible shares. Then asking if Share1\$ is visible (which it won't be) is the correct question. Box 1 is correctly worded.

If you connect to \\Computer1\Share1\$ (provided you have permissions to do so) you will be inside the share, and thus the Share1\$ won't be a visible entry in the window.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

Valid Point

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

Therefore

Box 2 is Yes

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

Answers are Correct , N,Y,N

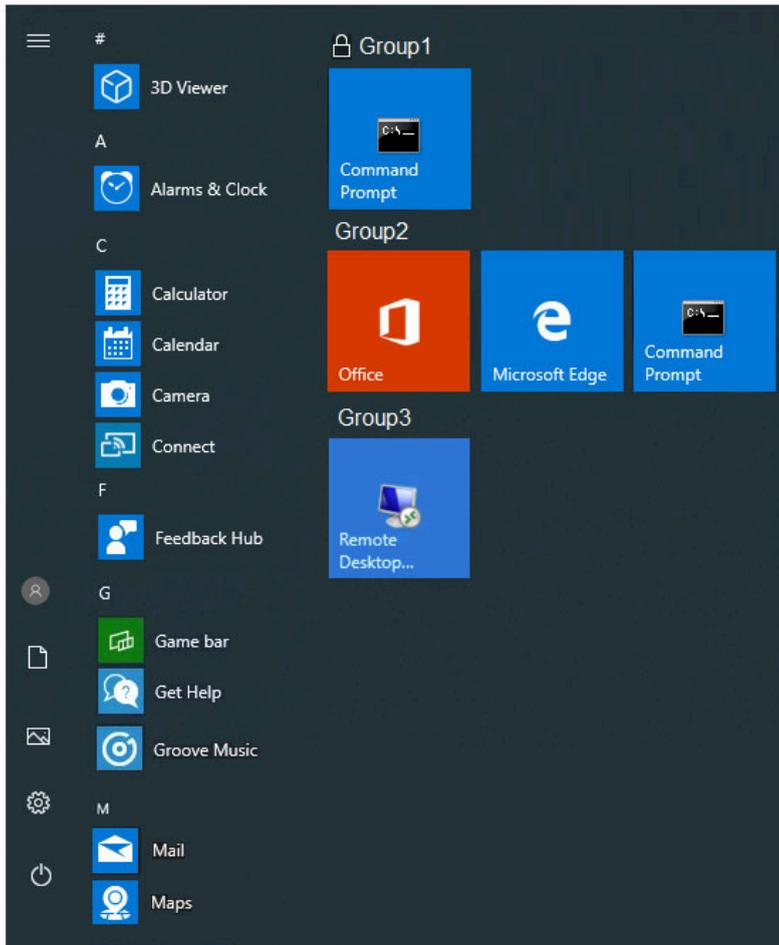
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree NYN

upvoted 3 times

You customize the Start menu on a computer that runs Windows 10 as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to add Remote Desktop Connection to Group1 and remove Group3 from the Start menu.

Which two actions should you perform from the Start menu customizations? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Unlock Group1.
- B. Remove Command Prompt from Group1.
- C. Delete Group3.
- D. Add Remote Desktop Connection to Group1.
- E. Rename Group3 as Group1.

Suggested Answer: AD

A: You have to unlock Group1 before you can make any changes to it.

D: If you drag the Remote Desktop Connection from Group3 to Group1, Group3 will disappear.

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

Junhhch Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Stop writing what you just think.. plz bring here with proper link if you think difference
upvoted 12 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

That's the point of a discussion. Sometimes a person has an article to back up their answer/ educated guess and sometimes their answer is based upon personal research or experience. It invokes involvement. What you should be addressing is people who come on here and simply ask "so whats the answer" without actively participating. You should not be shaming people for being involved within the community. Most people aren't coming on here willy nilly posting guesses.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Duyons** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Group 1 is locked as you can see on the exhibit so the given answers are correct!
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **Anthony_2770** 4 years ago

Yes I agree
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years ago

Me too. :)
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes, just unlock Group1 and move RDP from Group 3, Group 3 will disappear.
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ **Tommo** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

This is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **miki** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. Unlock Group1.
D. Add Remote Desktop Connection to Group1.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **densyo** 3 years, 8 months ago

A and E
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Poncho25** 3 years, 11 months ago

Can someone explain how Adding RDC to group 1 ends up removing group 3 from the list?
The answer states Adding RDC to Group 1, not Moving RDC from group 3 to group 1...
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **TestTaker72** 3 years, 11 months ago

Think of it as a move AND since it is the last item, Group 3 will go away
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **ad2531** 4 years ago

so what is the answer? A and D ?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 2 months ago

On my Win 10 system :
1. Copy the Remote Desktop Connecton to group
2.Unpin from the start menu to delete group 3
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Centurionacademyisgay** 4 years, 2 months ago

I feel that C/D should also be correct, as D (adding remote desktop to Group 1) achieves the first task, and C (deleting Group 3) still results in the removal of Group 3 the same way dragging Remote Desktop straight to Group 1 would.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Centurionacademyisgay** 4 years, 2 months ago

I sorta didn't realize they specified ONLY 2 Actions, so I suppose technically my way would be 3 Actions, so yeah...
upvoted 2 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.
 On Computer1, you turn on File History.
 You need to protect a folder named D:\Folder1 by using File History.
 What should you do?

- A. From File Explorer, add D:\Folder1 to the Documents library
- B. From the Settings app, configure the Recovery settings
- C. From Backup and Restore (Windows 7), modify the backup settings
- D. From File History in Control Panel, configure the Advanced settings

Suggested Answer: A

File History only backs up copies of files that are in your libraries (i.e., Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos, and Desktop folders) and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. If you have files or folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of these folders.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/17128/windows-8-file-history> <https://www.digitalcitizen.life/libraries-great-feature-windows-7>

Community vote distribution

D (50%) A (50%)

 **tonytone** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct, File History backups the Documents library by default. Adding a folder from another drive to the Documents library will also backup that folder. I have tested this on my Windows 10 Home edition.

upvoted 12 times

 **Yosukie** 2 years, 5 months ago

"adding" means "moving the folder" to document? if yes, it makes sense to me.

upvoted 1 times

 **AnoniMouse** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is wrong. When you turn on file history, by default the user profile known folders are included. If you want to add a custom folder, you have to open the SETTINGS app, go to backup, then add a custom folder

upvoted 7 times

 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

When you add D:\Folder1 to the Documents library it only shows up under LIBRARIES in File Explorer, it doesn't get backed up. I've just tested it

upvoted 1 times

 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

It backed up for me just fine when added to Documents library

upvoted 1 times

 **112filip113** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Its nice but where is written we have one drive ? ...

upvoted 1 times

 **dlast** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct file protection is already enabled. When you follow the step of answer D in advanced settings you can only change schedule and retention settings and review event logs.

upvoted 1 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer A, adding D:\Folder1 to the Documents library, does not enable protection with File History. Instead, it allows you to access the folder more easily from the Documents library.

Answer B, configuring the Recovery settings in the Settings app, is not the correct option for protecting a folder with File History. The Recovery settings allow you to configure how Windows recovers from unexpected problems, such as crashes or data corruption.

Answer C, modifying the backup settings in Backup and Restore (Windows 7), is also not the correct option for protecting a folder with File History. Backup and Restore (Windows 7) is an older backup tool that was included in earlier versions of Windows, but it is not used in Windows 10.

Therefore, ONLY one left. The correct answer is D. From File History in Control Panel, configure the Advanced settings.

upvoted 2 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

One thing to note, adding D:\Folder1 to the Documents library does not automatically enable protection with File History.

upvoted 2 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

CHATGPT:

To protect a folder named D:\Folder1 using File History on a computer running Windows 10, you should do the following:

A. From File Explorer, add D:\Folder1 to the Documents library.

upvoted 1 times

  **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

For those debating on whether or not C is the answer compared to A

#1 the questions (whether it states this or not) is always looking for the most SIMPLE solution

and #2 file history and backup restore are 2 different tools. Why would you use another tool to make the same configurations that the original tool you were using to setup the processes can make? Just use the same tool. I personally would go with answer A.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/file-history-in-windows-5de0e203-ebae-05ab-db85-d5aa0a199255>

upvoted 2 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Guys, the point is: "you turn on File History", so the next simplest step is A.

upvoted 3 times

  **ManuSingh** 3 years ago

Question 35 Topic 3 is the same question and the answer for that one is From the Settings app, configure the Backup settings. In this case the Answer will be B

upvoted 3 times

  **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I've tested it and the given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Ivantor** 3 years, 1 month ago

Vote for C

upvoted 1 times

  **Ivantor** 3 years, 1 month ago

I mean B

upvoted 1 times

  **miki** 3 years, 3 months ago

Would be wiser to add the folder to backup, but since that option doesnt appear - the given option seems alright.

upvoted 1 times

  **Z3rOWing** 3 years, 5 months ago

Tested on my computer, is the easier way, so answer given is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Junhhch** 3 years, 8 months ago

given answer is correct.

I just tested. if you turn on file history, it copys files from : Libraries, Desktop, contacts, and Favorites. Document folder is in Libraries.

C is incorrect : you are only able to save back up file on Network location but there is no given information where to save in this question. if it doesn't have any network location, back up won't work

upvoted 1 times

☒ 👤 **Solaris2002** 3 years, 8 months ago

I am confused why C is not the right answer? I had thought the "Microsoft Way" is to do everything via the Settings applet when possible. You can configure File History in Update & Security > Backup > More options and select drives or even specific folders

reference link:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/74623/how-to-use-the-new-file-history-feature-in-windows-8/>

upvoted 3 times

☒ 👤 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

libraries (documents, pictures, music...) are automatically backed up when File History is On. So if you move a file in one Library folder, it will be backup too.

upvoted 3 times

☒ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 8 months ago

Adding it to documents seems correct to me, you can add other folders other than just documents etc but with the options presented the suggested answer seems correct.

upvoted 2 times

☒ 👤 **Jonnaz** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think it's C.

To configure File History, click More options on the Backup screen. The Backup options screen allows you to set how often File History backs up your files and how long versions are saved.

Reference:

<https://www.groovypost.com/howto/configure-windows-10-file-history/>

upvoted 1 times

☒ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

<https://redmondmag.com/articles/2018/03/23/file-history-backup-windows-10.aspx>

File History is only able to back up your library folders, your desktop, your contacts and your favorites.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer 1 that runs Windows 10.

You turn on System Protection and create a restore point named Point1.

You perform the following changes:

⇒ Add four files named File1.txt, File2.dll, File3.sys, and File4.exe to the desktop.

⇒ Run a configuration script that adds the following four registry keys:

- Key1 to HKEY_CURRENT_USER

- Key2 to HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT

- Key3 to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM

- Key4 to HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG

You restore Point1.

Which files and registry keys are removed? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Removed files:

▼
File2.dll only
File2.dll and File3.sys only
File2.dll, File3.sys, and File4.exe
File1.txt, File2.dll, File3.sys, and File4.exe

Removed keys:

▼
Key1 only
Key1 and Key2 only
Key2, Key3, and Key4 only
Key1, Key2, Key3, and Key4

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Removed files:

▼
File2.dll only
File2.dll and File3.sys only
File2.dll, File3.sys, and File4.exe
File1.txt, File2.dll, File3.sys, and File4.exe

Removed keys:

▼
Key1 only
Key1 and Key2 only
Key2, Key3, and Key4 only
Key1, Key2, Key3, and Key4

Reference:

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/what-system-restore-can-and-cannot-do-to-your-windows-system/>

<https://superuser.com/questions/343112/what-does-windows-system-restore-exactly-back-up-and-restore>

Mr01z0 Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Actually tested this, the answers check out. So all registry keys and all files on the desktop except for the .txt re removed when you go back to the restore point.

upvoted 17 times

whosasking Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Would like to know:

1. Why the registry entries were removed?

upvoted 1 times

Sh4dow1234 2 years, 2 months ago

TESTERS...Make sure you test in a Workgroup not in a domain az joined evnironemnt. Like the question states it doesn't say its in a domain environment. Yes. I tested this to on a standalone windows 10 vm and Key 1 is still under HKEYCURRENTUSER. All the other keys have been removed. The txt file is still there and the other dll, sys, and exe were removed.

upvoted 1 times

mikl 3 years, 3 months ago

Anyone care to explain why the .txt file isnt deleted as well?

I dont get it. :/

upvoted 1 times

  **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/use-system-restore-a5ae3ed9-07c4-fd56-45ee-096777ecd14e>

As stated "Restoring won't affect your personal files, but it will remove apps, drivers, and updates installed after the restore point was made."

What all is considered as a personal file? "Personal files includes documents, photos and videos."

<https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/all/what-files-are-considered-as-personal-files/6ed1964d-6ad1-424f-983c-0b76f0f76b66#:~:text=Personal%20files%20includes%20documents%2C%20photos%20and%20videos.%20If,your%20PC%20and%20keep%20your%20fil>

upvoted 9 times

  **mx677** 3 years, 9 months ago

Only the recently installed programs and drivers can be uninstalled. Its task is to repair the Windows environment by reverting to the previous configuration that was saved in the restore point.

upvoted 2 times

  **kranebus** 3 years, 11 months ago

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/what-system-restore-can-and-cannot-do-to-your-windows-system>

It explains well

For information I made the test on my W10 test and the answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **goldengodiva** 3 years, 11 months ago

Can anyone please explain the solution?

upvoted 3 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 10 months ago

System Restore, by definition, will only restore your system files and settings. It has zero impact on any documents, pictures, videos, batch files, or other personal data stored on hard disks. You don't have to worry about any potentially deleted file. It will also not affect the standard programs you have been using for a long time.

upvoted 18 times

HOTSPOT -

You have 10 computers that run Windows 10.

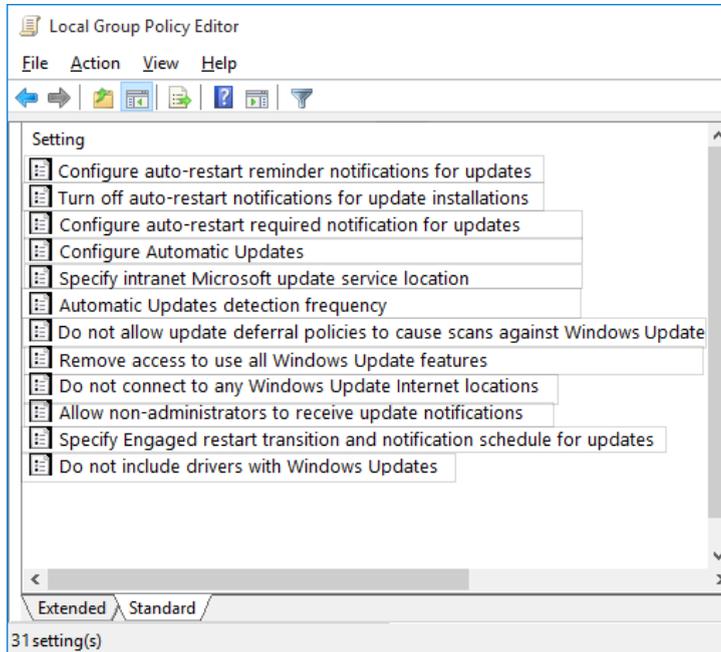
You have a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server.

You need to configure the computers to install updates from WSUS.

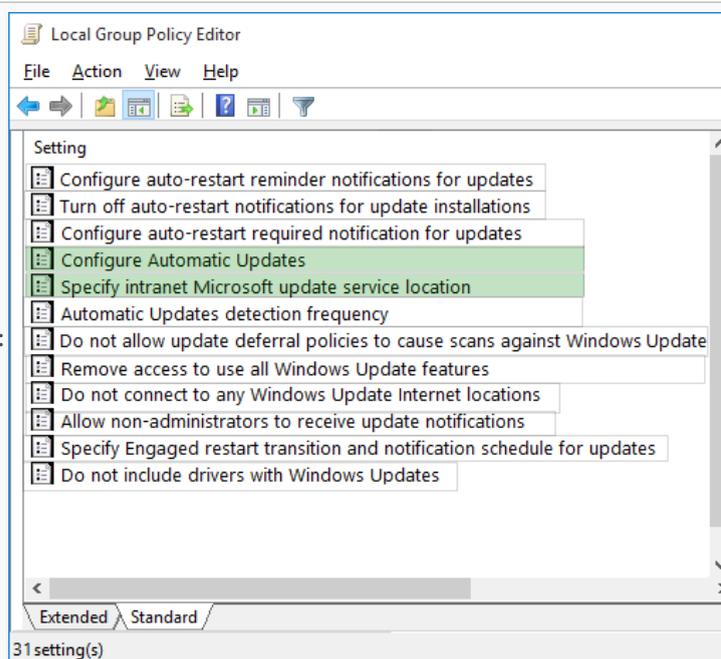
Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Suggested Answer:



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/update/waas-manage-updates-wsus#configure-automatic-updates-and-update-service-location>

AVP_Riga Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Answers is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/update/waas-manage-updates-wsus#:~:text=In%20the%20Group%20Policy%20Management,Updates%20dialog%20box%2C%20select%20Enable.>
upvoted 10 times

 **Ptit_filou** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Indeed: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows/deployment/update/waas-wu-settings>

"Even when Windows Update is configured to receive updates from an intranet update service, it will periodically retrieve information from the public Windows Update service to enable future connections to Windows Update, and other services like Microsoft Update or the Microsoft Store.

