Question #1 *Topic 1*

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an electronics company that produces consumer products. Fabrikam has 10,000 employees worldwide.

Fabrikam has a main office in London and branch offices in major cities in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Existing Environment -

Active Directory Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named fabrikam.com. The forest contains all the identities used for user and computer authentication. Each department is represented by a top-level organizational unit (OU) that contains several child OUs for user accounts and computer accounts.

All users authenticate to on-premises applications by signing in to their device by using a UPN format of username@fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation.

Network Infrastructure -

Each office has a high-speed connection to the Internet.

Each office contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

The public zone for fabrikam.com is managed by an external DNS server.

All users connect to an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization. The users access their email by using Outlook Anywhere, Outlook on the web, or the Microsoft Outlook app for iOS. All the Exchange servers have the latest cumulative updates installed.

All shared company documents are stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server farm.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to implement a Microsoft 365 Enterprise subscription and move all email and shared documents to the subscription.

Fabrikam plans to implement two pilot projects:

Project1: During Project1, the mailboxes of 100 users in the sales department will be moved to Microsoft 365.

Project2: After the successful completion of Project1, Microsoft Teams will be enabled in Microsoft 365 for the sales department users.

Fabrikam plans to create a group named UserLicenses that will manage the allocation of all Microsoft 365 bulk licenses.

Technical Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

All users must be able to exchange email messages successfully during Project1 by using their current email address.

Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.

A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise applications must be installed from a network share only.

Disruptions to email access must be minimized.

Application Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following application requirements:

An on-premises web application named App1 must allow users to complete their expense reports online. App1 must be available to users from the My Apps portal.

The installation of feature updates for Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise must be minimized.

Security Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must continue to authenticate to their mailbox and to SharePoint sites by using their UPN.

The membership of the UserLicenses group must be validated monthly. Unused user accounts must be removed from the group automatically.

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically.

The principle of least privilege must be used.

You are evaluating the required processes for Project1.

You need to recommend which DNS record must be created while adding a domain name for the project.

Which DNS record should you recommend?

A. host (A)

B. host information (HINFO)

C. text (TXT)

D. pointer (PTR)

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Before you start you have to verify your custom domain with a TXT record.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-domain?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 14 times

AvoKikinha **Highly Voted** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. text (TXT).

When you add a domain name to Microsoft 365, you're asked to create a TXT record in DNS as a proof of domain ownership. This record won't affect anything else in your domain. It's only used to verify that you own the domain. After the domain is verified, you can use it with Microsoft 365 services. So, for Project1, a TXT record should be created. This will allow Microsoft 365 to verify that Fabrikam has control over the fabrikam.com DNS records.

upvoted 8 times

MsGS77 **Most Recent** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

first action

upvoted 1 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C = TXT

upvoted 1 times

iamchoy 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C for domain verification

upvoted 1 times

abul8223 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

AvoKikinha 1 year, 7 months ago

The DNS record you should recommend is text (TXT). This type of record is typically used for domain ownership verification when setting up services like Microsoft 365. The TXT record will contain a generated code that Microsoft 365 services will check to confirm that the domain is owned by the person attempting to set up the service. So, the correct answer is C. text (TXT).

upvoted 3 times

mikl 1 year, 9 months ago

C for me as well.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-domain?view=o365-worldwide#add-a-domain

upvoted 1 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Its the first Step, C Correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an electronics company that produces consumer products. Fabrikam has 10,000 employees worldwide.

Fabrikam has a main office in London and branch offices in major cities in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Existing Environment -

Active Directory Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named fabrikam.com. The forest contains all the identities used for user and computer authentication. Each department is represented by a top-level organizational unit (OU) that contains several child OUs for user accounts and computer accounts.

All users authenticate to on-premises applications by signing in to their device by using a UPN format of username@fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation.

Network Infrastructure -

Each office has a high-speed connection to the Internet.

Each office contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

The public zone for fabrikam.com is managed by an external DNS server.

All users connect to an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization. The users access their email by using Outlook Anywhere, Outlook on the web, or the Microsoft Outlook app for iOS. All the Exchange servers have the latest cumulative updates installed.

All shared company documents are stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server farm.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to implement a Microsoft 365 Enterprise subscription and move all email and shared documents to the subscription.

Fabrikam plans to implement two pilot projects:

Project1: During Project1, the mailboxes of 100 users in the sales department will be moved to Microsoft 365.

Project2: After the successful completion of Project1, Microsoft Teams will be enabled in Microsoft 365 for the sales department users.

Fabrikam plans to create a group named UserLicenses that will manage the allocation of all Microsoft 365 bulk licenses.

Technical Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

All users must be able to exchange email messages successfully during Project1 by using their current email address.

Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.

A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise applications must be installed from a network share only.

Disruptions to email access must be minimized.

Application Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following application requirements:

An on-premises web application named App1 must allow users to complete their expense reports online. App1 must be available to users from the My Apps portal.

The installation of feature updates for Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise must be minimized.

Security Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must continue to authenticate to their mailbox and to SharePoint sites by using their UPN.

The membership of the UserLicenses group must be validated monthly. Unused user accounts must be removed from the group automatically.

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically.

The principle of least privilege must be used.

You need to ensure that all the sales department users can authenticate successfully during Project1 and Project2.

Which authentication strategy should you implement for the pilot projects?

A. pass-through authentication

B. pass-through authentication and seamless SSO

C. password hash synchronization and seamless SSO

D. password hash synchronization

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (89%) 7%

⊟ **osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable." That would be hash sync. Pass-though with failback is also possible but more work to implement and maintain.

"After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically." that's the SSO.

upvoted 30 times

⊟ **Jacobddu** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sso

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MsGS77** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

La synchronisation du hachage est necessaire

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **peterm2** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

obsolete question. Seamless SSO is only for Windows 8.1 and older.
For Windows 10+ is not needed anymore. So the right answer (if D or C) depends on question date.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sso#sso-via-primary-refresh-token-vs-seamless-sso

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **xmattay** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D, you only need Password Hash Synchronization, Seamless SSO and SSO are two different things, just by activating PHS you can use SSO since your password hash is synchronized to the cloud, if on-prem goes down you can still access the cloud because the password hash is also stored in the cloud and AD is not needed to authenticate.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **xmattay** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Ignore my answer above, just read all the details and it does says that you have to be signed in automatically, so that is Seamless SSO, with SSO you have to manually sign-in, so ANSWER is C: password hash synchronization and seamless SSO

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Kock** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/microsoft-365/enterprise/deploy-identity-solution-identity-model?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Kock** 6 months ago

Resposta |A

identidade somente na nuvem

autenticação federada

autenticação de passagem (PTA)

Esta resposta está correta.

sincronização de hash de senha (PHS)
Essa resposta está incorreta.

A autenticação de passagem (PTA) e a autenticação federada dão suporte ao uso de domínios locais do Active Directory para autenticação.

A sincronização de hash de senha e a identidade somente na nuvem são usadas para garantir que o Microsoft Entra ID forneça autenticação.

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/microsoft-365/enterprise/deploy-identity-solution-identity-model?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Kock 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

AD FS is a Microsoft service that provides single sign-on (SSO) and identity federation capabilities. AD FS allows users to authenticate using their on-premises Active Directory credentials and access resources in cloud or partner environments without the need for separate identities or credentials.

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/explore-identity-synchronization/3-examine-authentication-options

upvoted 1 times

bipsta 5 months, 3 weeks ago

"Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation"

upvoted 2 times

TristanForest 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Technical Requirements -
Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.

Seamless Single Sign-On (Seamless SSO): This method allows users to automatically sign in when they are on the corporate network. However, it still relies on the on-premises AD for authentication. If the on-premises AD is unavailable, users will not be able to authenticate

upvoted 2 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer as explanations below.

upvoted 2 times

Saj_316 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Hash Sync and SSO

upvoted 1 times

AvoKikinha 1 year, 7 months ago

The authentication strategy you should implement for the pilot projects is password hash synchronization and seamless SSO. This approach will ensure that users can authenticate to cloud services even if Active Directory becomes unavailable, as required by the technical requirements. It also allows users to be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically, as required by the security requirements. So, the correct answer is C. password hash synchronization and seamless SSO.

upvoted 1 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

PHS only is the right answer for me. SSO isnt needed until afterwards. I choose D

upvoted 3 times

rfree 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A, as the question clearly states "during Project1 and Project2." During and not After the projects. After migriation SSO is needed, but During only Pass Hash is needed.

upvoted 3 times

Kock 6 months ago

identidade somente na nuvem

autenticação federada

autenticação de passagem (PTA)
Esta resposta está correta.

sincronização de hash de senha (PHS)
Essa resposta está incorreta.

A autenticação de passagem (PTA) e a autenticação federada dão suporte ao uso de domínios locais do Active Directory para autenticação.

A sincronização de hash de senha e a identidade somente na nuvem são usadas para garantir que o Microsoft Entra ID forneça autenticação.

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/microsoft-365/enterprise/deploy-identity-solution-identity-model?view=o365-worldwide
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/choose-ad-authn
upvoted 1 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an electronics company that produces consumer products. Fabrikam has 10,000 employees worldwide.
Fabrikam has a main office in London and branch offices in major cities in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Existing Environment -

Active Directory Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named fabrikam.com. The forest contains all the identities used for user and computer authentication. Each department is represented by a top-level organizational unit (OU) that contains several child OUs for user accounts and computer accounts.
All users authenticate to on-premises applications by signing in to their device by using a UPN format of username@fabrikam.com.
Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation.

Network Infrastructure -

Each office has a high-speed connection to the Internet.
Each office contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.
The public zone for fabrikam.com is managed by an external DNS server.
All users connect to an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization. The users access their email by using Outlook Anywhere, Outlook on the web, or the Microsoft Outlook app for iOS. All the Exchange servers have the latest cumulative updates installed.
All shared company documents are stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server farm.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to implement a Microsoft 365 Enterprise subscription and move all email and shared documents to the subscription.
Fabrikam plans to implement two pilot projects:
Project1: During Project1, the mailboxes of 100 users in the sales department will be moved to Microsoft 365.
Project2: After the successful completion of Project1, Microsoft Teams will be enabled in Microsoft 365 for the sales department users.
Fabrikam plans to create a group named UserLicenses that will manage the allocation of all Microsoft 365 bulk licenses.

Technical Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
All users must be able to exchange email messages successfully during Project1 by using their current email address.
Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.
Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise applications must be installed from a network share only.
Disruptions to email access must be minimized.

Application Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following application requirements:
An on-premises web application named App1 must allow users to complete their expense reports online. App1 must be available to users from the My Apps portal.
The installation of feature updates for Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise must be minimized.

Security Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must continue to authenticate to their mailbox and to SharePoint sites by using their UPN.
The membership of the UserLicenses group must be validated monthly. Unused user accounts must be removed from the group automatically.
After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically.
The principle of least privilege must be used.
Which role should you assign to User1?

A. Hygiene Management

B. Security Reader

C. Security Administrator

D. Records Management

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Nilz76 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Security Reader role in Microsoft 365 provides permissions to read security information and reports. The main task for User1 as per the scenario is to view DLP reports, and this role provides the necessary permissions for that task without granting extra, potentially unnecessary, permissions.

upvoted 9 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/microsoft-365-compliance-center-permissions

upvoted 9 times

Gordons_baba Most Recent 🕓 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Security Reader https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/scc-permissions

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is:

✅ D. Records Management
▯ Explanation:
The requirement states:

"A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal."

To view and manage Data Loss Prevention (DLP) reports, the appropriate role is:

▯ Records Management
This role grants viewing and management rights over DLP policies and reports within the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.

It aligns with Data Lifecycle Management and DLP-related tasks, including access to DLP reports and analytics.

❌ Why the other roles are incorrect:
A. Hygiene Management
→ Related to anti-malware and spam policies in Exchange, not DLP.

B. Security Reader
→ Can view security-related reports, but does not grant access to DLP reports in Purview Compliance Portal.

C. Security Administrator
→ Grants broad permissions across Microsoft Defender and Security Center, exceeding the least privilege requirement for just viewing DLP reports.

upvoted 2 times

njagh57Hb 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is Security Reader - see https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#security-reader

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

iamchoy 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

OBVIOUSLY B

upvoted 1 times

Kaybee2022 1 year, 3 months ago

Least privilege should be security administrator because it is stating that User1 should be able to review only.

Answer C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/purview-compliance-portal-permissions

upvoted 2 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Security reader is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

AvoKikinha 1 year, 7 months ago

The role you should assign to User1 is Security Reader. This role in Microsoft 365 compliance center would allow User1 to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal, as required by the technical requirements. So, the correct answer is B. Security Reader.

upvoted 3 times

Nocho 1 year, 7 months ago

B. Security Reader is the correct answer:

Microsoft Documentation:

Security Reader - View and investigate active threats to your Microsoft 365 users, devices, and content,

upvoted 4 times

dede321 1 year, 7 months ago

To allow User1 to view all Data Loss Prevention (DLP) reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal, you should assign the Security Administrator role. The Security Administrator role in Microsoft 365 is responsible for configuring and managing security-related settings, including DLP policies and reports.

So, the correct answer is:

C. Security Administrator

upvoted 1 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1297022/view-the-reports-for-dlp-on-the-compliance-center

upvoted 1 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an electronics company that produces consumer products. Fabrikam has 10,000 employees worldwide.

Fabrikam has a main office in London and branch offices in major cities in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Existing Environment -

Active Directory Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named fabrikam.com. The forest contains all the identities used for user and computer authentication. Each department is represented by a top-level organizational unit (OU) that contains several child OUs for user accounts and computer accounts.

All users authenticate to on-premises applications by signing in to their device by using a UPN format of username@fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation.

Network Infrastructure -

Each office has a high-speed connection to the Internet.

Each office contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

The public zone for fabrikam.com is managed by an external DNS server.

All users connect to an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization. The users access their email by using Outlook Anywhere, Outlook on the web, or the Microsoft Outlook app for iOS. All the Exchange servers have the latest cumulative updates installed.

All shared company documents are stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server farm.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to implement a Microsoft 365 Enterprise subscription and move all email and shared documents to the subscription.

Fabrikam plans to implement two pilot projects:

Project1: During Project1, the mailboxes of 100 users in the sales department will be moved to Microsoft 365.

Project2: After the successful completion of Project1, Microsoft Teams will be enabled in Microsoft 365 for the sales department users.

Fabrikam plans to create a group named UserLicenses that will manage the allocation of all Microsoft 365 bulk licenses.

Technical Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

All users must be able to exchange email messages successfully during Project1 by using their current email address.

Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.

A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise applications must be installed from a network share only.

Disruptions to email access must be minimized.

Application Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following application requirements:

An on-premises web application named App1 must allow users to complete their expense reports online. App1 must be available to users from the My Apps portal.

The installation of feature updates for Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise must be minimized.

Security Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must continue to authenticate to their mailbox and to SharePoint sites by using their UPN.

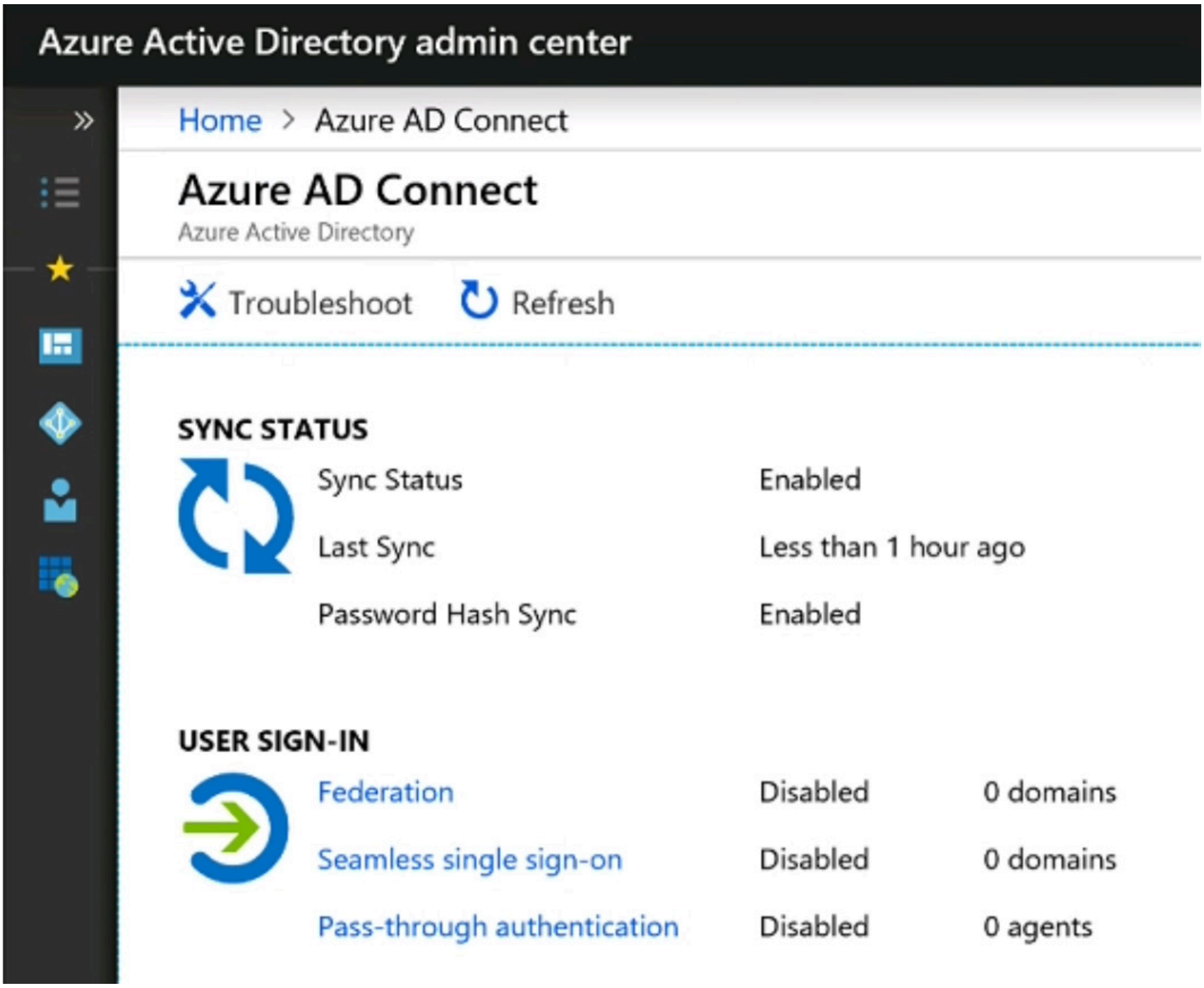
The membership of the UserLicenses group must be validated monthly. Unused user accounts must be removed from the group automatically.

After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically.

The principle of least privilege must be used.

You create the Microsoft 365 tenant.

You implement Azure AD Connect as shown in the following exhibit.



SYNC STATUS

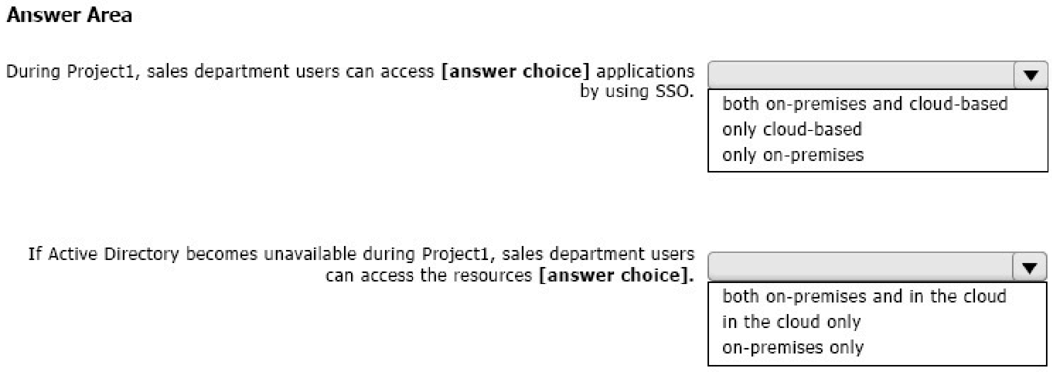
Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Enabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Disabled	0 domains
Pass-through authentication	Disabled	0 agents

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.



Answer Area

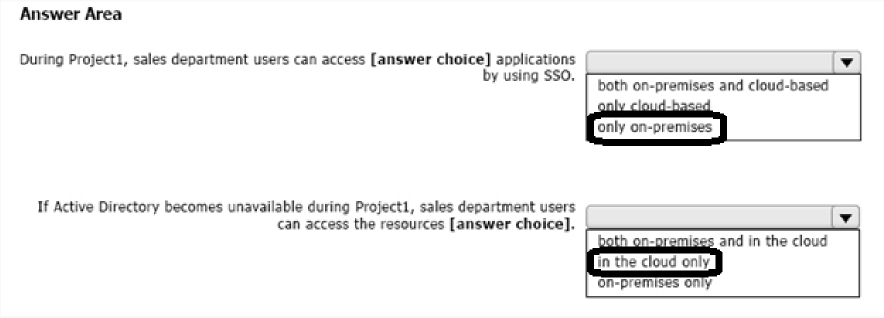
During Project1, sales department users can access **[answer choice]** applications by using SSO.

both on-premises and cloud-based
only cloud-based
only on-premises

If Active Directory becomes unavailable during Project1, sales department users can access the resources **[answer choice]**.

both on-premises and in the cloud
in the cloud only
on-premises only

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

During Project1, sales department users can access **[answer choice]** applications by using SSO.

both on-premises and cloud-based
only cloud-based
[✓ only on-premises]

If Active Directory becomes unavailable during Project1, sales department users can access the resources **[answer choice]**.

both on-premises and in the cloud
[✓ in the cloud only]
on-premises only

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

only on-prem: no sso configured in ADConnect

in the cloud only: AD is not available, assuming that the on-prem app use AD to authenticate users. Exchange online is still usable because of pass hash sync.

upvoted 35 times

⊟ **xmattay** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Wouldn't it be on-prem and cloud? Seamless SSO is not enabled so no automatic sign-in, but PHS is enabled, which means they can SSO since the password has been synchronized to cloud. Seamless SSO and SSO are two different things.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Jonnaz** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Question 1:

Answer: both on-premises and cloud-based

Explanation: The principle of least privilege is about giving users only the access they need to perform their jobs. Since Fabrikam is moving to Microsoft 365, users will need to access both on-premises and cloud-based applications1. Implementing Azure AD Connect with single sign-on (SSO) allows users to access resources across both environments seamlessly.

Question 2:

Answer: only cloud-based

Explanation: If Active Directory becomes unavailable, users would not be able to authenticate against on-premises resources2. However, with the implementation of Azure AD Connect and cloud authentication methods like password hash synchronization and seamless SSO, users can still authenticate to cloud services and access cloud-based resources. This ensures business continuity during outages.

These answers align with the technical requirements of ensuring email exchange and authentication to cloud services during Project1, as well as minimizing disruptions to email access.

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **Moazzamfarooqiiii** 1 year, 4 months ago

i dont think thats correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **aleper85** 1 year, 6 months ago

I'm sorry, but I don't agree with you on question 1. If you look at the Azure AD Connect configuration on the screenshot, SSO has not been activated, it's "Disabled" state. The question clearly states "using SSO". So, for me its just on-premise only.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **668cffd** 1 year, 5 months ago

Seamless SSO ist not enabled, but thats not the question, so SSO is possible

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Perycles** 1 year, 5 months ago

you're wrong : "Users CAN Access By sing SSO..." not "Users COULD access by using SSO.." so in the current state of Enrea ID Connect, it's not the case : Answer B is "cloud Only".

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Perycles** 1 year, 5 months ago

WTF ???? Seamless SSO is diseabled >>> SSO will NOT Works.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Ruslan23** Most Recent 4 months ago

both on-premises and cloud-based: PSH is enabled so users can use the same credentials both on on-prem and cloud, the question doesn't mentions "seamless" or "are automatically signed in".

in the cloud only: without AD they cannot authenticate to Exchange Server 2016 mailboxes.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Kock** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A vantagem dessa abordagem é que os usuários podem usar o SSO (logon único) para acessar recursos locais e baseados em nuvem.

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/manage-users-and-groups-in-aad/3-users

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **DasChi_cken** 10 months ago

1) on-prem only: sso for the on-prem Environment was already preconfigured (stated in the first parapraph) but ist still disabled on the could (visable from the screenshot)

2) cloud Apps only: pass-throu Authentication is disabled, therefore authentication for cloud Apps will not be passed to on-prem Domain Controller to validate the password

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 10 months, 1 week ago

The answers seems to be correct.

For SSO in Cloud you will need to enable Seamless-SignOn in EntraID Connect.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sso

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **jarattdavis** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: both on-premises and cloud-based
Answer: in the cloud only

Explanation:
Project1: The goal of Project1 is to migrate 100 sales department mailboxes to Microsoft 365. With password hash synchronization and seamless SSO enabled, users can access both on-premises and cloud-based applications using a single sign-on.

Active Directory unavailability: In this scenario, cloud-based resources like Microsoft 365 will still be accessible as they rely on Azure AD for authentication. However, on-premises resources dependent on Active Directory will be inaccessible.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Lerato22** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

during project 1 , meaning the migration is not yet done . at the stage the sales can only access on-prem but after sales can access both

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Razuli** 12 months ago

The top question makes no sense to me, if everything is working why cant they use on prem and cloud? the second question I understand

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Charard** 1 year, 5 months ago

Explanations below, but answer given is correct.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **CBZ57** 1 year, 8 months ago

1. Hash Password ENabled so you can access to both
2. cloud only

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **CheMetto** 1 year, 8 months ago

it's asking applications, not mailbox. So during project 1, 100 users mailbox will be moved to M365, during project 2 all sales department will gain access to teams.. In my opinion is only on prem for the first 1 and cloud only for the second one.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **CheMetto** 1 year, 8 months ago

mmh sorry, application using sso*. Still on prem for the first 1, because no SSO enabled in AAD (we don't see staging option, but i don't think they are using it).

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

Your company has a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You need to identify all the users in the subscription who are licensed for Office 365 through a group membership. The solution must include the name of the group used to assign the license.
What should you use?

A. Active users in the Microsoft 365 admin center

B. Reports in Microsoft Purview compliance portal

C. the Licenses blade in the Microsoft Entra admin center

D. Reports in the Microsoft 365 admin center

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ **osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There is no license report in "Reports in the Microsoft 365 admin center".

https://entra.microsoft.com > Billing > Licenses > All Products > Open License > Licensed groups

upvoted 29 times

⊟ **fabiomartinsnet** 3 months, 1 week ago

I question myself if answers in exam are updated... Because actually, we can see groups assigned to licences in Microsoft 365 Admin Center --> Billing --> Licenses --> Click on License want to view groups --> groups.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **Greatone1** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
In the Azure AD Admin Center, select Azure Active Directory then select Licenses to open the Licenses blade. From there you need to click on the 'Managed your purchased licenses link'. Select a license you want to view,

upvoted 9 times

⊟ **Dawnk** Most Recent 🕘 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The latest answer:
Microsoft 365 Admin Center > Billing > Licenses > Select a plan (example: Microsoft 365 Business Premium) > Click to open > Groups > Open the desired group and check for the list of users that have a license assigned.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **xmattay** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is not C, none of the answers apply anymore, the correct answer is: Microsoft 365 Admin Center > Billing > Licenses > Select a plan (example: Microsoft 365 Business Premium) > Click to open > Groups > Open the desired group and check for the list of users that have a license assigned.

You can also search the group individually and see the members whether Manual or Dynamic.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **justITtopics** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Even though I would choose the D option (based on the link I provide), there are no reports in M365 Admin Center yet (november 2024), that give you a view of assignment licenses by group.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/concept-group-based-licensing (article updated on 08/02/2024)
"Starting September 1st, the Microsoft Entra ID Admin Center and the Microsoft Azure portal will no longer support license assignment through their user interfaces. To manage license assignments for users and groups, administrators must use the Microsoft 365 Admin Center."

The correct answer to this question (when it was made) is C.

upvoted 3 times

justITtopics 7 months, 1 week ago

Even though I would choose the D option (based on the link I provide), there are no reports in M365 Admin Center yet (nomvember 2024), that give you a view of assignment licenses by group.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/concept-group-based-licensing (article updated on 08/02/2024)
"Starting September 1st, the Microsoft Entra ID Admin Center and the Microsoft Azure portal will no longer support license assignment through their user interfaces. To manage license assignments for users and groups, administrators must use the Microsoft 365 Admin Center."

The correct answer to this question (when it was made) is C.

upvoted 2 times

rcristiano 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Resporta D => Relatorios no centro de adminstração do Microsoft 365

upvoted 1 times

mido3100 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This feature is moved to Microsoft Admin Center

upvoted 7 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. Option A could also be true, but then it doesn't show if the user has been activated using a group membership.

upvoted 1 times

roses2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in Azure Entra ID

upvoted 1 times

fatso_567 11 months, 4 weeks ago

To identify all users in your Microsoft 365 subscription who are licensed for Office 365 through a group membership and include the name of the group used to assign the license, you should use:

C. the Licenses blade in the Microsoft Entra admin center

The Licenses blade in the Microsoft Entra admin center provides detailed information on how licenses are assigned to users, including whether the assignment was done through a group membership and the name of the group responsible for the license assignment. This allows administrators to track and manage license assignments effectively.

upvoted 1 times

Hamouda1 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer C

upvoted 1 times

Jaqueplakzaque 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There is no license report in Reports in the 365 admin center.