Use Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows update\Do not connect to any Windows Update Internet locations to enable this policy. When enabled, this policy will disable the functionality described above, and may cause connection to public services such as the Microsoft Store, Windows Update for Business and Delivery Optimization to stop working."

Answers are correct.

upvoted 8 times

 **Yebubbleman** Most Recent 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer should be "Specify intranet Microsoft update service location" and "Do not connect to any Windows update internet locations". Again, the entire goal here is to have a client get updates from a WSUS server rather than Windows Update.

upvoted 2 times

 **TestTaker72** 3 years, 11 months ago

Don't think so, generally speaking, when Intranet is specified, I think WU will go out to internet for Store/Drivers. So setting ""Do not connect to any Windows update internet locations"" would stop that. I think the answer they provide is correct, set Intranet and configure Updates.

upvoted 7 times

You have a Microsoft 365 Enterprise E3 license.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You need to ensure that you can access the files on Computer1 by using a web browser on another computer.

What should you configure?

- A. Sync your settings in the Settings app
- B. the File Explorer desktop app
- C. the Microsoft OneDrive desktop app
- D. Default apps in the Settings app

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **miki** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct - Microsoft wants us to use OneDrive ;-)

upvoted 7 times

 **Rstilekar** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer: C (Covered earlier)

upvoted 6 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer A, syncing your settings in the Settings app, does not enable you to access files on Computer1 from another computer using a web browser. Syncing your settings allows you to synchronize your Windows settings between multiple devices, but it does not provide remote access to your files.

Answer B, the File Explorer desktop app, is primarily used for browsing and managing files on your local computer. It does not provide remote access to your files from another computer.

Answer D, default apps in the Settings app, is not related to accessing files on Computer1 from another computer using a web browser. Default apps allow you to choose which apps are used to open specific types of files, but they do not provide remote access to your files.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. The Microsoft OneDrive desktop app.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **SeanQ** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer: C. the Microsoft OneDrive desktop app

upvoted 4 times

You have computers that run Windows 10 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	TPM	BitLocker Drive Encryption enabled on drive C	BitLocker Drive Encryption enabled on drive D
Computer1	No	Yes	Yes
Computer2	Yes	No	Yes
Computer3	Yes	Yes	No

You have a removable USB drive named USBDrive1 that is encrypted by using BitLocker to Go.

You plan to use USBDrive1 on Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3.

You need to identify on which computers you can enable automatic unlocking of BitLocker on USBDrive1.

Which computers should you identify?

- A. Computer2 and Computer3 only
- B. Computer3 only
- C. Computer1 and Computer3 only
- D. Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3

Suggested Answer: C

The BitLocker key is stored in the registry when you enable auto-unlock but only if the operating system drive is encrypted with BitLocker. A TPM is not required.

Community vote distribution



jorloen Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

I tested to use an encrypted usb drive on a computer where haven't any encrypted drives, and I could enable the automatic unlock, for me, you can use any computer.

upvoted 8 times

xeni66 1 year, 9 months ago

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-using-with-other-programs-faq#why-am-i-unable-to-automatically-unlock-my-drive-](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-using-with-other-programs-faq#why-am-i-unable-to-automatically-unlock-my-drive)

upvoted 3 times

Chlup94 Highly Voted 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

You can turn on automatic unlock usb device on all computers.

<https://winaero.com/turn-on-auto-unlock-for-bitlocker-drive-in-windows-10/>

upvoted 6 times

DestinysPower Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

c is correct you don't need a TPM all you need is for your drive to be encrypted to automatically unlock it.

Computer 1 can automatically unlock USBDrive1 because it has BitLocker Drive Encryption enabled on its C drive, even though it doesn't have a TPM module. When you encrypt a removable drive with BitLocker to Go on a computer without a TPM, you're prompted to create a password to unlock the drive. This password is saved to a file called a "startup key" that is stored on the removable drive. When you plug the drive into a computer and enter the correct password, the startup key is used to unlock the drive. Since Computer 1 has the necessary password stored in the startup key file on USBDrive1, it can automatically unlock the drive.

upvoted 1 times

GabrielN 1 year, 10 months ago

So I tested this out with a flash drive.

My C: is not encrypted

I encrypted my flash drive and enabled Auto Unlocking.

I removed the flash drive and connected it again, on the same computer, and I still needed to insert the Bitlocker Key to unlock it.

So technically you can enable it, but it doesn't work? If we take the question literally we'd have to go with D, but if you take the implication that the Auto Unlock has to actually work, the answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Larry23** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

According to link below and the screenshots provided, you do not need the OS drive to be encrypted in order to enable automatic unlock for external USB people are getting confused with "Fixed drives". Fixed drives are additional drives internal to the PC or an internal drive that was partitioned, not removable drives do require the OS drive to be encrypted with bitlocker to enable Auto unlock.

Answer: D

<https://4sysops.com/archives/unlock-bitlocker-encrypted-drives-with-auto-unlock-or-side-protector/#:~:text=It%20adds%20an%20External%20Keyprotector%20to%20the%20drive%2C,%3E%20BitLocker%20Drive%20Encryptionand%20clicking%20unlock.>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-using-with-other-programs-faq>

Why am I unable to automatically unlock my drive?

Automatic unlocking for fixed data drives requires the operating system drive to also be protected by BitLocker. If you are using a computer that does not have a BitLocker-protected operating system drive, the drive cannot be automatically unlocked. For removable data drives, you can add automatic unlocking by right-clicking the drive in Windows Explorer and clicking Manage BitLocker. You will still be able to use the password or smart card credentials you supplied when you turned on BitLocker to unlock the removable drive on other computers.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CODENAME_KND** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I will stick to C, had a similar question in MS-500 which also had the same explanation as this.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/bitlocker/enable-bitlockerautounlock?view=windowsserver2019-ps>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JosB** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

tested it is d

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **99redeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

tested as well - D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RoGr** 2 years, 9 months ago

Description

The Enable-BitLockerAutoUnlock cmdlet enables automatic unlocking for a volume protected by BitLocker Disk Encryption.

You can configure BitLocker to automatically unlock volumes that do not host an operating system. After a user unlocks the operating system volume, BitLocker uses encrypted information stored in the registry and volume metadata to unlock any data volumes that use automatic unlocking.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/bitlocker/enable-bitlockerautounlock?view=windowsserver2022-ps>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I would agree. Bitlocker to Go - D

upvoted 1 times

  **biboXXL** 3 years, 6 months ago

Windows To Go is removed in Windows 10, version 2004 and later operating systems. The feature does not support feature updates and therefore does not enable you to stay current. It also requires a specific type of USB that is no longer supported by many OEMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **zerikun** 3 years, 2 months ago

The question was about BitLocker to Go not Windows to Go

upvoted 4 times

  **Percycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

tested on several Vm (workgroup, domain, with bitlocker active and not). Finally , it's possible to auto unlock even if computer is not encrypted. Tried on old Windows 7 too, its work (just ask for bitlocker password to unlock the usb drive).

upvoted 3 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

If it ask for password is not a auto unlock.

So C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct. Auto unlock works only if system drive encrypted as well.

upvoted 2 times

  **bertik** 3 years, 8 months ago

No, You can use any computer for auto-unlock. You are probably referring to this article (powershell cmdlet) :

You can configure BitLocker to automatically unlock volumes that do not host an operating system. After a user unlocks the operating system volume, BitLocker uses encrypted information stored in the registry and volume metadata to unlock any data volumes that use automatic unlocking.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/bitlocker/enable-bitlockerautounlock?view=windowsserver2019-ps>

It talks about automatic unlocking of volume after system volume is unlocked. But question talks about Bitlocker to Go.

I personally use auto-unlock usb drive with bitlocker enabled and my computer is not protected by bitlocker.

upvoted 2 times

  **cdhoesje** 3 years, 6 months ago

Ready again : After a user unlocks the operating system volume.

upvoted 1 times

  **tonytones** 3 years, 9 months ago

what if, the computers have an operating system on each drive

upvoted 2 times

  **J4ck13** 3 years, 8 months ago

Hi Tony, the C: Drive is reserved by windows as the operating system drive. You cannot have two operating systems running at once.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users, Group1
User2	Administrators

Computer1 contains the folders shown in the following table.

Name	Path	Permission	Share permission
Folder1	D:\Folder1	Administrators: Full control Group1: Read	Group1: Full control
Folder2	E:\Folder2	Administrators: Full control	None

You move Folder1 into Folder2.

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:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\Folder1 UNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can read the content in E:\Folder2\Folder1 when the user signs in to Computer1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\E\$\Folder2\Folder1 UNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\Folder1 UNC.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can read the content in E:\Folder2\Folder1 when the user signs in to Computer1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\E\$\Folder2\Folder1 UNC.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

If you move a shared folder, the share will no longer work.

Box 2: No -

Folder1 will inherit the permissions of Folder2. User1 does not have permission to access Folder2.

Box 3: Yes -

User2 is a member of the Administrators group so he can access the administrative share \\Computer1\E\$.

User2 has Full Control permission to Folder2 so he can access \\Computer1\E\$\Folder2.

Folder1 will inherit the permissions of Folder2 so User2 can access \\Computer1\E\$\Folder2\Folder1.

Percycles Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

No : User1 loose his share access because folder was move to another partition.

No : folder1 inherite of Folder2 Ntfs rights (then User1 have no more Rights)

Yes : E\$ is a administrative Share always "accessibled" by default for all admins.

upvoted 11 times

Kock Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

Resposta correta:

NO

NO

YES

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

Third statement is NO

Through UNC means over the network. So you have to apply the conflicting resolution permissions (most restrictive).

What is happening in Folder2? Administrators: Full Control (NTFS) + Administrators: None (Share) = None (most restrictive)

User2 has Full Control over NTFS, but the Folder2 has NONE access at all for SHARE permission and does has to apply the conflicting resolution permissions because this user is trying to use the UNC path over the network. The share permission won't let anyone do it.

That's mandatory on this observation here: Folder2 is setted up to not receive any network access at all.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

Actually, Third statement is YES. It got me pretty good.

The fact that E\$ exists, gives administrators allow access. If We had to use the UNC path without the E\$, we wouldn't have access to the folder. Therefore:

\\Computer1\E\$\Folder2\Folder1 - Access

\\Computer1\Folder2\Folder1 - Does not access

To have remote administrative access via UNC, just type the \$ along with the drive letter. They call this an administrative share and it is "hidden" when a share is created. Administrative shares cannot be accessed by users without administrative privileges.

This is used with the share permissions (users and groups) setting set to None with the share active (share this folder check mark).

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_share

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

Reviewing and testing this question again. The answers are NO NO NO. The third statement is indeed NO. It does not access because the UNC path is wrong and there is no share at all. The dollar sign would make administrators to see the whole content but if you directly type \\Computer1\E\$\Folder2\Folder1, it will be denied.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

geoffc is wrong - the share is E\$. Folder2 is a subfolder of the share, but not the share itself. So Folder2 does not require share permissions.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

By default, an object inherits permissions from its parent object, either at the time of creation or when it is copied or moved to its parent folder. The only exception to this rule occurs when you move an object to a different folder on the same volume. In this case, the original permissions are retained.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-client/windows-security/permissions-on-copying-moving-files#more-information>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

In this case you move to an other volume

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

Can anyone confirm this answers?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answers seems correct, but be careful with "You move Folder1 into Folder2."

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **geoffc** 3 years, 9 months ago

Folder 2 has no share permissions so I don't think anybody can connect to it over the network, No,No,No then.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tonytones** 3 years, 9 months ago

UNC path being accessed by an admin user with full control permissions can connect. It states UNC, at the end of the statement. I say the answer is correct No, No, Yes

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Just try to access to \\localhost\c\$ if you have administrator rights in your PC. It called administrative share and it enabled by default.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Chlup94** 3 years ago

C\$ yes, but not D\$:) \\localhost\d\$ doesn't works

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ildar** 2 years, 11 months ago

perhaps you don't have D: drive on your device? ;) check here -<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/networking/remove-administrative-shares>

"DriveLetter\$: It's a shared root partition or volume. Shared root partitions and volumes are displayed as the drive letter name appended with the dollar sign (\$). For example, when drive letters C and D are shared, they're displayed as C\$ and D\$."

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains the segments shown in the following table.

Name	Domain controller connectivity	Internet connectivity
Segment1	Yes	Yes
Segment2	No	Yes

You have computers that run Windows 10 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Shared folder	Share permission	Active Directory joined	Connected to
Computer1	Share1	Everyone: Full control	Yes	Segment1
Computer2	Share2	Everyone: Full control	Yes	Segment2
Computer3	Share3	Everyone: Full control	No	Segment1

Windows Defender Firewall has the File and Printer Sharing allowed apps rule shown in the following table.

Computer	Domain	Private	Public
Computer1	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
Computer2	Allowed	Allowed	Not allowed
Computer3	Not applicable	Allowed	Allowed

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

Statements	Yes	No
You can access Share1 from Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can access Share2 from Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can access Share3 from Computer1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Suggested Answer: You can access Share1 from Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can access Share2 from Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can access Share3 from Computer1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

 **Perycles** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

According To me, answers are correct.

Same Segment = Same Vlan = Private ou Domain Profiles

Different Segment = Communicaiton possible with internet = Public Profil

Q1 : NO

Q2 : NO

Q3 : YES : after enter credential to access share (tested on VMs).

upvoted 13 times

 **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago

You cannot assume what is not given in the test question information. No user account information is given. You only know that Share3 is not a domain-joined resource.

upvoted 5 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

Different Segment = Communicaiton possible with internet = Public Profile

Actually communication possible because of Default Gateway configuration (external local network or internet).

upvoted 2 times

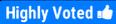
  **flabezerra** 2 years, 4 months ago

Also believe the answers are correct.

This question is all about Firewall Profiles.

This question is just trying to show the difference between Network profiles (this one is related to network discovery) and Firewall profiles (this one is related to access) and the last frame of this question is what interests us the most to solve the riddle. We know that permissions are open with Everyone: Full control. The Domain firewall profile doesn't interest us at all, what interests us are the Private and Public firewall profiles. Also look at the different segments.

upvoted 2 times

  **AnoniMouse**  3 years, 7 months ago

I think the answer should be NO, NO, NO. The last NO is because you technically can reach the share but you will be prompted with a username and password. Nothing is given in the question that you know the credentials, so NO

upvoted 5 times

  **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

because you technically can reach the share - Thats the question, can you access the share

upvoted 2 times

  **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago

Share1 is contained on Computer1 that is a domain-joined resource that is accessible only from other domain-joined systems. Computer3 is not a domain-joined system, therefore case 1 is No. Share2 is contained on Computer2 which is another domain-joined resource that is not available to public access. Therefore Computer3 is not able to access it either, besides that, Computer2 cannot connect to a domain controller even though it is a domain-joined resource, therefore it is off-line even for domain-joined computers. As AnoniMouse pointed out, accessing Share3 on Computer3 from Computer1 requires knowing local credentials that have permissions for the share in order to login. There are no user IDs mentioned in the case. Correct answer is No on all three.

upvoted 6 times

  **chrys**  2 years, 6 months ago

I tested this. Took a while to set all of it up. The answer is YES NO YES:

- There is no mention of usernames and passwords, but Everyone has Full Control over the share
- There is no mention of NTFS permissions, there's also no mention of the LEVEL of access only that there IS access
- Windows Defender Firewall profiles apply to incoming connections
- There is no mention of changing firewall profiles manually, so we go with defaults
- If your computer is domain-joined, AND you can reach your domain controller, then your firewall profile is DOMAIN - so Computer1 (which can reach its DC via segment 1) ALLOWS incoming File and Print connections, no matter the type of client or user
- If you are domain-joined but you CANNOT reach your domain controller, you default to Guest/Public - so Computer2 (which cannot reach its DC bcz it's in segment 2) does NOT allow incoming File & print connections, regardless of client, user, or anything else
- If you are in a workgroup, your firewall profile defaults to Guest/Public - so Computer3 ALLOWS incoming F&P connections

upvoted 3 times

  **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

Can anyone confirm this answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **akah34** 3 years, 6 months ago

Share1 is on Computer1. Computer1 has joined the domain and is connected to Segment1. Because Segment1 has domain controller connectivity, Domain is the active firewall profile on Computer1. File and printer sharing is enabled in the domain profile. Therefore we can access Share1 from Computer3. Share2 is on Computer2. Computer2 has joined the domain and is connected to Segment2. Segment2 has no domain controller connectivity, so the active firewall profile is either private or public. This depends on the option the user selected when they first connected to Segment2. When connecting for the first time, Windows asks whether the PC should be visible in this network. If you choose Yes, Windows sets the network to private. If you choose No, Windows sets the network to public. If you don't make a selection, Windows sets the network to Public by default. File and printer sharing is disabled for the Public profile on Computer2. Share3 is on Computer3. Computer3 has not joined the domain and has enabled file and printer sharing in the private and public profiles. Access to Share3 is therefore possible.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **luciaalvesnog** 3 years, 3 months ago

Based on what you said what would be the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercluff** 3 years, 5 months ago

You cannot access Share1 from computer3 because all private and public access is restricted and Computer3 is not a domain-joined computer so it cannot authenticate to domain resources. Share2 is also a domain resource, but Computer2 is offline since it cannot connect to its domain controller. It is also restricted from public access. Access to Share3 from Computer1 is only possible with knowledge of current credentials which are not a given fact in the information provided. No on all three counts.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **MadMax2021** 3 years, 9 months ago

Could anyone please confirm or deny the point that tonytones talked about? when he said "I do not think file-sharing access requires being in AD or connected to a DC"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Junhhhch** 3 years, 8 months ago

I can confirm file sharing does not need any of them and also can communicate btw different network (subnet). Only we need is opening firewall for domain or public or private

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

I think he is partly right, cos there are windows defender firewall rules in the play.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tonytones** 3 years, 9 months ago

If by segments, they mean subnets, then the network and network profiles allows it. There is internet connectivity with confirms there can be a connection between the 2 subnets, granted that the router is configured properly.