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Carll91 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

samet5 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

HelloItsSam 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

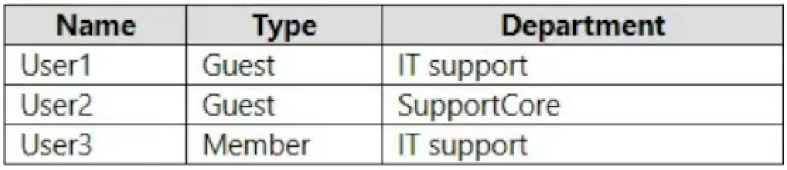
C is the correct answer. Explanations given below.

upvoted 1 times

Question #6 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

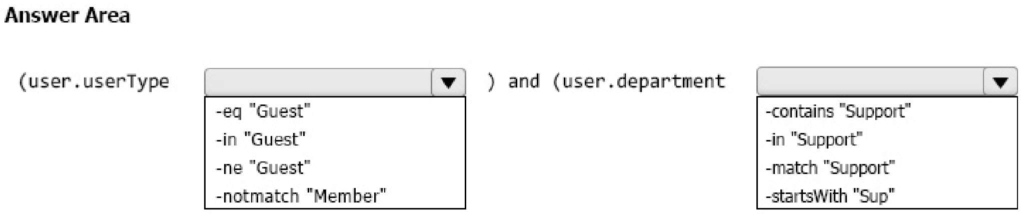


Name	Type	Department
User1	Guest	IT support
User2	Guest	SupportCore
User3	Member	IT support

You need to configure a dynamic user group that will include the guest users in any department that contains the word Support.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



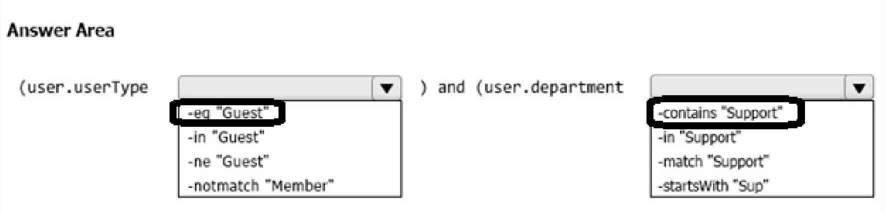
Answer Area

(user.userType ▼) and (user.department ▼

-eq "Guest"
-in "Guest"
-ne "Guest"
-notmatch "Member"

-contains "Support"
-in "Support"
-match "Support"
-startsWith "Sup"

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

(user.userType ▼) and (user.department ▼

[✓ -eq "Guest"]
-in "Guest"
-ne "Guest"
-notmatch "Member"

[✓ -contains "Support"]
-in "Support"
-match "Support"
-startsWith "Sup"

Perycles Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answers

(user.department -contains "Support") and (user.userType -eq "Guest")

Be carrefull : Case Sensitive

upvoted 17 times

Blixa 1 year, 7 months ago

Nope, not case sensitive

upvoted 6 times

fabiomartinsnet Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam in march 17 2025.

upvoted 5 times

MR_Eliot Most Recent 10 months, 1 week ago

The provided answers are correct. However, in second box, Match could also be a solution, but since we don't need any advanced matching, the best solution would be using Contains.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-dynamic-membership

Operator Syntax

Not Equals -ne

Equals -eq

Not Starts With -notStartsWith

Starts With -startsWith

Not Contains -notContains

Contains -contains

Not Match -notMatch

Match -match

In -in

Not In -notIn

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Jslei** 1 year, 9 months ago

just tested this, both contains and match will work with department

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **imlearningstuffagain** 1 year, 8 months ago

Microsoft recommends to limit the Match clause and use Contains (ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-rule-more-efficient)

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 10 months, 1 week ago

Microsoft also recommends to minimize the use of contains in favor of -eq and -startswith

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **vinch** 1 year, 9 months ago

Good answer is -eq -match

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **imlearningstuffagain** 1 year, 8 months ago

Nope, Microsoft recommends to limit the Match clause and use Contains (ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-rule-more-efficient)

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **nenge** 1 year, 10 months ago

This can be tricky if you're used to PowerShell syntax. In PS syntax, "-contains" would be incorrect as it checks for an item in a collection, not partial matches. In dynamic group syntax, it's the opposite. In dynamic group syntax, "-contains" matches partial strings, not items in collections.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership#supported-expression-operators

upvoted 4 times

Question #7 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

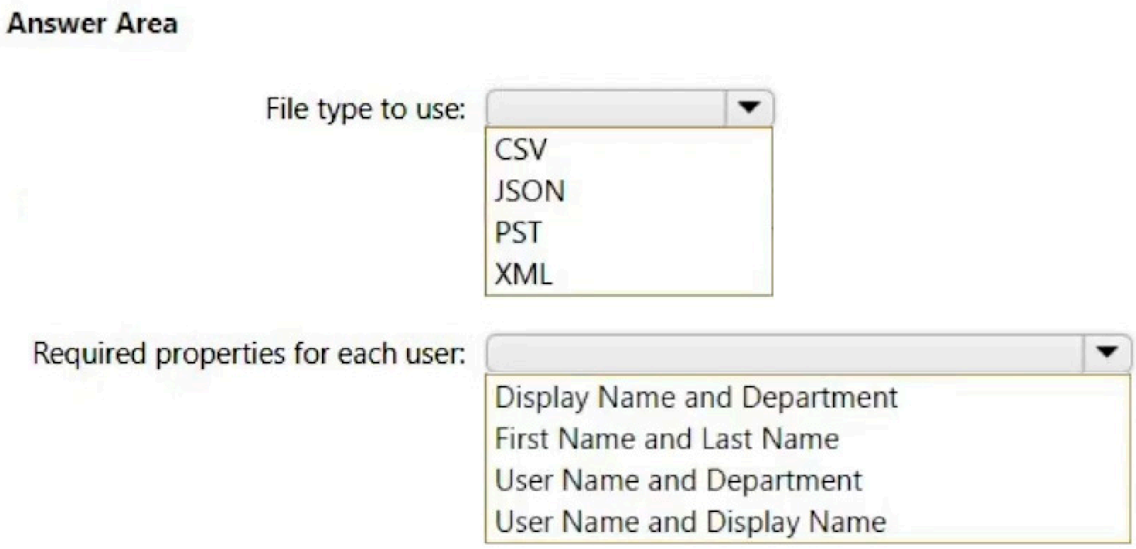
Your company uses a legacy on-premises LDAP directory that contains 100 users.

The company purchases a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You need to import the 100 users into Microsoft 365 by using the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Which type of file should you use and which properties are required? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

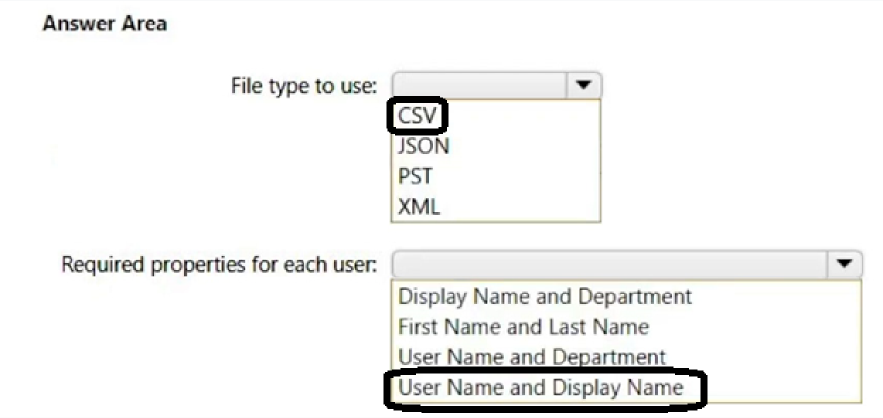
File type to use:

CSV
JSON
PST
XML

Required properties for each user:

Display Name and Department
First Name and Last Name
User Name and Department
User Name and Display Name

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

File type to use:

[✓ CSV]
JSON
PST
XML

Required properties for each user:

Display Name and Department
First Name and Last Name
User Name and Department
[✓ User Name and Display Name]

Perycles Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

CSV file type
"displayName" and "User Name" are mandatory

ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/training/modules/manage-accounts-licenses-microsoft-365/7-perform-bulk-user-maintenance

upvoted 27 times

Hamouda1 Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

box 1 - CSV

box 2 - UserName and Display name

upvoted 3 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Answers are correct!

upvoted 2 times

examcrammer 1 year, 2 months ago

This is correct and a good question. See https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/add-several-users-at-the-same-time?view=o365-worldwide#:~:text=Expand%20table-,User%20data%20column%20label,-Maximum%20character%20length

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Blixa** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct, but bad question since there are 4 required parameters in usercreatetemplate.csv:

[displayName] Required,User name [userPrincipalName] Required,Initial password [passwordProfile] Required,Block sign in (Yes/No) [accountEnabled] Required

upvoted 3 times

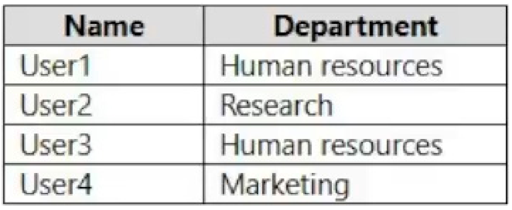
⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #8 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Department
User1	Human resources
User2	Research
User3	Human resources
User4	Marketing

You need to configure group-based licensing to meet the following requirements:

To all users, deploy an Office 365 E3 license without the Power Automate license option.

To all users, deploy an Enterprise Mobility + Security E5 license.

To the users in the research department only, deploy a Power BI Pro license.

To the users in the marketing department only, deploy a Visio Plan 2 license.

What is the minimum number of deployment groups required?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Perycles Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

3 groups needed :

- Group 1 : Allusers (deploy EMS+S E5 licence and O365 E3 licence with "PowerAutomate for Office 365" disabled.

- group 2 : "Research group" : deploy Power Bi Pro Licence (not included in O365 E3 but in O365 E5).

- Group 3 : "Marketing group" deploy Visio plan 2 Licence.

upvoted 39 times

letters1234 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

All users and the two deparments, three groups

upvoted 9 times

MR_Eliot Most Recent 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

3 groups is the most logical answer.

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

3 Groups gets my vote!

upvoted 2 times

bleedinging 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

All, Research, and Marketing. 3 groups.

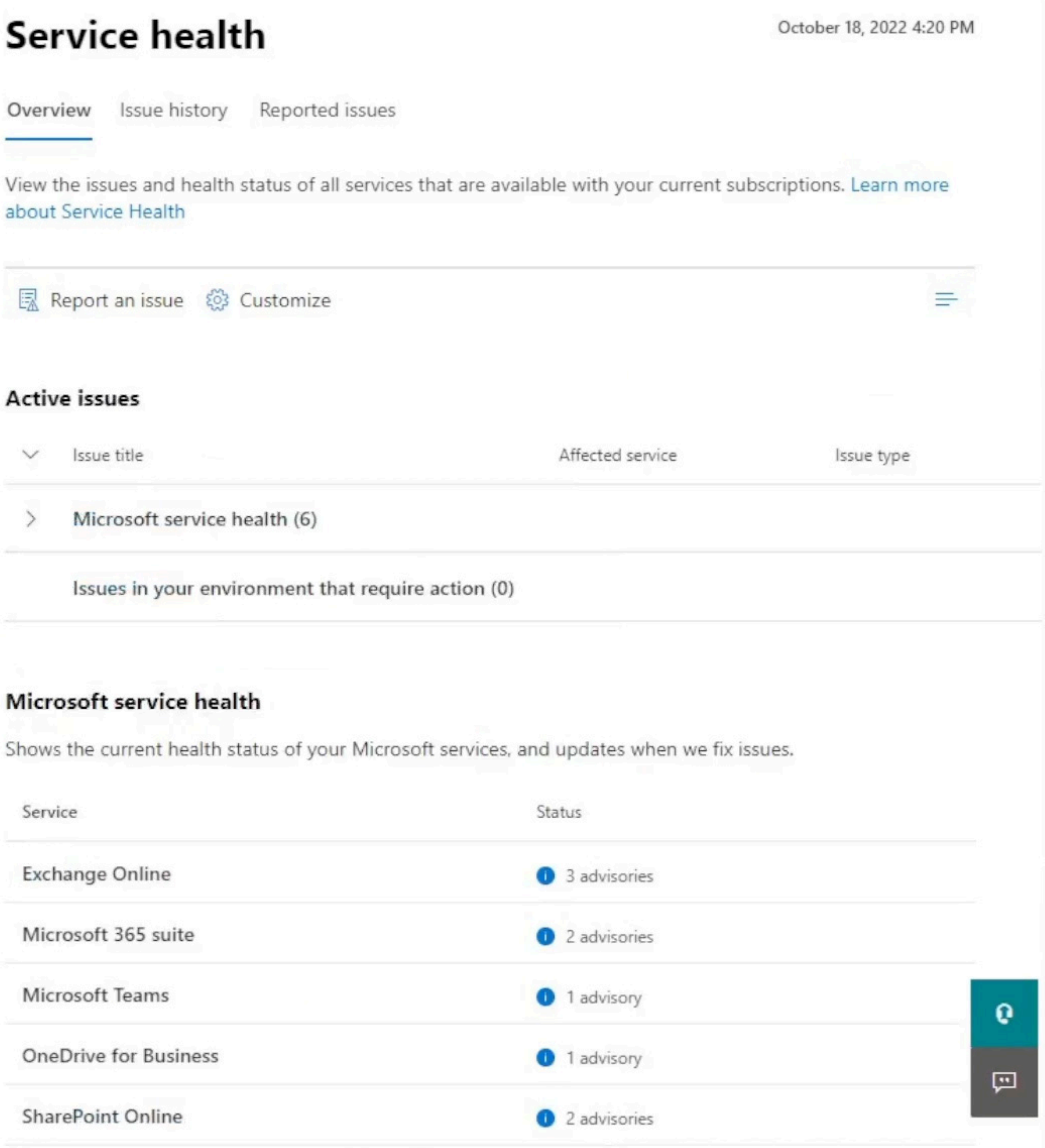
upvoted 4 times

Question #9

Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You view the Service health Overview as shown in the following exhibit.



Service health

October 18, 2022 4:20 PM

View the issues and health status of all services that are available with your current subscriptions. Learn more about Service Health

Active issues

Issue title	Affected service	Issue type
Microsoft service health (6)		
Issues in your environment that require action (0)		

Microsoft service health

Shows the current health status of your Microsoft services, and updates when we fix issues.

Service	Status
Exchange Online	3 advisories
Microsoft 365 suite	2 advisories
Microsoft Teams	1 advisory
OneDrive for Business	1 advisory
SharePoint Online	2 advisories

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can view the advisories to investigate service health issues.

Which role should you assign to User1?

A. Message Center Reader

B. Reports Reader

C. Service Support Administrator

D. Compliance Administrator

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ **letters1234** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide#commonly-used-microsoft-365-admin-center-roles

Service Support Admin - Assign the Service Support admin role as an additional role to admins or users who need to do the following in addition to their usual admin role:
- Open and manage service requests
- View and share message center posts
- Monitor service health

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **Doug77** Most Recent ⏱ 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I'm going to go with A here, it allows the user to read to the service health advisories, and since we are dealing with MS, this will likely be a role of least privileges, as it should be with any role. No admins rights are required.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **EubertT** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The Message Center Reader role allows users to view service health advisories, messages, and updates related to Microsoft 365 services. This role is specifically designed for users who need to stay informed about service issues but do not require administrative privileges to make changes.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer:

Message Center Reader:
Can read messages and updates for their organization in Office 365 Message Center only.

Can read service health information and manage support tickets:
Can read service health information and manage support tickets.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **mikl** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

To ensure that User1 can view the advisories and investigate service health issues, you should assign them the role that grants access to the service health dashboard in the Microsoft 365 admin center. According to the information available, Service Support Administrator is a role that allows viewing of service health1. Therefore, the correct role to assign to User1 would be:

C. Service Support Administrator

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Nilz76** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The role that would be relevant for viewing advisories to investigate service health issues is the Service Support Administrator role. This role is designed to enable individuals to investigate and troubleshoot service issues, making it a fitting choice for the task described.

Assign the Service Support admin role as an additional role to admins or users who need to do the following in addition to their usual admin role:
- Open and manage service requests
- View and share message center posts
- Monitor service health

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **CharlesS76** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I tested in my lab and message center reader can only see these two options under Health:

Message Center, Software Updates. So the answer cannot be A. The anser is C.

upvoted 2 times

Moazzamfarooqiiii 1 year, 4 months ago

Option A is correct

The "Message Center Reader" role provides users with the ability to view messages and advisories related to the service health in the Microsoft 365 Message Center. This includes information about service issues, updates, and other important messages that might impact the service.

Assigning the Message Center Reader role to User1 will grant them the necessary permissions to access and review advisories in the Message Center, allowing them to investigate service health issues.

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 10 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/view-service-health?view=o365-worldwide

People who are assigned the global admin or service support admin role can view service health.

upvoted 1 times

stai 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer A is correct.

Message Center Reader

□Users in this role can monitor notifications and advisory health updates in Message center for their organization on configured services such as Exchange, Intune, and Microsoft Teams.□

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference

upvoted 1 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Message center it´s not the same of service health

upvoted 2 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In the link post by Venusasur, Search Service support administrator, and see the table

upvoted 3 times

Venusaur 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer C is correct.

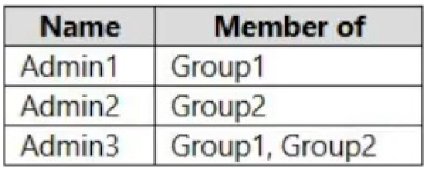
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide&redirectSourcePath=%252fen-us%252farticle%252fabout-office-365-admin-roles-da585eea-f576-4f55-a1e0-87090b6aaa9d

upvoted 4 times

Question #10 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of
Admin1	Group1
Admin2	Group2
Admin3	Group1, Group2

You add the following assignment for the User Administrator role:

Scope type: Directory -

Selected members: Group1 -

Assignment type: Active -

Assignment starts: Mar 15, 2023 -

Assignment ends: Aug 15, 2023 -

You add the following assignment for the Exchange Administrator role:

Scope type: Directory -

Selected members: Group2 -

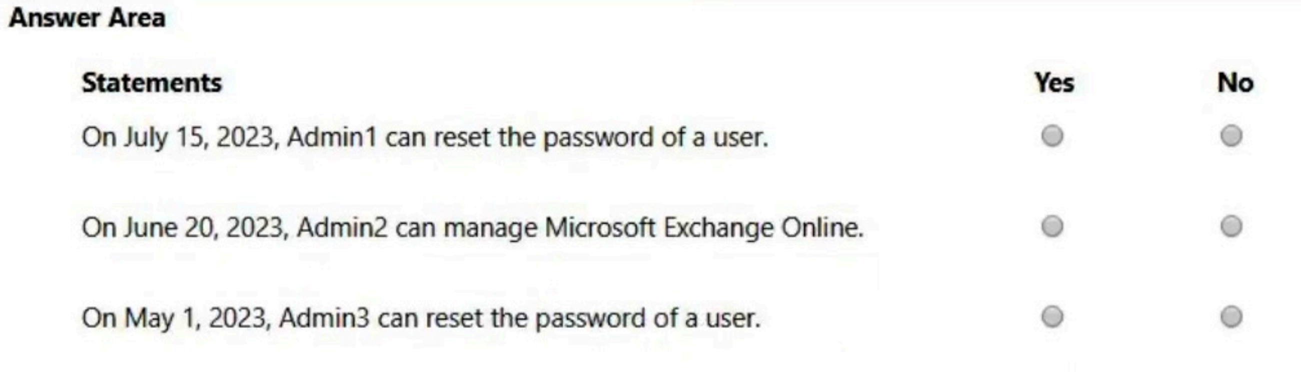
Assignment type: Eligible -

Assignment starts: Jun 15, 2023 -

Assignment ends: Oct 15, 2023 -

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

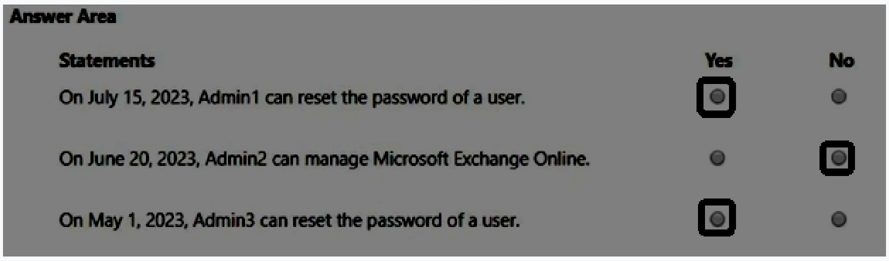
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On July 15, 2023, Admin1 can reset the password of a user.	○	○
On June 20, 2023, Admin2 can manage Microsoft Exchange Online.	○	○
On May 1, 2023, Admin3 can reset the password of a user.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On July 15, 2023, Admin1 can reset the password of a user.	[✓ ○]	○
On June 20, 2023, Admin2 can manage Microsoft Exchange Online.	○	[✓ ○]
On May 1, 2023, Admin3 can reset the password of a user.	[✓ ○]	○

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes, Yes, Yes ??

upvoted 37 times

Bobalo 1 year, 1 month ago

YNY, Exchange Admin status is elligable, an admin still needs to request it first. the user admin assignment status is active.

upvoted 14 times

MondherBB Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes No Yes

Eligible assignments require the member of the role to perform an action to use the role. Actions might include performing a multi-factor authentication (MFA) check, providing a business justification, or requesting approval from designated approvers.

upvoted 26 times

Doug77 Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Y,Y,Y, and this is why, it's just asking if Group 2 admins can perform those tasking between that date range, and they can, whether they have to request the role to be made active or not, they have the required privileges to do so.

upvoted 1 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam in March 17 2025

upvoted 3 times

Murad01 4 months, 1 week ago

I think correct answers: Yes , Yes ,Yes

upvoted 1 times

JuniorFixHow 4 months, 4 weeks ago

I don't see why it can't be YYY. If the admin request for a permission to activate the role, does it not make them capable to perform the task? The question itself is ambiguous as it didn't say the permission was denied or approved.

upvoted 4 times

mashk19 9 months, 3 weeks ago

question doesn't say that PIM is enabled. So surely it's YYY?

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

For me the answer is correct. Admin 2 has to activate their role to be able to mange the Exchange online. Since it is not mentioned, I go with no.

upvoted 1 times

FireBeast 1 year, 2 months ago

Y,Y,Y, because if activate it, he is be able to Manage Exchange online

upvoted 5 times

Davito 1 year, 4 months ago

Question 2 is no because of Known Issues with role-assignable groups:

"If an administrator role is assigned to a role-assignable group instead of individual users, members of the group will not be able to access Rules, Organization, or Public Folders in the new Exchange admin center. The workaround is to assign the role directly to users instead of the group."

Thus Admin2 will not be able to fully manage Exchange Online.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept#known-issues

upvoted 7 times

Razuli 1 year, 1 month ago

Microsoft get me so mad. Why include these buggy related questions but thanks for the explanation

upvoted 3 times

solderboy 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer: YNY

The type of the assignment

- Eligible assignments require the member of the role to perform an action to use the role. Actions might include activation, or requesting approval from designated approvers.

- Active assignments don't require the member to perform any action to use the role. Members assigned as active have the privileges assigned to the role.

The duration of the assignment, using start and end dates or permanent. For eligible assignments, the members can activate or requesting approval during the start and end dates. For active assignments, the members can use the assign role during this period of time.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **TP447** 1 year, 7 months ago

YNY for me - N only because User 2 would need to activate the role they are eligible for first (that is an important detail). It is an ambiguous question though..

upvoted 10 times

⊟ **GLLimaBR** 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree. There is ambiguity and it left me in doubt, as there is nothing to suggest that eligibility is relevant to the issue. Being eligible or active, within the proposed time window and scope of functions, all answers are "Yes", from my point of view.

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 2 months ago

I could not agree more - this is a totally stupid question. Yes he can - but he needs to activate, now a days most administrative roles should also be PIM enabled, that does not mean I can't do a certain task.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **CheMetto** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes no Yes. The second is no. It's elegible, Admin 2 has to activate the role then he can manage Exchange Online. for put a yes, the answer should be "Admin 2, after activate his role, can manage exchange online?" -> yes.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 8 months ago

You need "organization management" role in other manage Exchange . YNY

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **imlearningstuffagain** 1 year, 8 months ago

You cannot be more spot on, if the line would read "on june 20 Admin2 cn PARTIALLY manage exchange" it would be a Yes.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-exchange-online-admin-role?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Nilz76** 1 year, 8 months ago

Here are my thoughts and explainations:

Q: On July 15, 2023, admin 1 can reset the password of a user.
A: Yes. Admin 1 is a member of Group 1, which has been assigned the User Administrator role actively from March 15, 2023, to August 15, 2023. This role permits password reset actions among others.

Q: On June 20, 2023, admin 2 can manage Microsoft Exchange Online.
A: Yes, but with a condition. Admin 2 is a member of Group 2, which has been assigned the Exchange Administrator role as eligible from June 15, 2023, to October 15, 2023. However, since the assignment type is "Eligible," admin 2 needs to activate the role to perform the Exchange Administrator tasks. Once activated, admin 2 can manage Microsoft Exchange Online.

Q: On May 1, 2023, admin 3 can reset the password of a user.
A: Yes. Admin 3 is a member of both Group 1 and Group 2. Since Group 1 has the User Administrator role assigned actively from March 15, 2023, to August 15, 2023, admin 3 can reset the password of a user during this period.

Yes,Yes,Yes

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **amurp35** 1 year, 9 months ago

I want to say YYY is likely correct, considering that Admin 2 has eligible assignment and the whole reason to assign someone as eligible to a role is to be able to grant that permission in the first place. So there is nothing in the shown settings that prevents Admin 2 from doing so, though we don't know if they will need to be approved for it or not.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **mpetlk** 1 year, 9 months ago

I guess it should be Yes, No, Yes as it says in MS
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/groups-assign-member-owner

Eligible assignment requires member or owner to perform an activation to use the role. Activations may also require providing a multi-factor authentication (MFA), providing a business justification, or requesting approval from designated approvers.

Important

For groups used for elevating into Azure AD roles, Microsoft recommends that you require an approval process for eligible member assignments. Assignments that can be activated without approval can leave you vulnerable to a security risk from another administrator with permission to reset an eligible user's passwords.

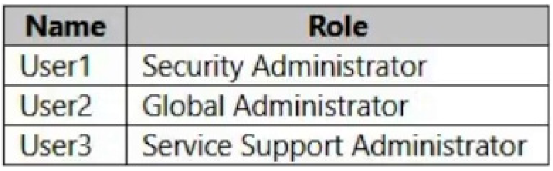
Active assignments don't require the member to perform any activations to use the role. Members or owners assigned as active have the privileges assigned to the role at all times.

upvoted 4 times

Question #11 | *Topic 1*

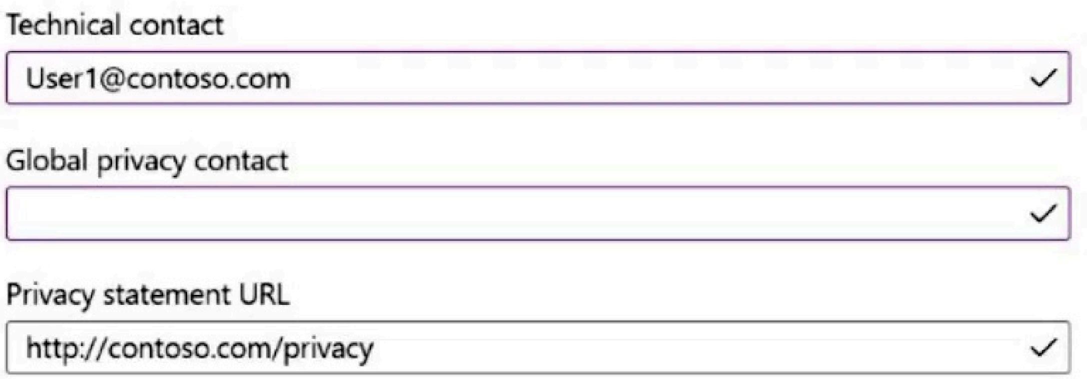
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Security Administrator
User2	Global Administrator
User3	Service Support Administrator

You configure Tenant properties as shown in the following exhibit.



Technical contact

User1@contoso.com ✓

Global privacy contact

✓

Privacy statement URL

http://contoso.com/privacy ✓

Which users will be contacted by Microsoft if the tenant experiences a data breach?

A. User1 only

B. User2 only

C. User3 only

D. User1 and User2 only

E. User2 and User3 only

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (76%) D (24%)

gbartumeu Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Global privacy contact: Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Azure Active Directory services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators. "

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/properties-area

upvoted 55 times

Xbmc66 1 year, 6 months ago

But user1 is listed if you look in to the graph and user 1 is a security administrator.