I do not think file sharing access requires being in AD or connected to a DC. I would also say No, Yes, Yes. But then again I can be wrong...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

Thats what I am think Jonnaz, it s a confusing one, to me I didnt think the segments mattered, I thought it was just whether the firewall would allow the connection based off being private or domain. Auth can be done against the DC via Azure for permission side of it. I was a little unsure if there were any instances of perhaps the machine not being able to check against a DC if it was local though. Would love to have someone explain this further. Hopefully we get some more replies on here.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

Cisco man, you suppose to know more about networking !!

A different segment is a different network. The won't see each others share, unless there is a router in between.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think there are two segments like Wi-Fi (Domain controller connectivity disabled) and Local Network with different VLANs. Logically you can't see any device from another segment. Computer1 connected by cord, Computer2 connected to the Wi-Fi. If you scan network from Computer3 you will see only wi-fi clients if client isolation isn't enabled in the Wi-Fi controller.

upvoted 3 times

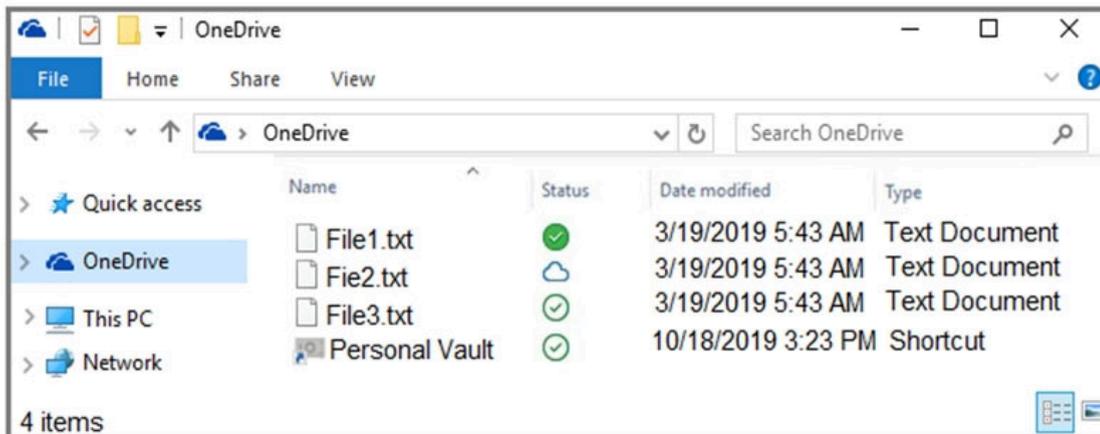
🗨️ 👤 **Jonnaz** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think it's N, Y, Y

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. From File Explorer, you open OneDrive as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented on the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If Computer1 fails, which files will you be able to recover from Microsoft OneDrive?

▼
File2.txt only
File1.txt and File2.txt only
File2.txt and File3.txt only
File1.txt, File2.txt, and File3.txt

If the network adapter on Computer1 fails, which files will you be able to access on Computer1?

▼
File1.txt only
File1.txt and File2.txt only
File1.txt and File3.txt only
File1.txt, File2.txt, and File3.txt

Answer Area

If Computer1 fails, which files will you be able to recover from Microsoft OneDrive?

Suggested Answer:

If the network adapter on Computer1 fails, which files will you be able to access on Computer1?

▼
File2.txt only
File1.txt and File2.txt only
File2.txt and File3.txt only
File1.txt, File2.txt, and File3.txt

▼
File1.txt only
File1.txt and File2.txt only
File1.txt and File3.txt only
File1.txt, File2.txt, and File3.txt

Cisco Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

Just found out that the solid green tick is for files that are always to have a copy saved locally.
upvoted 10 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 9 months ago

Green tick icons - OneDrive locally available file

When you open an online-only file, it downloads to your device and becomes a locally available file. You can open a locally available file anytime, even without Internet access.

Solid green circle with the white check mark -OneDrive always available file icon

Files that you mark as "Always keep on this device" have the green circle with the white check mark.

upvoted 4 times

  **tf444**  3 years, 5 months ago

Blue cloud emblem:

Online-only files don't take up space on your computer. You see a cloud icon for each online-only file in File Explorer, but the file doesn't download to your device until you open it.

White/Green check mark emblem

When you open an online-only file, it downloads to your device and becomes a locally available file.

Full/Green check mark emblem

Only files that you mark as "Always keep on this device" have the green circle with the white check mark.

upvoted 5 times

  **112filip113**  1 year, 6 months ago

1. File 2 & File 3 . Green mark in file one means "Keep always locally in device" So its not synchronized.

upvoted 1 times

  **Agneya** 1 year, 7 months ago

will file2 gets downloaded if we open ? it shows network adapter is down How the file will get downloaded?

upvoted 1 times

  **Agneya** 1 year, 7 months ago

Sry ...I was talking on file 3.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

1. File1,2 and 3 will always be recoverable since they are stored in the cloud.

2.File1(this has been downloaded to the computer and available offline)

upvoted 4 times

  **Miki77** 1 year, 9 months ago

File 2 also - When you open an online-only file, it downloads to your device and becomes a locally available file. So the white/green check mark means that the file has been downloaded locally before the network was disconnected

upvoted 1 times

  **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

The first one is wrong. You wont be able to recover file 3 if the computer fails. File 3 is only on the computer. not in the cloud

upvoted 2 times

  **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

NO, the green checkmark icon of file 3 means it is available in the cloud and will download if you open it once which will change the icon to full green like file1.

The blue cloud icon means it will not download if you open it.

Tested and confirmed this in production environment.

upvoted 3 times

  **bill1982** 2 years, 10 months ago

the explanation is --> <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/save-disk-space-with-onedrive-files-on-demand-for-windows-10-0e6860d3-d9f3-4971-b321-7092438fb38e>

light green ticks will become online files after certain days if not used, depends on how you configured storage sense. go to settings > system > storage sense and configure one drive under locally available cloud content

upvoted 2 times

  **Ferrix** 3 years, 4 months ago

The answere is corret

<https://support.microsoft.com/it-it/office/cosa-significano-le-icone-di-onedrive-11143026-8000-44f8-aaa9-67c985aa49b3>

upvoted 4 times

  **ennzzzo000** 3 years, 7 months ago

File2.txt did not sync, the other file is just a shortcut

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

answers are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

I agree with the answer, I was wondering though, why do the ticks look different? some solid green and some white with green? my files are white with green ticks.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Wincent** 3 years, 6 months ago

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/what-do-the-onedrive-icons-mean-11143026-8000-44f8-aaa9-67c985aa49b3>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **PianoTeacher** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer seems to be correct

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/what-do-the-onedrive-icons-mean-11143026-8000-44f8-aaa9-67c985aa49b3>

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains the local user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators
User1	Administrators
User2	Users
User3	Users

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: You create two new local Group Policy Objects (GPOs) and apply one GPO to User1 and the other GPO to User2. You configure the Desktop Wallpaper setting in each GPO.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.windowscentral.com/how-apply-local-group-policy-settings-specific-users-windows-10>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Perycles** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer Are corrects. One local GPO for Each users. It's the only way when we want to apply specific GPO to specific users.
upvoted 11 times

 **112filip113** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: You create two new local Group Policy Objects (GPOs) and apply one GPO to User1 and the other GPO to User2. You configure the Desktop Wallpaper setting in each GPO.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

upvoted 1 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree.

upvoted 3 times

 **Log880228** 3 years, 2 months ago

create a group, add user 1 & user 2, create a single gpo for the group, wouldn't it be a better solution?

upvoted 2 times

 **camino** 2 years, 11 months ago

you cannot add a LGPO to a group that you created. You can only choose between the "Administrators" and "Not-Administrators" groups.

upvoted 4 times

 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

... in a workgroup (of course)

upvoted 4 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 1,000 computers that run Windows 10.

You discover that when users are on their lock screen, they see a different background image every day, along with tips for using different features in Windows 10.

You need to disable the tips and the daily background image for all the Windows 10 computers.

Which Group Policy settings should you modify?

- A. Turn off the Windows Welcome Experience
- B. Turn off Windows Spotlight on Settings
- C. Do not suggest third-party content in Windows spotlight
- D. Turn off all Windows spotlight features

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/windows-spotlight>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Windows Spotlight is an option for the lock screen background that displays different background images and occasionally offers suggestions on the lock screen. Windows Spotlight is available in all desktop editions of Windows 10.

upvoted 15 times

 **jairojunior_br** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/windows-spotlight>

upvoted 9 times

 **SanderNL** 4 years, 1 month ago

i Thought B, however, its a 1000 computers, so D is a better option as you set it in the registry
thank you for this MS doc.

upvoted 11 times

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer A, "Turn off the Windows Welcome Experience", is not the correct option for disabling the tips and daily background image on the lock screen. The Windows Welcome Experience is a feature that is shown to users when they login to Windows for the first time, and it is not related to the tips and daily background image on the lock screen.

Answer B, "Turn off Windows Spotlight on Settings", is not the correct option because it only disables the Windows Spotlight feature in the Settings app. This means that users will still see the daily background image and tips on the lock screen.

Answer C, "Do not suggest third-party content in Windows spotlight", is also not the correct option for disabling the tips and daily background image on the lock screen. This setting only prevents Windows Spotlight from displaying third-party content on the lock screen, but it does not disable the tips and daily background image.

upvoted 2 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

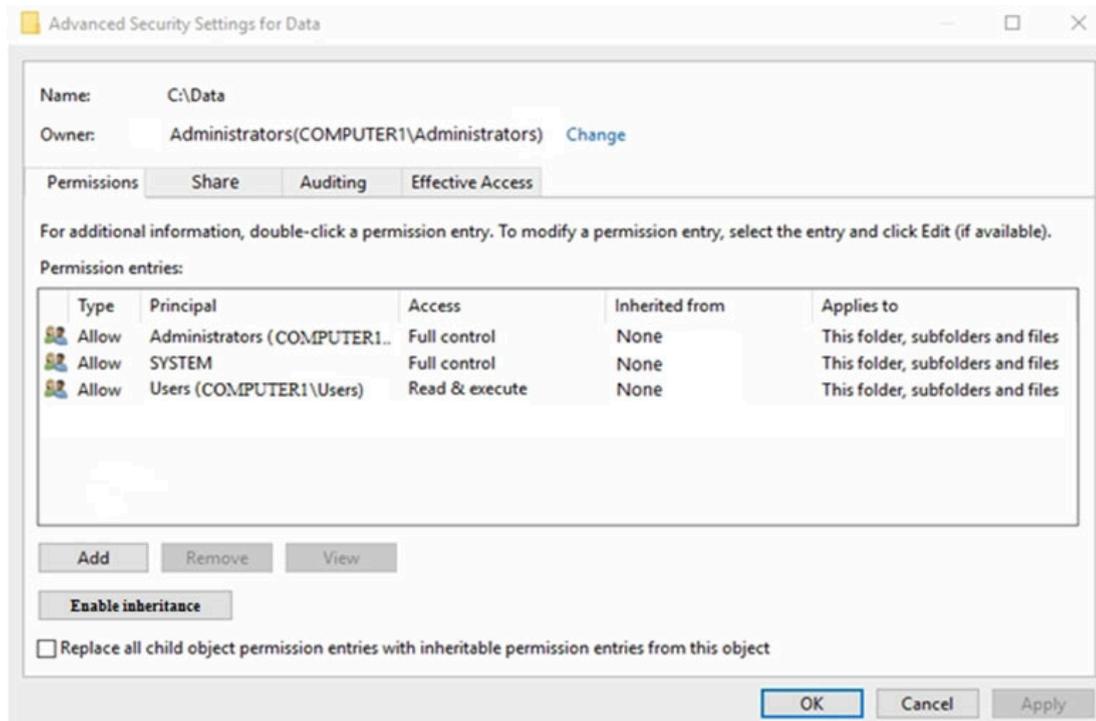
Selected Answer: D

D is correct!

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Data on drive C. The Advanced Security Settings for the Data folder are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You share C:\Data as shown in the following table.

Group or user	Share permission
Administrators	Change
Users	Read
User1	Change

User1 is a member of the Users group.

Administrators are assigned Full control NTFS permissions to C:\Data.

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read and write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can read and write files in C:\Data locally.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Administrators can change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read and write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can read and write files in C:\Data locally.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Administrators can change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

User1 cannot write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data because the Users group only has Read & Execute NTFS permission to the

C:\Data folder and there are no explicit NTFS permissions for User1.

User1 cannot write files locally because the Users group only has Read & Execute NTFS permission to the C:\Data folder and there are no explicit NTFS permissions for User1.

Administrators cannot change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data because they only have Change share permission.

They would need Full Control share permission. They could do it locally because they have Full Control NTFS permission.

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Notes :

There are three types of share permissions: Full Control, Change, and Read.

Full Control: Enables users to “read,” “change,” as well as edit permissions and take ownership of files.

Change: Change means that user can read/execute/write/delete folders/files within share.

Read: Read allows users to view the folder’s contents.

upvoted 11 times

 **Thijstr** 3 years, 11 months ago

So it should be: yes, yes, no?

upvoted 1 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

No, Users don't have NTFS permissions.

upvoted 3 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

NO, NO, NO

upvoted 7 times

 **Willtic** 2 years, 11 months ago

With the initial logic I would have chosen the same, but in fact for having tested, the Share Permission Change allows the administrator to Change NTFS permissions, definitely NO, NO, YES

upvoted 3 times

 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

You cannot use NTFS permissions using a share, only locally.

upvoted 2 times

 **Duyons** Highly Voted 4 years ago

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/#:~:text=NTFS%20permissions%20are%20used%20to,click%20on%20the%20file%2Ffolder>

upvoted 6 times

 **JePe** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

The answer is clearly No No No The most restrictive option is Read and execute not write.

For the administrator account, this is a local account and cannot set NTFS permissions.

upvoted 1 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 3 months ago

the first one is YES

a user specific (directly applied) perm beats a group perm

Therefore; Change beats R&E

<https://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-precedence.htm>

upvoted 1 times

 **tf444** 3 years, 5 months ago

No, No ,Yes

NTFS (full control)+ Share(change) =most restrictive (change).

The administrator has full control on NTFS, and change permission on share.

upvoted 3 times

 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

they need full control permission on share are well, not change

upvoted 2 times

 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

No,no,no too easy :)

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think NO, NO, YES. Users don't have NTFS permissions to modify files. Share rules only first step of checks if we running over net.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

NO - User1 don't have write NTFS permission.

NO - User1 don't have write NTFS permission.

NO - Administrators can set NTFS permissions locally, but not through using share.

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **Mr01z0** 3 years, 10 months ago

The provided solution is correct, remember with share and NTFS rights the most restrictive setting is the one that counts.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Myfelt65** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is No, No, Yes

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Bong20** 3 years, 11 months ago

I thin the answer is Yes, No, No. It is always the "Most Restrictive Wins" when it comes to permissions.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Bong20** 3 years, 11 months ago

Sorry, I meant it should be No, No and No!

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ **ANDREVOX** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is YES, NO & NO.

NTFS and Share permissions are cumulative, thus User 1 has has read and change permission on share 1, giving the user the ability to read and write file to the \\computer\data share but the user can only read and execute file when connected locally.

The Administrator can only change the NTFS permissions when connected to the local folder. The change share folder prohibits the Administrator from changing NTFS permissions when over the network share.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **Tekwiz86** 3 years, 11 months ago

The answer is NO, NO, & NO. As shown in Doyons's link and I tried it too. NTFS and Share permissions are combined but the most restrictive permission is the winner. In this example NTFS has the most restrictive permission for User1 so it will always be the effective one.

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I set same rules, and in Effective Access tab I see "Access limited by Share" behind Full Control for Administrators group.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sachi_j** 3 years, 11 months ago

I think it should be YES, YES, NO.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 3 months ago

Care to explain why?

upvoted 1 times

You have a file named Reg1.reg that contains the following content.

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00
```

```
[HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Directory\Background\shell\Notepad]
```

```
[HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Directory\Background\shell\Notepad\command]
```

```
@="notepad.exe"
```

What is the effect of importing the file?

- A. A key named command will be renamed as notepad.exe.
- B. In a key named Notepad, the command value will be set to @="notepad.exe".
- C. In a key named command, the default value will be set to notepad.exe.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **Gost1234** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

The answer is C @="notepad" changes the default value to notepad I tested it.
upvoted 33 times

🗨️ **Nail** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

I think the correct answer is C. The at symbol (@) refers to the default value. And anything in brackets always refers to a key, not a value. A value-name can be an at sign (@), which indicates the default value name, or it can be any text string in double quotation marks.
<https://v8doc.sas.com/sashtml/proc/z0269725.htm>
upvoted 19 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is correct because of Reg1.reg file sets the default value of the "command" subkey to "notepad.exe". The "@" symbol in the file represents the default value of the key, and the value data is set to "notepad.exe". Therefore, when the file is imported into the Windows Registry, the default value of the HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Directory\Background\shell\Notepad\command key will be set to "notepad.exe".

Answer A is incorrect because there is no key named "command" in the Reg1.reg file that would be renamed as "notepad.exe".

Answer B is incorrect because there is no key named "Notepad" in Reg1.reg file. The file creates a key named "Notepad" under the HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Directory\Background\shell key, but it does not set any values or subkeys for this key.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. In a key-named command, the default value will be set to notepad.exe.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AmeliusJan** 2 years, 6 months ago

I've tested this also and its C. But what answer do i need to fill in in my exam? Is that the discussion answer or the answer given by this website?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **eggii** 2 years, 7 months ago

In a key named Notepad, the command value will be set to @="notepad.exe"
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **peter1123** 2 years, 9 months ago

the key named Notepad, should B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamzwwu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Sumi2021** 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct C is the right answer ,you can easily test this by importing this .reg file on your test machine

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **NZS** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Why are so many answers wrong? Without discussions, this website would be useless!

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **Alex761** 2 years, 3 months ago

Yes very true, but there are discussions, so it's great!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Harold** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

In a similar question the answer to this was C...

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is C:

The Default Value of a key can be edited by using "@" instead of "Value Name":

[<Hive name>\<Key name>\<Subkey name>]

@=<Value type>:<Value data>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Registry

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **kameche** 3 years, 11 months ago

The correct answer is C

tested and verified

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ **LizTheLez** 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is C please change it

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ **A_Emara** 4 years ago

C is the right answer, I just tested it .

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ **pd3vlin** 4 years ago

The Correct answer here is C. You can double-check this just by going to regedit and export one of the keys and open it in Notepad. You will see how it is written and what it looks like in the actual registry. So the correct answer here is C.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **PassiveInterface** 4 years ago

C is the right answer!

upvoted 6 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

On Computer1, you create the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Users, Guests
User3	Power Users, Guest
User4	Guests, Users, Administrators
User5	Users, Distributed COM Users

Which two user profiles will persist after each user signs out? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. User1
- B. User2
- C. User3
- D. User4
- E. User5

Suggested Answer: AE

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

 **Anthony_2770** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Correct ;

When a member of the Guests group signs out, the entire profile is deleted. https://ss64.com/nt/syntax-security_groups.html

But if the same user was a member of the administrators their profile is not deleted.

upvoted 38 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Thanks man, for great job :)

upvoted 3 times

 **adeshtall** 3 years, 1 month ago

Then the answer is wrong since user4 is an administrator.

upvoted 6 times

 **SenorSpielbergo** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

I just tested this on Win10 Enterprise 20H2 and all profiles persist. None of them were deleted.

upvoted 7 times

 **bertik** 3 years, 8 months ago

I can confirm this. Just tested on Win10 Pro 20H2 and all profiles persist.

Guest group description even suggest that profiles will persist : "Guests have the same access as members of the Users group by default, except for the Guest account which is further restricted"

upvoted 2 times

 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

Same here, just tested on 21H1 and the user profile still exists

upvoted 3 times

 **ChrisC21** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

The question does not give enough information to give a valid answer. Here's why:

Tested on WORKGROUP computer in virtual environment: All profiles remain persistent

Tested on Domain computer in virtual environment: Only User1 and User5 are persistent, whether this is a local or domain account that is part of the Guest group.

The answer depends upon the presence of a domain infrastructure (or group policy settings), which is not mentioned in this question. Presuming that the reference to local accounts in the questions means that this is a WORKGROUP computer, then the answer is incorrect (why would you use all these local accounts on a domain-joined computer anyway!?!).

Just my 4 cents.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

I just tested it on Windows 10 version 1809, and ALL profiles remained, regardless of group membership. So this question must be from an earlier time.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **gardengurl71** 2 years, 7 months ago

answer is correct; tested local users as described; only user1 and user5 profiles were maintained.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **99redeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

NOTE: this is only for domain joined PCs with local accounts in Guest group or Domain Guests group

WORKGROUP PCs will not have guest profiles deleted on logoff

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Correct answers given. Not guest users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **FrancisLai** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Tested on Win10 Pro 21H2 with all the profiles set in this questions. Any users who is a member of the Guests group signs out, the entire profile deleted. I am confirm with A+E

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **adeshtall** 2 years, 10 months ago

Im not sure but i try searching no result , look like if any member is a guest member then his prifile will be removed when sign out.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ficijen895** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is ABDE, tested in my VM

User+Guest seems to persist after signing out

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

The question doesn't make any sense. I've just tested on a VM, by adding a new user called User3 and added this account to the guests group, logged in, logged off, and checked from an admin account that the profile is still there. I also rebooted, yet they are still there. Either the question is incomplete or totally wrong!

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **SweetChilliPhilly** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is incorrect. The correct answer is ACE.

Notes:

Tested on a win10 1809 vm.

User3 was not added to the Guest group because that doesn't exist. I was unable to create a Guest group because a user named Guest exists. I was unable to remove the Guest user because it's a built in account.

I created a file on the desktop of each user, logged out and back in to confirm whether or not the file was missing.

User4 was added to both guests and administrators as stated in the question however being added to the administrators group had no affect.

The file was still missing for User4 because of the guests group membership.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. Users Guest profile data will be deleted, except these users which are in Administrators group.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

then the answer is not correct. user4 is in administrator. Not user5

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ad2531** 3 years, 12 months ago

Tested this on my 1809 lab VM. If the user is a member of Guest, the data will be deleted, regardless if they are a member of Administrator too.

Answer is: A and E

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **amymay101** 4 years ago

I have tested this on Windows 10 Enterprise and none of the profile folders are deleted, so I guess the answer is ABCDE. Is this because I have tested on a VM? really confused

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kranebus** 3 years, 11 months ago

I am agree with you. The tests below have been made on an Intel NUC

First thing it's impossible to create the Guest group I have an error message that it's already exist.

I created the five accounts on my W10 2004. For each account, I signed in and I signed out.

Connected as Admin on my computer, I can see that the five profiles persist.

Did I miss something ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Storm** 4 years ago

There is no correct answer...

All profiles are kept.

User 1 -> Local profile

User 2 -> Temporary Profile

User 3 -> Temporary Profile

User 4 -> Temporary Profile

User 5 -> Local Profile

Dont know why the temporary profiles are not deleted, but tested it more than once

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Perycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

I confirm the same, on 20H2 all profiles stay

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Troc** 4 years, 1 month ago

ADE is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/access-control/active-directory-security-groups#bkmk-guests>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer is in a workgroup. The computer is used to provide visitors with access to the Internet.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Always sign in automatically as User1.
- ⇒ Start an application named App1.exe at sign-in.

What should you use to meet each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Always sign in automatically as User1:

Group Policy preferences
BCDEdit
Registry Editor
MSConfig

Start an application named App1.exe at sign-in:

Group Policy preferences
BCDEdit
Registry Editor
MSConfig

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Always sign in automatically as User1:

Group Policy preferences
BCDEdit
Registry Editor
MSConfig

Start an application named App1.exe at sign-in:

Group Policy preferences
BCDEdit
Registry Editor
MSConfig

Reference:

<http://www.itexpertmag.com/server/complete-manageability-at-no-extra-cost>

forummj Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I would like to venture these two links from Microsoft that should answer it perfectly.

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/help/324737/how-to-turn-on-automatic-logon-in-windows>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-client/system-management-components/run-programs-automatically>
upvoted 28 times

Henry78 2 years, 5 months ago

those articles refer to win server 2016 and 2019.. no mention of win 10
upvoted 1 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 8 months ago

Thanks, bro :)
upvoted 2 times

Anthony_2770 4 years, 1 month ago

This means that it is the registry for both.
upvoted 23 times

Aray Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

using local group policy

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/240791/how-to-run-programs-automatically-when-a-user-logs-on>
upvoted 7 times

Storm 4 years ago

We only have the choice to use Group Policy Preferences...

But yes it can be done with local policy

upvoted 3 times

  **1morenickname** 4 years ago

That article references Windows 2000. I just checked a Win10 machine, and I do not see a setting to 'Run These Programs at User Logon' in local group policy.

upvoted 7 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

Tested in 21H1 and work.

"User Configuration \ Administrative Templates \ System \ Logon \ Run these programs on user login"

answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is Registry Editor for both. I have no doubt.

There is a question in the same context regarding exploration of GPO and GPP.

Topic 2 - Question 30 (This is subject to change by Examtopics) with the answer: D. Group Policy preferences

And the link below will show you how to start an application at sign-in:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/setupapi/run-and-runonce-registry-keys>

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 3 months ago

GPO x GPP

In addition to the Group Policy sections (Software settings, Windows operating system settings and Administrative templates), there is a Preferences node under both the Computer Configuration and User Configuration nodes in the Group Policy Management Editor window. Preferences provide even more capabilities with which to configure the environment. The key difference between a GPO setting and Group Policy Preference is that the GPO setting is enforced, and cannot be modified outside of the GPO. For example, you cannot change an item whose setting was configured in a GPO by changing it in the Settings app or Control Panel. A Group Policy Preference, on the other hand, is not enforced. Users can change it if they have the necessary permissions and rights on the computer.

upvoted 1 times

  **syougun200x** 2 years, 3 months ago

I have read through comments here and dont know why people are talking "Preferences".

To achieve the second part, I think that changing local group policy suffices. It does not look like we need to consider "Preferences" for this.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/troubleshoot/windows-client/system-management-components/run-programs-automatically>

upvoted 1 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

Group Policy Preferences (if that's what they mean) are NOT available to workgroup computers. In that case, both answers would have to be registry. Neither bcdedit nor msconfig have the required options.

upvoted 2 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

Guys, guys, guys, you're talking about Group Policy "Preferences" but the option is "preferences" with "p" not "P". It's not a title, just a description. You can use registry for the first option and Group Policy for the second with the "Computer Configuration \ Administrative Templates \ System \ Logon \ Run these programs on user login", but that will run the app for all users that try to log on. If you wanna be specific you can open mmc.exe and Add a snap-in just for user1 and instead of going to Computer Configuration you will go to User Configuration \Administrative Templates...

upvoted 4 times

  **51007** 2 years, 8 months ago

Microsoft discusses the distinction between the lowercase and capital P, here:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922(v=ws.11))

'preferences', which are customizations made by the user which are saved to the registry and have *nothing to do with Group Policy* and

'Preferences' which "enables you to deploy desired configurations to computers and users without limiting the user from choosing a different configuration."

On a different Microsoft page, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/application-management/per-user-services-in-windows>

the lowercase 'p' is used several times: "If you cannot use Group Policy Preferences to manage the per-user services, you can edit the registry with reg.exe"

So they seem to be using the two interchangeably and inconsistently. Considering I have not seen a capital P used once on examtopics, but found lowercase P's in questions 1-9, 3-19, and the term "Group Policy setting" is used in 3-56, 3-39(domain but using local gp?), 3-20(local), and 3-4... leads me to believe that the capitalization of the P does not matter.

upvoted 1 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

Work's in User Configuration too.

upvoted 1 times

  **aek_latomene** 3 years ago

for the 2nd question, the path for the GPO is

"Computer Configuration \ Administrative Templates \ System \ Logon \ Run these programs on user login"

therefore the response given "Group Policy Preference" is false,(no exist locally)

there is therefore the registry editor left, so for both responses: registry editor

upvoted 1 times

  **RodrigoT** 2 years, 10 months ago

It's not Group Policy "P"reference, it's Group Policy "p"reference. So, the answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **twistedme** 3 years, 1 month ago

So is this one of those its wrong on the test so answer it this way questions or is the answer image wrong?

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922(v=ws.11))

Group Policy Preferences is a collection of Group Policy client-side extensions that deliver preference settings to domain-joined computers running Microsoft Windows desktop.

So reghack for both since workgroup

upvoted 2 times

  **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

Both answers are registers editor. Windows gpedit doesn't have group policy preferences even with MMC. From a domain group policy you can also not use group policy preferences to configure application start policy. I have tested this, so believe me!

upvoted 1 times

  **nanerforever** 3 years, 4 months ago

Preferences setting is available only in group policy management editor, not in local group policy editor. Servers are workgroup so the both answers will be using the registry editor as per my point :)

upvoted 1 times

  **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

Group Policy Preferences isn't available on workgroup machines. You only see them if you edit a domain GPO from GPMC. I believe REGISTRY is the answer to both questions

The answers do NOT contain [Group Policy] rather than [Group Policy Preferences] which isn't available for workgroup machines. So even though many people replied with a solution through GPO, in this question, it is not a solution as it doesn't exist among the options available

Hence the answer is REGISTRY EDITOR for both questions

upvoted 1 times

  **Percycles** 3 years, 8 months ago

1: Registry with Autoadminlogon Key

2 :GPO with Computer > Administrative Templates > System > Run this Program at Logon (if you don't find the gpo, search on Computer

Configuration > Administrative Templates > All Parameters) . just tested : It's working like a charm on win10 20H2 on workgroup.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 8 months ago

Changing my answer to be registry and registry as others have pointed out, there is no Group Policy PREFERENCES in Local Group Policy.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **b3arb0yb1m** 3 years, 9 months ago