If nothing is listed, then GA will receive a mail.. so the correct answer is only User1

upvoted 3 times

Xbmc66 1 year, 6 months ago

User 1 Only is the only correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Xbmc66 1 year, 6 months ago

Please moderator remove my previous messages, it is wrong! Correct answer is User 2 only :)

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **ae88d96** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D, see explanation below:

User1 is Security Administrator and Technical Contact hence he will receive a notification for being Technical Contact.
User2 is Global Administrator so he will received a notification as well.
User3 is Service Support Administrator so he won't received a notification.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/compliance/regulatory/gdpr-breach-azure-dynamics#customer-notification

If warranted, one or more of the following roles may be notified via email of a security or privacy incident in conjunction with, or in lieu of, a service health notification:
Azure Subscription Administrators or Owners
Azure Active Directory Global Tenant Administrators
Azure Active Directory Tenant Technical Contacts

upvoted 18 times

⊟ **Ody** 1 year, 7 months ago

The question says "will be", but your explanation says "may be". Since there is no global privacy contact, Global Admins "will be" notified. The Technical Contact, may be contacted if warranted.

3. Add your privacy info for your users:

Technical contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for technical support within your organization.

Global privacy contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **WORKTRAIN** 1 year, 8 months ago

Good point. Except for the Security Administrator. I don't agree, because the definition of the technical contact is this:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/properties-area
This is something different than the Security Administrator.
The technical contact is not in the answer. Therefore I choose answer B.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **correction** Most Recent ⊙ 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Global privacy contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators.
For Microsoft 365 related privacy incident notifications
. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/properties-area#to-access-the-properties-area-and-add-your-privacy-information

And in the given pic only technical person contact is given not Global privacy contact so ans is B

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **EubertT** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is:

✅ A. User1 only
▯ Explanation:
When a data breach occurs, Microsoft uses the Technical contact and Global privacy contact fields in the tenant's privacy settings to determine who to notify.

From the image:

Technical contact is set to User1@contoso.com

Global privacy contact is not configured

Role Breakdown:
User1 – Security Administrator ✅
Allowed to be selected as a technical contact and can receive breach notifications.

User2 – Global Administrator ❌
Not listed as either contact in the tenant properties.

User3 – Service Support Administrator ❌
Also not listed and not relevant here.

Since only User1 is listed in the contact fields, and no one else is selected:

✅ Microsoft will contact User1 only if a data breach occurs.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **DPAJA** 3 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
Since the Technical Contact is User1 (Security Administrator), they will definitely be contacted
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **lijk_manson** 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Global admin will be contacted by default
But the thing is, security administrator will only be contaced by Microsoft if configured
I cannot find a good page by Microsoft what need to be configured for security administrator.

But than the "Tenant properties" technical contact "Microsoft may send notifications"

For me it is not clear, so I choose the tenant default for now.

Purpose of the Technical Contact Email:
- Incident and Service Notifications – Microsoft may send notifications about security issues, service disruptions, or urgent technical matters.
- Compliance and Security Alerts – If there are security concerns or compliance-related updates affecting your organization, this contact may receive notifications.
- Support and Communication – Microsoft Support may use this contact for reaching out regarding troubleshooting or resolving technical issues.
- Tenant-Wide Updates – Some critical updates or changes affecting your Microsoft 365 tenant may be communicated through this contact.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **vixxx83** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
Global privacy contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **jedboy88** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
If the tenant experiences a data breach, Microsoft will contact the Global Administrator. In this case, that would be User2 (Option B) because the Global Administrator is the primary contact for such notifications
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 10 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
Global privacy contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/properties-area
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **roses2021** 10 months, 1 week ago

B

Global privacy contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for inquiries about personal data privacy. This person is also who Microsoft contacts if there's a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. If there's no person listed here, Microsoft contacts your Global Administrators.

Please refer to the article below:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/properties-area#to-access-the-properties-area-and-add-your-privacy-information

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Atos** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

"Global privacy contact" is user that is contacted in a data breach. As we can see, it is empty, therefore the Global Admin is notified. So B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Was in Exam 27-6-24

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **RikyLorenz** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **rus123** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option E.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **abul8223** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I will go for B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **JeSuisCertif** 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/properties-area

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **ismaelo** 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct answer is "User 2 only", since the technical contact is for technical support and the privacy contact is in case of a data breach related to Microsoft Entra services. So they will contact the global administrators, User 2

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/properties-area#:~:text=Esta%20persona%20tambi%C3%A9n,con%20Microsoft%20365

upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.local.
You purchase a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You plan to move to Microsoft 365 and to implement a hybrid deployment solution for the next 12 months.
You need to prepare for the planned move to Microsoft 365.
What is the best action to perform before you implement directory synchronization? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. Purchase a third-party X.509 certificate.

B. Create an external forest trust.

C. Rename the Active Directory forest.

D. Purchase a custom domain name.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Given answer is correct

upvoted 12 times

Nilz76 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Purchase a custom domain name

The best action to take before implementing directory synchronization for a hybrid deployment with Microsoft 365 would be to purchase a custom domain name. When you set up Microsoft 365, you're prompted to provide your domain name. This domain should match the domain you use within your on-premises Active Directory environment to ensure a seamless user experience and email delivery.

upvoted 6 times

CheMetto 1 year, 8 months ago

The problem is that the domain TLD is local. You can't purchase a domain named contoso.local, no one can sell it because is a special name used by iana... so as first step i guess you should rename your domain, then purchase a custom domain name

upvoted 4 times

Nocho 1 year, 7 months ago

It does not matter that they use a ".local" domain name.
When you configure your Microsoft tenant you need to provide your custom domain name.
When syncing users you either provide proxy address details corresponding to your custom domain name or you currently have an exchange server with the SMTP attributes. What your local AD domain is, doesn't matter.

upvoted 3 times

ronin201 1 year, 1 month ago

no, you can go with tenant .onmicrosoft.com

upvoted 2 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

you can, but it will not be really professional. Best option is to purchase the domain and then add it to DNS-suffix list.

upvoted 2 times

004b54b Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/prepare-a-non-routable-domain-for-directory-synchronization?view=o365-worldwide#what-if-i-only-have-a-local-on-premises-domain

"The domain has to be a valid Internet domain (such as, .com, .org, .NET, .us). If your internal AD DS only uses a nonroutable domain (for example,

.local), this can't possibly match the verified domain you have for your Microsoft 365 tenant. You can fix this issue by either changing your primary domain in your on-premises AD DS, or by adding one or more UPN suffixes."

First, buy a domain name, then 2) fix it on your local AD by adding DNS suffix + updating users to this new DNS suffix

upvoted 1 times

FemiA55 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D. Purchase a custom domain name.

upvoted 1 times

jsmthy 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D.

It took some research, but although Entra ID doesn't support .local/non-routable domains, it can accept users and put them in as (tenant).onmicrosoft.com users. Therefore the next best action is to buy a custom domain that can be implemented on the on-prem AD afterwards if so desired.

upvoted 1 times

RFULL 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/prepare-a-non-routable-domain-for-directory-synchronization?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

LakesWizard 1 year ago

I'd say C and D. Because if you have yours users as .local in their UPN they'll sync as .onmicrosoft.com. You can start from the beggining by doing it right and purchase a .com and updating your users UPN from local to .com

upvoted 2 times

AndrewsF 1 year, 4 months ago

In my opinion, the correct answer is D.

You don't need to rename a ".local" domain, you can just create an alternate login suffix for the routable domain and purchase the external domain. So D is the only answer that makes the most sense to me.

upvoted 3 times

Question #13 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You configure a new Azure AD enterprise application named App1. App1 requires that a user be assigned the Reports Reader role.
Which type of group should you use to assign the Reports Reader role and to access App1?

A. a Microsoft 365 group that has assigned membership

B. a Microsoft 365 group that has dynamic user membership

C. a security group that has assigned membership

D. a security group that has dynamic user membership

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can not assign Azure AD roles to dynamic groups. And you don't need a mailbox/sharepoint/etc, so it is not a 365 group.

upvoted 30 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. a security group that has assigned membership. This type of group can be used to assign users and groups to an enterprise application and to a specific app role

Option A. a Microsoft 365 group that has assigned membership is not correct because Microsoft 365 groups are not supported for app role assignment

Option B. a Microsoft 365 group that has dynamic user membership is not correct because Microsoft 365 groups are not supported for app role assignment

Option D. a security group that has dynamic user membership is not correct because security groups with dynamic membership are not supported for app role assignment

upvoted 12 times

FemiA55 Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

C. a security group that has assigned membership

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

I fully agree with C

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. a security group that has assigned membership

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Kmkz83510 1 year, 6 months ago

Technically, option A could also work if it's a security-enabled M365 group, but the best answer would be C.

upvoted 4 times

Nilz76 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C. "a security group that has assigned membership"

Azure AD roles can't be assigned to dynamic groups, they can only be assigned to users or non-dynamic (assigned) groups. Dynamic groups in Azure AD are primarily used for automatic membership management based on user attributes, but they don't extend to managing role assignments.

For assigning Azure AD roles, we would typically use assigned groups or assign the roles directly to individual users.

upvoted 3 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

You have a new Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.
You need to enable an alert policy that will be triggered when an elevation of Microsoft Exchange Online administrative privileges is detected.
What should you do first?

A. Enable auditing.

B. Enable Microsoft 365 usage analytics.

C. Create an Insider risk management policy.

D. Create a communication compliance policy.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (88%) 12%

Nilz76 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Enable auditing
The first step you should take is to Enable auditing.

In order to monitor and get alerted on specific activities such as elevation of administrative privileges, auditing needs to be enabled in your Microsoft 365 environment. Auditing will record events such as changes in permissions and other administrative activities, which can then be monitored through alert policies to notify administrators when specific events occur.

upvoted 19 times

anonavia Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

-A
When an elevation of Microsoft Exchange Online administrative privileges is detected in your Microsoft 365 E5 tenant, you should first enable auditing.

upvoted 6 times

FemiA55 Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Enable auditing.

upvoted 2 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Only A makes senses, but is is also enabled by default!

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Was in Exam 27-6-24

upvoted 4 times

> **norbe01** 10 months ago
>
> By any chances, you mentioned in all comments which ones was at the exam? :)
>
> upvoted 2 times

rus123 1 year, 1 month ago

Option C

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

To enable an alert policy in a new Microsoft 365 E5 tenant that will be triggered by the elevation of Microsoft Exchange Online administrative privileges, the first step you should take is:

A. Enable auditing.

Auditing must be enabled to track and record actions within the tenant, which allows for the creation of alert policies based on those audit logs1. Once auditing is enabled, you can create alert policies in the Microsoft Purview compliance portal or the Microsoft Defender portal to monitor activities such as assigning admin privileges in Exchange Online1

upvoted 1 times

SecAzO365 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

So if Auditing is enabled by default, why shouldn't you then choose for C?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/insider-risk-management-policies

Insider risk management policies determine which users are in-scope and which types of risk indicators are configured for alerts. You can quickly create a security policy that applies to all users in your organization or define individual users or groups for management in a policy.

upvoted 4 times

SecAzO365 1 year, 5 months ago

So if Auditing is enabled by default, why shouldn't you then choose for C?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/insider-risk-management-policies

Insider risk management policies determine which users are in-scope and which types of risk indicators are configured for alerts. You can quickly create a security policy that applies to all users in your organization or define individual users or groups for management in a policy.

upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Gotta be A. The others don't really matter in this situation. Anything alert related would have an alert policy setup specifically, so auditing is the only reliable option. Power of deduction is a great thing xD

upvoted 2 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 10 months ago

- A

But, question makes no sense. Audit is enabled by default. All other options are less obvious.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/audit-solutions-overview#audit-standard

upvoted 3 times

GLLimaBR 1 year, 4 months ago

Hello.

I believe the answer below will help you with this question:

"Audit logging is turned on by default for Microsoft 365 organizations. However, when setting up a new Microsoft 365 organization, you should verify the auditing status for your organization. For instructions, see the Verify the auditing status for your organization section in this article."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/audit-log-enable-disable

upvoted 3 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 1,000 Windows 10 devices.
You perform a proof of concept (PoC) deployment of Microsoft Defender for Endpoint for 10 test devices. During the onboarding process, you configure Microsoft Defender for Endpoint-related data to be stored in the United States.
You plan to onboard all the devices to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.
You need to store the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data in Europe.
What should you do first?

A. Delete the workspace.

B. Create a workspace.

C. Onboard a new device.

D. Offboard the test devices.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (80%) B (20%)

⊟ **Nilz76** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Offboard the test devices

Offboarding the test devices as a first step, followed by setting up/creating a new workspace in Europe. If the data storage location is tied to the workspace and cannot be changed once set, then it would make sense to offboard the test devices from the current workspace before creating a new workspace in the data storage location of Europe.

upvoted 21 times

⊟ **sherifhamed** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Offboard the test devices.

To store the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data in Europe, you need to offboard the test devices from the current workspace that is configured to store data in the United States. This is because the data storage location cannot be changed once it is configured during the onboarding process.
According to the Microsoft documentation
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/data-storage-privacy?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Delete the workspace.
Explanation:
- Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data storage location is determined at the time of provisioning and cannot be changed after setup.
- Since the initial configuration stored data in the United States, the only way to store data in Europe is to delete the existing workspace and create a new one with the correct region.
- After deleting the workspace, you can reconfigure Microsoft Defender for Endpoint with the desired European data storage location.

____

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mertak** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To store Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data in Europe, the first step you should take is to delete the existing workspace (Option A). This is necessary because the data storage location is determined during the initial setup of the workspace, and it cannot be changed afterward12.

After deleting the current workspace, you can create a new workspace and specify Europe as the data storage location during the setup process.

Would you like more details on how to delete and recreate the workspace?

1: Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data storage and privacy 2: Defender for Endpoint - Data Storage Location integrity question (GDPR/EU)

upvoted 2 times

rcristiano 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Resporta B => Crie uma espaço de trabalho

upvoted 1 times

FemiA55 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D. Offboard the test devices.

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

I go with D. Cannot find any confirmation, but it seems right.

upvoted 1 times

HelloItsSam 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

1- Offboard the test devices

2- Delete the workspace

3- Create a new workspace, So the Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Was in Exam 27-6-24

upvoted 2 times

Bobalo 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Old question carries over from previous exam, D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

rus123 1 year, 1 month ago

Option D

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I guess you could do either B or D first - it shouldn't really matter that much, should it?

I mean, create the workspace - and then offboard, and onboard to the new workspace, otherwise just offboard the devices and then create a workspace afterwards - and onboard them to EU location.

Anyway - I would go for D if I had to choose.

upvoted 1 times

dvmhike 1 year, 1 month ago

The answer is B. Create a workspace is the correct action to store Microsoft Defender for Endpoint data in Europe. Deleting the workspace or onboarding/offboarding devices won't directly address the data storage location.

upvoted 1 times

Omta 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the pint is data storage location configured during the onboarding process so we need to offboard device first then do onboarding again

upvoted 2 times

neken123 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Only if you are changing the tenant of the MS Defender for Endpoint, you would need to offboard the devices in the first tenant, otherwise offboarding not required just a restart.
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-for-endpoint/announcing-a-streamlined-device-connectivity-experience-for/ba-p/3956236

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **pantcm** 1 year, 10 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 10 months ago

(D) Offboard the test devices. from here to the Moon

upvoted 1 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains a user named User1.
User1 exceeds the default daily limit of allowed email messages and is on the Restricted entities list.
You need to remove User1 from the Restricted entities list.
What should you use?

A. the Exchange admin center

B. the Microsoft Purview compliance portal

C. the Microsoft 365 admin center

D. the Microsoft 365 Defender portal

E. the Microsoft Entra admin center

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Dtriminio Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Remove a user from the Restricted entities page in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal
In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal at https://security.microsoft.com, go to Email & collaboration > Review > Restricted entities. Or, to go directly to the Restricted entities page, use https://security.microsoft.com/restrictedentities.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/removing-user-from-restricted-users-portal-after-spam?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 17 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam in March 17 2025

upvoted 4 times

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal at https://security.microsoft.com, go to Email & collaboration > Review > Restricted entities

upvoted 6 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Explanation:
When a user exceeds the sending limits in Microsoft 365 (such as sending too many emails in a short time), Exchange Online automatically places the user on the Restricted entities list.

To remove a user from the Restricted entities list, you must go to the Exchange admin center (EAC) and manually unblock the user.

This is because the restriction is specific to Exchange Online mail flow (email sending), not a broader security/compliance action handled by Defender, Entra, or Purview.

✅ Steps (briefly):

Go to Exchange admin center.

Navigate to Mail flow > Restricted entities.

Find User1 and remove them from the restricted list.

____

upvoted 1 times

FemiA55 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A. the Exchange admin center

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. Had to do this multiple times with our scanner account.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Was in Exam 27-6-24

upvoted 4 times

LakesWizard 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

MSFT Defender Portal > Restricted Entities

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot says D.

To remove User1 from the Restricted entities list in a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription, you should use:

D. the Microsoft 365 Defender portal

In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, you can remove a user from the Restricted entities page. This action is typically necessary when a user is restricted from sending email because they have exceeded the outbound sending limits1.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

From the Book

To remove a user from the Restricted Entities page, perform the following steps:

1. In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, navigate to Email & Collaboration and select
Review > Restricted Entities.
2. On the Restricted Entities page, select the user to unblock by selecting the checkbox
for the entity and then selecting the Unblock action that appears on the page.
3. In the Unblock User flyout menu, verify that the account isn't compromised and

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/removing-user-from-restricted-users-portal-after-spam?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

benpatto 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

With this specifically, think of where Anti-spam policies are setup. This is normally where you set a daily limit / hourly limit on emails. Once you've got that, most of these questions will always point to the same place.

upvoted 2 times

SandyBridge 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.

"In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal at https://security.microsoft.com, go to Email & collaboration > Review > Restricted entities. Or, to go directly to the Restricted entities page, use https://security.microsoft.com/restrictedentities" ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/removing-user-from-restricted-users-portal-after-spam?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 3 times

Ruhansen 1 year, 9 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

RAG 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/removing-user-from-restricted-users-portal-after-spam?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 4 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

Your company has a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
Users in the research department work with sensitive data.
You need to prevent the research department users from accessing potentially unsafe websites by using hyperlinks embedded in email messages and documents. Users in other departments must not be restricted.
What should you do?

A. Create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy that has a Content is shared condition.

B. Modify the safe links policy Global settings.

C. Create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy that has a Content contains condition.

D. Create a new safe links policy.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ **Nilz76** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Create a new safe links policy.

With this action, you can create a Safe Links policy specifically targeting the users in the research department, ensuring that only they are restricted from accessing potentially unsafe websites through hyperlinks, while other departments remain unaffected.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/set-up-atp-safe-links-policies?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 19 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** Most Recent ⊙ 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Was in Exam 27-6-24

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot says :

To prevent the research department users from accessing potentially unsafe websites through hyperlinks in email messages and documents, while not restricting other departments, you should:

D. Create a new safe links policy.

Safe Links is a feature in Microsoft Defender for Office 365 that provides URL scanning and time-of-click verification of URLs in email messages, Teams, and supported Office apps1. You can create Safe Links policies that apply to specific users, groups, or domains, which allows you to tailor the protection to the needs of different departments within your organization

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Charard** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

See Nilz explanation, correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Ruhansen** 1 year, 9 months ago

D - and assigned to different groups

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

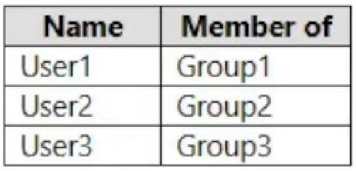
D is the correct answer

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/securitycompliance/set-up-atp-safe-links-policies#policies-that-apply-to-specific-email-recipients

upvoted 2 times

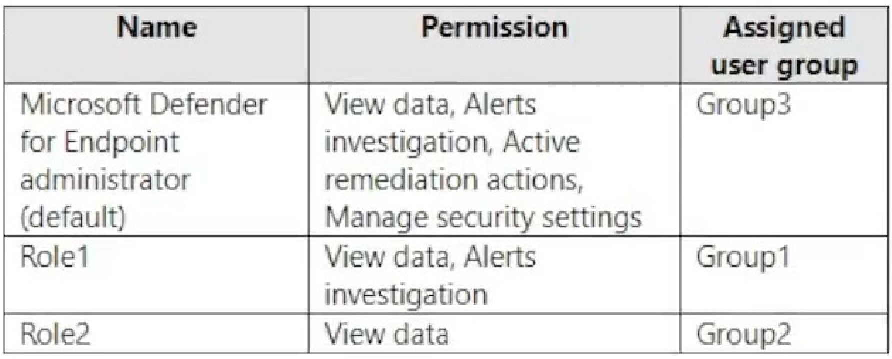
HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.



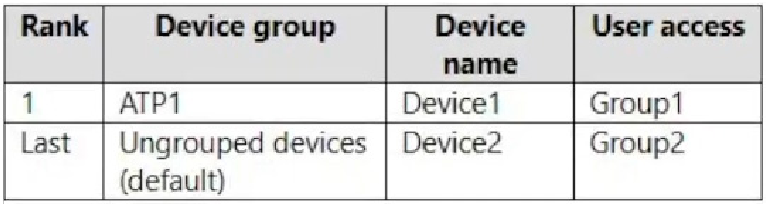
Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

Your company uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint. Microsoft Defender for Endpoint contains the roles shown in the following table.



Name	Permission	Assigned user group
Microsoft Defender for Endpoint administrator (default)	View data, Alerts investigation, Active remediation actions, Manage security settings	Group3
Role1	View data, Alerts investigation	Group1
Role2	View data	Group2

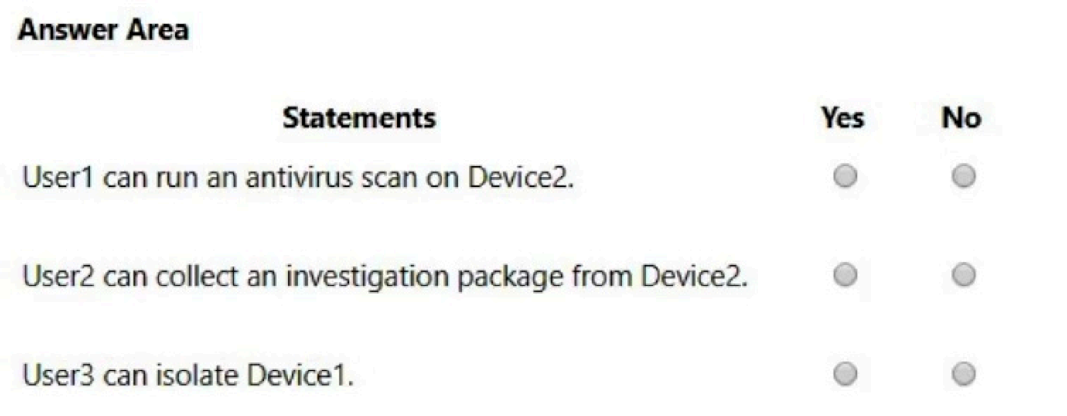
Microsoft Defender for Endpoint contains the device groups shown in the following table.



Rank	Device group	Device name	User access
1	ATP1	Device1	Group1
Last	Ungrouped devices (default)	Device2	Group2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

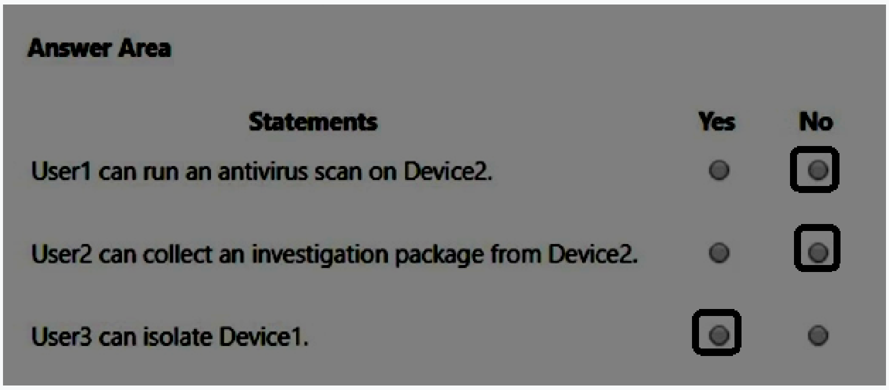
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can run an antivirus scan on Device2.	○	○
User2 can collect an investigation package from Device2.	○	○
User3 can isolate Device1.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can run an antivirus scan on Device2.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 can collect an investigation package from Device2.	○	[✓ ○]
User3 can isolate Device1.	[✓ ○]	○

Nilz76 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Here are my thoughts. No, No, Yes

Q: User 1 can run an antivirus scan on device 2.
A: No. User 1 belongs to Group 1 and has the permission to "View data, alerts investigations" under role 1. Running an antivirus scan would typically require additional permissions which are not listed here for User 1.

Q: User 2 can collect an investigation package from device 2.
A: No. User 2 belongs to Group 2 and has the permission to "View data" under role 2. Collecting an investigation package would likely require additional permissions which are not listed for User 2.

Q: User 3 can isolate device 2.
A: Yes. User 3 belongs to Group 3 and has the role of Microsoft Defender for Endpoint Administrator which includes permissions to "View data, alerts investigations, active remediations, manage security settings." These permissions encompass the ability to take actions such as isolating a device.
upvoted 39 times

sigvast 1 year, 7 months ago
Correct. Collect an investigation package require at least "Alerts Investigation" permission.
upvoted 7 times

Greatone1 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago
Answer is correct

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-defender-atp/user-roles-windows-defender-advanced-threat-protection
upvoted 7 times

maxonius Most Recent 🕘 2 months, 3 weeks ago
No, No, No
Q1: No
User1 is in Group1, which has no access to Device2.

Q2: No.
User2 is in Group2, which has access to Device2, but Role2 has no permission collecting an investigation packages.

Q3: No.
User3 is in Group3, which has full Defender admin permissions, but Group3 does not have access to Device1.
upvoted 1 times

Jalonso 3 months ago
No,No,No
Esto significa que aunque User3 tenga el rol más alto con todos los permisos, si su grupo (Group3) no tiene acceso al grupo de dispositivos donde está Device1 (ATP1), no podrá actuar sobre ese dispositivo.
upvoted 1 times

Jalonso 3 months ago
Esto significa que aunque User3 tenga el rol más alto con todos los permisos, si su grupo (Group3) no tiene acceso al grupo de dispositivos donde está Device1 (ATP1), no podrá actuar sobre ese dispositivo.
upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago
Given answers are correct.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/user-roles#permission-options
upvoted 1 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago
Given answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago
1) No: Even if alerts Investigation allows users to run a scan as explained in the link below, Device2 is not in user1's Scope. Otherwise, he cannot run a scan on Device 2. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/user-roles?view=o365-worldwide
2) No
N)Yes
upvoted 5 times

⊟ **mhmyz** 1 year, 10 months ago

No,No,No

Box3: User3 can Remediation Action but, Group3 do not assinged ATP1.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-defender-atp/user-roles-windows-defender-advanced-threat-protection

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **hogehogehoge** 1 year, 10 months ago

Box3: No?

Because Defferent Group In User and Device.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **rinzler1** 1 year, 10 months ago

User3 is in default Admin group, has access to everything related to Endpoints

upvoted 11 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

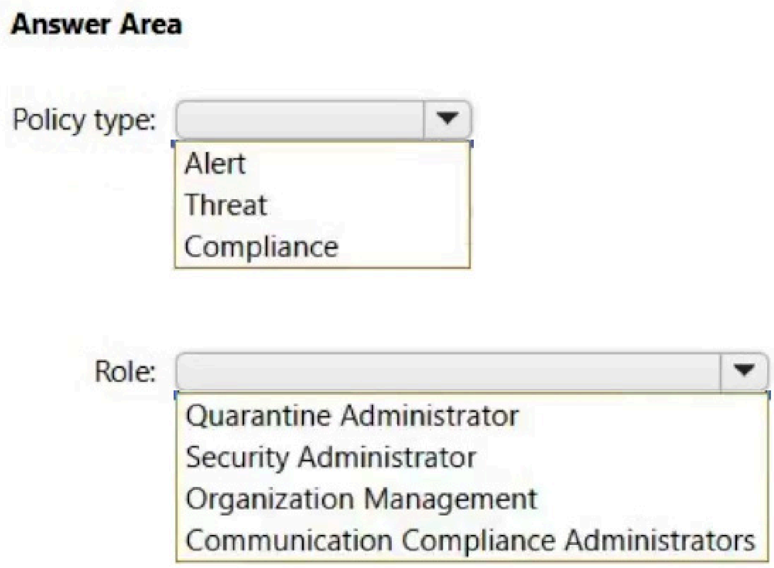
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.