Group Policy Preferences is a collection of Group Policy client-side extensions that deliver preference settings to domain-joined computers running Microsoft Windows desktop and server operating systems. Preference settings are administrative configuration choices deployed to desktops and servers. Preference settings differ from policy settings because users have a choice to alter the administrative configuration. Policy settings administratively enforce setting, which restricts user choice.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

I think i am going to go with Registry and group policy. I am assuming they are referring to local group policy as you can Run programs at user logon via user config, admin templates, system, logon. This was in Local policy

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 11 months ago

Indeed, no GPP with a workgroup.

Sign in automatically with registry: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/troubleshoot>

Start an application with registry: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/setupapi/run-and-runonce-registry-keys>

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

Registry for both.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ptit_filou** 3 years, 11 months ago

Oops, the first link : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/troubleshoot/windows-server/user-profiles-and-logon/turn-on-automatic-logon>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Haribo112** 3 years, 12 months ago

I just tested this, and my Azure AD joined Win10 Pro machine is able to set logon programs via gpedit.msc. Go to User Configuration -> Administrative Templates -> System -> Logon -> Run these programs at user logon

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tonytones** 3 years, 12 months ago

Local Group Policy Editor does not have a Preferences option from what I can tell, whereas the Group Policy Management Editor does. The answer suggests a "Group Policy Preference" which does not exists for the Local Group Policy Editor assuming the first statement is true.

The setting can be applied using the Local Group Policy Editor. What confuses me is, would it be considered a "Group policy Preference" or not?

If the setting can also be configured using the registry, I would choose "Registry editor" as my answer for the second question.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have four computers that run Windows 10. The computers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Computer1	Workgroup named WG1
Computer2	Workgroup named WG1
Computer3	Workgroup named WG2
Computer4	Active Directory domain named contoso.com

On Computer1, you create a user named User1. In the domain, you create a user named User2.

You create the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Created on/in
Group3	Computer3
Group4	Computer4
Group5	Contoso.com

You need to identify to which computers User1 can sign in, and to which groups you can add User2.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1 can sign in to:

▼
Computer1 only
Computer1 and Computer2 only
Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2, and Computer4 only
Computer1, Computer2, Computer3, and Computer4

You can add User2 to:

▼
Group5 only
Group4 and Group5 only
Group3, Group4, and Group5

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

User1 can sign in to:

▼
Computer1 only
Computer1 and Computer2 only
Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3 only
Computer1, Computer2, and Computer4 only
Computer1, Computer2, Computer3, and Computer4

You can add User2 to:

▼
Group5 only
Group4 and Group5 only
Group3, Group4, and Group5

Box 1: Computer 1 only.

User1's account was created on Computer1. The account is a local account on Computer1. Therefore, User1 can only sign in to Computer1.

Box 2: Group5 only.

User2's account was created in the domain. A domain is a security boundary. Therefore, you can only add User2 to groups in the domain.

 **Perycles** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Q1 : Computer 1 only

Q2 :Groupe 4 and 5

upvoted 31 times

 **rockhound** 3 years ago

Because Group 4 is created on a Domain Joined computer.

upvoted 6 times

 **mx677** Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

I don't get it. computer 4 is joined to contoso.com domain ...

upvoted 7 times

 **Thomas4k** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

So many errors in these tests it seems. or the discussion is causing alot of confusion.

upvoted 2 times

 **flabezerra** 1 year, 11 months ago

User1 can sign in to: Computer1 only

You can add User2 to: Group4 and Group5 only

Group4 was created on the Computer4 which is part of the domain with AD. So in Computer Management you can create a local group and add a domain user unceremoniously, no problem.

upvoted 1 times

 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

group 4 and group 5 for question 2. try it on any domain-joined machine. You can create a local group on a domain joined machine and add a domain user to it.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **99redeyeflight** 2 years, 9 months ago

you are mistaken, group 4+5

upvoted 5 times

 **Appychou** 2 years, 10 months ago

My personal opinion is that these provided answers are correct especially the second one is the one which seems to create more confusion as the question seems to push you to think that Computer 4 is the domain though computer 4 is just an object in which a group it's been created. That group will only be on computer 4 and not in AD domain created group

upvoted 1 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

you can join a domain account to a local group if the group is on a domain-joined pc. Just tested this

upvoted 1 times

  **williamzwwu** 3 years, 1 month ago

Q1- Computer 1 Only, and Q2: Group 4 and 5

upvoted 3 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 2 months ago

Q1 : Computer 1 only

Q2 :Groupe 4 and 5

upvoted 5 times

  **Alojic** 3 years, 6 months ago

My Mistake. I did misread the question...Q1- Computer 1 Only, and Q2: Group 4 and 5

upvoted 5 times

  **Alojic** 3 years, 6 months ago

If Im looking and reading Correctly, the question does not state whether or not Comp 3 or 4 was created within the domain. As far as I'm concerned, based on the question, both 3 and 4 are local computers. User 2 was created in the Domain, so The answer in my opinion is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Requi3m** 3 years, 3 months ago

The question states Computer4 is a member of the contoso.com domain, so it's domain joined. Domain users can be added to local groups on domain joined computers, unless I'm horribly mistaken somehow...

upvoted 2 times

  **Bazukal** 3 years, 8 months ago

The question asks what Groups can User 2 be added to, not what computer can they sign into. Group 4 does not show as being created in the Domain, so why do people say that the User can be added to that Group?

I am still learning, so trying to figure out the why's. Just doing a test to see if it works, does not tell me the why.

upvoted 2 times

  **Junhhhch** 3 years, 6 months ago

the domain joined computer can recall the domain users which is user 2

therefore user 2 can be added to the group 4

upvoted 2 times

  **lucadp010** 3 years, 7 months ago

Because when a computer is joined to a domain, you can add a domain user (User 2) in a local group

upvoted 3 times

  **vanr2000** 3 years, 4 months ago

So when a computer is part of a Domain, in this case Contoso.com, and you create a local group, you can add users from the Domain, and User2 was created in the Domain. That's the reason why you can add the User2 to the Group 5 (a domain group) and Group 4 (a local group of a computer that belongs to the same Domain)

upvoted 4 times

  **Junhhhch** 3 years, 8 months ago

tested, user can be added to computer 4 as well and it is showing like Domain\username

upvoted 3 times

  **sogeking** 3 years, 9 months ago

Why can't user2 be added to computer 4?

upvoted 3 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

why not?

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

answer is right X-)

upvoted 3 times

  **markservices** 3 years, 9 months ago

No way, computer4 is joined to the domain. A local group is created on this machine, so a domain user can be added to the local group, because the PC is in the domain. You can compare it to the local administrator group for example. Domain users can be added to that group.

upvoted 9 times

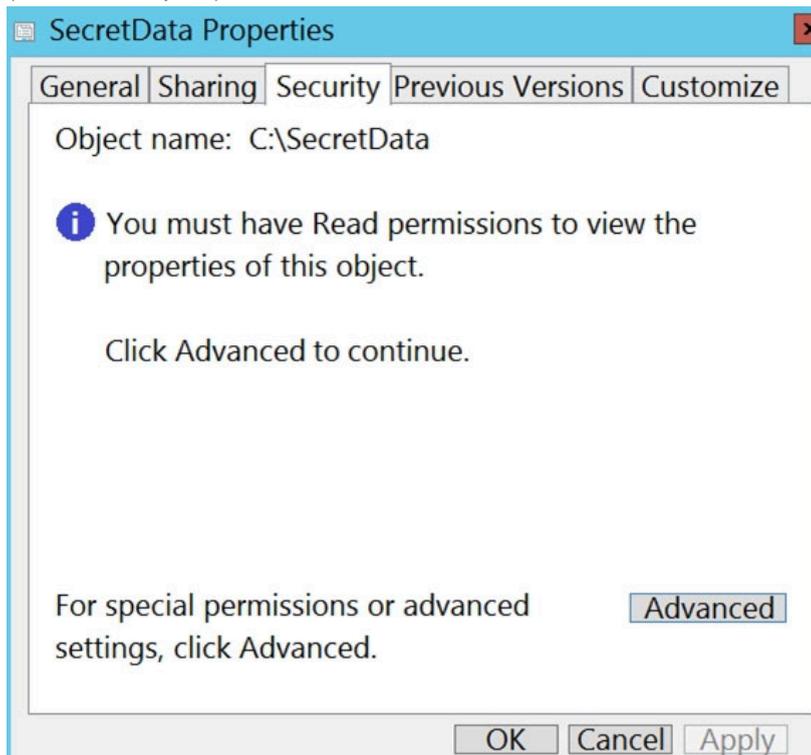
  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, thank you. I didn't notice.

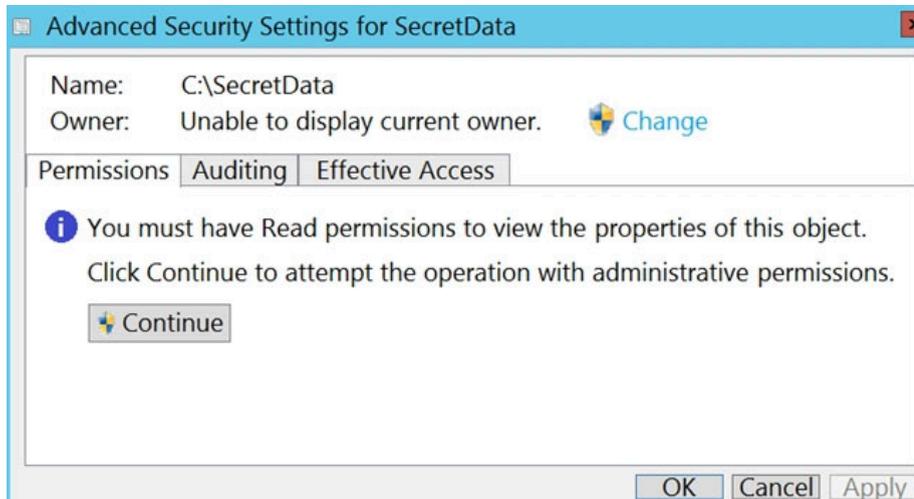
upvoted 3 times

User1 is a member of the Administrators group on a computer that runs Windows 10.

When User1 attempts to view the security settings of a folder named C:\SecretData, the user receives the message in the Security exhibit. (Click the Security tab.)



On the computer, you sign in as a member of the Administrators group and view the permissions to C:\SecretData as shown in the Permissions exhibit. (Click the Permissions tab.)



You need to restore User1's access to C:\SecretData. What should you do first?

- A. From the Permissions tab of Advanced Security Settings for SecretData, select Change to take ownership of the folder.
- B. From the Permissions tab of Advanced Security Settings for SecretData, select Continue to attempt the operation by using administrative privileges.
- C. Assign User1 Full control permissions to the C folder and set the inheritance to This folder, subfolders and files.
- D. From an elevated command prompt, run `cacls.exe c:\secretdata /g user1:F`.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/windows-security/dont-have-permission-access-folder>

Community vote distribution

JohnO1971 Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

It asks what should you do "first", so in this instance, the first thing to try is Answer B. It may not work, but it is the first thing to try.
upvoted 12 times

RodrigoT 2 years, 11 months ago

I agree with you. And the link provided says that if UAC is enabled you will regain access permanently.
upvoted 2 times

3dk1 Most Recent 1 year, 8 months ago

The reason I am thinking it is actually B is because of the last line of the question. "You need to restore Use1's access to C:\SecretData."

Since the first goal is to restore access for the user, you would definitely ignore taking full ownership because you simply need to first check if you can at least access the permissions. However, in the real world, I would probably just take ownership first.

upvoted 1 times

Lenthelegend 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It is definitely B here. It asks you what to do first and the solution given in B might work. If the question was asked differently then A would probably be the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

51007 2 years, 8 months ago

I'd say B, since the prompt itself is plainly saying it wants you to try that.
upvoted 1 times

FrancisLai 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agreed with PiPe, I would say take ownership first to regain control over permissions.
upvoted 1 times

adeshtall 2 years, 9 months ago

Please understand the question first, We are told you sign in as an administrator , so you can enable user1 be able to manage the file, Simple your an administrator continue and provide admi password if ask , which will continue if you select continue since you sign in as an admi . the answer must be B.

upvoted 2 times

PiPe 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Take ownership is the first step so you can regain control over the permissions
upvoted 1 times

mikl 3 years, 1 month ago

I vote for A - Take Ownership.
upvoted 3 times

jaroti2116 3 years, 1 month ago

If take ownership it may effect other users sharing the folder
upvoted 1 times

PiPe 2 years, 11 months ago

How would taking ownership affect the other permissions exactly? Not sure if I understand your reasoning to be honest. I would go for 'A - take ownership' as well
upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A. I have tested this. When you first click on continue it will prompt you that have no read rights. So, you should first take the ownership of the folder

upvoted 1 times

99redeflight 2 years, 9 months ago

"When you first click on continue..."

The question literally asks what would you try FIRST
Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

  **zerikun** 3 years, 2 months ago

I tried this scenario and answer B is correct only if the folder has 'Full control' permissions for the group you as admin are part of (in most cases Administrators group).

In my day to day work I would choose A, take ownership and configure the permission after

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of domain group
User1	Authenticated Users
User2	Device Managers Authenticated Users
User3	Help Desk Authenticated Users

The Authenticated Users group has the Add workstations to domain user right in the Default Domain Controllers Policy.

The Device Managers and Help Desk groups are granted the Create Computer objects permission for the Computers container of the domain.

You have 15 workgroup computers that run Windows 10. Each computer contains a local user account named LocalAdmin1 that is a member of the following groups:

- ⇒ Administrators
- ⇒ Device Owners
- ⇒ Authenticated Users

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can join all the computers to the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can join a maximum of 10 computers to the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can join all the computers to the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can join all the computers to the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can join a maximum of 10 computers to the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can join all the computers to the domain.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

User1 is a member of the Authenticated Users group which has the Add workstations to domain user right. However, with the Add workstations to domain user right, you are restricted to joining a maximum of 10 computers to the domain.

Box 2: No -

User2 is a member of the Authenticated Users group which has the Add workstations to domain user right. User2 is also a member of the Device Managers group which is granted the Create Computer objects permission for the Computers container of the domain. The Create Computer objects permission overrides the 10- computer limit imposed by the Add workstations to domain user right so User2 can join more than 10 computers to the domain.

Box 3: Yes -

User3 is a member of the Authenticated Users group which has the Add workstations to domain user right. User3 is also a member of the

Help Desk group which is granted the Create Computer objects permission for the Computers container of the domain. The Create Computer objects permission overrides the 10- computer limit imposed by the Add workstations to domain user right so User3 can join all the computers to the domain.

AVP_Riga **Highly Voted** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is right!

Has been Freezed for minutes because missed to read this line:

The Device Managers and Help Desk groups are granted the Create Computer objects permission for the Computers container of the domain.
upvoted 10 times

Cisco **Highly Voted** 3 years, 8 months ago

Didnt know about that Create Computer Object permission, good article here on it: <https://www.techrepublic.com/blog/tr-dojo/increase-the-number-of-workstations-a-user-can-join-to-a-domain/>
upvoted 5 times

Uncertified_Rob **Most Recent** 1 year, 8 months ago

Has anyone actually tried this?

The question says "The Authenticated Users group has the Add workstations to domain user right in the Default Domain Controllers Policy", but shouldn't the user right be applied to the "Default Domain Policy" (the one that doesn't say "controllers")?
upvoted 1 times

FrancisLai 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct. By default, any authenticated user has add workstation to domain user right can create up to 10 computer accounts in the domain.
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc780195\(v=ws.10\)?redirectedfrom=MSDN](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc780195(v=ws.10)?redirectedfrom=MSDN)
upvoted 1 times

Mikey82 3 years, 3 months ago

WAIT A MINUTE!!! Shouldn't this be YES, NO, YES? The explanation is assuming data not mentioned in the question. User1 can add a maximum of 10 computers to domain. OK, but where does it state that *user1* already added even ONE computer to the domain? for all we know, user1 still has the ability to add another 10 computers to the domain. Just because there are 15 computers on the domain, we can't assume that all or any of them were added by user1...

So going by JUST what is stated, the first answer should be YES...

upvoted 1 times

Mikey82 3 years, 3 months ago

OK, so I made a Math error. NO NO YES, I get it now. They want to know if user 1 can add ALL the computers to the domain. Nope, that is beyond the quota.

upvoted 3 times

luciaalvesnog 3 years, 3 months ago

The coments this discuss of this question are excluded?

upvoted 1 times

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is in a workgroup. Computer1 contains the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators, Users
User1	Backup Operators, Users
User2	Device Owners, Users
User3	Users

The Users group has Modify permissions to a folder named D:\Folder1.

User3 creates a file named File1.docx in Folder1.

Which users can take ownership of File1.docx?

- A. Administrator and User1 only
- B. Administrator only
- C. Administrator, User1, and User2
- D. Administrator and User2 only

Suggested Answer: B

Only a member of the Administrator's group can take ownership of a file or folder.

 **Percycles** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct. even If User 1 created the document, he can't change the ownership (administrative privileges are required for that.
upvoted 10 times

 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct. Just tested and User1 couldn't change ownership on his own file, it prompted me with administrative username and password to do that
upvoted 5 times

 **JePe** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

Henry 78 this answer belongs to a different question. Moderator please remove this answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

keep this in mind:
Authenticated Users group may join max 10 pcs to the domain
Device Managers and Help Desk groups may join unlimited number of pcs
upvoted 3 times

 **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

correct
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two workgroup computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 10. The Guest account is enabled on both computers. The computers contain the users shown in the following table.

Computer name	User name	User password
Computer1	User1	P@ssword1
Computer1	User2	P@ssword2
Computer2	User1	P@ssword1
Computer2	User2	P@ssword2
Computer2	User3	P@ssword3

The computers contain the shared folders shown in the following table.

Computer name	Shared folder name	Permission
Computer1	Share1	Everyone – Read
Computer2	Share2	Everyone – Read

Computer1 has password-protected sharing turned on. Computer2 has password-protected sharing turned off.

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

Statements	Yes	No
From Computer1, User1 can access Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From Computer2, User2 can access Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From Computer2, User3 can access Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Suggested Answer:

From Computer1, User1 can access Share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From Computer2, User2 can access Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From Computer2, User3 can access Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When password protected sharing is turned on, only people who have a user account and password on your computer can access shared files.

Box 1: Yes -

Password protected sharing is turned off on Computer2 so User1 can access Share2 from Computer1.

Box 2: Yes -

Password protected sharing is turned on on Computer1. User2 has an account on Computer1 so User2 can access Share1 from Computer2.

Box 3: Yes -

The answer to this question depends on which version of Windows 10 is running on the computers. This isn't specified in the question so it's likely that the question will be updated in future.

Password protected sharing is turned on on Computer1. User3 does not have an account on Computer1 so User3 cannot access Share1 from Computer2.

However, the Guest account is enabled which could provide access depending on which version of Windows 10 is running. If it is Windows 10 Home or Pro, then the answer to this question is Yes. The Guest account does provide access. However, in later versions of Windows 10 Enterprise and Windows 10 Education

(from build 1709 onwards), the Guest account does not enable access to the shared folder.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/networking/guest-access-in-smb2-is-disabled-by-default>

 **AnoniMouse** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

YES, YES, NO

I guess this sentence [Computer1 has password-protected sharing turned on. Computer2 has password-protected sharing turned off] is just for making confusion here as given the scenario and the users who all of them have passwords [i.e. not blank], and they are equal on all computers, then it has no effect

The reason why Computer1\User1 can access Computer2\Share2 is simply because both computers Computer1 and Computer2 have local accounts with the same name and the same password.

User3 instead is a local user only on computer2, so computer1 has no idea who the heck is this guy, hence User2 CANNOT access any share on remote computers

upvoted 21 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

Not quite right :(

In a workgroup, with Password-Protected Sharing turned off, anyone with or without a user account can access shared folders.

With Password-Protected Sharing turned on, only local user accounts can access shared folders.

upvoted 5 times

 **Bones69** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

I would say Yes, Yes, No. While the info given may be correct the question doesn't say which version of windows is used so I would work to the latest version.

upvoted 9 times

 **Harrysa** Most Recent 3 years, 9 months ago

this is such a messed up questions

upvoted 8 times

 **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago

What about NTFS permissions? there is no mention of that?

upvoted 1 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

I think you have default NTFS permission set.

upvoted 2 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I have doubts about second and third answer. Especially third. Usually you must have same account with same password on all stations and with password protection off if you want unrestricted and smooth access.

upvoted 3 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

<https://www.tenforums.com/network-sharing/61689-network-share-requesting-password-but-password-protection-turned-off.html>

I had same issue like these people. Maybe MS think that it works but in real life you still have to add accounts with same password and name for all computers.

upvoted 2 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

I think it must be YES, YES, NO

upvoted 12 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I assume: yes, no, no

upvoted 3 times

  **miki** 3 years, 1 month ago

Why no at the second?

upvoted 1 times

You need to enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 has the following configurations:

- ⇒ Contains only one 200-GB NTFS volume named C:\
- ⇒ Contains 50 GB of unallocated disk space
- ⇒ Is the member of a workgroup
- ⇒ Has TPM enabled

What should you do first?

- A. Create a VHD.
- B. Disable TPM.
- C. Create an additional volume.
- D. Join Computer1 to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Suggested Answer: C

Two partitions are required to run BitLocker because pre-startup authentication and system integrity verification must occur on a separate partition from the encrypted operating system drive. This configuration helps protect the operating system and the information in the encrypted drive.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-overview-and-requirements-faq>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Create an additional volume.

Before enabling BitLocker Drive Encryption on a computer, it is recommended to create an additional volume. The reason for this is that BitLocker requires a certain amount of unencrypted space on the system drive to store boot files and other system files that are required to start the computer. If there is not enough unencrypted space on the system drive, BitLocker will not be able to encrypt the drive.

In this scenario, Computer1 has only one 200-GB NTFS volume named C:\ and 50 GB of unallocated disk space. To enable BitLocker on the C:\ volume, you should create an additional volume by shrinking the C:\ volume and creating a new partition with the unallocated space. You can do this using the Disk Management tool in Windows 10.

Once you have created an additional volume, you can then enable BitLocker on the C:\ volume using the BitLocker Drive Encryption wizard.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer A, creating a VHD, is not necessary for enabling BitLocker on the C:\ volume.

Answer B, disabling TPM, is not recommended as TPM is required for hardware-based encryption with BitLocker.

Answer D, joining Computer1 to an Azure AD tenant, is not necessary for enabling BitLocker on the C:\ volume, as BitLocker can be enabled on computers that are not joined to a domain or Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

I have only one volume and BitLocker enabled. Why we need second drive when we can store Startup keys inside TPM?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Sh1rub10** 3 years, 9 months ago

From the referenced article "Two partitions are required to run BitLocker because pre-startup authentication and system integrity verification must occur on a separate partition from the encrypted operating system drive. This configuration helps protect the operating system and the information in the encrypted drive."

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ 👤 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Yes, but I have only one drive and BitLocker is enabled. Maybe it works because was pre-configured during SCCM TS from ram disk X.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Z3r0Wing** 3 years, 5 months ago

Check in your computer "disk partitions" inside "Computer Management" and you will find a hidden "system volume" (that volume is asked to be created or automatically created during Windows installation wizard). The question says "you only have a 200gb ntfs partition", so we assume there is no "hidden OS volume" so is needed in this case. Answer is correct from my side.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnoniMouse** 3 years, 7 months ago

I have my doubts that you only have 1 volume. Try opening disk management MMC. How many partitions do you see? Depending on your device, UEFI or BIOS, your Windows Explorer might show you only 1 disk (the C drive) but this is a partition within the disk that has other HIDDEN partitions that do not show up in Explorer. Do you confirm you have only one partition occupying the whole disc?

upvoted 5 times

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10.
You need to set the minimum password length to 12 characters.
What should you use?

- A. User Accounts in Control Panel
- B. Local Security Policy
- C. Credential Manager in Control Panel
- D. Email & accounts in the Settings app

Suggested Answer: B

You can set the password length on computers that are not domain joined by using the Local Security Policy or the Local Group Policy Editor.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Local Group Policy Editor
2. Local Security Policy

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

1. System Protection in System Properties
2. Local Users and Groups in Computer Management
3. Sign-in options in the Settings app

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/how-to-configure-security-policy-settings>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer B. Local Security Policy.

To set the minimum password length on a workgroup computer running Windows 10 to 12 characters, you can use the Local Security Policy. The Local Security Policy is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that allows you to configure security settings on a local computer.
upvoted 2 times

 **DiegoAIY** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I have seen this question before in the dump lol. Correct Answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **MaxMink** 2 years, 9 months ago

Right answer.
upvoted 2 times

 **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct.
upvoted 2 times

You have 20 computers that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup.

You need to create a local user named User1 on all the computers. User1 must be a member of the Remote Management Users group. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Configuration Designer, create a provisioning package, and then run the provisioning package on each computer.
- B. Create a script that runs the New-ADUser cmdlet and the Set-AdGroup cmdlet.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that contains the Local User Group Policy preference.
- D. Create a script that runs the New-MsolUser cmdlet and the Add-ADComputerServiceAccount cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: C

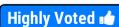
Reference:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/askpfeplat/2017/11/06/use-group-policy-preferences-to-manage-the-local-administrator-group/>

Community vote distribution

A (69%)

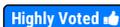
C (31%)

 **wx78**  5 years, 4 months ago

A. There is no GPP in workgroup.
upvoted 34 times

 **Henry78** 2 years, 5 months ago

There are local GPOs in workgroup
upvoted 4 times

 **ExquisiteFirecraft**  4 years, 7 months ago

Answer C seems to be correct.

It is true that Group Policy Preference is a domain based instruction and all the PC's are in a workgroup.

However,

I was able to set up about 15 PC's in a workgroup using Local User Group Policy preferences (notice the lowercase p). Since my username had admin privileges on each machine in the workgroup, I was able to use MMC console and Group Policy snap-in to set the focus on another PC in the workgroup, and set up the same Local User Group Policy preference (again, notice the lowercase p) to create users and make them members of specific groups.

Microsoft differentiates between Group Policy Preferences and Group Policy preferences. The former is an actual setting for domain-based PC's and the latter is simply user-side options/settings/configurations/customizations that can be done in a workgroup (like changing the homepage in edge, or mapping a drive).

upvoted 21 times

 **Aldebaran** 4 years, 5 months ago

Btw....Answer C is incorrect because you can't create GPO's in a non domain environment
upvoted 4 times

 **airmancompsci** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes, you can, as long as you have at least Pro edition of Windows. You are not required to be joined to a domain to do that (regarding local group policy). I personally have used it a lot on my personal PCs since I am not the only one who uses it (roommates) and I don't want certain people with access to certain things, lol.
upvoted 3 times

 **Anthony_2770** 4 years, 1 month ago

Not right.No such thing as litle p and Big P in IT.
upvoted 12 times

 **DaZa5** 1 year, 7 months ago

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922\(v=ws.11\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922(v=ws.11))

In the "Group Policy Preferences" section, the following sentence can be noted:

"User-configurable settings are known as preferences (note the lowercase "p")."

upvoted 1 times

  **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/dn581922(v=ws.11))

Group Policy Preferences is a collection of Group Policy client-side extensions that deliver preference settings to domain-joined computers running Microsoft Windows desktop and server operating systems.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aldebaran** 4 years, 5 months ago

Even if your answer achieves the same result, it is not the most user friendly way to achieve your goal. Microsoft can offer multiple correct answers but only there's only one 'best answer'. Your explanation is too far fetched. There's an easier solution... Answer A !

upvoted 6 times

  **Nail** 4 years, 4 months ago

I would tend to agree. I think you are overthinking this. I think the point here is they want to see if you know that you can't deploy group policies to computers in a workgroup. I think the best answer is A.

upvoted 4 times

  **Ariesss** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

May someone explain why C when they not part of a domain please?

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Creating a Group Policy object (GPO) is not possible in a workgroup environment even if you've Windows 10 Pro, and that Answer A, using Windows Configuration Designer, is the best approach to create a local user account named User1 on all the computers that run Windows 10 in a workgroup and add it to the Remote Management Users group.

upvoted 1 times

  **golijat** 1 year, 9 months ago

From Chat-GPT

Why answer A is not correct?

Answer A suggests using Windows Configuration Designer to create a provisioning package and then run the provisioning package on each computer to create a local user named User1 and add it to the Remote Management Users group. While this is a valid approach for provisioning Windows 10 devices in an enterprise environment, it may not be the easiest or most practical solution for a small workgroup environment.

Windows Configuration Designer is typically used to create provisioning packages that automate the deployment of Windows 10 settings, applications, and customizations across a large number of devices. However, in a workgroup environment with only 20 computers, manually copying and importing a Group Policy Object (GPO) or Local Group Policy Object (LGPO) to each computer may be a simpler and more straightforward solution.

Therefore, answer A is not the best answer in this scenario, as it involves more complexity and effort than necessary.

upvoted 2 times

  **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Confirmed that the answer is C after verifying in Configuration Designer that the only options for user groups are standard users and administrators, not Remote Management Users. Options are under Accounts > Users > username > UserGroup. GPOs are possible in WORKGROUP computers as I am looking at 4 different ones now in the MMC.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

CHATGPT:

The correct answer is A. From Windows Configuration Designer, create a provisioning package, and then run the provisioning package on each computer.

Explanation:

Since the computers are in a workgroup, creating a Group Policy Object (GPO) to create the local user is not an option as GPOs are only applicable in a domain environment. Therefore, we need to use a different method to create the local user on each computer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **fire24** 2 years ago

Answer C is correct. Just tested right now with Configuration Designer. Only Users and Administrators groups are available.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **DaZa5** 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks god someone tested it....

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C!

A is incorrect because you cannot add the created user into a group other then users or administrators.

B is incorrect because it is an AD command.

D is incorrect because it is an Azure command.

C is the only valid answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Usergroup can be any string, not limited to users or administrators.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/wcd/wcd-accounts>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Barrybobslee** 2 years, 4 months ago

A is not possible because you can only add a user to either group Administrators or Standard User.

B is an AD command.

D is a MS online command.

Only valid answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **4Shawsy** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Provisioning Package is the preferred solution in this scenario

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Feras_05007** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. There is no GPP in workgroup.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **John01971** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. No GPP in a workgroup

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **lykeP** 3 years ago

The Correct Answer is A. C is incorrect as you cannot create a LOCAL user from GPO!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Harold** 3 years, 1 month ago

All the other websites also say it's C... but why? This is confusing

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **encorblood** 3 years, 4 months ago

A is correct. You can not create a user with with answer C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **dofipay721** 3 years, 6 months ago

So A or C?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

I would go for A surely.

GPO wont fly - its a workgroup environment.

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder named D:\Scripts. D:\Scripts contains several PowerShell scripts. You need to ensure that you can run the PowerShell scripts without specifying the full path to the scripts. The solution must persist between PowerShell sessions.

Solution: From System Properties, you add D:\Scripts to the PATH environment variable.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

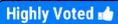
B. No

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (80%)

B (20%)

 **b3arb0yb1m**  3 years, 9 months ago

A - Yes. I don't see why not.

upvoted 16 times

 **KirilA** 3 years, 7 months ago

I just tested it and it works.

upvoted 3 times

 **Eddy**  3 years, 9 months ago

Seems like it would be A to me as well. Wrong answer?

upvoted 9 times

 **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 8 months ago

Yes, seems wrong.

upvoted 3 times

 **golijat**  1 year, 9 months ago

Chat-GPT says

Answer A is correct. Adding the folder containing the PowerShell scripts to the PATH environment variable will allow you to run the scripts from any location in the PowerShell console without specifying the full path to the scripts. This solution will persist between PowerShell sessions, meaning that you won't need to add the folder to the PATH variable every time you start a new PowerShell session.

To add the D:\Scripts folder to the PATH environment variable, follow these steps:

Right-click the Start menu and select System.

Click Advanced system settings.

Click Environment Variables.

Under System Variables, scroll down and select Path, and then click Edit.

Click New and enter the path to the D:\Scripts folder, then click OK.

Click OK to close all the windows.

After completing these steps, you should be able to run the PowerShell scripts in the D:\Scripts folder without specifying the full path to the scripts.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ExamTopics1_EIS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes. Period.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is 'A'. Environment variables don't just disappear between PowerShell sessions and server as fixed points of reference for the windows environment (i.e. environment variables).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

chatgpt:

A. Yes, this meets the goal.

Explanation:

The PATH environment variable is a system variable that contains a list of directories where the operating system looks for executable files. By adding D:\Scripts to the PATH environment variable, you can run PowerShell scripts in that directory without specifying the full path to the scripts.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested with windows sysinternal tools and IT IS persistent.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Miunih** 2 years, 1 month ago

This site has so many answers just straight up wrong, I'm wondering if anyone actually reviews them

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **golijat** 1 year, 9 months ago

Of course NOT

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Thomas4k** 2 years, 2 months ago

im more confushed than before in most of these tasks. People dosent agree and often doent agree with the provided answer. Its terrible way of studying

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Kock** 2 years, 4 months ago

Resposta: A

To make a persistent change to an environment variable on Windows using the System Control Panel:

Open the System Control Panel.

Select System.

Select Advanced System Settings.

Go to the Advanced tab.

Select Environment Variables....

Make your chang

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.2&viewFallbackFrom=powershell-6

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JosB** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is A. tested and even after reboot it works

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Epion** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This is the standard way to change the path under Windows manually. It permanently modifies the path, so it will persist between Powershell sessions as well.

upvoted 1 times

  **ABIT1337** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Saving changes to environment variables

To make a persistent change to an environment variable on Windows, use the System Control Panel. Select Advanced System Settings. On the Advanced tab, click Environment Variable.... You can add or edit existing environment variables in the User and System (Machine) scopes. Windows writes these values to the Registry so that they persist across sessions and system restarts.

Alternately, you can add or change environment variables in your PowerShell profile. This method works for any version of PowerShell on any supported platform.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.2&viewFallbackFrom=powershell-6

upvoted 1 times

  **Tommo** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **Blobbyguts** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agreed

To run a PowerShell script you need to use the -File switch and include the full path to the .ps1 file; the PATH variable is not checked apart from locating the path the the PowerShell executable itself.

upvoted 1 times

  **Appychou** 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is B as:

When you change environment variables in PowerShell, the change affects only the current session...Read more here

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.1#saving-changes-to-environment-variables

upvoted 1 times

  **ShakDaddy** 2 years, 9 months ago

The question does not state adding variables via powershell

upvoted 2 times

  **neobahamutk** 2 years, 10 months ago

You are contradicting yourself. According to the link you sent the correct answer is A.