You need to ensure that administrators are notified when a user receives an email message that contains malware. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which type of policy should you create, and which Microsoft Purview solutions role is required to create the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

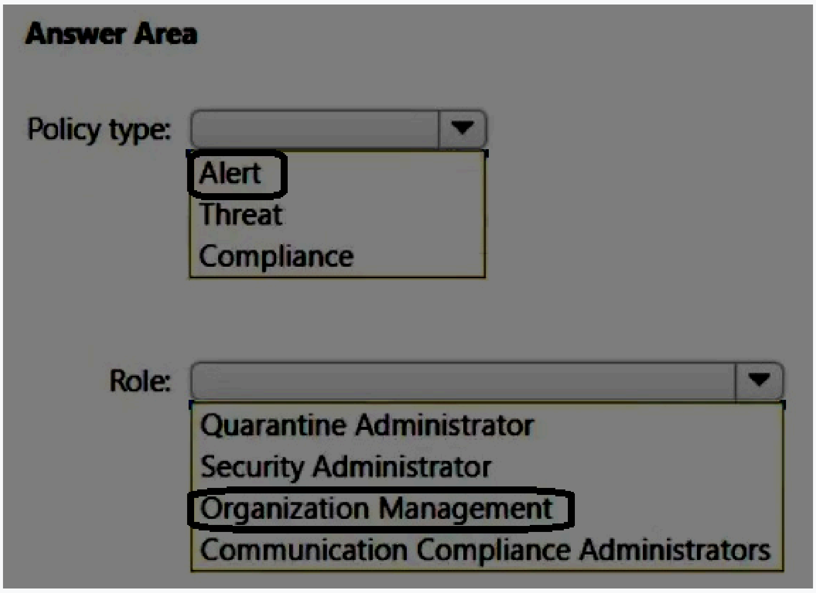


Answer Area

Policy type:
- Alert
- Threat
- Compliance

Role:
- Quarantine Administrator
- Security Administrator
- Organization Management
- Communication Compliance Administrators

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Policy type:
- [✓ Alert]
- Threat
- Compliance

Role:
- Quarantine Administrator
- Security Administrator
- [✓ Organization Management]
- Communication Compliance Administrators

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

- Alert
- Security administrator (principle of least privilege)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 59 times

sigvast 1 year, 7 months ago

The correct answer is :

- Alert
- Organization Management

"To create alert policies, you have to be assigned the Manage Alerts role or the Organization Configuration role in the compliance portal or the

Defender portal."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/alert-policies?redirectSourcePath=%252farticle%252f8927b8b9-c5bc-45a8-a9f9-96c732e58264#how-alert-policies-work

Manage Alerts role is in included in the following role groups :
- Compliance Administrator
- Compliance Data Administrator
- Organization Management
- Security Administrator
- Security Operator

Organization Configuration role is included in the following role groups :
- Compliance Administrator
- Compliance Data Administrator
- Organization Management

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

Security Administrator and Organization Management are correct answers but following the principle of least privilege, the correct role group is Organization Management.
upvoted 6 times

sigvast 1 year, 7 months ago
My bad, Security Administrator is the correct answer because Organization Management give more permissions ...
upvoted 23 times

letters1234 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
Security Administrator or Global Administrator are required to setup the alert notifications. Least privilege means SA instead of GA.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender/configure-email-notifications?view=o365-worldwide#create-rules-for-alert-notifications
upvoted 11 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago
✅ Answer Area:
Policy type: Alert

Role: Security Administrator

□ Explanation:
Alert policies in the Microsoft 365 Defender or Purview compliance center can be configured to notify admins when suspicious or malicious activities occur, such as malware in email.

The Security Administrator role has the necessary permissions to create and manage alert policies related to threats and incidents, without granting broader organizational permissions like Organization Management.
upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 4 weeks ago
Second is "Security Administrator":

first row of the table: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/delegate-by-task#microsoft-entra-id-protection-least-privileged-roles

Task Least privileged role
Configure alert notifications Security Administrator
upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Second one is Security Administrator:

Role group name
Security Administrator

Role group description

-

Roles in the role group

Audit Logs

Compliance Manager Administration

Device Management

DLP Compliance Management

IB Compliance Management

Manage Alerts

Quarantine

Security Administrator

Sensitivity Label Administrator

Tag Contributor

Tag Manager

Tag Reader

View-Only Audit Logs

View-Only Device Management

View-Only DLP Compliance Management

View-Only IB Compliance Management

View-Only Manage Alerts

upvoted 1 times

LakesWizard 1 year ago

Using least privileaged won't be organization management.

upvoted 1 times

9326359 1 year, 1 month ago

-Alert
-Security administrator

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/delegate-by-task

upvoted 1 times

neken123 1 year, 5 months ago

we just need the role to create the policy, so organization management role would be least priviledged role

upvoted 1 times

xmattay 1 month ago

Organization management has more broad permissions than security administrator.

upvoted 1 times

Jonnaz 1 year, 6 months ago

I think it should be Threat instead of Alert and here's why:

An Alert policy in Microsoft 365 is typically used to track and respond to activity alerts, such as user and admin activities, malware threats, or data loss incidents. While you can create an alert policy to notify administrators when certain activities occur, it's not specifically designed to handle malware detections in email messages1.

On the other hand, a Threat policy (specifically, an anti-malware policy) in Microsoft 365 is designed to configure the settings that determine how malware detections are handled, including settings for notifications when a user receives an email that contains malware.

Therefore, while an Alert policy could potentially be used to achieve similar results, a Threat policy is the more appropriate and direct solution for this specific requirement.

upvoted 3 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago

sigvast you are right the given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 1 year, 7 months ago

Alert and Security Admin.
Please update the answers.

upvoted 7 times

lolern123 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct me if im wrong, but people here saying that the Organization Management is not a role in purview and only exchange. Look at this bit.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

Can someone break this down? To me it looks like that Organization Management is enough and that security administrator will give a lot of unnecessary access in this case.

For now sticking with the answer provided
- Alert
- Organization Management

upvoted 1 times

Clinson 1 year, 7 months ago

Nevermind, the communcation compliance administrator doesn't have permission to create alert policies.

upvoted 1 times

Clinson 1 year, 7 months ago

Yep, but per your same link communication compliance administrator can create policies, and has less privileges that Org Management

upvoted 2 times

Alecks 1 year, 8 months ago

- Alert
- Communication Compliance Administrators

Because "Communication Compliance Administrators" is the principle of least privilege

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide#:~:text=Administrators%20of%20communication%20compliance%20that%20can%20create/edit%20policies%20and%20define%20global%20settin

upvoted 1 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

In the Alert policies, you can create an alert with to send a notification when: "Detected Malware in an email message", you set up an alert and add as information the category for this alert which is "threat management"
https://security.microsoft.com/alertpoliciesv2

My selection for the role will be "security administrator"

upvoted 1 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

CORRECT!!!

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/110911-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-139-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

MarkusSan 1 year, 8 months ago

not correct, by link provided ;)

upvoted 3 times

Nilz76 1 year, 8 months ago

Policy type: Threat
Role: Security Administrator

Explanation:
You would want to create a Threat Policy to ensure that administrators are notified when a user receives an email message containing malware. Specifically, you might want to configure a Threat Policy within the Microsoft 365 Security & Compliance Center or Microsoft 365 Defender.

The Security Administrator role is suited for this task as it has the necessary permissions to manage security configurations across the tenant, adhering to the principle of least privilege. This role can create and manage threat policies to ensure that alerts are generated and sent to administrators when malware is detected in email messages.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **MondherBB** 1 year, 9 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide&toc=%2Fmicrosoft-365%2Fcompliance%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fmicrosoft-365%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json

Communication Compliance Administrators Administrators of communication compliance that can create/edit policies and define global settings.

upvoted 1 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You need to compare the current Safe Links configuration to the Microsoft recommended configurations.
What should you use?

A. Microsoft Purview

B. Azure AD Identity Protection

C. Microsoft Secure Score

D. the configuration analyzer

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

certma2023 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It should be answer D.

The goal of the configuration analyzer is to compare Exchange Online Protection policies (aka Threat Policies) currently configured with MS recommendations.

There is two tabs named "Standard recommendations" & "Strict recommendations" that give the gap between current configuration & MS recommendations.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/configuration-analyzer-for-security-policies?view=o365-worldwide#use-the-configuration-analyzer-in-the-microsoft-365-defender-portal

upvoted 23 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The following types of policies are analyzed by the configuration analyzer:

Exchange Online Protection (EOP) policies: Includes Microsoft 365 organizations with Exchange Online mailboxes and standalone EOP organizations without Exchange Online mailboxes:

Anti-spam policies.
Anti-malware policies.
EOP anti-phishing policies.
Microsoft Defender for Office 365 policies: Includes organizations with Microsoft 365 E5 or Defender for Office 365 add-on subscriptions:

Anti-phishing policies in Microsoft Defender for Office 365, which include:
The same spoof settings that are available in the EOP anti-phishing policies.
Impersonation settings
Advanced phishing thresholds
>> Safe Links policies. <<
Safe Attachments policies.

upvoted 1 times

JunetGoyal Most Recent ⊙ 7 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Configuration Analyser is correct:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/configuration-analyzer-for-security-policies?view=o365-worldwide#use-the-configuration-analyzer-in-the-microsoft-365-defender-portal

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot says :

To compare the current Safe Links configuration to the Microsoft recommended configurations in your Microsoft 365 E5 subscription, you should use the Configuration Analyzer in Microsoft Defender for Office 3651. This tool helps you find and fix security policies that are less secure than the recommended settings by comparing your current configurations with Microsoft's best practices1.

upvoted 3 times

dvmhike 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer should be B.
Microsoft Secure Score provides insights into your organization's security posture and helps you identify areas for improvement. It evaluates various security settings, including Safe Links, and provides recommendations based on best practices.
Configuration analyzer doesn't specifically focus on Safe Links.
While it can identify discrepancies and misconfigurations, it doesn't provide tailored recommendations for Safe Links settings.
For Safe Links, you need a solution that specifically evaluates its configuration against best practices.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Configuration analyzer in the Microsoft Defender portal provides a central location to find and fix security policies where the settings are less secure than the Standard protection and Strict protection profile settings in preset security policies.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-ie/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/configuration-analyzer-for-security-policies?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

agree with D. Please update the solution.

upvoted 4 times

Nilz76 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. the Configuration Analyzer (my guess)

The Configuration Analyzer can help compare your current configurations against Microsoft's recommended configurations to ensure you are following best practices for security and compliance.

Although the Microsoft Secure Score can provide insights into your security posture and recommendations for improvement, the Configuration Analyzer is more aligned with comparing specific configurations against recommended settings.

upvoted 4 times

ae88d96 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D.

In the public documentation it is mentioned what's covered within the Configuration Analyzer.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/configuration-analyzer-for-security-policies?view=o365-worldwide#use-the-configuration-analyzer-in-the-microsoft-365-defender-portal

Microsoft Defender for Office 365 policies: Includes organizations with Microsoft 365 E5 or Defender for Office 365 add-on subscriptions:

Anti-phishing policies in Microsoft Defender for Office 365, which include:
The same spoof settings that are available in the EOP anti-phishing policies.
Impersonation settings
Advanced phishing thresholds

Safe Links policies.

Safe Attachments policies.

upvoted 3 times

gomezmax 1 year, 10 months ago

It should be D

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Takanami 1 year, 10 months ago

Configuration Analyzer is correct, direct link:

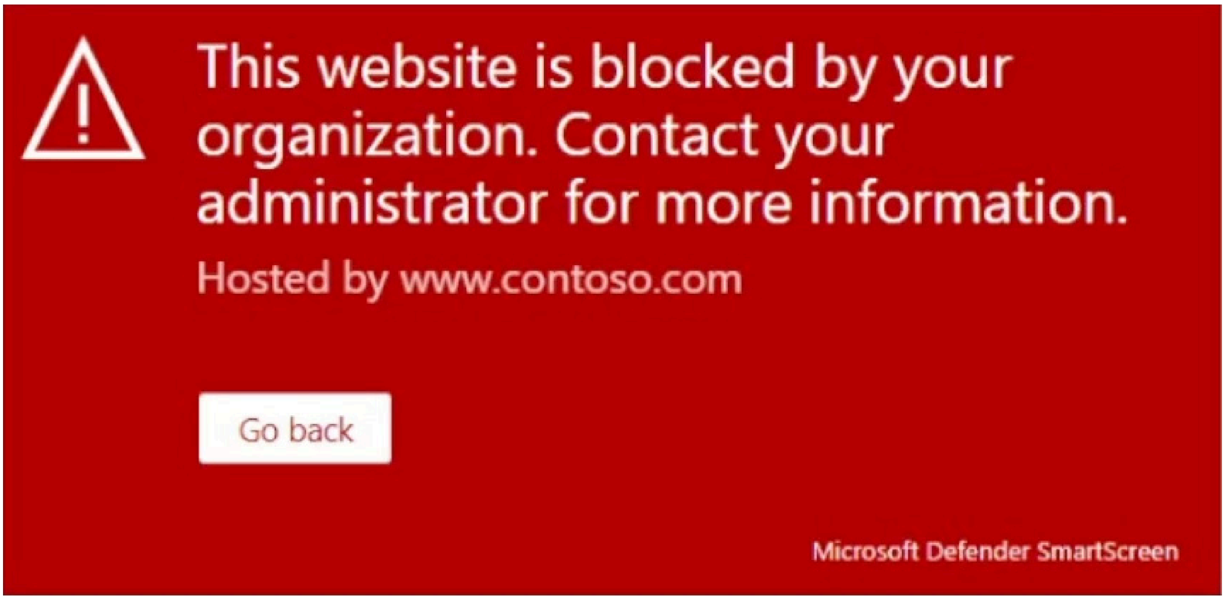
https://security.microsoft.com/configurationAnalyzer

upvoted 1 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

When users attempt to access the portal of a partner company, they receive the message shown in the following exhibit.



This website is blocked by your organization. Contact your administrator for more information.

Hosted by www.contoso.com

You need to enable user access to the partner company's portal.

Which Microsoft Defender for Endpoint setting should you modify?

A. Alert notifications

B. Alert suppression

C. Custom detections

D. Advanced hunting

E. Indicators

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

⊟ **Dtriminio** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

By creating indicators for IPs and URLs or domains, you can now allow or block IPs, URLs, or domains based on your own threat intelligence.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/indicator-ip-domain?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **fabiomartinsnet** 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam in March 17 2025

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **RAG** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Same question as listed on https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/48796-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-32-discussion/

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **fabiomartinsnet** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

This question was in exam today March17 2025.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **mikl** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Copilot says Incidcators.

To enable user access to the partner company's portal and resolve the issue of the website being blocked, you should modify the Indicators setting in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint. Indicators are used to define URLs, IPs, and files that you've determined to be safe or malicious. By adjusting the indicators, you can allow access to a URL that was previously blocked1.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer lines up with image as well, Defender SmartScreen.

"To block malicious IPs/URLs (as determined by Microsoft), Defender for Endpoint can use:

- Windows Defender SmartScreen for Microsoft browsers
- Network Protection for non-Microsoft browsers, or calls made outside of a browser"

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/indicator-ip-domain?view=o365-worldwide#overview

upvoted 4 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

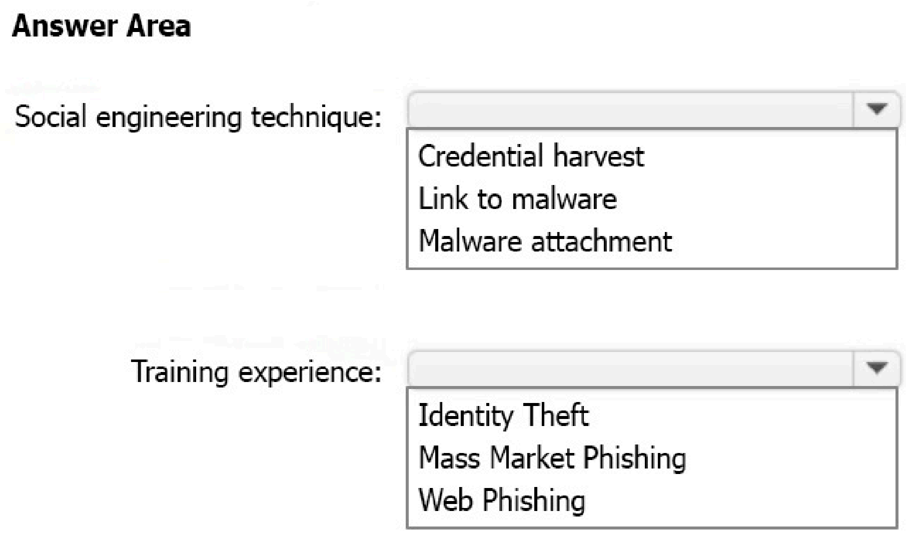
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E3 subscription.

You plan to launch Attack simulation training for all users.

Which social engineering technique and training experience will be available? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

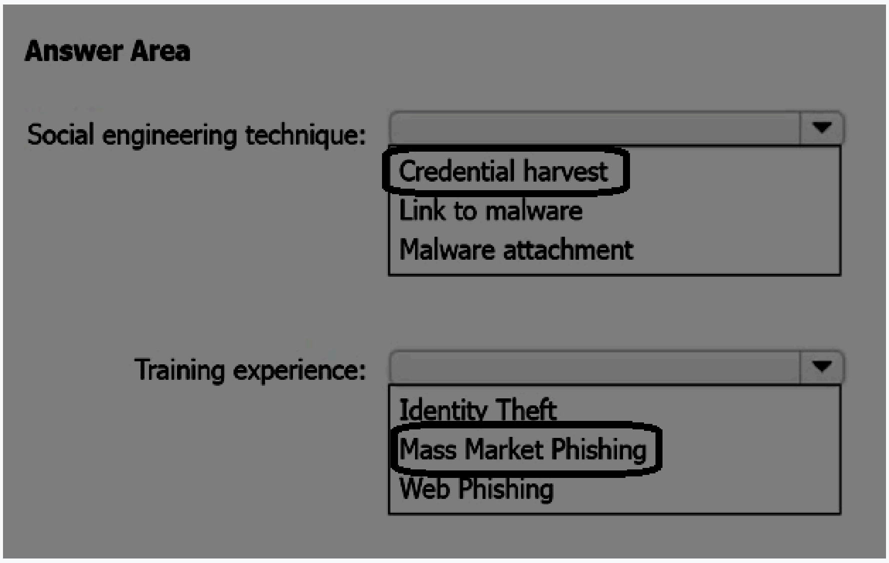


Answer Area

Social engineering technique:
- Credential harvest
- Link to malware
- Malware attachment

Training experience:
- Identity Theft
- Mass Market Phishing
- Web Phishing

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Social engineering technique:
- [✓ Credential harvest]
- Link to malware
- Malware attachment

Training experience:
- Identity Theft
- [✓ Mass Market Phishing]
- Web Phishing

imlearningstuffagain Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

"Note Attack simulation training offers a subset of capabilities to E3 customers as a trial. The trial offering contains the ability to use a Credential Harvest payload and the ability to select 'ISA Phishing' or 'Mass Market Phishing' training experiences. No other capabilities are part of the E3 trial offering"

ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/attack-simulation-training-get-started?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 24 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam in March 17 2025.

upvoted 3 times

mikl Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

With a Microsoft 365 E3 subscription, you have access to a limited "trial" version of the Attack simulation training feature. The available social engineering technique in this trial version is credential harvesting1. As for the training experience, it includes the "ISA Phishing and Mass Market Phishing" training experiences2.

Therefore, the options available for you to select in the answer area would be:

Social Engineering Technique: Credential Harvesting

Training Experience: ISA Phishing and Mass Market Phishing

upvoted 8 times

Murad01 Most Recent 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answers are correct

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

krzysztofbr 1 year, 7 months ago

answers are corect

Credential Harvest

Mass Market Phishing

upvoted 1 times

Nilz76 1 year, 8 months ago

Social Engineering Technique: Credential Harvest

Training experience: Web phishing

Credential Harvest: This social engineering technique is commonly simulated to train users on recognizing attempts to steal their credentials through phishing.

Web Phishing: This is a common training experience where users are educated on how to identify and avoid phishing attempts that lead them to malicious websites.

It's been mentioned in a public preview announcement that Attack simulation training has been opened to all E3 customers. See link below:
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/security-compliance-and-identity/attack-simulation-training-public-preview-now-open-to-all-e3/ba-p/1873169

Full access to Attack simulation training, where you can run realistic attack scenarios and manage social engineering risk through phishing simulations, typically requires Microsoft Defender for Office 365 Plan 2 or a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription

upvoted 2 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago

this is the announcement for the public preview and almost 3 years old.

upvoted 1 times

faeem 1 year, 9 months ago

Only the following are available as per the E3: Attack simulation training offers a subset of capabilities to E3 customers as a trial. The trial offering contains the ability to use a Credential Harvest payload and the ability to select 'ISA Phishing' or 'Mass Market Phishing' training experiences. No other capabilities are part of the E3 trial offering. When you use an E5, then all is open.

upvoted 5 times

letters1234 1 year, 10 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/attack-simulation-training-get-started?view=o365-worldwide#what-do-you-need-to-know-before-you-begin

upvoted 1 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 10 months ago

- All are available
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/attack-simulation-training-get-started?view=o365-worldwide#simulations

- All are available
https://security.microsoft.com/attacksimulator?viewid=trainingcampaign

upvoted 1 times

RAG 1 year, 10 months ago

Attack simulation training offers a subset of capabilities to E3 customers as a trial. The trial offering contains the ability to use a Credential Harvest payload and the ability to select 'ISA Phishing' or 'Mass Market Phishing' training experiences. No other capabilities are part of the E3 trial offering.

upvoted 7 times

Question #23 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Office 365.
You need to ensure that users are prevented from opening or downloading malicious files from Microsoft Teams, OneDrive, or SharePoint Online.
What should you do?

A. Create a new Anti-malware policy.

B. Configure the Safe Links global settings.

C. Create a new Anti-phishing policy.

D. Configure the Safe Attachments global settings.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (92%) 8%

Nilz76 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Configure the Safe Attachments global settings.

Microsoft Defender for Office 365 includes a feature known as Safe Attachments, which checks to see if email attachments or web downloads are malicious. When configured, Safe Attachments can scan and take action on potentially malicious files not only in email attachments but also in documents in SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams.

upvoted 16 times

Ozguraydin Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

LakesWizard 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

D - Safe Attachments

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year ago

Anti-malware policy
Anti-malware policies allow you to configure how Microsoft 365 protects your organization
from malware transmitted through email messages. By default, existing policies will already
provide adequate protection against threats of this type. If necessary, you can create a custom
anti-malware policy by performing the following steps:

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that users are prevented from opening or downloading malicious files from Microsoft Teams, OneDrive, or SharePoint Online, you should:

D. Configure the Safe Attachments global settings.

Safe Attachments for SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams provides an additional layer of protection against malware by scanning files in a virtual environment. It can be configured to prevent users from opening or downloading malicious files1.

upvoted 1 times

andrewtb 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Safe Attachments: Step 1: Use the Microsoft 365 Defender portal to turn on Safe Attachments for SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-attachments-for-spo-odfb-teams-configure?view=o365-worldwide#step-1-use-the-microsoft-365-defender-portal-to-turn-on-safe-attachments-for-sharepoint-onedrive-and-microsoft-teams)

upvoted 3 times

mhmyz 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-attachments-for-spo-odfb-teams-about?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Safe attachments supports Teams, SharePoint, OneDrive - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-attachments-for-spo-odfb-teams-about .

The following text is taken directly from Safe Attachments Global Settings in the Defender portal... "

Global settings
Use this page to protect your organization from malicious content in email attachments and files in SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams.
Protect files in SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams
If a file in any SharePoint, OneDrive, or Microsoft Teams library is identified as malicious, Safe Attachments will prevent users from opening and downloading the file. Learn more
Turn on Defender for Office 365 for SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams

upvoted 3 times

Dtriminio 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In organizations with Microsoft Defender for Office 365, Safe Links scanning protects your organization from malicious links, including QR codes, that are used in phishing and other attacks. Specifically, Safe Links provides URL scanning and rewriting of inbound email messages during mail flow, and time-of-click verification of URLs and links in email messages, Teams, and supported Office 365 apps.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-links-about?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

That's malicious web traffic focused. These are malicious files.

upvoted 2 times

alecrobertburns 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/step-by-step-guides/utilize-microsoft-defender-for-office-365-in-sharepoint-online?view=o365-worldwide#stop-infected-file-downloads-from-sharepoint-online

upvoted 1 times

RAG 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-attachments-for-spo-odfb-teams-configure?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Safe attachments is only for mail so the answer is B

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/safe-links-policies-configure?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

cgmaxmax 1 year, 8 months ago

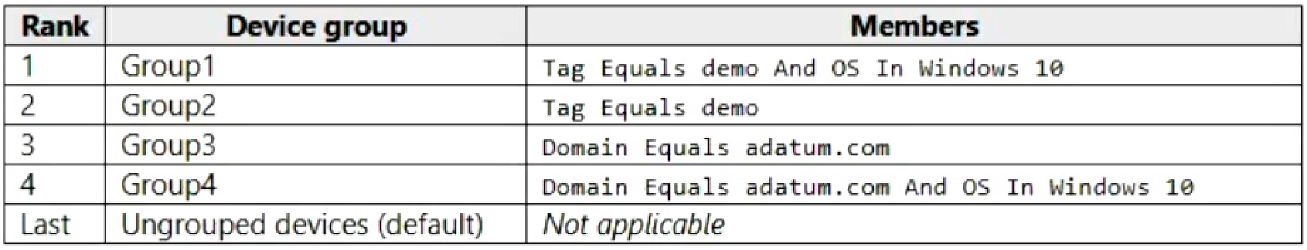
Safe Attachments - Protect your organization from malicious content in email attachments and files in SharePoint, OneDrive, and Teams.

upvoted 4 times

Question #24 *Topic 1*

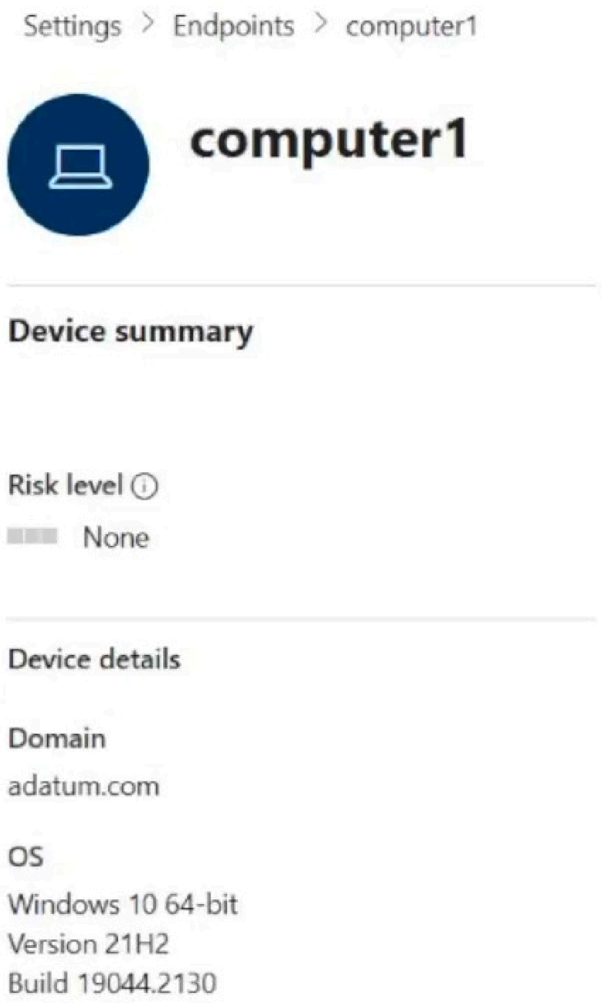
HOTSPOT -

Your company uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint. Microsoft Defender for Endpoint includes the device groups shown in the following table.



Rank	Device group	Members
1	Group1	`Tag Equals demo And OS In Windows 10`
2	Group2	`Tag Equals demo`
3	Group3	`Domain Equals adatum.com`
4	Group4	`Domain Equals adatum.com And OS In Windows 10`
Last	Ungrouped devices (default)	*Not applicable*

You onboard a computer named computer1 to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint as shown in the following exhibit.



Settings > Endpoints > computer1

computer1

Device summary

Risk level ⓘ

None

Device details

Domain

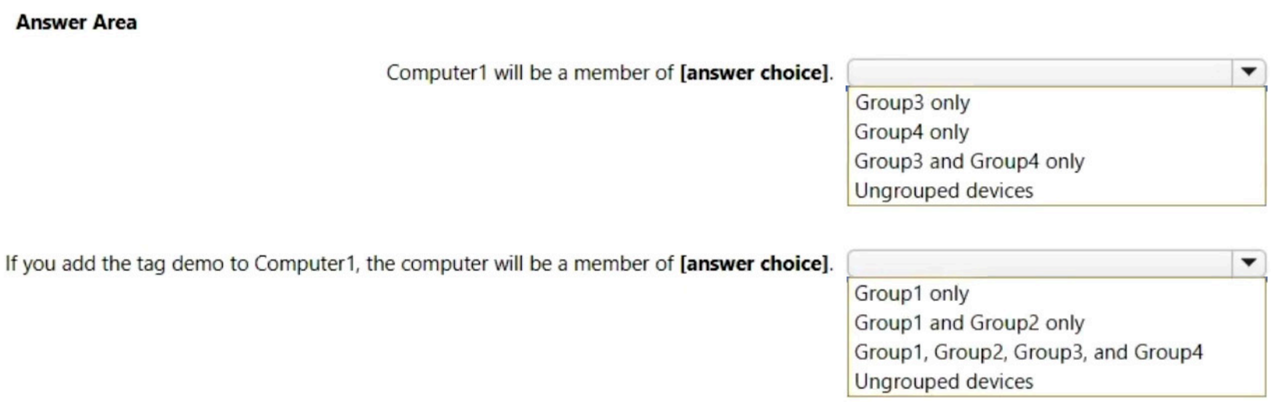
adatum.com

OS

Windows 10 64-bit
Version 21H2
Build 19044.2130

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

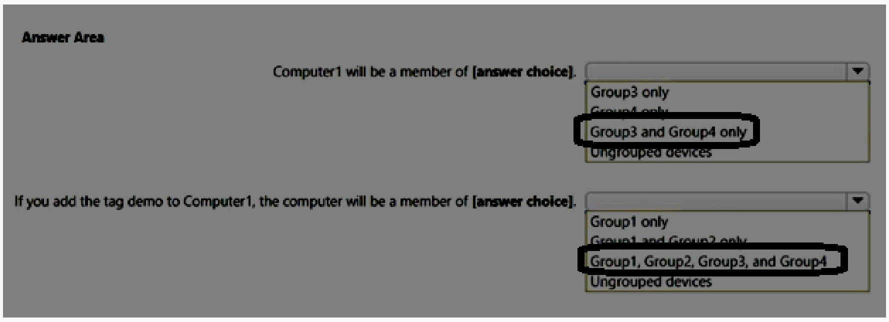
Computer1 will be a member of **[answer choice]**.

- Group3 only
- Group4 only
- Group3 and Group4 only
- Ungrouped devices

If you add the tag demo to Computer1, the computer will be a member of **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4
- Ungrouped devices

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Computer1 will be a member of **[answer choice]**.

- Group3 only
- Group4 only
- [✓ Group3 and Group4 only]
- Ungrouped devices

If you add the tag demo to Computer1, the computer will be a member of **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- [✓ Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4]
- Ungrouped devices

Nalle Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Group 3 only

Group 1 only

"If a device is also matched to other groups, it's added only to the highest ranked device group"

upvoted 104 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was in Exam in March 17 2025, I checked g3 only and g1 only on the exam, but the answer here is different than ours... Don´t know which one Microsot considers correct.

upvoted 4 times

APK1 1 year ago

I agree with you

upvoted 3 times

Sesbri 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree, it is group 3 and group 1 only. For reference see: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 5 times

RVerzijl Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Group 3 only

Group 1 only

upvoted 14 times

RVerzijl 1 year, 9 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide

A device group with a rank of 1 is the highest ranked group. When a device is matched to more than one group, it's added only to the highest ranked group.

upvoted 3 times

BeetleB Most Recent 2 months ago

From Co-Pilot:

If You onboard a computer named computer1 to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint can it be onboarded to multiple groups?

When you onboard a device like "computer1" to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint, it can only belong to one device group at a time. If the device matches the criteria for multiple groups, it will be assigned to the highest-ranked group based on the ranking order you set during group creation. This ensures that devices are organized effectively and avoid overlapping group memberships.

upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Group 3 and Group 1 : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide#manage-device-groups

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

You can promote or demote the rank of a device group so that it's given higher or lower priority during matching. A device group with a rank of 1 is the highest ranked group. When a device is matched to more than one group, it's added only to the highest ranked group. You can also edit and delete groups.

upvoted 1 times

Wojer 1 year, 2 months ago

test it on my env. and it was group 3 and after adding tag group 1 only

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **cpaljchc4** 1 year, 5 months ago

Can anyone explain what is the point of group 4 as all computers Win 10 will be in group 3 due to rank priority?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

You can promote or demote the rank of a device group so that it's given higher or lower priority during matching. A device group with a rank of 1 is the highest ranked group. When a device is matched to more than one group, it's added only to the highest ranked group. You can also edit and delete groups.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MayTheForceBeWithYou** 1 year, 7 months ago

Can anyone explain why its not group 4 for the first answer since it has the domain and OS?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sh123df** 1 year, 6 months ago

Becuase it is due to Rank. Upper rank in list have priority. If that match so that will be set.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **cpaljchc4** 1 year, 5 months ago

Can you explain what is the point of group 4 if all computers Win 10 will be in group 3 due to rank priority?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Festus365** 1 year, 7 months ago

Group 3 and Group 4 only

Group 1 and Group 2 only for Tag Demo

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **NrdAlrt** 1 year, 7 months ago

Indeed the provided answer is quite wrong. As everyone else stated: Group 3, Group 1

Why else have a ranked order if there's no single matching with precedence?

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **jt2214** 1 year, 10 months ago

I didn't read the ranking at first. So it makes more sense, now.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Group 3 and Group 1

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 10 months ago

Group 3 only

Group 1 Only

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/48754-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-15-discussion/

upvoted 5 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Office 365.

The subscription has the default inbound anti-spam policy and a custom Safe Attachments policy.

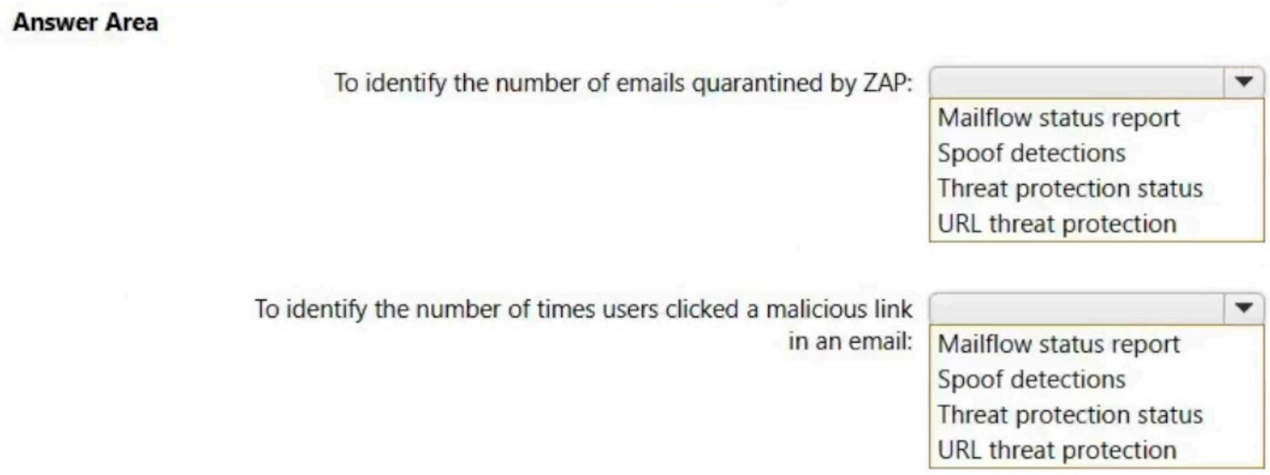
You need to identify the following information:

The number of email messages quarantined by zero-hour auto purge (ZAP)

The number of times users clicked a malicious link in an email message

Which Email & collaboration report should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

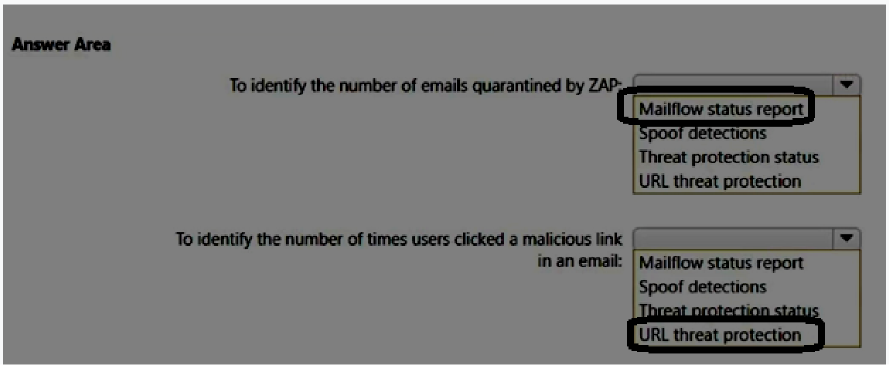


Answer Area

To identify the number of emails quarantined by ZAP:
- Mailflow status report
- Spoof detections
- Threat protection status
- URL threat protection

To identify the number of times users clicked a malicious link in an email:
- Mailflow status report
- Spoof detections
- Threat protection status
- URL threat protection

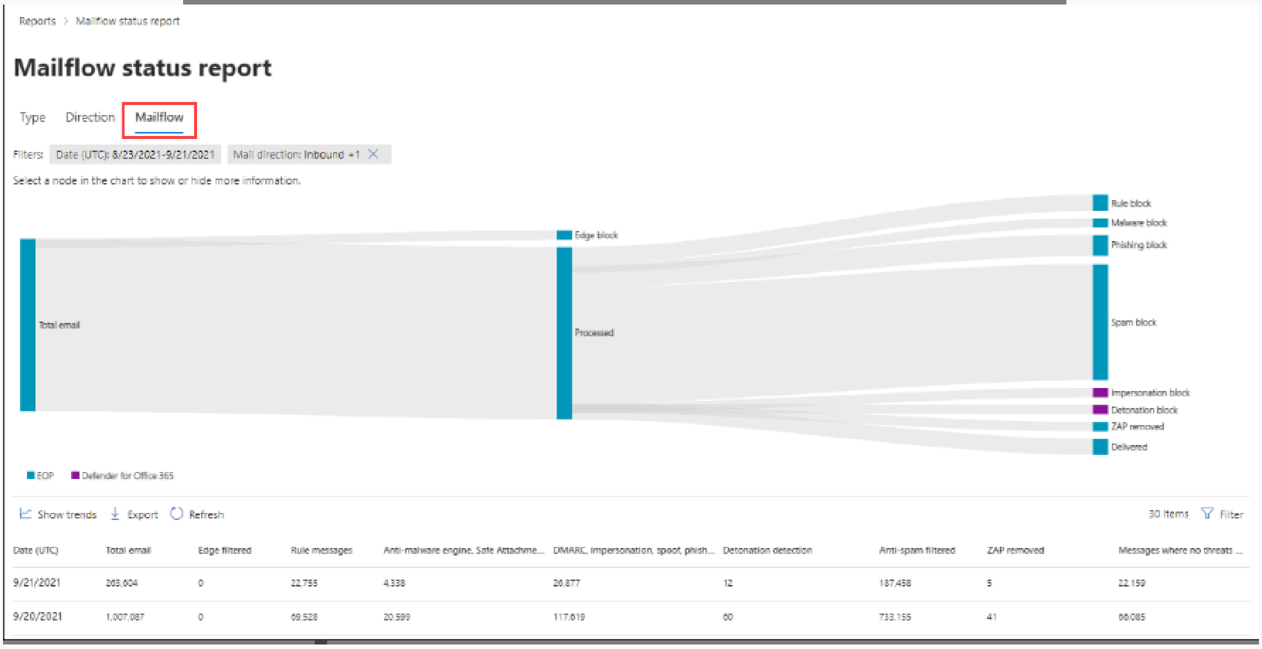
Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

To identify the number of emails quarantined by ZAP:
- [✓ Mailflow status report]
- Spoof detections
- Threat protection status
- URL threat protection

To identify the number of times users clicked a malicious link in an email:
- Mailflow status report
- Spoof detections
- Threat protection status
- [✓ URL threat protection]



Reports > Mailflow status report

Mailflow status report

Type Direction [✓ Mailflow]

Filters: Date (UTC): 8/23/2021-9/21/2021 Mail direction: Inbound +1

Select a node in the chart to show or hide more information.

Date (UTC)	Total email	Edge filtered	Rule messages	Anti-malware engine, Safe Attachme...	DMARC, impersonation, spoof, phish...	Detonation detection	Anti-spam filtered	ZAP removed	Messages where no threats ...
9/21/2021	283,604	0	22,755	4,338	26,877	12	187,458	5	22,159
9/20/2021	1,007,087	0	69,528	20,599	117,619	60	733,155	41	66,085

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Mailflow Status Report
2) URL Protection
upvoted 21 times

⊟ **osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago
- Mailflow & URL

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/zero-hour-auto-purge?view=o365-worldwide#how-to-see-if-zap-moved-your-message
upvoted 8 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent ⊙ 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Here are the correct report selections for each requirement:

To identify the number of emails quarantined by ZAP:
✅ Threat protection status
The Threat protection status report provides information on actions taken by Microsoft Defender for Office 365, including ZAP (Zero-hour Auto Purge), which re-evaluates and removes malicious messages post-delivery.

To identify the number of times users clicked a malicious link in an email:
✅ URL threat protection
The URL threat protection report (also known as Safe Links report) tracks when users click links that are determined to be malicious.

Final Answers:

Emails quarantined by ZAP: Threat protection status

Malicious link clicks: URL threat protection

____
upvoted 3 times

⊟ **bobrimal** 10 months, 1 week ago
right answer: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/zero-hour-auto-purge?view=o365-worldwide
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Nuance** 1 year ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/reports-email-security#threat-protection-status-report First one should be Threat Protection Status
upvoted 3 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
I can only find the ZAP-count in mailflow status rapport. Threat Protection Status doesn't contain any information.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Motanel** 1 year, 2 months ago
Here it says that Threat Protection status shouldd be for first.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/reports-defender-for-office-365?view=o365-worldwide&source=docs
upvoted 4 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant.
You plan to manage incidents in the tenant by using the Microsoft 365 Defender.
Which Microsoft service source will appear on the Incidents page of the Microsoft 365 Defender portal?

A. Microsoft Sentinel

B. Microsoft Defender for Cloud

C. Azure Arc

D. Microsoft Defender for Identity

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Shloeb Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

What kind of questions are these? How does this help in getting certified? Microsoft has lost their mind

upvoted 33 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

I keep thinking this. Such obscure specific trivia for such a massive platform. Guess that prevents too many people from passing anyway.

upvoted 8 times

GenPatton Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Microsoft Sentinel is a SIEM system and will not forward alerts to M365 Defender. Events will rather be forwarded from M365 Defender TO Sentinel. Azure ARC and Defender for Cloud (not Defender for Cloud Apps) will send their alerts to Sentinel. That leaves MS Defender for Identity and that will indeed send alerts to M365 Defender interface.

upvoted 20 times

A320 Most Recent ⊙ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

By choosing a specific source, you can only select answer D and NOT A, B, C. For more details read the next link:
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/blog/coreinfrastructureandsecurityblog/microsoft-365-defender-incident-overview/2174343

upvoted 1 times

Ody 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

On the Incidents page, you can filter for Service Source

The options are:

Defender for Cloud Apps
Defender for Endpoint
Defender XDR
Defender for Office 365
App Governance
AAD Identity Protection
Data Loss Prevention

upvoted 2 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

For me it only shows MS Def for Cloud Apps, MS Defender XSR and App Governance...

upvoted 1 times

wakh 11 months ago

M365 defender now called XDR consists of Defender for identity, office apps, endpoints etc. Sentinel, defender for cloud, azure arc are in Azure Cloud so totally different from M365 defender(XDR). So answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Blixa** 1 year, 6 months ago

It also seems to depend on what you have licensed.. looking in my trial tenant I only see "Defender for Cloud Apps" but looking in my production tenant I can filter it on "Defender for Cloud"

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **GLLimaBR** 1 year, 2 months ago

I see it that way too. The term "Defender for Cloud" leads people to make a mistake in understanding.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 9 months ago

C. Azure Arc

Right Answer

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 9 months ago

Real Question in exam

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **cb0900** 1 year, 10 months ago

You can filter the alerts based on the Service Sources:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/alerts-queue?view=o365-worldwide#service-sources

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/56970-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-70-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.local. The domain contains five domain controllers.
Your company purchases Microsoft 365 and creates an Azure AD tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You plan to install Azure AD Connect on a member server and implement pass-through authentication.
You need to prepare the environment for the planned implementation of pass-through authentication.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From a domain controller, install an Authentication Agent.

B. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, configure an authentication method.

C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, add a UPN suffix.

D. Modify the email address attribute for each user account.

E. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, add a custom domain name.

F. Modify the User logon name for each user account.

Suggested Answer: *ABE*

Community vote distribution

CEF (90%) 7%

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CEF

I Agree. As the local ADDS name is "contoso.local", we need to make some few steps/prerequisites before being able to set up account synchronization:

-> Add a custom domain name on the Azure AD / MS Entra portal (ex. contoso.com)
-> Add a local UPN suffix at the ADDS Forest level (contoso.com)
-> Modify all user account UPN from username@contoso.local to username@contoso.com

Then comes the Azure AD Connect deployment & the PTA configuration.

upvoted 39 times

GLLimaBR 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree. I just disagree with this option:
"Modify the User logon name for each user account".
In fact, we change the "User logon name" domain. From my point of view, this option implies that the login name will be changed, but in reality, it is the domain.

upvoted 3 times

WORKTRAIN 1 year, 8 months ago

I agree. The question should be changed to "Which three actions you should do first?".

upvoted 5 times

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Real Question in exam

upvoted 9 times

Cryptosuri 1 year, 2 months ago

Then in the real exam are you supposed to put exam topics's answer or the "real" answer ? (real question too ^^)

upvoted 5 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

That´s the Big Question! haha

upvoted 1 times

pkumar1583 Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CEF

Basically a Pass-through Authentication Agent is installed on the same server as Microsoft Entra Connect. So there is no need to install it on a domain controller and also not a good security approach to install any agents apart from few exceptions like "Identity Protection" etc.
For high availability we can install another authentication agent on any member server like server 2016 with TLS 1.2 enabled.

Here is more info : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-quick-start

upvoted 1 times

skids222 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CEF

C / E / F

Why the other options are not needed:

A. Install an Authentication Agent on a domain controller – The first PTA agent is installed automatically on the Azure AD Connect server you're already planning to deploy; extra agents on DCs are optional, not a prep requirement.

B. Configure an authentication method in the Entra admin center – Refers to MFA/passwordless methods, which are independent of enabling PTA.

D. Modify the email address attribute for each user account – The mail/SMTP address doesn't affect PTA; authentication relies on the UPN, not the email attribute.

upvoted 2 times

Ozguraydin 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AEF

Definitly B,C,D is not answer. Answer is A,E,F

upvoted 1 times

khangkowng1 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

CHATGPT - Why not the other options?

B. Configure an authentication method in Entra ID ✖ Authentication methods in Entra ID are for MFA, passwordless authentication, and SSPR, not PTA setup.

D. Modify the email address attribute for each user account ✖ The email attribute (mail) is not used for authentication. Instead, UPN should match the verified domain.

F. Modify the User logon name for each user account ✖ Changing User logon name (sAMAccountName) is not needed. You only need to update UPNs to match the verified domain.

upvoted 1 times

AK_1234 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABE

A , B , E

upvoted 1 times

Kock 6 months ago

Selected Answer: ABE

A. From a domain controller, install an Authentication Agent.

B. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, configure an authentication method.

E. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, add a custom domain name

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-quick-start
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-quick-start

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

the three most essential actions:

A. From a domain controller, install an Authentication Agent.

C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, add a UPN suffix.

E. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, add a custom domain name.

upvoted 3 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF. You should not install Authetication Agent on a domain controller. You can, but you really should not.

upvoted 4 times

The_W_Man21 10 months ago

To prepare your environment for implementing pass-through authentication with Azure AD Connect, you should perform the following actions:

From a domain controller, install an Authentication Agent (Option A). This agent is necessary for pass-through authentication to work.
From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, add a UPN suffix (Option C). This ensures that user principal names (UPNs) in your on-premises AD match the domain name in Azure AD.
From the Microsoft Entra admin center, add a custom domain name (Option E). This allows users to sign in with their custom domain rather than the default onmicrosoft.com domain.
These steps will help you set up the necessary components for pass-through authentication

upvoted 3 times

certifexams 11 months, 1 week ago

Copilot answer ABE :
To prepare the environment for implementing pass-through authentication, follow these steps:

1. Install an Authentication Agent:
From a domain controller, install the Azure AD Connect Authentication Agent (also known as Microsoft Entra Connect) on a member server. This agent facilitates pass-through authentication by validating user passwords directly against the on-premises Active Directory1.
Ensure that the server running the Authentication Agent is running Windows Server 2016 or later and has TLS 1.2 enabled.

2. Configure an Authentication Method:
In the Microsoft Entra admin center, configure pass-through authentication as the authentication method for your Azure AD tenant. This allows users to sign in to both on-premises and cloud-based applications using the same passwords1.
Specify the on-premises account for connectivity during the configuration process.

3. Add a Custom Domain Name:
In the Microsoft Entra admin center, add one or more custom domain names to your Azure AD tenant. Users can sign in using these domain names1.

upvoted 2 times

dvmhike 1 year, 1 month ago

Option C (adding a UPN suffix) is not necessary for implementing pass-through authentication.

upvoted 1 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ABE

I`m going to say A.B, E as the question mentions preparation for PTA, this article helped me decide on this outcome.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-quick-start

upvoted 2 times

GLLimaBR 1 year, 2 months ago

I am under the impression that this question should refer to Microsoft Entra Cloud Sync and not Microsoft Entra Connect (previously called "Azure AD Connect").

I also noticed that the "Modify user logon name for each user account" option is incorrect.
In fact, we changed the "User Login Name". However, this option tricks us into thinking that the login name needs to be changed, but in reality it is the domain that needs to be changed.

upvoted 1 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ACE

A and E is definitely correct at least.
B is not correct because you configure this in Entra ID
Prior to enabling Pass-through Authentication through Microsoft Entra Connect with Step 2, download the latest release of the PTA agent from the Microsoft Entra admin center. You need to ensure that your agent is versions 1.5.1742.0. or later. To verify your agent see Upgrade authentication agents
After downloading the latest release of the agent, proceed with the below instructions to configure Pass-Through Authentication through Microsoft

Entra Connect.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-quick-start

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Motanel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Prior to enabling Pass-through Authentication through Microsoft Entra Connect with Step 2, download the latest release of the PTA agent from the Microsoft Entra admin center. You need to ensure that your agent is versions 1.5.1742.0. or later. To verify your agent see Upgrade authentication agents

A and E is definitely correct at least.

B is not correct because you configure this in Entra ID

After downloading the latest release of the agent, proceed with the below instructions to configure Pass-Through Authentication through Microsoft Entra Connect.

upvoted 1 times

Question #28 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

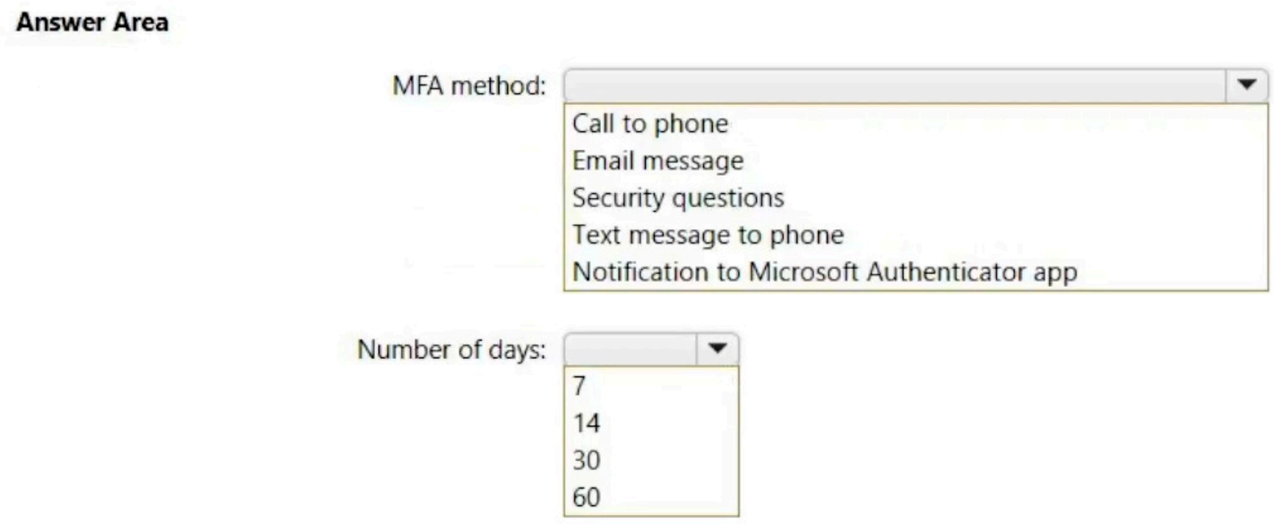
You have a new Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.

Enable Security defaults is set to Yes.

A user signs in to the tenant for the first time.

Which multi-factor authentication (MFA) method can the user use, and how many days does the user have to register for MFA? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

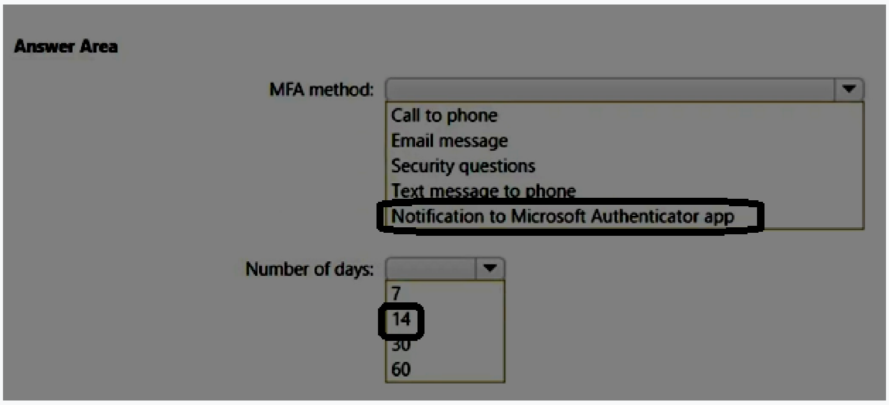


Answer Area

MFA method:
- Call to phone
- Email message
- Security questions
- Text message to phone
- Notification to Microsoft Authenticator app

Number of days:
- 7
- 14
- 30
- 60

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

MFA method:
- Call to phone
- Email message
- Security questions
- Text message to phone
- [✓ Notification to Microsoft Authenticator app]

Number of days:
- 7
- [✓ 14]
- 30
- 60

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

- Notification to Microsoft Authenticator app
- 14 days

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/security-defaults#authentication-methods

upvoted 21 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

Question was in exam in March 17 2025

upvoted 3 times

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct.

the user can use the following multi-factor authentication (MFA) methods when signing in to the tenant for the first time:

- Microsoft Authenticator app
- SMS
- Voice call

The user has 14 days to register for MFA after the first sign-in1

upvoted 9 times

northgaterebel 1 year, 2 months ago

Hold on now. All 3 of these methods are listed in the answer area. We can only pick one? The best one? Smh

upvoted 3 times

nils241 12 months ago

This is the standard behavior when security defaults are activated.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/security-defaults#require-all-users-to-register-for-microsoft-entra-multifactor-authentication

upvoted 2 times

maxonius Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Outdated.
From Microsoft Docs (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/security-defaults#require-all-users-to-register-for-microsoft-entra-multifactor-authentication):

"Starting July 29, 2024, new tenants and existing tenants had the 14-day grace period for users to register for MFA removed. We are making this change to help reduce the risk of account compromise during the 14-day window, as MFA can block over 99.2% of identity-based attacks. "

Correct answers:
1. Notification to Microsoft Authenticator app
2. 0 days

upvoted 3 times

mikl 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Copilot says :

With Enable Security defaults set to Yes in a new Microsoft 365 E5 tenant, when a user signs in for the first time, they can use the Microsoft Authenticator app as their multi-factor authentication (MFA) method1. The user has 14 days to register for MFA from the first time they sign in after security defaults have been enabled2. After the 14-day period, if the user has not completed the MFA registration, they will not be able to sign in until the registration is completed

upvoted 2 times

benpatto 1 year, 1 month ago

MS auth app is the DEFAULT Microsoft want us to use. You have the ability to setup SMS, email, voice call etc but the AUTHENTICATOR APP is MS's recommendation and automatically defaulted in every tenant unless specified otherwise.

upvoted 1 times

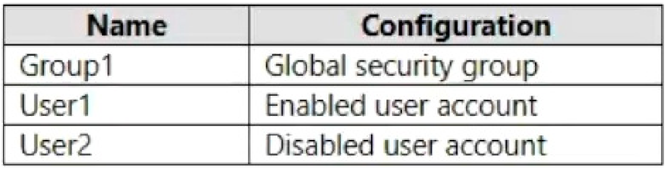
Alecks 1 year, 2 months ago

- MS Auth App
- 14 Days
is the default

upvoted 3 times

Question #29 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the objects shown in the following table.



Name	Configuration
Group1	Global security group
User1	Enabled user account
User2	Disabled user account

You configure Azure AD Connect to sync contoso.com to Azure AD.

Which objects will sync to Azure AD?

A. Group1 only

B. User1 and User2 only

C. Group1 and User1 only

D. Group1, User1, and User2

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (81%) Other

⊟ **Haso** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It is D. Global security groups from your on-premises AD are synchronized to Azure AD, and they retain their membership and other attributes during the synchronization process. This means that if you have global security groups defined in your on-premises AD and these groups contain users or other groups, the membership information will be replicated to Azure AD.

Disabled user accounts are also synchronized: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/233667/will-azure-ad-connect-sync-disabled-user-accounts

upvoted 28 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Here's the reasoning:

Azure AD Connect synchronizes enabled user accounts and groups by default.

From the table (as described in your previous question context):

Group1 is a global security group – ✅ Syncs

User1 is an enabled user account – ✅ Syncs

User2 is a disabled user account – ❌ Does not sync by default

Therefore:

Group1: ✅ Yes

User1: ✅ Yes

User2: ❌ No

Final answer: C. Group1 and User1 only

____

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Jalonso** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Es correcta

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Kock** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/manage-synchronized/1-introduction

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Ody** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Disabled Accounts sync.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/concept-azure-ad-connect-sync-user-and-contacts#disabled-accounts

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Its D.

Yes, disabled accounts do get synchronized via Azure AD Connect to Azure AD. By default, Azure AD Connect will sync all objects, including those that are disabled in your on-premises Active Directory, unless they are filtered out by configuration settings

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **JamesWilliams** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Group1, User1 and User2.

Azure AD Connect synchronizes all Active Directory objects that meet the following criteria:

Object type: Azure AD Connect synchronizes user and group objects only.
Sync scope: Azure AD Connect only syncs objects that are in the configured sync scope.
Sync filter: Azure AD Connect only syncs objects that meet the configured sync filters.
In the scenario described, there are no sync filters or sync scope configured. Therefore, Azure AD Connect will synchronize all user and group objects in the contoso.com domain.