"To make a persistent change to an environment variable on Windows, use the System Control Panel. Select Advanced System Settings. On the Advanced tab, click Environment Variable.... You can add or edit existing environment variables in the User and System (Machine) scopes. Windows writes these values to the Registry so that they persist across sessions and system restarts."

upvoted 1 times

  **Mr_Fielding** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

This link seems to support 'A' as the correct answer: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_environment_variables?view=powershell-7.1#saving-changes-to-environment-variables

variables

upvoted 2 times

  **jaroti2116** 3 years, 1 month ago

you still need to add path every time .better answer will be right-click and run powershell here

upvoted 1 times

Not completely official: <https://campbell.scot/store-bitlocker-recovery-keys-in-azure-ad-for-devices-already-encrypted/>. Seems to suggest you can do this without disabling bitlocker. B is the best answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Well - I can only see B as an option, the other three answers are completely nonsense?

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **PChi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agreed. B is the best answer. Especially after reviewing the microsoft document attached to the answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago

Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 9 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Merma** 3 years, 9 months ago

B. seems like the best option

<https://www.windowcentral.com/how-use-bitlocker-encryption-windows-10>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AVP_Riga** 3 years, 9 months ago

Control Panel\All Control Panel Items\BitLocker Drive Encryption Backup your recovery keys

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **badguytoo** 3 years, 9 months ago

In general, the number one is correct. You can test it on your own.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **FableFa** 3 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/manage-bde-protectors>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Divy95** 4 years ago

To save the encryption key to Azure AD, the only thing you need to do is log in using an Azure account. The recovery key would be backed up to Azure.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Divy95** 4 years ago

Okay, as per Topic 2 Q32 the following group policies need to be enabled for BitLocker encryption:

Require additional authentication at startup

Configure how BitLocker protected OS drives can be recovered

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Nail** 4 years, 3 months ago

I can't find anything to back this up but I think this is wrong. I think the only way you can escrow those keys is to disable BitLocker and then re-enable. So the first step would be to disable BitLocker.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two workgroup computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 10. The computers contain the local security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Computer
User1	User	Computer1
GroupA	Group	Computer1
GroupB	Group	Computer1
User2	User	Computer2
GroupC	Group	Computer2

Which security principals can be members of GroupA and GroupC? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

GroupA:

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and GroupB only
- User1, User2, GroupB, and GroupC

GroupC:

- User2 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, GroupA, and GroupB

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

GroupA:

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and GroupB only
- User1, User2, GroupB, and GroupC

GroupC:

- User2 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, GroupA, and GroupB

HvD Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

Sorry, group nesting is not possible locally.

upvoted 10 times

PChi 2 years, 9 months ago

Makes sense. Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

syougun200x 2 years, 3 months ago

Group nesting here means that a group cannot be a member of another here I think. Thats what I got to know by testing.

upvoted 1 times

HvD Most Recent 2 years, 12 months ago

Group A: User1 and Group B. Or tell me why not.

upvoted 1 times

  **TestCity29** 2 years, 9 months ago

Default is correct: It's not possible to apply a group policy to a security group . However, you can change the permissions on group policy so that only certain users/groups have read and apply privileges.

upvoted 1 times

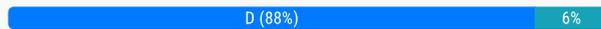
A user purchases a new computer that has Windows 10 Home preinstalled. The computer has a biometric fingerprint reader. You need to ensure that the user can use the fingerprint reader to sign in to the computer by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) account.

What should you do first?

- A. Register the computer to Azure AD.
- B. Install the latest feature updates on the computer.
- C. Upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Enterprise.
- D. Upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Pro.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



titi_ccm Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

You need to upgrade to Windows 10 Pro, because Windows 10 Home can not join to Azure AD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/35017/how-to-azure-ad-join-a-windows-10-home-device.html>

upvoted 15 times

Harold 3 years, 1 month ago

Agree. However, why not upgrade to Enterprise instead of Pro? Windows devices in Azure are usually Windows 10 Enterprise devices as (only) Enterprise can get automatically distributed through the Azure licensing (which can't be done with Pro).

upvoted 2 times

John01971 3 years ago

You cannot upgrade Home to Enterprise directly, need to upgrade to Pro first.

upvoted 17 times

neobahamutk 2 years, 11 months ago

john is Correct!

upvoted 2 times

TestCity29 2 years, 9 months ago

Can confirm Home -> Pro -> Enterprise is the proper stages according to official Microsoft MD-100 study material (which doesn't have very much... almost like Microsoft is trying to make us pay for \$2000 course or other books)

upvoted 1 times

mikl 3 years ago

Agree!

upvoted 1 times

Buruguduystunstugudunstuy Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Pro.

To ensure that the user can use the fingerprint reader to sign in to the computer by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) account on a computer that has Windows 10 Home preinstalled, you need to upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Pro. The ability to join a computer to Azure AD and use biometric authentication for sign-in is available only in Windows 10 Pro and Enterprise editions.

upvoted 1 times

golijat 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Chat-GPT

A. Register the computer to Azure AD should be done first to ensure that the user can use the fingerprint reader to sign in to the computer by using an A. (Azure AD) account.

Once the computer is registered to Azure AD, the user can set up Windows Hello for Business to enable biometric authentication for Azure AD users on the user to sign in to the device using their Azure AD account and biometric authentication (fingerprint reader).

Installing the latest feature updates and upgrading to Windows 10 Enterprise or Windows 10 Pro are not necessary for this scenario. However, the computer is running a version of Windows 10 that supports Windows Hello for Business and biometric authentication, which Windows 10 Home does support.

  **golijat** 1 year, 9 months ago

Can Windows 10 Home edition be joined to Azure AD ?

Yes, Windows 10 Home edition can be joined to Azure AD, but it has some limitations. Windows 10 Home edition can only join Azure AD as a Workgroup, which means that it will not have access to all of the features and management capabilities that are available to devices that are joined to Azure AD as a domain.

However, by joining a Windows 10 Home device to Azure AD, users can still use their Azure AD credentials to sign in to the device and access resources on Azure AD, such as Azure AD-joined web applications and services.

To join a Windows 10 Home device to Azure AD, the user must navigate to the Settings app, select the "Accounts" category, and then select "Access work or school". The user can add their Azure AD account and follow the prompts to complete the enrollment process.

upvoted 1 times

  **Spefx** 1 year, 8 months ago

Lesson here is don't trust chat GPT?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/concept-azure-ad-join#:~:text=You%20can%20configure%20Azure%20AD%20join%20for%20all%20Windows%2011%20and%20Windows%2010%20devices%20except%20Windows%20Home,Windows%20IoT%20Enterprise%20and%20Windows%20IoT%20Enterprise%20for%20ARM%20based%20devices>

upvoted 2 times

  **golijat** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is unbelievable! I paid you @Examtopics for the exam questions and CORRECT answers!

What is this???

upvoted 2 times

  **Powaball** 1 year, 10 months ago

I enjoy reading all the comments, but most people miss the base question, you have Windows 10 Home, yes - you will have to upgrade to Windows 10 Pro eventually, but before doing that you have to add some features and updates to be able to upgrade to Windows 10 Pro.

upvoted 1 times

  **ChrisC21** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Along with everybody else, home edition can't join to AzureAD AND since it's a user, not a corporation that is buying windows, Windows 10 Pro would be the best answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

CHATGPT:

Explanation:

To use a biometric fingerprint reader to sign in to Windows 10 using an Azure AD account, you need to have Windows Hello for Business configured. Windows Hello for Business is only available in Windows 10 Pro, Windows 10 Enterprise, and Windows 10 Education. Therefore, you must upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Pro first.

upvoted 1 times

  **williamlamata** 1 year, 10 months ago

D. Upgrade the computer to Windows 10 Pro.

upvoted 1 times

  **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

OMG...you cannot trust almost any question! D is correct for 2 reasons:

-For joining to AzureAD you need PRO or Enterprise.

-Windows hello is only available in PRO or Enterprise.

You can perform an in-place upgrade from HOME to PRO

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **TheRealKobeVH** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure AD is not possible with the home version. You need the pro at least to register in Azure AD (and you can only get to the Enterprise version through the Pro). D is correct!!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **OttawaIT** 2 years, 2 months ago

When installing a feature update, you're technically installing a new version. Therefore a complete reinstallation of Windows 10 (or Windows 11) is required. So the answer is not B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PaulUK** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Pro is the way to go!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PinkyK** 2 years, 8 months ago

The best answer is : D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **FrancisLai** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Upgrade to Pro edition first then join device to AAD.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **daedalus** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Fginebrosa** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Install new features first if you plan to upgrade to other version in totally unnecessary, in other words, wasted time. Pro is the answer...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Drewid91** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think everyone is right that it should be upgraded, but the question is asking what you do first. Usually best practices for this kind of thing is to update a system or device.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **51007** 2 years, 8 months ago

nothing here about running updates before performing an upgrade:

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/upgrade-windows-home-to-windows-pro-ef34d520-e73f-3198-c525-d1a218cc2818#WindowsVersion=Windows_10

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **williamzwwu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be D.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains three computers named Computer1, Computer2, and Computer3 that run Windows 10.

The computers are on the same network and have network connectivity.

Windows Defender Firewall on Computer1 has the server-to-server connection security rule shown in the following table.

Name	Endpoint 1	Endpoint 2	Authentication mode
Rule1	Any	Any	Require inbound and request outbound

Windows Defender Firewall on Computer2 has the server-to-server connection security rule shown in the following table.

Name	Endpoint 1	Endpoint 2	Authentication mode
Rule1	Any	Any	Do not authenticate

Windows Defender Firewall on Computer3 has the server-to-server connection security rule shown in the following table.

Name	Endpoint 1	Endpoint 2	Authentication mode
Rule1	Any	Any	Require inbound and request outbound

All the connection security rules are enabled and configured to use only the Computer (Kerberos V5) authentication method.

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

Statements	Yes	No
If Computer1 initiates communication to Computer2, network traffic will be encrypted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer2 can establish communications to Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Computer3 initiates communication to Computer1, network traffic will be encrypted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If Computer1 initiates communication to Computer2, network traffic will be encrypted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer2 can establish communications to Computer3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If Computer3 initiates communication to Computer1, network traffic will be encrypted.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-firewall/create-an-authentication-request-rule>

 **miki** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree!

upvoted 6 times

 **DestinysPower** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

no no yes is the correct answer

If Computer1 initiates communication to Computer2, network traffic will NOT be encrypted because the connection security rule on Computer2 does not require authentication.

Computer2 cannot establish communication to Computer3 because the connection security rule on Computer3 requires inbound authentication, which Computer2 does not provide.

If Computer3 initiates communication to Computer1, network traffic will be encrypted because the connection security rule on Computer1 requires inbound authentication, which Computer3 provides.

upvoted 2 times

  **ccontec** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct, NO NO YES. Keyword here is:

"All the connection security rules are enabled and configured to use only the Computer (Kerberos V5) authentication method."

And Kerberos has data encryption implied

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/network-security-configure-encryption-types-allowed-for-kerberos>

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answers: NO NO NO

Server-to-server - Authenticate connection between the specified computers.

Do Not Authenticate - No connections will be authenticated.

Inbound connections must be authenticated to be allowed. Outbound connections are authenticated whenever possible but authentication is not required.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 2 months ago

First NO

Traffic will not be encrypted by default. The question does not have this option configured by default. Encryption is optional, not default to authentications. Encryption needs to be enabled in the GPO. The default is data integrity which is not default to encrypt. Actually, if you encrypt you will use both integrity with encryption.

Devices in the encryption zone require authentication to communicate with other devices.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 2 months ago

Second NO

As Computer3 has require inbound, and require inbound must be authenticated to be allowed, then there is no connection because Computer3 will not allow it.

upvoted 1 times

  **flabezerra** 2 years, 2 months ago

Third NO

No, it will not encrypt. Encryption is not enabled by default. Data integrity is default.

upvoted 1 times

  **AUP123** 2 years, 3 months ago

Looks right.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Users, Administrators

[1]

Computer1 has the Local Computer\Administrators Policy shown in the following table.

Setting	State
Remove Recycle Bin icon from desktop	Not configured
Desktop Wallpaper	Disabled

Computer1 has the Local Computer\Non-Administrators Policy shown in the following table.

Setting	State	Path
Remove Recycle Bin icon from desktop	Enabled	<i>Not applicable</i>
Desktop Wallpaper	Enabled	C:\Folder\Image.jpg

Computer1 has the local computer policy shown in the following table.

Setting	State
Remove Recycle Bin icon from desktop	Disabled
Desktop Wallpaper	Not configured

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can change the desktop wallpaper.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 has the Recycle Bin on the desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 has the Recycle Bin on the desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can change the desktop wallpaper.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 has the Recycle Bin on the desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 has the Recycle Bin on the desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

The Desktop Wallpaper setting in the Local Computer\Non-Administrators Policy specifies the path to the wallpaper image. Therefore, User1 will not be able to change the wallpaper.

Box 2: Yes -

The Remove Recycle Bin from desktop setting in the Local Computer\Administrators Policy is Not Configured which means it will not overwrite the setting in the

Local Computer Policy. The Remove Recycle Bin from desktop setting in the Local Computer Policy is Disabled. Therefore, the Recycle Bin icon is not removed.

In other words, it will be visible on the desktop.

Box 3: No -

The Remove Recycle Bin from desktop setting in the Local Computer\Non-Administrators Policy is enabled. Therefore, the Recycle Bin will be removed for User1.

  **wyindualiizer** Highly Voted 3 years ago

seems to be correct

upvoted 7 times

  **mikejones99** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

3 = YES

Local Computer\Non-Administrators Policy ☒ Remove Recycle Bin icon = Enable

Computer policy ☒ Remove Recycle Bin icon = Disable

If we set the settings conflicts with each other in Computer Configuration and User Configuration in one GPO, the Computer configuration will override the User Configuration.

upvoted 1 times

  **golijat** 1 year, 9 months ago

Windows reads the user-specific Local Group Policy object last; therefore, it has the highest precedence. The Local Computer Policy has lowered precedence.

@Examtopics Why so many wrong answers???

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 1,000 computers that run Windows 10. You configure Microsoft Edge settings by using domain and local Group Policy Objects (GPOs). You need to generate a report that contains all the Microsoft Edge policy settings applied to a computer. What should you do?

- A. From PowerShell, run the Get-GPO cmdlet.
- B. From PowerShell, run the Get-GPOReport cmdlet.
- C. From Microsoft Edge, open edge://policy.
- D. From Microsoft Edge, open edge://settings.

Suggested Answer: C

The Get-GPOReport cmdlet would generate a report for all domain group policy objects. However, this would not display the settings that are applied by local group policy objects.

To display the settings applied by both domain and local GPOs, you would have to open Microsoft Edge and enter edge://policy in the address bar.

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **miki** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Agreed!

upvoted 7 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer A, running the Get-GPO cmdlet in PowerShell, is not applicable to Microsoft Edge policy settings, as it is used to retrieve information about Group Policy Objects (GPOs) in an Active Directory domain environment.

Answer B, running the Get-GPOReport cmdlet in PowerShell, is also not applicable to Microsoft Edge policy settings, as it is used to generate reports about GPOs in an Active Directory domain environment.

Answer D, opening the edge://settings page in Microsoft Edge, provides information about the browser's settings, but does not provide information about the policy settings that are applied to the browser.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. From Microsoft Edge, open edge://policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **Buruguduystunstugudunstuy** 1 year, 9 months ago

To generate a report that contains all the Microsoft Edge policy settings applied to a computer, you can open the edge://policy page in Microsoft Edge. The edge://policy page provides a list of all the Microsoft Edge policy settings that are currently applied to the browser.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You need to modify the Security Settings of Computer1 to meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ A local group named Branch_Admins must be able to view and clear the Security log.
- ⇒ Local users must be prompted to change their password three days before the password expires.