Details:

Group1: It is a global security group, which is a type of object synchronized by Azure AD Connect.
User1: It is an enabled user account, which is an object type synchronized by Azure AD Connect.
User2: It is a disabled user account. Azure AD Connect syncs disabled user accounts by default.
Therefore, all three objects will be synchronized with Azure AD.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 6 months ago

All will sync, the question has NO context whatsoever. If it mentioned filtering at all, this question would change. In my tenant, we have 2x OUs, one for shared mailbox retaining and one for fully disabled users. Remove one and keep the other to prevent sync errors

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

All will sync, you can specify in AD Connect what you don't want to sync. In this case, nothing was mentioned so all will automatically sync

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Festus365** 1 year, 7 months ago

Only Group1 and User1 will sync to Azure AD in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

Explain please.

upvoted 1 times

Ruhansen 1 year, 9 months ago

As stated here; https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/concept-azure-ad-connect-sync-user-and-contacts#disabled-accounts

The answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

Real Question in exam

upvoted 2 times

Tisi 1 year, 9 months ago

Azure AD Connect will sync both user accounts and security groups. However, by default, it does not sync disabled user accounts.

upvoted 1 times

gomezmax 1 year, 10 months ago

C. Group1 and User1 only User 2 is a disabled account

upvoted 2 times

> **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago
>
> Wrong.
>
> Yes, disabled accounts do get synchronized via Azure AD Connect to Azure AD. By default, Azure AD Connect will sync all objects, including those that are disabled in your on-premises Active Directory, unless they are filtered out by configuration settings
>
> upvoted 1 times

Mr4D97 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Builtin security groups are listed here (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/manage/understand-security-groups#default-active-directory-security-groups) and Global security group is not part of that list therefore it will be synchronised.

ANSWER IS D

upvoted 3 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In this conversation not much is clarified, for me the answer is B

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/48837-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-77-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

From https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/concept-azure-ad-connect-sync-user-and-contacts

Azure AD Connect excludes built-in security groups from directory synchronization.

Disabled accounts are synchronized as well to Azure AD

upvoted 3 times

> **moshkoshbgosh** 1 year, 10 months ago
>
> I'm starting to think this might be D... it's not specifically saying the global security group is a default global security group. Thoughts?
>
> upvoted 4 times
>
> > **certma2023** 1 year, 10 months ago
> >
> > You're right. Group1 is definitively a custom group not a built in securtity group like "domain admins" or "enterprise admins". Therefore it should synchronize to Azure AD without any issue.
> >
> > upvoted 2 times
> >
> > > **Mr4D97** 1 year, 10 months ago
> > >
> > > Yup, you're right. Builtin security groups are listed here (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/manage/understand-security-groups#default-active-directory-security-groups) and Global security group is not part of that list therefore it will be synchronised.
> > >
> > > ANSWER IS D
> > >
> > > upvoted 1 times

Question #30 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You need to create Conditional Access policies to meet the following requirements:
All users must use multi-factor authentication (MFA) when they sign in from outside the corporate network.
Users must only be able to sign in from outside the corporate network if the sign-in originates from a compliant device.
All users must be blocked from signing in from outside the United States and Canada.
Only users in the R&D department must be blocked from signing in from both Android and iOS devices.
Only users in the finance department must be able to sign in to an Azure AD enterprise application named App1. All other users must be blocked from signing in to App1.
What is the minimum number of Conditional Access policies you should create?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

E. 7

F. 8

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (80%) A (20%)

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go for B answer.

4 rules configured like that :
-> One rule that target all users & all location except a custom trusted location (Public IP Ranges of the company). This rule grant access with MFA + Compliant device.
-> One rule that target all users & all location except US & Canada. This rule block access.
-> One rule that target R&D Users only & Android+IOS Devices. This rule block access.
-> One rule that target all users except Finance users. The rule target only App1. This rule block access.

For me, it should meet the goals.

upvoted 39 times

golijat 1 year, 7 months ago

Your approach is indeed a clever one and it seems like it could work. However, there might be a potential issue with the first rule.

In your first rule, you're targeting all users and all locations except a custom trusted location (Public IP Ranges of the company), and you're granting access with MFA + Compliant device. This rule might conflict with the third rule where you're blocking all users from signing in from outside the United States and Canada.

The issue arises because the first rule could potentially allow users to sign in from outside the United States and Canada if they're using a compliant device and MFA, which contradicts the third rule that aims to block all sign-ins from outside these two countries.

Therefore, it's safer to separate these into two different rules to avoid any potential conflicts or overlaps. This way, you can ensure that each rule is enforced correctly without any unintended consequences. Hence, a total of 5 rules would be needed to meet all the requirements.

Please note that the actual configuration might vary based on the specific settings and conditions in your environment. It's always a good idea to test the policies in a controlled environment before deploying them in a production environment.

upvoted 1 times

newark123 1 year, 6 months ago

It wont work like that . You could create a 100 policies that allow access and 1 rule that blocks access and if the one rule that blocks triggers access will be blocked . Having a rule that lets you in will not allow you to log in from a blocked rule .

upvoted 6 times

Xbmc66 Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

3.......

1 CA with: MFA and compliant device sign-in and block US and Canada

2 CA with blocking Android and IOS for only R&D

3 App1 access for finance department

upvoted 12 times

Manojkl1206 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

a)For All users - 1) MFA, 2) Compliance, 3) Block access outside of US and cannada

b)For R&D Dpt - Block access, signing in from Android and IOS

c)Finanance Dept to access App1 (if finance have only access, the all others are users are automatically blocked)

upvoted 1 times

skids222 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Policy 1: MFA + Compliant device when outside corporate network

Applies to all users

Conditions: Sign-in from outside corporate network

Grant access only if:

MFA is used

Device is compliant

✔ Satisfies:

MFA when outside

Compliant devices only when outside

Policy 2: Block sign-ins outside US and Canada

Applies to all users

Conditions: Location is not United States or Canada

Block access

✔ Satisfies:

Block all sign-ins from outside US/Canada

Policy 3: Block R&D from using Android and iOS

Applies to R&D group only

Conditions: Device platform is Android or iOS

Block access

✔ Satisfies:

Block R&D on mobile devices

Policy 4: Allow only Finance to access App1

Applies to all users except Finance

Conditions: Accessing App1

Block access

✔ Satisfies:

Only Finance can sign in to App1

✅ All requirements met using 4 policies.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Restrict access to the enterprise application (App1) for users in the finance department
Since this requirement applies only to a specific department and enterprise app, a separate policy is necessary.
Policy Count: 5

Minimum number of Conditional Access policies: 5
The correct answer is C. 5.

____

upvoted 1 times

FemiA55 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I go for B. I don't think there is a need for conditional access management for App1. The security requirement for App1 can be taken care of by granting access to a security group with members from finance team only.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Policy 1: Combine MFA, compliant devices, and geographic restrictions.
Conditions: Sign-in from outside the corporate network.
Controls: Require MFA, require compliant devices, block sign-ins from outside the United States and Canada.
Policy 2: Block R&D department users from signing in from Android and iOS devices.
Conditions: Users in the R&D department.
Controls: Block access from Android and iOS devices.
Policy 3: Restrict access to App1 to only finance department users.
Conditions: Users in the finance department.
Controls: Allow access to App1, block all other users.

upvoted 4 times

Ody 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The first two options are both requirements for being outside the corporate network.

upvoted 1 times

9326359 1 year, 1 month ago

The answer is 3, i am able to configure named locations in the new "network" section within Conditional access. This question may be outdated as this feature says "new" next to it

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Moazzamfarooqiiii** 1 year, 4 months ago

Chat GPT is saying C = 5

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Master_Tx** 1 year, 9 months ago

I personally dont recommend creating policies that combine functions unless there is a specific need, so I chose C. However B is what the question is asking for, as a MINIMUM.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **nsotis28** 1 year, 10 months ago

answer is correct

B

upvoted 3 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain.

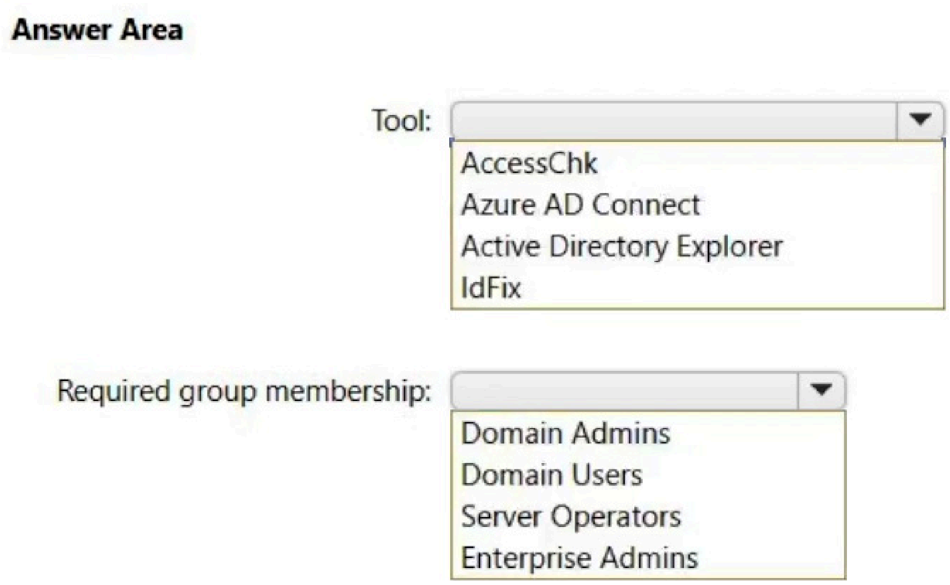
You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

You need to identify potential synchronization issues for the domain. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

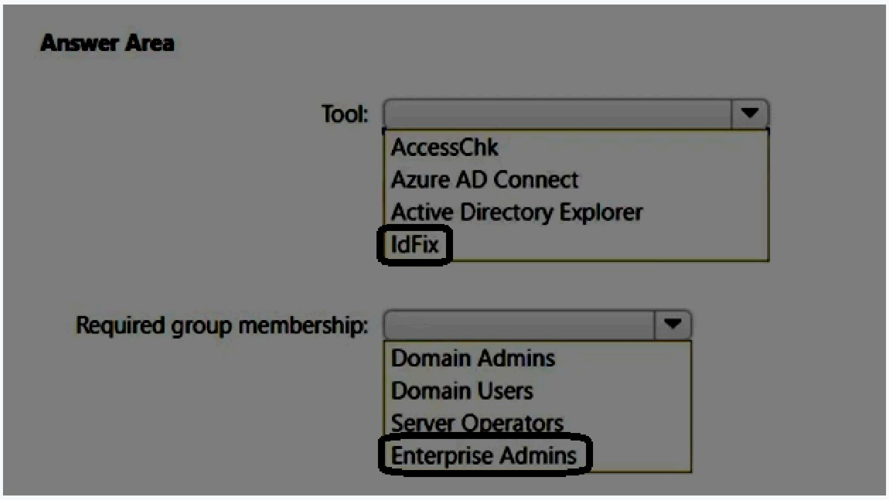


Answer Area

Tool:
- AccessChk
- Azure AD Connect
- Active Directory Explorer
- IdFix

Required group membership:
- Domain Admins
- Domain Users
- Server Operators
- Enterprise Admins

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Tool:
- AccessChk
- Azure AD Connect
- Active Directory Explorer
- [✓ IdFix]

Required group membership:
- Domain Admins
- Domain Users
- Server Operators
- [✓ Enterprise Admins]

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

IdFix & Domain Users

You only need to identify problems, so no rights needed to fix them.

https://microsoft.github.io/idfix/Step%201%20-%20Review%20the%20prerequisites/#permissions

upvoted 42 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

I m not too experienced but think question is not well built, u need EA user Just to setup entra sync maybe this is the key

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree - keyword here is identify!

upvoted 4 times

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

IdFix

Domain Users

The application runs in the context of the authenticated user, which means that it will query the authenticated forest and must have rights to read the directory.

upvoted 9 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

✅ Tool: IdFix

IdFix is a Microsoft tool designed to help you identify and remediate directory issues (e.g., duplicate or invalid attributes) before syncing with Azure AD.

It's lightweight, read-only, and doesn't require elevated privileges for use.

✅ Required group membership: Domain Users

IdFix only requires read access to Active Directory, which a member of the Domain Users group already has.

This satisfies the requirement to follow the principle of least privilege — no need for elevated rights like Domain Admin or Enterprise Admin.

✅ Final Answers:

Field Selection

Tool IdFix

Required group membership Domain Users

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

Regular" users who have accounts in an Active Directory domain are, by default, able to read much of what is stored in the directory, but are able to change only a very limited set of data in the directory.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/plan/security-best-practices/appendix-b--privileged-accounts-and-groups-in-active-directory

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

- IdFix
- Domain Users

upvoted 2 times

azagroth 1 year, 6 months ago

IdFix & Domain Users - any authenticated user can use the tool to view but not to edit

The application runs in the context of the authenticated user, which means that it will query the authenticated forest and must have rights to read the directory. If you want to apply changes to the directory, the authenticated user needs read/write permission to the desired objects.

upvoted 1 times

Tidi 1 year, 6 months ago

lare confuser

upvoted 2 times

> **KTM_999** 8 months ago
>
> bathong nikhona
>
> upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year, 7 months ago

It can be domain users as they're considered authenticated users, which is the MINIMUM requirement to run the tool

upvoted 1 times

Tibo49100 1 year, 7 months ago

It says "identify" not "fix" the potentials issues so i'll go with "IdFix & Domain Users"

upvoted 1 times

vercracked_007 1 year, 9 months ago

This must be domain admin and IDFix. A account needs read and write permissions to the domain.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **rfree** 1 year, 9 months ago

Thinking IdFix and GAdministrator

https://lazyadmin.nl/it/idfix/

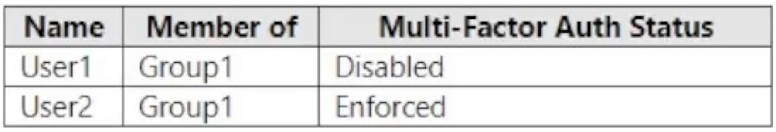
But to use the tool your will need of course to have read and write access to the Active Directory

upvoted 1 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

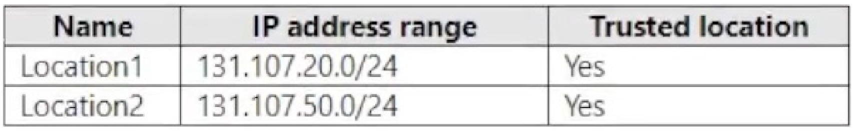
You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of	Multi-Factor Auth Status
User1	Group1	Disabled
User2	Group1	Enforced

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is configured to use 131.107.5.0/24 as trusted IPs.

The tenant contains the named locations shown in the following table.



Name	IP address range	Trusted location
Location1	131.107.20.0/24	Yes
Location2	131.107.50.0/24	Yes

You create a conditional access policy that has the following configurations:

Users or workload identities assignments: All users

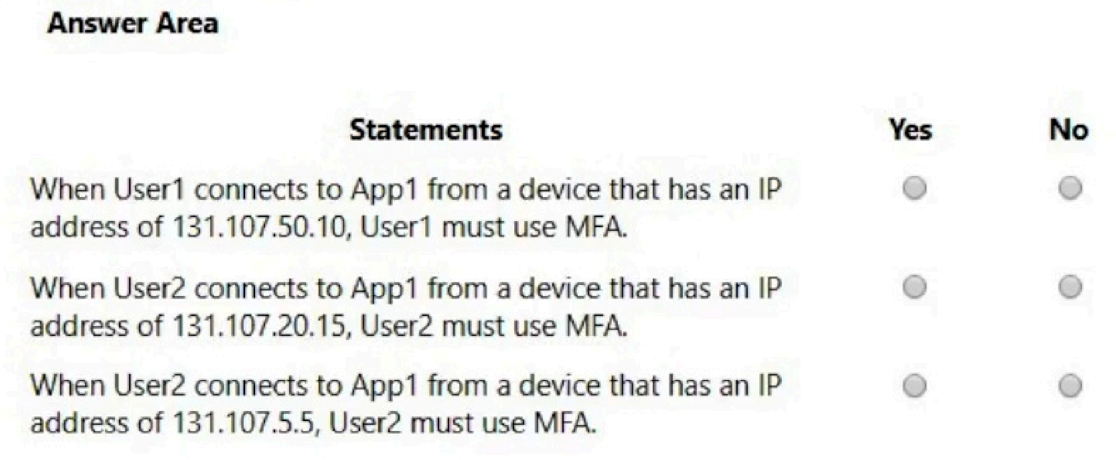
Cloud apps or actions assignment: App1

Conditions: Include all trusted locations

Grant access: Require multi-factor authentication

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

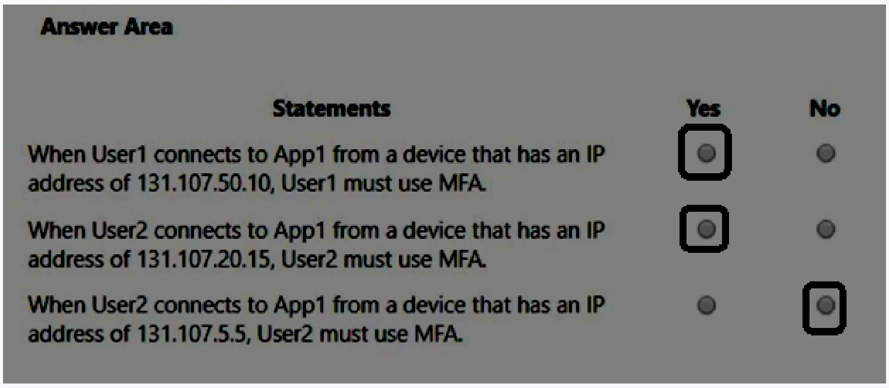
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When User1 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.50.10, User1 must use MFA.	○	○
When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.20.15, User2 must use MFA.	○	○
When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.5.5, User2 must use MFA.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When User1 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.50.10, User1 must use MFA.	[✓ ○]	○
When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.20.15, User2 must use MFA.	[✓ ○]	○
When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.5.5, User2 must use MFA.	○	[✓ ○]

Haso Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy

Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy

N: Trusted IPs in the MFA settings containts a list of IPs that MFA can be skipped from.

https://c7solutions.com/2022/07/what-is-multifactor-authentication-trusted-ips

upvoted 32 times

365cm 1 year, 6 months ago

I don't think its marked as a trusted location, as its in a different subnet than the subnets listed as trusted.

upvoted 2 times

iamchoy 6 months, 1 week ago

User 2 MFA is enforced, so he will always be required to use MFA anywhere.
upvoted 4 times

lali11 1 year, 5 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings
upvoted 2 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy
Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy
Y: User is in trusted location set by MFA config

MFA per user setting is an old (but still existing) one.
AAD > All Users > Per-User MFA icon > Gray Service setting tab

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates#view-the-status-for-a-user
upvoted 16 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago
Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy
Y: User is in trusted location from CA policy
Y: User is in trusted location set by per-user MFA config MFA is an old (but still existing) one.
I tested this scenario, I put my up address as trusted IP in Per-user MFA and request MFA in Conditional access policy, after testing I am getting the request for the MFA, meaning that the bypass in per-user MFA is not being applied.
upvoted 11 times

grimrodd 10 months, 1 week ago
This is the correct answer, not because they are in an IP within a trusted location, but because if you're coming from a trusted location or not the CA policy is set to enforce MFA.
upvoted 2 times

certma2023 1 year, 10 months ago
No it should be YYN.

The trusted IPs configured inside the legacy per-user MFA settings are IPs where MFA is bypassed. Therefore if the user connect from the "Trusted IPs" IP range he won't be prompt for MFA.
upvoted 13 times

lali11 1 year, 5 months ago
Believe the given answer is correct, first you need to remove IP from trusted IP and add to trusted location otherwise it will bypass mfa prompt:
https://dirteam.com/sander/2020/07/07/todo-move-from-mfa-trusted-ips-to-conditional-access-named-locations/
upvoted 2 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago
Y, Y, N
The trusted IPs feature of Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication also bypasses MFA prompts for users who sign in from a defined IP address range.
If both per-user MFA and Conditional Access policies are configured in the tenant, you need to add trusted IPs to the Conditional Access policy and update the MFA service settings.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#trusted-ips
upvoted 1 times

Mekenna 2 months, 2 weeks ago
YYN or YYY?
I am torn about the last one.
(new to this and Mac user if this is a silly question sorry)

Can the list of IPs that MFA can be skipped from be edited?
If it can be edited, what in the question indicates that it has been added to the list?
upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Statement Analysis:
When User1 connects to App1 from 131.107.50.10, User1 must use MFA.

User1's MFA is Disabled, so even if the policy applies, it won't enforce MFA.

However, Azure AD cannot enforce MFA if it's not registered/enabled for the user.

✅ Answer: No

When User2 connects to App1 from 131.107.20.15, User2 must use MFA.

User2 has Enforced MFA.

The location (131.107.20.15) is in a trusted location, and the policy includes trusted locations.

Policy triggers MFA even from trusted locations because the policy includes them and requires MFA.

✅ Answer: Yes

When User2 connects to App1 from 131.107.5.5, User2 must use MFA.

131.107.5.0/24 is configured as a trusted IP range for MFA.

Since the policy includes all trusted locations, MFA is required for this range as well.

User2 has MFA enforced, so the requirement is effective.

✅ Answer: Yes

Final Answers:
User1 from 131.107.50.10: ✖ No

User2 from 131.107.20.15: ✅ Yes

User2 from 131.107.5.5: ✅ Yes
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **StudyBM** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Is it not, N, N, Y?

When User1 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.50.10, User1 must use MFA?

No. User1 has MFA disabled, and the IP address 131.107.50.10 falls within the trusted location 131.107.50.0/24. Since trusted locations are included in the conditional access policy, User1 will not be required to use MFA.

When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.20.15, User2 must use MFA?

No. User2 has MFA enforced, but the IP address 131.107.20.15 falls within the trusted location 131.107.20.0/24. Since trusted locations are included in the conditional access policy, User2 will not be required to use MFA.

When User2 connects to App1 from a device that has an IP address of 131.107.5.5, User2 must use MFA?

Yes. User2 has MFA enforced, and the IP address 131.107.5.5 does not fall within any of the trusted locations (131.107.20.0/24 and 131.107.50.0/24). Therefore, User2 will be required to use MFA.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **justITtopics** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
I vote for Y,Y,Y

In this link say that we can consider a trusted networks and locations: All locations marked as trusted locations (it applies to CA Ips: 131.107.20.0/24 and 131.107.50.0/24) and Multifactor authentication trusted IPs, if configured (it applies to the IP 131.107.5.0/24 marked as trusted in the MFA).

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-assignment-network

All trusted networks and locations
This option applies to:

All locations marked as trusted locations.
Multifactor authentication trusted IPs, if configured.
upvoted 2 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

YES: User1 will be required to complete MFA when signing in from a trusted location because the Conditional Access policy requires MFA for all users.
YES: User2 from trusted location: MFA required due to the Conditional Access policy (trusted locations do not bypass MFA in this setup).
YES: User2 from non-trusted location: MFA required as per the policy settings.
upvoted 2 times

Xive 8 months, 3 weeks ago

YYY. Refer to https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-assignment-network#all-trusted-networks-and-locations
CA Trusted Location INCLUDE Trusted IP in MFA. So it CANNOT be skip!
upvoted 3 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

1: YES

- User Matched
- IP is trusted
- User is accessing App1

2: Yes

- User Matched
- IP is trusted
- User is accessing App1

3: YES

- User matched
- Ip not machted, however Multi-factor auth is enforced. This will require user to use MFA for anything. This is tricky, but I can confirm this since I have thested this in my own lab.

upvoted 9 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

My thought is
User1 MFA is disabled, so he cannot be authenticated even if with "grant with MFA" policy assigned. MFA must be enabled or Enforced to him.
Answer should be NYN
upvoted 1 times

DasChi_cken 10 months, 1 week ago

User1 can access to the app because he is in the trusted IP range, he needs to set up MFA bacause its currently disabled, but after setup and authenticating he cann access the app

User 2 is in the trusted range and has MFA already set up so only needs to authenticate the request and can access the app as well

User2 is now not in the trusted IP range, access to the app is block completly and therefore not MFA authentication is prompt at all

YYN is the answer in my opinion
upvoted 3 times

Atos 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer looks correct YYN. (User MFA Status is irrelevant in this case)
CA Policy hits first 2
Last one is in trusted ip range. To elaborate, when users are enabled individually, they perform multifactor authentication each time they sign in (with some exceptions, such as when they sign in from trusted IP addresses or when the remember MFA on trusted devices feature is turned on).
upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-ie/entra/identity/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks
upvoted 1 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 1 month ago
Trusted locations
Locations such as your organization's public network ranges can be marked as trusted. This marking is used by features in several ways.

Conditional Access policies can include or exclude these locations.
Sign-ins from trusted named locations improve the accuracy of Microsoft Entra ID Protection's risk calculation, lowering a user's sign-in risk when they authenticate from a location marked as trusted.
Locations marked as trusted can't be deleted. Remove the trusted designation before attempting to delete.
Trusted IPs
The trusted IPs feature of Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication also bypasses MFA prompts for users who sign in from a defined IP address range. You can set trusted IP ranges for your on-premises environments. When users are in one of these locations, there's no Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication prompt. The trusted IPs feature requires Microsoft Entra ID P1 edition.
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 2 months ago
The trusted IPs feature of Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication bypasses multifactor authentication prompts for users who sign in from a defined IP address range. You can set trusted IP ranges for your on-premises environments. When users are in one of these locations, there's no Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication prompt. The trusted IPs feature requires Microsoft Entra ID P1 edition.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#trusted-ips
upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 3 months ago
MFA Enabled vs Enforced
Microsoft Azure Active Directory uses various terms to show the status of multi-factor authentication (MFA) for each user. These user states are shown in the Azure portal and all start out as disabled.

MFA Enabled: The user has been enrolled in MFA but has not completed the registration process. They will be prompted to complete the registration process the next time they sign in.

MFA Enforced: The user has been enrolled and has completed the MFA registration process. Users are automatically switched from enabled to enforced when they register for Azure AD MFA.

MFA Disabled: This is the default state for a new user that has not been enrolled in MFA.
upvoted 3 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You register two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure AD.
You need to ensure that users who connect to App1 require multi-factor authentication (MFA). MFA is required only for App1. What should you do?

A. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, create a conditional access policy.

B. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, configure the Modem authentication settings.

C. From the Enterprise applications blade of the Microsoft Entra admin center, configure the Users settings.

D. From Multi-Factor Authentication, configure the service settings.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, create a conditional access policy.

A conditional access policy is a way to enable and enforce MFA for specific applications or users in Microsoft Entra.

upvoted 10 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

SBGM 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

GLL 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Conditional Access is found in the Microsoft Entra admin center under Protection > Conditional Access.

upvoted 3 times

> **TheMCT** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
>
> Conditional Access is found in the Microsoft Entra admin center under Properties > Conditional Access. (Not protection)
>
> upvoted 1 times

Question #34 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

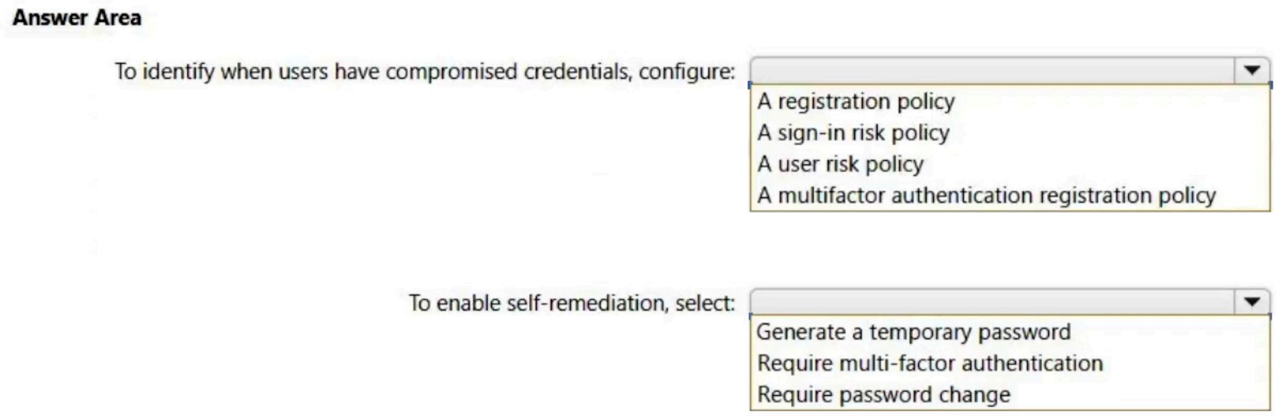
You need to implement identity protection. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Identify when a user's credentials are compromised and shared on the dark web.