Which two nodes of the Local Group Policy Editor should you access to configure the settings? To answer, select the appropriate nodes in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

The screenshot shows the Local Group Policy Editor interface. The 'Security Settings' folder is expanded, showing 'Account Policies' and 'Local Policies'. Under 'Account Policies', 'Password Policy' and 'Account Lockout Policy' are listed. Under 'Local Policies', 'Audit Policy', 'User Rights Assignment', and 'Security Options' are listed. Each item has a folder icon and a lock icon.

Suggested Answer:

The screenshot shows the same Local Group Policy Editor interface as above. The 'User Rights Assignment' and 'Security Options' nodes are highlighted with a green background, indicating they are the correct selections for the requirements.

User Rights Assignment > Manage auditing and security log.

Security Options > Interactive Logon: Prompt user to change password before expiration: 3 days.

CaloyB_IT 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/manage-auditing-and-security-log>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/interactive-logon-prompt-user-to-change-password-before-expiration>

upvoted 6 times

You have a computer that runs Windows 10 Pro. The computer contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Description
User1	Member of the local Administrators group
User2	Standard user
User3	Standard user

You need to use a local Group Policy Object (GPO) to configure one group of settings for all the members of the local Administrators group and another group of settings for all non-administrators.

What should you do?

- A. Use the runas command to open Gpedit.msc as each user.
- B. Run mmc as User1 and add the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in twice.
- C. Open Gpedit.msc as User1 and add two Administrative Templates.
- D. Run mmc as User1 and add the Security Templates snap-in twice.

Suggested Answer: B

Add the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in twice. Select Browse > Users > Administrators when you add the first snap-in and select Browse > Users > Non-Administrators when you add the second snap-in.

 **MR_Eliot** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Agreed

upvoted 10 times

 **112filip113** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

No, it is not possible to achieve the desired configuration by running the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) as User1 and adding the Group Policy Object Editor snap-in twice. The Group Policy Object Editor snap-in is used to manage and edit specific Group Policy Objects (GPOs), but it does not provide the capability to configure different group settings for different user groups.

upvoted 1 times

 **jonny_sins** 1 year, 11 months ago

wrng

njhj

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 1,000 computers that run Windows 10. You configure Microsoft Edge settings by using domain and local Group Policy Objects (GPOs). You need to generate a report that contains all the Microsoft Edge policy settings applied to a computer. What should you do?

- A. From PowerShell, run the Get-GPO cmdlet.
- B. From PowerShell, run the Get-GPOReport cmdlet.
- C. From Microsoft Edge, open edge://policy.
- D. From the Start menu, select Group Policy Object Editor.

Suggested Answer: C

The Get-GPOReport cmdlet would generate a report for all domain group policy objects. However, this would not display the settings that are applied by local group policy objects.

To display the settings applied by both domain and local GPOs, you would have to open Microsoft Edge and enter edge://policy in the address bar.

🗨️ 👤 **daye** 2 years, 10 months ago

same question in previous page and it was B. What are the difference??

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FrancisLai** 2 years, 9 months ago

Previous page the question stated the answer is C. B will not work for local GPO.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **airmancompsci** 1 year, 11 months ago

The options are slightly different. Specifically, option D is different from both options. There are some questions where the questions are the exact same, but the answer options vary so you need to pick the best option out of the ones available.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 11 months ago

I took MD-100 yesterday. I had this question & C was not an answer choice.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Juun** 2 years, 10 months ago

I am super confused by this since C is the only option that makes sense

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

I've used option C in production environment, for me the other answers or not correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hatsapatsa** 2 years ago

I meant to say 'are' instead of 'or'.

C is correct for me.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **luisfernandezfrias** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZahiLevi** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

C is correct.

Type : edge://policy in your edge browser - and you can see it yourself.

upvoted 3 times

  **CaloyB_IT** 3 years, 1 month ago

C is the correct answer, just tried on my workstation

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a root domain named contoso.com and a child domain named corp.contoso.com.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is joined to the corp.contoso.com domain.

Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1. In the Security settings of Folder1, Everyone is assigned the Full control permission.

On Computer1, you share Folder1 as Share1 and assign the Read permissions for Share1 to the local Users group.

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

Statements	Yes	No
All the local users on Computer1 have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All the users in the corp.contoso.com domain have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All the users in the contoso.com domain have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
All the local users on Computer1 have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All the users in the corp.contoso.com domain have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All the users in the contoso.com domain have Read access to \\Computer1\Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://www.techrepublic.com/article/learn-the-basic-differences-between-share-and-ntfs-permissions/>

AnoniMouse Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

I was about to say YES YES YES but I tested this in my environment and the correct answer is YES, YES, NO

The key hint here is that the folder was shared on this computer with USERS (not Domain Users). USERS is a local group on every Windows machine, and if the computer is a domain joined, the it will contain the [corp.consoto\Domain Users] inside the local USERS group. So domain users from CORP will have read access to that folder, but domain users from CONSOTO (the parent domain) will not.

upvoted 35 times

Rstilekar Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

@Mr01z0, the 2nd article you shared also states the line - " Each domain has its own set of security policies that do not cross from one domain to another. " So looks like security NTFS permissions for fileshares do not flow across domains. So i would stick to given answer that seems correct even for 3rd option.

upvoted 13 times

flabezerra Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

Based on these best practices (see below), you will be able to use the Domain Local Group to assign permissions (Local Users group).

1 - Organize domain users based on administrative needs, such as their locations or departments, and then create a global group, and add the appropriate user accounts as members.

2 - Create a domain local group, and add all global groups FROM THE OTHER DOMAINS that need the same access to a resource in your domain.

3 - Assign the required permissions on the shared resource to the domain local group.

So the answer should be YES for third statement.

upvoted 1 times

-   **flabezerra** 2 years, 2 months ago
[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc787646\(v=ws.10\)#best-practices-for-controlling-access-to-shared-resources-across-domains](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc787646(v=ws.10)#best-practices-for-controlling-access-to-shared-resources-across-domains)
upvoted 1 times
-   **luisfernandezfrias** 2 years, 11 months ago
Is it? YES, YES, No finally
upvoted 1 times
-   **CARIOCA** 3 years, 6 months ago
Essa questão ficou muito dividida no gabarito, afinal qual seria a resposta e qual a justificativa? Após um debate de 10 comentários, o gabarito é o mesmo ou não?
upvoted 1 times
-   **KeepYourPantsOff** 2 years, 9 months ago
POR QUE LOS DOS SIENTO00000 JAJAJAJA
upvoted 1 times
-   **b3arb0yb1m** 3 years, 9 months ago
After giving this some though, my answer will be Yes - No - No. It says the Users group and for some reason, I doubt they really mean the domain users. Therefore, it will only speak to local users and therefore neither domain user outside of the local users will have access.
upvoted 8 times
-   **zedology** 3 years, 3 months ago
I viewed my groups and "domain\Users" is added in my "Users" group. My answer is Y, Y, N
upvoted 7 times
-   **Hisandy** 3 years, 8 months ago
My answer is Y,N,N too
upvoted 6 times
-   **lairy** 3 years, 8 months ago
I agree with this
upvoted 5 times
-   **Cisco** 3 years, 9 months ago
Are they saying if those users have read only access or can read? The local users have full control so can certainly read but they dont have read only permission.
upvoted 2 times
-   **YoMomma97** 2 years, 5 months ago
But NOBODY has write access through the UNC share.
upvoted 1 times
-   **Mr01z0** 3 years, 10 months ago
This should be Yes, yes and yes. The URL in the answer provides no insight into cross domain authentication.
- According to this information a 2 way trust is automatically created between root and child domains suggesting that accounts of any domain in the tree should be able to successfully authenticate against the share:
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc775736\(v=ws.10\)#default-trusts](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc775736(v=ws.10)#default-trusts)
- This article clarifies the steps that are taken in the authentication process:
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc787646\(v=ws.10\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc787646(v=ws.10))
upvoted 7 times
-   **bertik** 3 years, 8 months ago
Correct answer is Y,Y,N.
On every domain computer group "Users" has member "Domain Users". You cannot use this group for cross-domain authorization.
upvoted 5 times
-   **tumwvknt** 4 years, 2 months ago
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc772808\(v=ws.10\)?redirectedfrom=MSDN](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2003/cc772808(v=ws.10)?redirectedfrom=MSDN)
upvoted 1 times
-   **jsblah** 4 years, 2 months ago

I appreciate seeing the answers, but the article cited is positively ancient. I wonder if 100 years from now people will be citing articles from today...

upvoted 7 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is in a workgroup. Computer1 contains the folders shown in the following table.

Name	Volume	File system	Permission
Folder1	C	NTFS	Full control to Everyone
Folder2	C	NTFS	Full control to Everyone
Folder3	D	NTFS	Full control to Everyone

On Computer1, you create the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Backup Operators, Users
User3	Cryptographic Operators, Users
User4	Administrators, Users

User1 encrypts a file named File1.txt that is in a folder named C:\Folder1.

What is the effect of the configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Users who can move File1.txt to C:\Folder2:

- ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Users who can move File1.txt to D:\Folder3:

- ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Answer Area

Users who can move File1.txt to C:\Folder2:

- ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Suggested Answer:

Users who can move File1.txt to D:\Folder3:

- ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-za/help/310316/how-permissions-are-handled-when-you-copy-and-move-files-and-folders>

Anthony_2770 Highly Voted 4 years ago

i am voting for an incorrect answer.

All users can move the file to a location on the same volume but when trying to move it to Folder 3 on the D drive windows asks for administrative credentials for all users except User1 who can move this file to Folder3.

I have set this question up with the following results

upvoted 49 times

Anthony_2770 4 years ago

I have completed this in a lab with the above results

upvoted 8 times

AVP_Riga 3 years, 8 months ago

Agree with you.

upvoted 1 times

  **Juun** 2 years, 10 months ago

I am confused.

It is my understanding that only User1 can move the file to the D drive without being asked for admin credentials, so that the correct answer should be User1 & User4 but since this is not an option, we might as well go for User1 although we know its not really correct?

Would be happy if someone who took the exam could bring some clarity

upvoted 2 times

  **VihS** 3 years, 6 months ago

Hi Anthony,

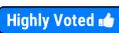
Even user 1 is aksed to enter Admin credentials, User 4 is my local Admin and he is the one allowed to move the encrypted file .

upvoted 3 times

  **VihS** 3 years, 6 months ago

My bad, the above answer is correct. Apologize Anthony...

upvoted 1 times

  **eufdf12342**  4 years ago

Answer1: user1,user2,user3 and user4

Answer2: user1 only

upvoted 33 times

  **golijat**  1 year, 9 months ago

Wrong answers AGAIN! What is this?

upvoted 1 times

  **rikku111** 1 year, 8 months ago

if you could explain why it is wrong, then that would be useful for other people to learn.

upvoted 3 times

  **Razomka** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer:

User1,User2,User3,User4

and

User1 Only

upvoted 1 times

  **112filip113** 2 years, 1 month ago

Local administrator have full rights to move evenn encrypted file

upvoted 1 times

  **chrys** 2 years, 6 months ago

I just tested it. Anyone can move the file within the same volume C:

ONLY the owner (User1) can move the file to a different volume D: Even a member of the local administrators group, even the actual Administrator account itself cannot move across volumes without permission from User1. Here's what happened:

- User1 was prompted for administrator credentials and the file moved
- User2 was prompted for administrator credentials and THEN got the error that they would also need User1's permission (so no move)
- A member of the administrator's group was prompted by UAC to continue, and THEN got the error that they would also need User1's permission (no move)
- The actual Administrator account had the same result as a member of the administrator's group.

Looks like you need BOTH the original creator's permission AND administrative credentials.

upvoted 2 times

  **raduM** 2 years, 6 months ago

only the owner can move the file from the location. If you are trying to copy the file it will prompt for admin credentials, after you put in the admin credentials, you will receive the message that you need the permission from the owner to move the file

upvoted 1 times

  **KiwE** 2 years, 6 months ago

MS Say everybody on a direct question here:

<https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/all/efs-copying-moving-files/a013bd25-fca9-475c-a4aa->

15b8e2de3b51#:~:text=EFS%20encrypted%20files%20can%20be,copy%20of%20EFS%20protected%20file.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tsareena** 2 years, 7 months ago

We lab'd this, only the owner of the file can move the file to another drive. (Will ask for the user's sign-in info if not the file owner)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **racertxc** 2 years, 7 months ago

My Lab

W10 pro 21H2

User1 creates a file and encrypts it

User1 can move or copy the file to another volume and disk

Admin can't move or copy the file to another volume and disk

Both can delete

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **51007** 2 years, 8 months ago

Comparing topic 3#32 which is similar. In that question, EFS is specifically mentioned. And the users are either 'Users', 'Administrators', or both.

That question's "official correct answer" says anybody can move the file within a volume, but only the person who encrypted can traverse volumes....

In this question (topic 3#95) EFS is NOT mentioned.. it just says 'User1 encrypts a file'.. and now they introduce 'back operators' and 'cryptographic operators. And the 'official' answer here says any user can traverse volumes. I'm trying to see what would make the difference (assuming these 'official' answers are even correct) and it seems like the fact that EFS is NOT mentioned may have some importance??

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Moist_Schematics** 3 years, 1 month ago

EFS encrypted files can be copied by another user on same or another drive if target drive is NTFS.

See confirmation at <https://support.microsoft.com/ru-ru/help/247627...> - another account (agent) can create backup copy of EFS protected file.

Reference: <https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/all/efs-copying-moving-files/a013bd25-fca9-475c-a4aa-15b8e2de3b51>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RodrigoT** 2 years, 11 months ago

C'mon, that link is to a forum pointing to a russian page, not an official Microsoft doc. And it's talking about a Recovery Agent not a simple user.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **jaroti2116** 3 years, 1 month ago

Only user who encrpt the file can change the drive as discussed in earlier questions

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer1: user1,user2,user3 and user4

(moving an encrypted file on within the same drive is possible)

Answer2: user1 only.

(user1 must first decrypt the file to move the file to an other drive, en encrypt it again)(only user1 can decrypt the file)

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Goofer** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer1: user1,user2,user3 and user4 (moving an encrypted file on within the same drive is possible)

Answer2: user1 only. (user1 must fist decrypt the file to copy the file to an other drive, en encrypt it again)(only user1 only decrypt the file)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FuzzyLogic0010** 3 years, 3 months ago

Does anyone already took the exam? What is your answer when you encountered this question? What if even though it is incorrect, it will still be tagged as correct? So you will lose a point?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **CARIOCA** 3 years, 3 months ago

Is the final answer correct or in the answer 2 would it be user 1 only?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BAbdalla** 3 years, 4 months ago

Is the same principle of question 35 of this topic (topic2). EFS works by encrypting a file with a bulk symmetric key. The symmetric key that is used to encrypt the file is then encrypted with a public key that is associated with the user who encrypted the file. Because the encryption &

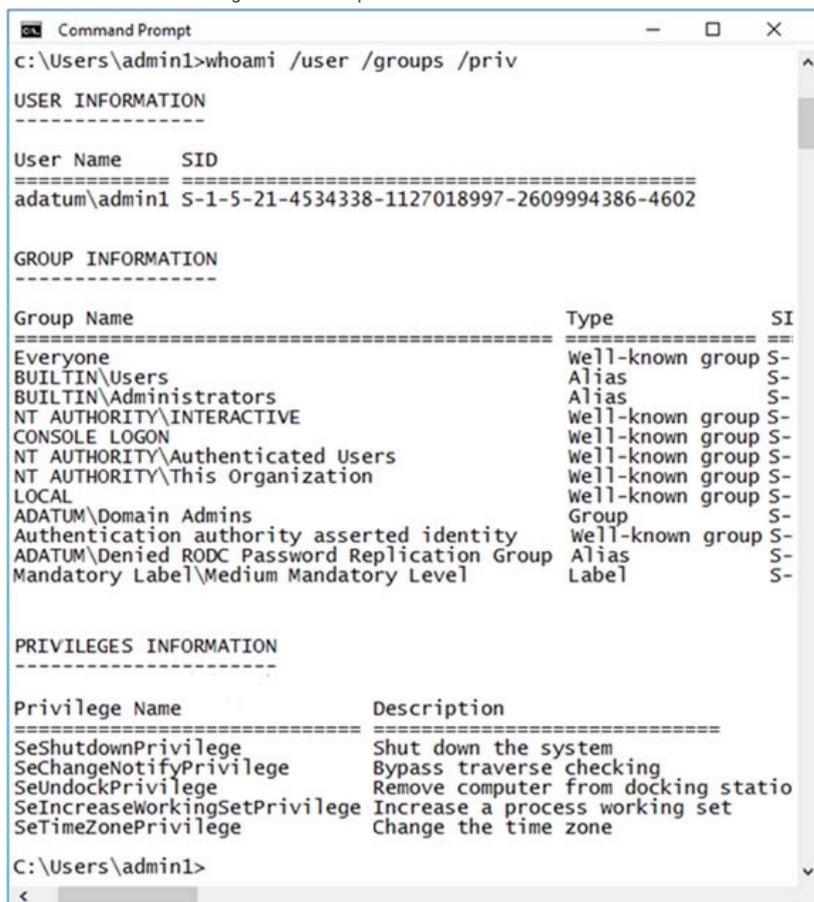
decryption operations are performed at a layer below NTFS, it is transparent to the user and all their applications.

The answer is correct. All users can be move file in the both folders.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and is joined to an Active Directory domain named adatum.com. A user named Admin1 signs in to Computer1 and runs the whoami command as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

On Computer1, if Admin1 attempts to open Device Manager, **[answer choice]**.

▼
Admin1 will be prompted for credentials
Admin1 will be prompted for consent
Admin1 will be denied access
Device Manager will open without a prompt

On Computer1, if Admin1 attempts to run the command prompt as an administrator, **[answer choice]**.

▼
Admin1 will be prompted for credentials
Admin1 will be prompted for consent
Admin1 will be denied access
the command prompt will open without a prompt

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

On Computer1, if Admin1 attempts to open Device Manager, [answer choice].

Admin1 will be prompted for credentials
Admin1 will be prompted for consent
Admin1 will be denied access
Device Manager will open without a prompt

On Computer1, if Admin1 attempts to run the command prompt as an administrator, [answer choice].

Admin1 will be prompted for credentials
Admin1 will be prompted for consent
Admin1 will be denied access
the command prompt will open without a prompt

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/secauthz/mandatory-integrity-control>

 **rockhound** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Admin1 is member of local Administrator group (BUILTIN\Administrators) so he can open Device Manager without any popup. Opening CMD will always popup a consent window, even if you are local Admin. This is the UAC setting.

The answer is correct.

upvoted 11 times

 **yutface** 1 year, 7 months ago

Just tried on my machine - it did not pop up a consent window - just opened right up.

upvoted 1 times

 **chewitt** Most Recent 3 years, 2 months ago

Can someone confirm this please?

upvoted 2 times

 **MR_Eliot** 3 years, 1 month ago

From my own experience the answer looks correct

upvoted 5 times

 **mikl** 3 years, 1 month ago

Same mere!

upvoted 1 times

 **Willtic** 2 years, 11 months ago

so quick to check by yourself with a local admin account

upvoted 1 times