Provide users that have compromised credentials with the ability to self-remediate.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

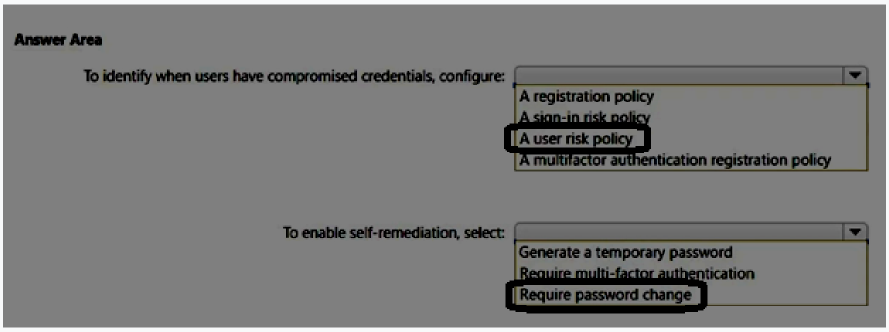


Answer Area

To identify when users have compromised credentials, configure:
- A registration policy
- A sign-in risk policy
- A user risk policy
- A multifactor authentication registration policy

To enable self-remediation, select:
- Generate a temporary password
- Require multi-factor authentication
- Require password change

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

To identify when users have compromised credentials, configure:
- A registration policy
- A sign-in risk policy
- [✓ A user risk policy]
- A multifactor authentication registration policy

To enable self-remediation, select:
- Generate a temporary password
- Require multi-factor authentication
- [✓ Require password change]

RAG Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Looks correct - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-risk-based-sspr-mfa

upvoted 18 times

certma2023 1 year, 10 months ago

The second one is obviously correct. Require password change is the MS recommendation for a compromised account (user with a high risk or high sign-in risk).

For the first one the question is unclear. To identity a user with compromised credentials we would go the the "Risky Users" blade. But if the question is about configuring a rule that apply an action on account with credentials shared on the dark Web (or the regular Web like GitHub repos), we would create either a conditional access policy (new way with only an Azure AD P1 license) or either a risk user policy inside the Azure AD Identity Protection blade (legacy way that require an Azure AD P2 license).

Therefore the second one should be correct too, assuming that the question about configuring a rule that apply a specific action to compromised account (MS also say "leaked credentials" is some documentations).

upvoted 6 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Thanks for sharing new way!

upvoted 1 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-risk-user?source=recommendations "admins with P2 can create CA policies incorporating Identity Protection risk policies"

also references p2 required to utilize user risk in CA policies:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-risk-based-sspr-mfa

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Nandokun01** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct (as expected :)) but since I dont see the CA policy option as an answer they must be looking for the old risk policy option to set these up. I didnt realize the P1 vs P2 difference until you mentioned it so thanks!

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **60ed5c2** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I know the answer is correct. I am looking at the user risk policy setting that says "allow access" with a check box for require password change. And my vent means nothing - but I have to say it. How stupid is it that if a user's credentials are compromised and shared on the dark web you think requiring a password change is a good idea? Couldn't the person that has the credentials execute the password change and still have access because they know what they changed the password to? Wouldn't it make more sense to require multi factor authentication? More sense in a practical sense - not in a what do I have to answer in order to pass the exam sense. I hate these exams.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **digats** Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

correct: Just in User risc you have the option to change the password

https://learn.microsoft.com/de-de/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-policies

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks

User risk detections might flag a legitimate user account as at risk, when a potential threat actor gains access to an account by compromising their credentials or when they detect some type of anomalous user activity. Sign-in risk detections represent the probability that a given authentication request isn't the authorized owner of the account. Having the ability to identify risk at the user and sign-in level is critical for customers to be empowered to secure their tenant.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year, 3 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year, 3 months ago

Multifactor authentication registration policy

Makes sure users are registered for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication. If a sign-in risk policy prompts for MFA, the user must already be registered for Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication.

User risk policy

Identifies and automates response to user accounts that might have compromised credentials. Can prompt the user to create a new password.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 7 months ago

Surely second means SSPR? As far as I'm aware, you require 2FA for this right? So realistically MFA and Password change are both viable options but I guess pw change is needed 1st

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **365cm** 1 year, 7 months ago

Yes, answer is correct. "user-risk policy" User risk is related to the probability that a given identity or account is compromised. It can be triggered by various factors such as leaked credentials

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-policies#user-risk-based-conditional-access-policy

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Tatinho** 1 year, 7 months ago

@60ed5c2 - Totally agree with you. Have you already taken the exam? If you have, do you think the questions from here are in fact useful on the real exam?

upvoted 1 times

Question #35 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain and a Microsoft 365 subscription.

The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

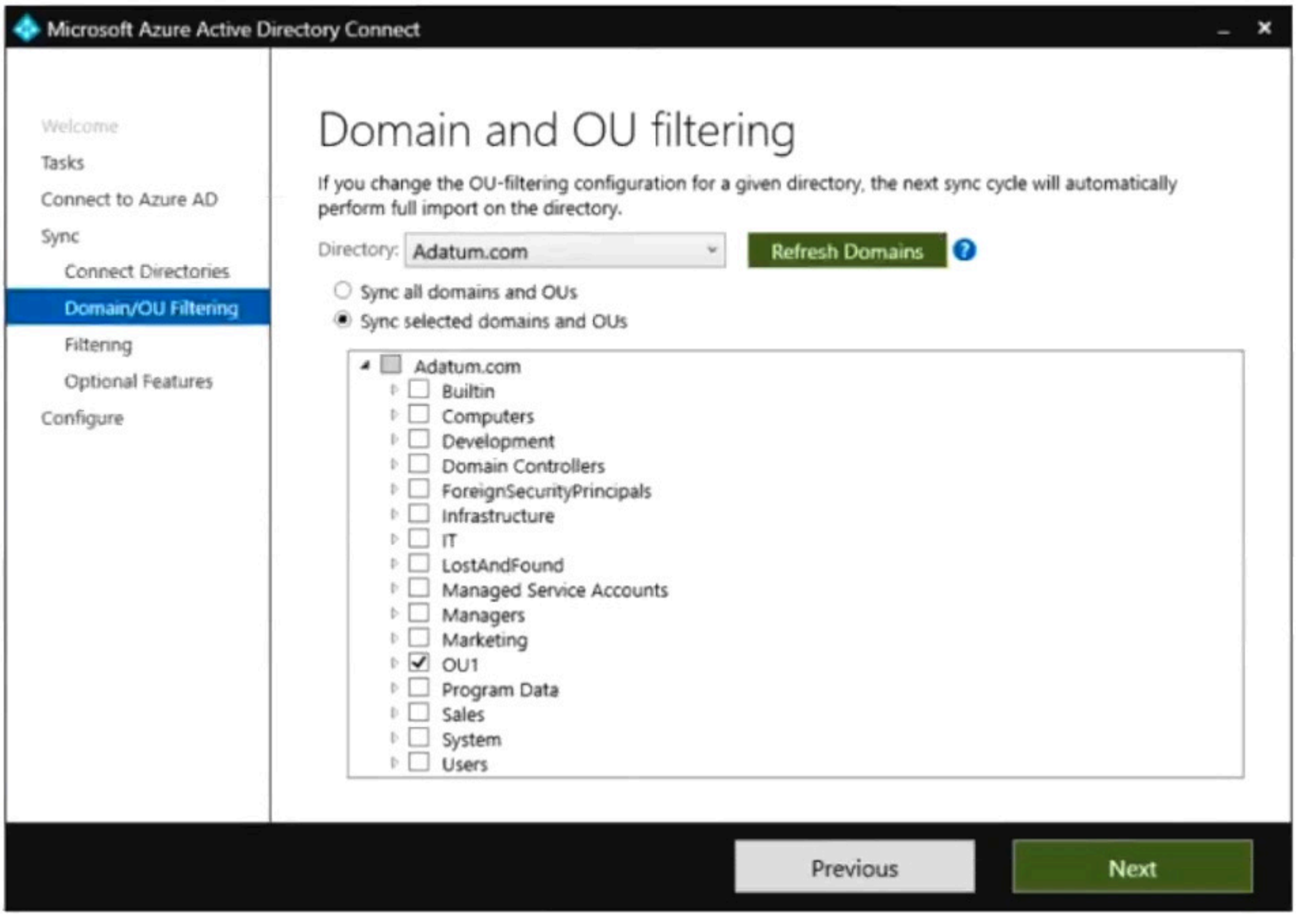
Name	Member of	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	Group1	OU1
User2	Group2	OU1

The domain contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	In OU
Group1	*None*	Sales
Group2	Group1	OU1

You are deploying Azure AD Connect.

You configure Domain and OU filtering as shown in the following exhibit.



Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect

Domain and OU filtering

If you change the OU-filtering configuration for a given directory, the next sync cycle will automatically perform full import on the directory.

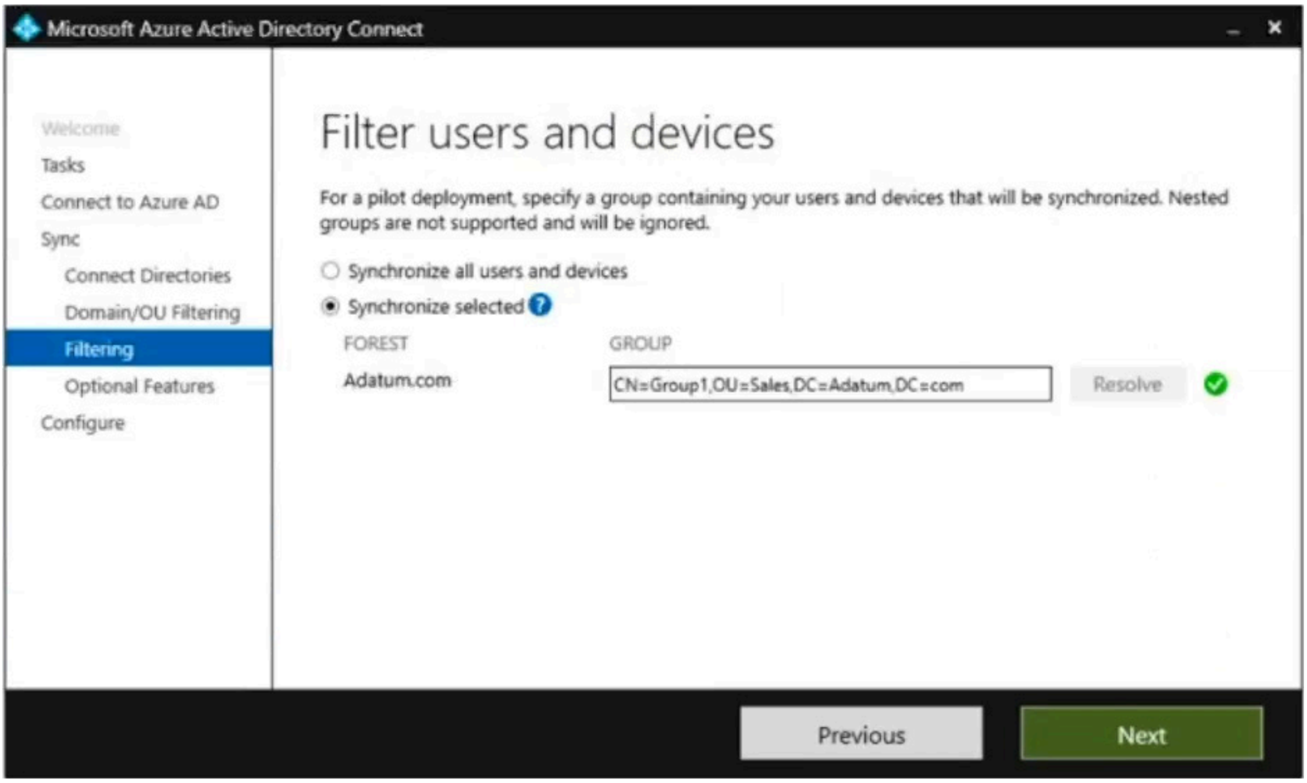
Directory: Adatum.com

○ Sync all domains and OUs

● Sync selected domains and OUs

- □ Adatum.com
  - □ Builtin
  - □ Computers
  - □ Development
  - □ Domain Controllers
  - □ ForeignSecurityPrincipals
  - □ Infrastructure
  - □ IT
  - □ LostAndFound
  - □ Managed Service Accounts
  - □ Managers
  - □ Marketing
  - ☑ OU1
  - □ Program Data
  - □ Sales
  - □ System
  - □ Users

You configure Filter users and devices as shown in the following exhibit.



Filter users and devices

For a pilot deployment, specify a group containing your users and devices that will be synchronized. Nested groups are not supported and will be ignored.

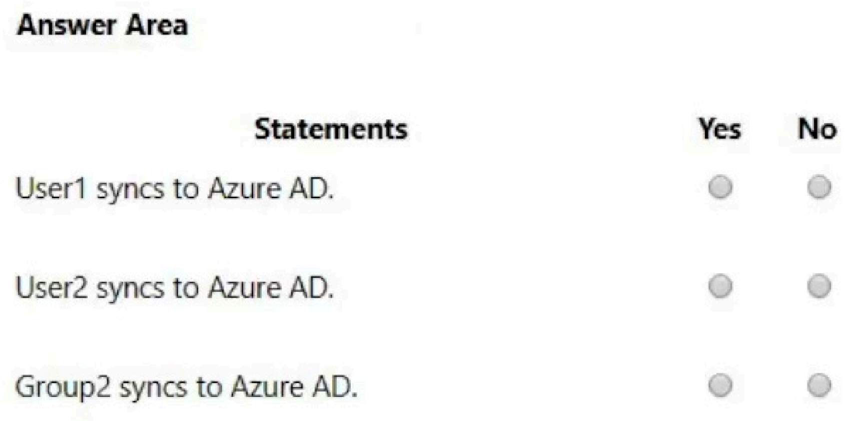
○ Synchronize all users and devices

● Synchronize selected

FOREST	GROUP
Adatum.com	CN=Group1,OU=Sales,DC=Adatum,DC=com

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

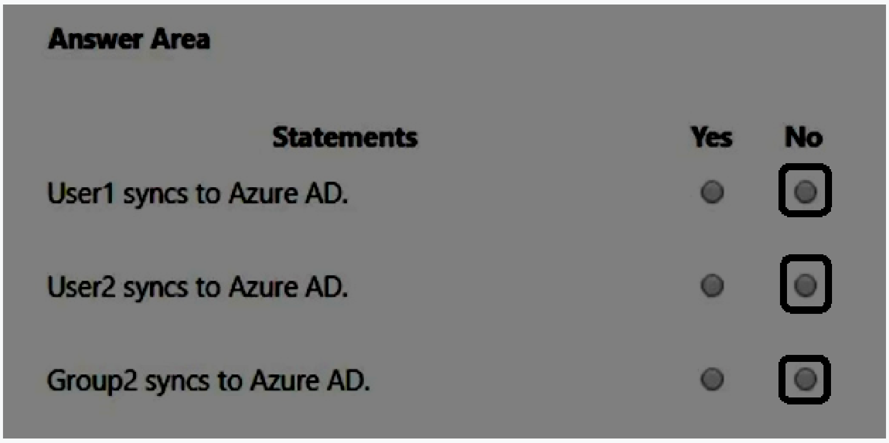
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 syncs to Azure AD.	○	○
User2 syncs to Azure AD.	○	○
Group2 syncs to Azure AD.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 syncs to Azure AD.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 syncs to Azure AD.	○	[✓ ○]
Group2 syncs to Azure AD.	○	[✓ ○]

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

It should be No, No, No since group is Sales OU which does not synchronize

When using OU-based filtering in conjunction with group-based filtering, the OU(s) where the group and its members are located must be included. (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering#group-based-filtering)

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/82530-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-89-discussion/

upvoted 38 times

WORKTRAIN 1 year, 8 months ago

You are right.

There is some confusion in the general discussion. Let me explain this a bit different.
OU1 contains user1, user2 and group2: in basic these are 'ready to sync'.
But later in the wizard. Group-based filtering is used. Read it like this: from everything 'ready to sync' only the members of this group-based filter will actually be synced.
The group-based filter contains group1. But group1 is not 'ready to sync'. Zero objects apply on the group-based filter. No objects are synced.

upvoted 15 times

mhmyz Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

N,N,N
Group1 is not in OU1.So any groups and users does not sync.
Group-based filtering
When using OU-based filtering in conjunction with group-based filtering, the OU(s) where the group and its members are located must be included.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering

upvoted 10 times

pkumar1583 Most Recent ⊙ 1 month ago

In Microsoft Entra ID, filtering policies generally take precedence over domain and OU filtering, though the specific order can depend on the type of filtering and the policies in place.

So
Y
N
N

upvoted 2 times

DikSoft 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes
No
Yes
User1 as OU filtering AND Group membership
User2 as OU filtering but NOT in sync Group
Group2 as OU filtering AND Group membership

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

✅ Statement Analysis:
User1 syncs to Azure AD
✔ Yes

User1 is located in OU1, which is selected for sync.

User2 syncs to Azure AD
✔ Yes

User2 is also in OU1, so will sync to Azure AD.

Group2 syncs to Azure AD
✔ Yes

Group2 is in OU1, which is selected for sync.

▯ Note: Even though Group2 is a member of Group1, and Group1 is in an OU not selected for sync, Group2 itself is in OU1. As a result, Group2 will sync, but Group1 will not.

✅ Final Answers:
Statement Answer
User1 syncs to Azure AD. ✅ Yes

User2 syncs to Azure AD. ✅ Yes

Group2 syncs to Azure AD. ✅ Yes

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

NNN is correct

Sales OU is already included in filter but no member assigned to Sales OU

upvoted 1 times

arielreyes2712 10 months, 2 weeks ago

N

N

N

The asnwer is here: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering#group-based-filtering

When using OU-based filtering in conjunction with group-based filtering, the OU(s) where the group and its members are located must be included.

upvoted 1 times

Baset100 11 months ago

yes, the filter users and devices setting synchronizes only members of Group1 in Sales.

no, nested group memberships are not supported for synchronization

yes, Group2 is in OU1, which is selected for synchronization.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 3 months ago

https://azurecloudai.blog/2019/10/20/field-notes-azure-active-directory-connect-domain-ou-and-group-filtering/

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 3 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering#group-based-filtering

upvoted 1 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

It's Y N Y.

View 'Group1' as if it is a Security Group which just happens to be part of the Sales OU. Microsoft is trying to trick you here into believing your devices should be a member of the Sales OU. They are in fact member of OU1, therefore they will sync (except for the second statement).

upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

This is a botched config. OU1 is in scope but the filter targets Sales OU. Nothing will sync unless it is a member of the Sales OU.

None of User1, User2 or Group2 are in the Sales OU and therefore wont sync. N/N/N is the correct answer here but the configuration is ridiculous.

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

It is No No No. "When using OU-based filtering in conjunction with group-based filtering, the OU(s) where the group and its members are located must be included." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering#group-based-filtering

upvoted 1 times

MondherBB 1 year, 9 months ago

I think the answer should be

User1 Yes - The user is in OU1 and in Group1 (reply to both conditions)

User2 No – the syn service will check in sales OU

Group 2 No – Nested group

upvoted 8 times

> **ToutouPapa** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
>
> User1 Yes - It does not matter if Sales OU is selected or not in the previous page. This page is independant of the previous, and is meant to be used to select specific users/groups to be synced.
>
> upvoted 3 times

vercracked_007 1 year, 9 months ago

YNY

It doesn't matter Group1 is in the Sales OU. It's just used for the filter.

OU1 syncs

Based on filter User 1 will sync

User2 to will Not sync

Group 2 wil be synced because its a group in OU1 and nog a user or device. So filter does not affect the group.

upvoted 7 times

EEMS700 1 year, 9 months ago

YNY is correct.

Only users, devices and groups in OU1 will sync, based on the filter (groupmembership) of group1

This was my fault in the past.

the membership of a group who is a member of a filtergrup has no affect to the members inside the group.

all devices, groups and users must be a member of the filtergroup itself.

user1 is in ou1 and member of group1 -> sync

user2 is in ou1 but no member of group1 -> no sync

group1 is in sales and no member of group1 -> no sync

group2 is in ou1 and member of group1 -> sync

upvoted 3 times

letters1234 1 year, 10 months ago

User 1 is member of Group 1 and in OU1, user/device filter applies for the user so allows sync

User 2 is member of group 2 and in OU1, user/device filter doesnt inlcude user so doesnt sync

Group 2 is in OU1, meaning it will sync, filter is for devices/users not groups.

Y,N,Y

The nesting comment is saying for the targeted group, if there are members of the group that are security groups, they will be ignored. The filter is for Users/Devices.

upvoted 1 times

Nandokun01 1 year, 10 months ago

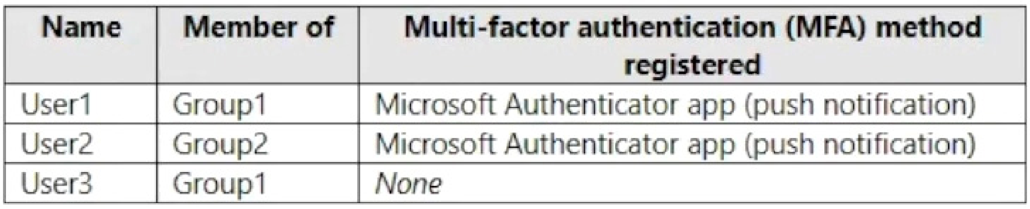
OU filters define the connector scope and are an include/exclude conditional statement. Group-based filtering is an object-level condition which evaluates during each connector's sync cycle. If the OU is not in scope the object will never import via its connector so it will not be evaluated during the sync cycles. Casticod is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #36 Topic 1

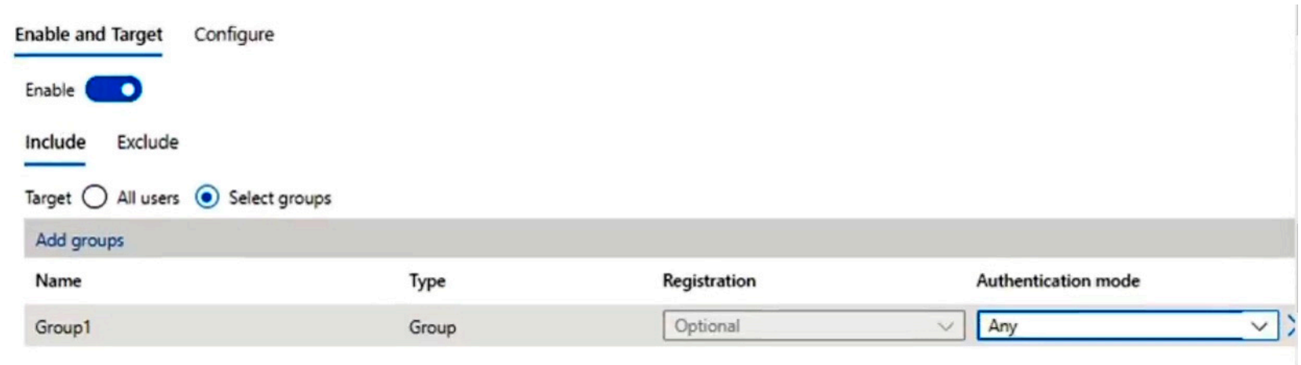
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) method registered
User1	Group1	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User2	Group2	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User3	Group1	*None*

You configure the Microsoft Authenticator authentication method policy to enable passwordless authentication as shown in the following exhibit.



Target ○ All users ● Select groups

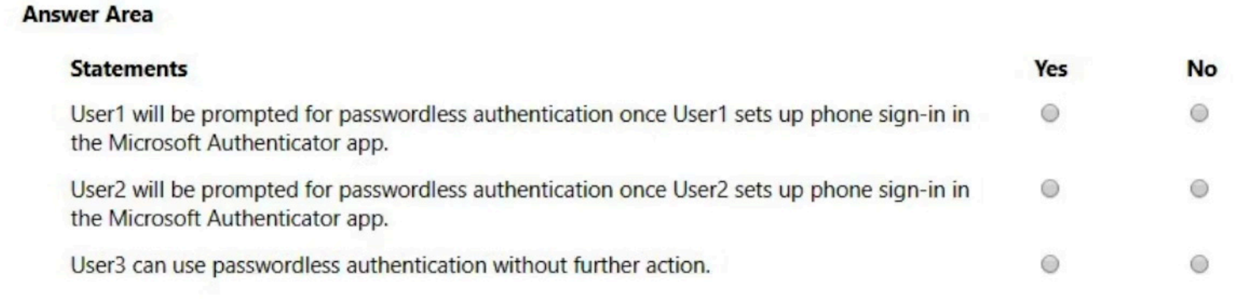
Add groups

Name	Type	Registration	Authentication mode
Group1	Group	Optional	Any

Both User1 and User2 report that they are NOT prompted for passwordless sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

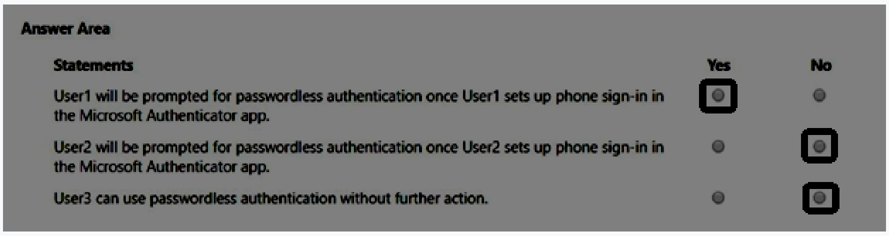
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User1 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○
User2 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User2 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○
User3 can use passwordless authentication without further action.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User1 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	[✓ ●]	●
User2 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User2 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	●	[✓ ●]
User3 can use passwordless authentication without further action.	●	[✓ ●]

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct. YNN.

User1 need to enable the phone sign-in option inside the Microsoft Authenticator app on his/her phone to be able to use passwordless (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-authentication-passwordless-phone#enable-phone-sign-in)

User2 is registred for MFA with the Authenticator App but is not targeted by the passwordless configuration (as he/she is not member of group1).

User3 has not registered yet for MFA.

upvoted 24 times

GLLimaBR 1 year, 2 months ago

And there is one more aggravating factor: The authentication mode selected for group1 is "Any". It's not "passwordless". In other words, as User1 is already configured with MFA in PUSH mode, according to the MFA policy that has the "any" authentication mode, this indicates that nothing will change for User1, that is, it will continue to use password and push.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **gomezmax** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes Correct YNN

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent 🕘 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Statement Evaluations

User1 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User1 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.

✅ Yes

User1 is in Group1, which is targeted by the policy.

Registration is optional → once User1 sets up phone sign-in, passwordless auth will be available.

User2 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once User2 sets up phone sign-in in the Microsoft Authenticator app.

❌ No

User2 is not in Group1 → the policy does not apply to User2.

User3 can use passwordless authentication without further action.

❌ No

User3 is in the correct group (Group1), but has not registered any MFA method yet. Therefore, cannot use passwordless until registering and setting up phone sign-in.

✅ Final Answers:

Statement Answer

User1 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once phone sign-in is set up. ✅ Yes

User2 will be prompted for passwordless authentication once phone sign-in is set up. ❌ No

User3 can use passwordless authentication without further action. ❌ No

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-ie/entra/identity/authentication/concept-authentication-authenticator-app

upvoted 1 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You plan to implement Microsoft Purview policies to meet the following requirements:
Identify documents that are stored in Microsoft Teams and SharePoint that contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
Report on shared documents that contain PII.
What should you create?

A. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy

B. a retention policy

C. an alert policy

D. a Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps policy

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Also in ms-101 Qs:

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/65993-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-78-discussion/

upvoted 5 times

KT_Paradise75 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

The only answer here is A

upvoted 5 times

DikSoft Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

data loss prevention (DLP) policy

upvoted 1 times

Wazery 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

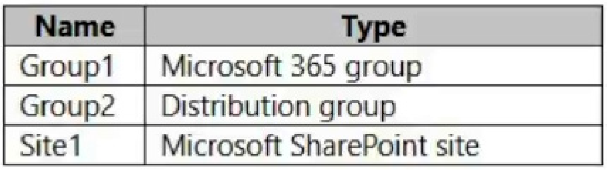
To meet the requirements, you should choose option A: a data loss prevention (DLP) policy.

The Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policy in Microsoft 365 enables you to identify, monitor, and protect sensitive data. You can configure rules to search for personally identifiable information (PII) in documents stored in Microsoft Teams and SharePoint. You can also generate custom reports to notify about shared documents that contain personal information

upvoted 4 times

Question #38 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.



Name	Type
Group1	Microsoft 365 group
Group2	Distribution group
Site1	Microsoft SharePoint site

You create a sensitivity label named Label1.

To which resource can you apply Label1?

A. Group1 only

B. Group2 only

C. Site1 only

D. Group1 and Group2 only

E. Group1, Group2, and Site1

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (94%) 6%

⊟ Dtriminio Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: E

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-teams-groups-sites

upvoted 11 times

⊟ Manoj2y 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Choose which users and groups see the labels. Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra I https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 2 times

⊟ RAG Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: E

This is the correct see https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 7 times

⊟ A320 Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

After investigation I would say that the right answer is E.

My argumentation, the exam question is: To which resource can you apply Labe1?

According to Microsoft's documentation it's possible to apply a sensitivity label to Distribution group/list if it's upgraded to a M365 group, see details in > https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients-in-exchange-online/manage-distribution-groups/upgrade-distribution-lists.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ correction 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Choose which users and groups see the labels. Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra ID.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels#what-label-policies-can-do

upvoted 1 times

⊟ EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is: A. Group1 only

Explanation:

Sensitivity labels in Microsoft 365 can be used to classify and protect content such as:

Emails

Documents

Microsoft 365 groups

Teams

SharePoint sites

However, only Microsoft 365 groups (like Group1) support the application of sensitivity labels directly to the group itself — this controls privacy, external access, and unmanaged device settings.

Breakdown:
Group1 (Microsoft 365 group): ✅ Supports sensitivity labels

Group2 (Distribution group): ❌ Not supported — classic distribution lists don't support sensitivity labeling.

Site1 (SharePoint site): ❌ Direct labeling of standalone SharePoint sites isn't supported unless they are connected to a Microsoft 365 group.
upvoted 2 times

e222 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Co-pilot says: You cannot apply sensitivity labels directly to distribution groups. Distribution groups are typically used for email distribution lists and do not have the same sensitivity label features as other Microsoft 365 resources.

However, you can apply sensitivity labels to Microsoft 365 groups. When you label a Microsoft 365 group, the label and its associated policies apply to the group and all associated resources, including Microsoft Teams, SharePoint sites, and email conversations.
The answer is not listed, it should be "according to Copilot" site1 and MS 365 group.
upvoted 2 times

justITtopics 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Since there is no A & C answer that is correct, I vote for E. (label1 can be APPLIED to Group1 (Microsoft 365 Group) and Site1 (SharePoint site).)

Steps:
-create
-publish: (who sees the label): Choose which users and groups SEE the labels. Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra ID.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels#what-label-policies-can-do
-apply (what the label applies to): You're now ready to APPLY the sensitivity label or labels to the following containers:
Microsoft 365 group in Microsoft Entra ID
Microsoft Teams team site
Microsoft 365 group in Outlook on the web
SharePoint site
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-teams-groups-sites#how-to-apply-sensitivity-labels-to-containers
upvoted 1 times

Leetnewbie 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

None of the options are correct, should be Group 1 and Site 1 only.

Not Supported: Sensitivity labels cannot be applied directly to distribution groups. This is because distribution groups are used primarily for email distribution and lack the advanced data-sharing and security features that Microsoft 365 Groups support.
Key Differences:
Feature Microsoft 365 Groups Distribution Groups
Sensitivity Labels ✅ Supported ❌ Not Supported
Privacy Options Public or Private Public (default behavior)
External Sharing Controls ✅ Supported (via labels) ❌ Not Available

Collaboration Tools Teams, SharePoint, Planner, etc. ✕ Email Only

If you need to apply governance to a distribution group, you might consider transitioning it to a Microsoft 365 Group for advanced security and collaboration options.

upvoted 3 times

OHMSS 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I go for C only.

Sensitivity label can only be assigned to files and platforms like Email, Sharepoint and Onedrive.

upvoted 3 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

365 Group (Group1): Sensitivity labels can be applied to Microsoft 365 Groups, including the associated resources such as Outlook mailboxes, SharePoint sites, and Teams.

Distribution Group (Group2): Sensitivity labels can also be applied to distribution groups, although there might be some limitations depending on the type of distribution group (security or mail-enabled).

SharePoint Site (Site1): Sensitivity labels can be applied to SharePoint sites, which allows for protection of the data within the site, including documents and list items.

upvoted 3 times

bobg 8 months, 3 weeks ago

i would think its group 1 and site 1 only but thats not an option. labels can only be applied to microosft 365 groups not distribution groups. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-teams-groups-sites#how-to-configure-groups-and-site-settings

upvoted 1 times

bobg 8 months, 3 weeks ago

also here under troubleshooting it says the group has to be a m365 group https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-assign-sensitivity-labels?tabs=microsoft#sensitivity-labels-arent-available-for-assignment-on-a-group

upvoted 1 times

dearlover87 9 months, 1 week ago

i thought only policies can apply on group or sites

upvoted 1 times

lt2673 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

All of this is wrong, a label cannot be applied to a group. The documentation from previous comment only indicates that a label POLICY can be applied to a group of users. That means WHO can apply a label, NOT ON WHAT.

upvoted 6 times

arielreyes2712 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E

upvoted 3 times

BurtSmart 1 year ago

READ THE QUESTION - states APPLY label1, not SEE Label1. Distribution groups can SEE the labels, but the labels cannot be applied to them! From this reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels This is what is stated: Choose which users and groups see the labels. Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra ID. It clearly states SEE labels! This is the reference that explains it:https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-teams-groups-sites

upvoted 3 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

I agree - should be E here.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #39 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You need to meet the following requirements:

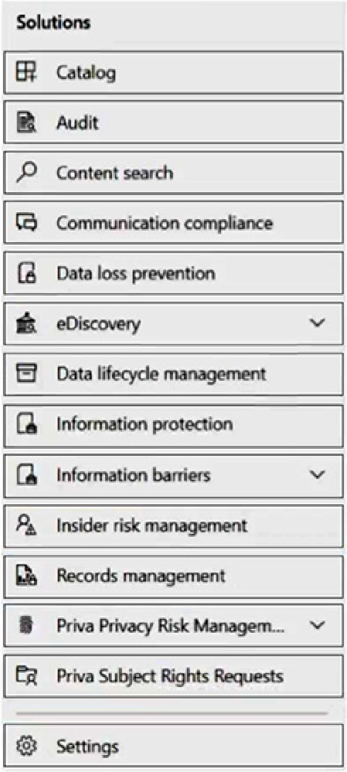
Automatically encrypt documents stored in Microsoft OneDrive and SharePoint.

Enable co-authoring for Microsoft Office documents encrypted by using a sensitivity label.

Which two settings should you use in the Microsoft Purview compliance portal? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

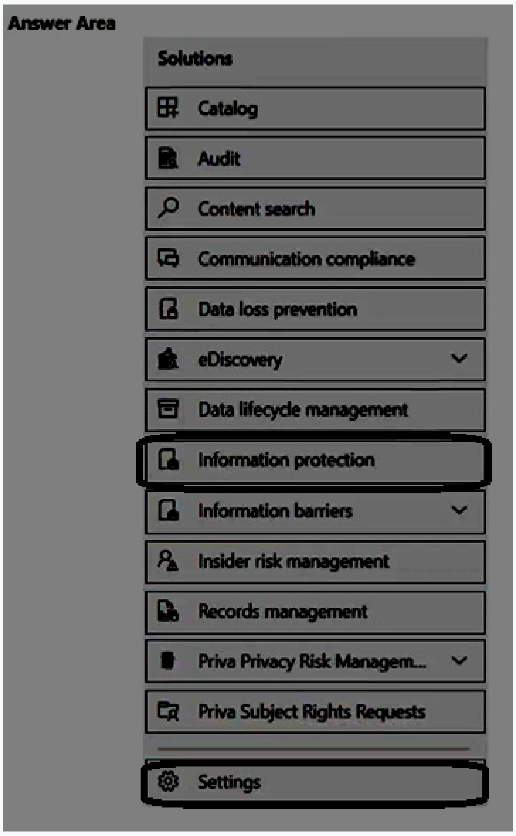
Answer Area



Solutions

- Catalog
- Audit
- Content search
- Communication compliance
- Data loss prevention
- eDiscovery
- Data lifecycle management
- Information protection
- Information barriers
- Insider risk management
- Records management
- Priva Privacy Risk Managem...
- Priva Subject Rights Requests
- Settings

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Solutions

- Catalog
- Audit
- Content search
- Communication compliance
- Data loss prevention
- eDiscovery
- Data lifecycle management
- [✓ Information protection]
- Information barriers
- Insider risk management
- Records management
- Priva Privacy Risk Managem...
- Priva Subject Rights Requests
- [✓ Settings]

AMDf Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct:
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94672-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-153-discussion/

upvoted 11 times

Dtriminio Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Enable co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels

1. Sign in to the Microsoft Purview compliance portal as a global admin for your tenant.
2. From the navigation pane, select Settings > Co-authoring for files with sensitivity files.
3. On the Co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels page, read the summary description, prerequisites, and what to expect.

Then select Turn on co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels, and Apply

upvoted 7 times

> **Besxp** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
>
> I think you forgot to answer the question here, let me correct you:
>
> 1. Sign in to the Microsoft Purview compliance portal as a global admin for your tenant.
> 2. From the navigation pane, select "Information protection" then "Settings" > Co-authoring for files with sensitivity files.
> 3. On the Co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels page, read the summary description, prerequisites, and what to expect.
>
> Then select Turn on co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels, and Apply
>
> upvoted 4 times

correction Most Recent 🕘 2 months ago

Information protection contains Sensitive labels witch can auto applied.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/apply-sensitivity-label-automatically

Co-authoring is available in Settings of Information Protection.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

To meet the requirements of:

Automatically encrypting documents stored in Microsoft OneDrive and SharePoint, and

Enabling co-authoring for Office documents encrypted by a sensitivity label,

you should use the following two settings in the Microsoft Purview compliance portal:

✅ Information protection

This is where you create and manage sensitivity labels, including settings for encryption and enabling co-authoring.

✅ Data loss prevention

This is used to automatically apply sensitivity labels to content stored in OneDrive and SharePoint when certain conditions (like sensitive info types) are met.

✅ Correct Selections:
Information protection

Data loss prevention

upvoted 1 times

justITtopics 4 months, 4 weeks ago

In January 2025 with the new Purview portal will be
Settings->Information Protection->Co-authoring for files with sensitivity labels-> Turn on.

After that:
Solutions->Information Proteccion->Sensitivity Label

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **jarattdavis** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Information protection: This setting allows you to define sensitivity labels, which can be applied to documents to classify and protect them based on their sensitivity level. You can configure encryption settings within sensitivity labels to automatically encrypt documents stored in OneDrive and SharePoint.

Data loss prevention (DLP): While DLP policies primarily focus on preventing data loss, they can also be configured to work in conjunction with sensitivity labels to enable co-authoring for encrypted documents. DLP policies can define specific conditions for allowing collaboration on sensitive information, ensuring that only authorized users can co-author encrypted documents.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Shloeb** 1 year, 5 months ago

Incorrect.

First option is Data Loss Prevention and the second option is correct. It should be Settings as mentioned below.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-create-deploy-policy?view=o365-worldwide

Information Protection mainly deals with the Sensitivity labels and Publishing, but while creating DLP policies you can choose the encrypt content

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **JazzyStahh** 1 year, 2 months ago

Incorrect. DLP is when you know what data you're looking for. Auto labelling is done from Information protection, you can specify the sites and OneDrive locations to apply a specific label that'll encrypt the documents.

upvoted 3 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You plan to create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy that will be applied to all available locations.
Which conditions can you use in the DLP rules of the policy?

A. sensitive info types

B. content search queries

C. keywords

D. sensitivity labels

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (91%) 9%

Alecks Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In DLP Policy creation is "Sensitive info types" the only available option. So A is correct.

https://imgur.com/a/zEqXoBA

upvoted 13 times

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. sensitive info types.

Sensitive info types are predefined patterns that can help you identify and protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers, bank account numbers, and so on1. You can use sensitive info types as conditions in your DLP rules to detect and protect data that matches these patterns. For example, you can create a DLP rule that blocks the external sharing of documents that contain credit card numbers2.

B, C, and D are incorrect because they are not valid conditions for DLP rules in Office

upvoted 6 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

I tested with the creation of DLP for all locations, only Sensitive Info Types was available for all the workloads.
Correct answer is A

upvoted 5 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

All locations support the Content contains condition. You can select multiple instances of each content type and further refine the conditions by using the Any of these (logical OR) or All of these (logical AND) operators:
sensitive information types
sensitivity labels
retention labels
Trainable Classifiers

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#content-contains
Ans A&D

upvoted 1 times

radamelca 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Sensitive Info Types is the only option.

upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Sensitive info types

DLP policies use sensitive information types (SITs) as a primary method to identify and protect sensitive data across various Microsoft 365 locations. SITs are predefined patterns that match common types of sensitive information, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers, or bank account numbers.

upvoted 1 times

Sayulis 1 year, 6 months ago

You can add Sensitive info types or Trainable classifiers

upvoted 2 times

Armins 1 year, 7 months ago

A 100% confirmed with my hornor.

upvoted 3 times

AMDf 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote for A

upvoted 1 times

SherylD 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested in Lab Environment, in create a new DLP policy, where locations are set to all, under customize advanced DLP rules > create rule > conditions > add a condition > content contains > add > then only option is "sensitive info types"

upvoted 5 times

gomezmax 1 year, 10 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A should be the correct answer

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94556-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-154-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Sorry mods - can you delete the previous response I posted, the answer should be A, not D.

The reason I'm suggesting A is that this needs to apply to all locations, but sensitivity labels can't be applied to Teams Chat and Channel Messages. I know this is being fussy about the wording, but it would be a way to reduce the choice to one valid option. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#location-support-for-how-content-can-be-defined

upvoted 5 times

certma2023 1 year, 10 months ago

I would go for anwser A too. When you select all locations inside the policy configuration (Exchange, Sharepoint, OneDrive, MS Defender for Cloud, Endpoint...), the only options you have on the custom rule is "sensitive info types".

upvoted 2 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The reason I'm suggesting D is that this needs to apply to all locations, but sensitivity labels can't be applied to Teams Chat and Channel Messages. I know this is being fussy about the wording, but it would be a way to reduce the choice to one valid option. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#location-support-for-how-content-can-be-defined

upvoted 1 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

please delete, it should have said A as per the link.

upvoted 1 times

Dtriminio 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A+D are correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Cannot select right answers: A+D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#content-contains

upvoted 2 times

Question #41 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.
Users store data in the following locations:

Microsoft Teams -

Microsoft OneDrive -

Microsoft Exchange Online -

Microsoft SharePoint -
You need to retain Microsoft 365 data for two years.
What is the minimum number of retention policies that you should create?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (85%) B (15%)

⊟ **moshkoshbgosh** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There's a trap with this one, you need two policies for Teams

1. Teams channel/chats
2. Teams private channel messages
3. OneDrive, SharePoint, Exchange

upvoted 56 times

⊟ **ATHOOS** 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested and Approved ! well done

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **Witnz** 1 year, 5 months ago

not specified

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **BeetleB** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From Co-Pilot:
To retain Microsoft 365 data for two years across the specified locations (Teams, OneDrive, Exchange Online, and SharePoint), you need a minimum of four retention policies. Here's the breakdown:

Microsoft Teams: Create a retention policy for Teams chat and channel messages.

Microsoft OneDrive: Apply a retention policy for OneDrive files to ensure personal storage data is retained.

Microsoft Exchange Online: Configure a retention policy for email and mailbox content in Exchange Online.

Microsoft SharePoint: Use a retention policy for files and content stored in SharePoint.

Each of these policies targets a distinct data source, ensuring comprehensive coverage for the two-year retention requirement.

upvoted 1 times

correction 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

One for Teams channel/chats.

One for Teams private channel messages.

One for OneDrive, SharePoint, Exchange.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is:

A. 1

You can create a single retention policy that includes all the listed locations—Microsoft Teams, Microsoft OneDrive, Microsoft Exchange Online, and Microsoft SharePoint. With Microsoft 365 retention policies, you have the flexibility to configure a policy that applies to multiple locations, ensuring that data is retained across all these services for two years.

upvoted 1 times

Ozguraydin 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Microsoft Purview Portal > Data lifecycle management > Create retention policy

upvoted 3 times

Turlin 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I just checked in my tenant

1. Exchange mailboxes and OneDrive accounts can be turned on together.

2. Teams Channel Messages and Teams Chats and Copilot interactions can be turned on together.

3. Teams private channel can only be on by itself.

If you try different combinations the others get turned off. So, the least amount it can be done in is 3.

upvoted 2 times

3e98d4c 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Je viens de vérifier dans la console 04/2025

upvoted 1 times

rus123 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

Big076 5 months ago

why would you even say this

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

They don't specify to exclude private chats, so you need 3.

upvoted 3 times

jay209328032038 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely 3 - Just tested on a live tenant, this is because you cannot choose Teams channels and chats with private chats, and you cannot choose Teams with OD/SPO/Exchange

upvoted 3 times

smiff 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

2 policies, checked directly from compliance admin center on Sep 23, 23.

upvoted 1 times

mhmyz 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/create-retention-policies?tabs=teams-retention
"Teams private channel messages: Messages from private channel chats and private channel meetings. If you select this option, you can't select the other Teams locations in the same retention policy."
upvoted 3 times

Nandokun01 1 year, 10 months ago
Aside from adaptive policies you cannot create a policy with Teams channel messages and Teams private channel messages(https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=2220113). Thats 2 for teams and 1 for Exchange mailboxes, SharePoint, OneDrive = C:3
upvoted 2 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
3 is the correct answer from previous test
upvoted 1 times

nublit 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
In my opinion the correct answer is B.
1 Retention policy for Exchange, OneDrive and SharePoint
1 Retention policy for Teams cannels and chat.
upvoted 2 times

mrac 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
To retain Microsoft 365 data for two years across all the mentioned locations (Microsoft Teams, OneDrive, Exchange Online, and SharePoint), you should create:

B. 2

One Retention Policy for Teams, OneDrive, and SharePoint:
Create a single retention policy that covers Microsoft Teams, OneDrive, and SharePoint. This policy will ensure that data stored in these locations is retained for the specified duration (two years).

Another Retention Policy for Exchange Online:
Create a separate retention policy for Microsoft Exchange Online. This policy will ensure that emails and related data stored in Exchange Online mailboxes are also retained for the same duration (two years).

So, the correct answer is B. 2 retention policies.
upvoted 2 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Just checked.

Policy 1
- Microsoft OneDrive
- Microsoft SharePoint
- Microsoft Exchange Online

Policy 1
- Microsoft Teams

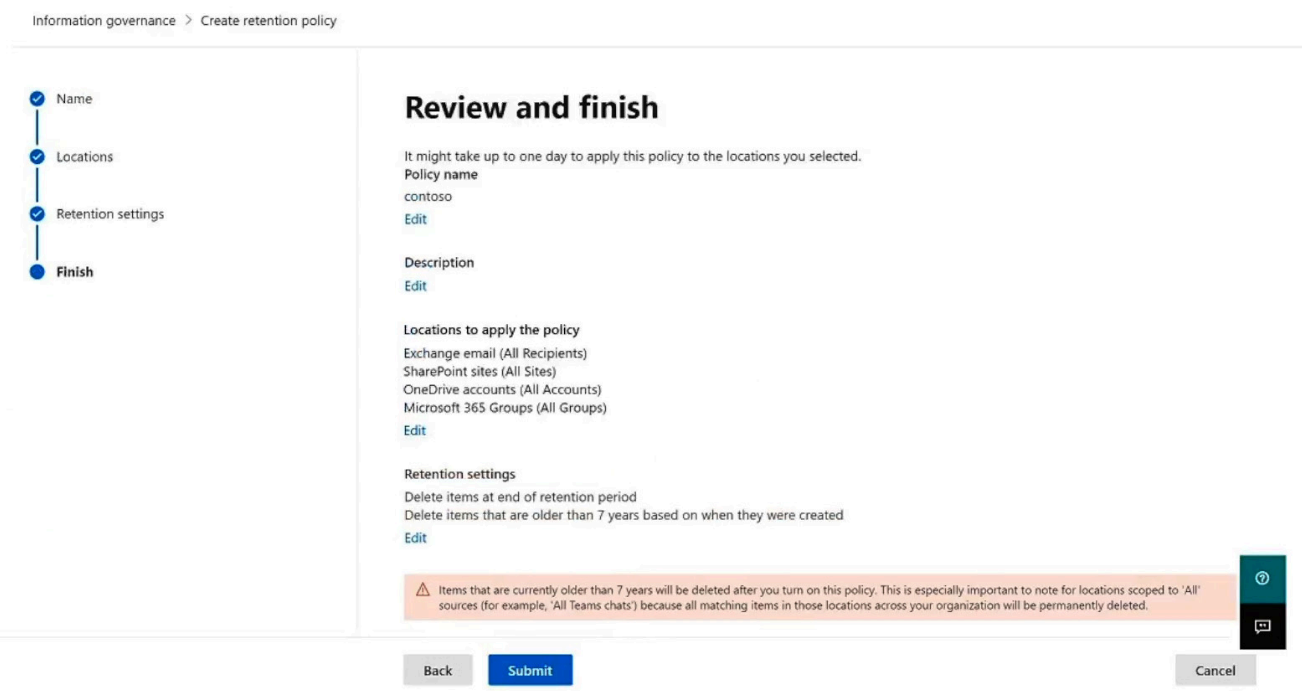
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/create-retention-policies?tabs=other-retention
https://compliance.microsoft.com/informationgovernance?viewid=retention
upvoted 4 times

Question #42 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant.

You plan to create a retention policy as shown in the following exhibit.



Information governance > Create retention policy

Review and finish

It might take up to one day to apply this policy to the locations you selected.

Policy name
contoso
Edit

Description
Edit

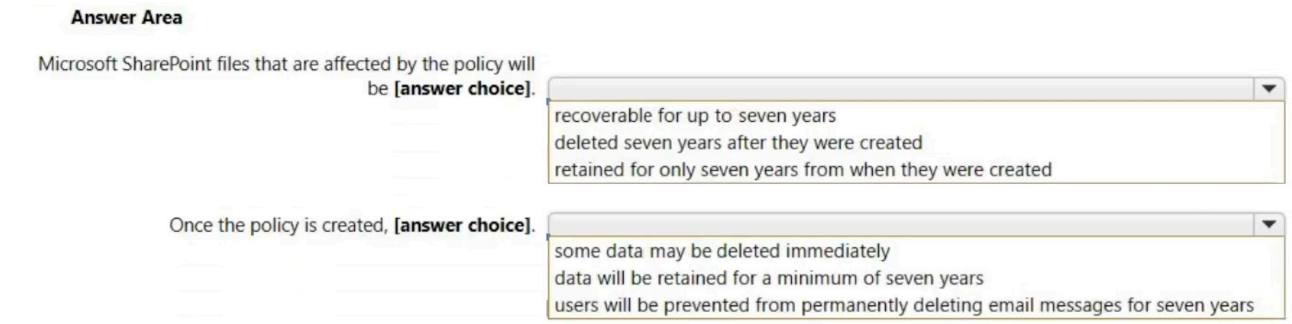
Locations to apply the policy
Exchange email (All Recipients)
SharePoint sites (All Sites)
OneDrive accounts (All Accounts)
Microsoft 365 Groups (All Groups)
Edit

Retention settings
Delete items at end of retention period
Delete items that are older than 7 years based on when they were created
Edit

⚠ Items that are currently older than 7 years will be deleted after you turn on this policy. This is especially important to note for locations scoped to 'All' sources (for example, 'All Teams chats') because all matching items in those locations across your organization will be permanently deleted.

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.



Answer Area

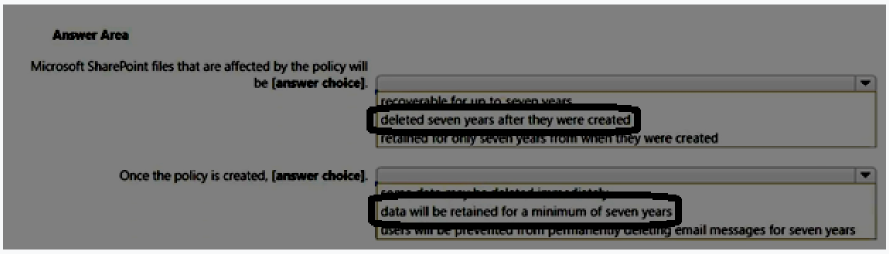
Microsoft SharePoint files that are affected by the policy will be **[answer choice]**.

- recoverable for up to seven years
- deleted seven years after they were created
- retained for only seven years from when they were created

Once the policy is created, **[answer choice]**.

- some data may be deleted immediately
- data will be retained for a minimum of seven years
- users will be prevented from permanently deleting email messages for seven years

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Microsoft SharePoint files that are affected by the policy will be **[answer choice]**.

- recoverable for up to seven years
- deleted seven years after they were created
- retained for only seven years from when they were created

Once the policy is created, **[answer choice]**.

- some data may be deleted immediately
- data will be retained for a minimum of seven years
- users will be prevented from permanently deleting email messages for seven years

Mr4D97 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Deleted 7 years after they were created = Correct

Data will be retained for a min of 7 years = incorrect, data will be stored for a MAX of 7 years

Should be: "Some data will be deleted immediately" (as it says data that is currently older than 7 years will be deleted once this policy is enabled)

upvoted 86 times

cpaljchc4 1 year, 6 months ago

Why is Deleted 7 years after they were created correct?

How about the delete after retention period? If my retention period is 30 days?

It is not going to be deleted after 7 years isn't it?

Sorry, I'm not native English speaker.

But Retained not more than 7 years from they created sounds more logically right, no?
if retention period = 30days, Retained < 7years = files created > 7 years will be deleted and (retention period = 30days) < (retained file < 7 years) also been fulfilled isn't it?
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **gomezmax** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
First one is correct Deleted 7 years after they were created = Correct
but 2nd It's not correct should be some data may be deleted immediately
upvoted 10 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Based on the retention policy shown in the image:

1. Microsoft SharePoint files that are affected by the policy will be:
➡ deleted seven years after they were created

The policy is configured to delete items that are older than 7 years based on when they were created.

2. Once the policy is created:
➡ some data may be deleted immediately

As indicated by the warning at the bottom of the screen, existing items older than 7 years will be deleted immediately upon the policy's activation.

✅ Correct Answers:

Microsoft SharePoint files that are affected by the policy will be: deleted seven years after they were created

Once the policy is created: some data may be deleted immediately
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **JunetGoyal** 7 months, 1 week ago
I will go with B and A
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Khanbaba43** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
1. Deleted after 7 years of creation
2. Some data may be deleted immediately
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49390-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-63-discussion/
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **hagosm** 1 year, 2 months ago
I think the first is correct but the second should be Some data will be deleted immediately
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Armins** 1 year, 7 months ago
Deleted 7 years after they were created
and
Some data will be deleted immediately
upvoted 7 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You need to configure a compliance solution that meets the following requirements:
Defines sensitive data based on existing data samples
Automatically prevents data that matches the samples from being shared externally in Microsoft SharePoint or email messages
Which two components should you configure? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a trainable classifier

B. a sensitive info type

C. an insider risk policy

D. an adaptive policy scope

E. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (87%) 13%

Hard1k Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

The correct answers are A and E.

A. A trainable classifier is used to define sensitive data based on existing data samples.
E. A data loss prevention (DLP) policy is used to automatically prevent data that matches the samples from being shared externally in Microsoft SharePoint or email messages.
The other options are not necessary for this solution.

B. A sensitive info type is a pre-defined category of sensitive data. This can be used to help you create a DLP policy, but it is not required.
C. An insider risk policy is used to detect and prevent malicious activity by internal users. This is not relevant to the requirement to prevent sensitive data from being shared externally.
D. An adaptive policy scope is used to define the scope of a DLP policy. This can be used to fine-tune the policy to apply to specific users, groups, or locations. However, it is not required for this solution.
upvoted 30 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

https://copilot.microsoft.com/ approves that A and E is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Vince_MCT Most Recent 🕓 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A, E
A. a trainable classifier:
A trainable classifier allows you to define sensitive information based on existing data samples. It can be used to train Microsoft 365 to recognize patterns in data that are indicative of sensitive content (e.g., financial data, personal information, or intellectual property). Once the classifier is trained, it can be used to identify and classify sensitive information in your environment.

E. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy:
A DLP policy is specifically designed to prevent the sharing of sensitive data outside of your organization. Once sensitive information is identified (either through a trainable classifier or predefined sensitive info types), a DLP policy can be applied to restrict actions such as sharing that data externally via SharePoint, Outlook email, or other communication channels.
upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 12 months ago

A Microsoft Purview trainable classifier is a tool you can train to recognize various types of content by giving it samples to look at. Once trained, you can use it to identify item for application of Office sensitivity labels, Communications compliance policies, and retention label policies.

Sensitive information types (SITs) are pattern-based classifiers. They detect sensitive information like social security, credit card, or bank account numbers to identify sensitive items,

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AE

To configure a compliance solution that defines sensitive data based on existing data samples and automatically prevents data that matches the samples from being shared externally in Microsoft SharePoint or email messages, you should configure the following two components:

A. a trainable classifier: Trainable classifiers in Microsoft 365 allow you to define sensitive data by providing examples of the data you're interested in. This machine learning tool can learn from the samples you provide and then identify similar content across your organization's data1.

Ea data loss prevention (DLP) policy: A DLP policy can use the trainable classifier to identify sensitive information and enforce rules that prevent the sharing of this data externally through SharePoint or email messages23.

These components work together to ensure that sensitive data, as defined by your provided samples, is protected from unauthorized external sharing.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **hagosm** 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct answers are A and E.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **GLLimaBR** 1 year, 4 months ago

I understand that it is more of an ambiguous issue, because a document fingerprint is generated based on samples and after creation, it will be made available as "a sensitive info type", and can be used in DLP policies.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sherifhamed** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

The correct answer is A and E. You should configure a trainable classifier and a data loss prevention (DLP) policy.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Watch this: Defines sensitive data based on existing data samples
For this mi decisión its A+E.
A Microsoft Purview trainable classifier is a tool you can train to recognize various types of content by giving it samples to look at. Once trained, you can use it to identify item for application of Office sensitivity labels, Communications compliance policies, and retention label policies.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/classifier-get-started-with

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

From MS 101 exam https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/103044-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-161-discussion/

See this

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Nandokun01** 1 year, 10 months ago

"Define from available sample data" means its looking for a trainable classifier as the SIT definition in the DLP policy. Answer is AE(https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/classifier-get-started-with?view=o365-worldwide)

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree Should be, BE

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

From MS 101 exam https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/103044-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-161-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Nandokun01** 1 year, 10 months ago

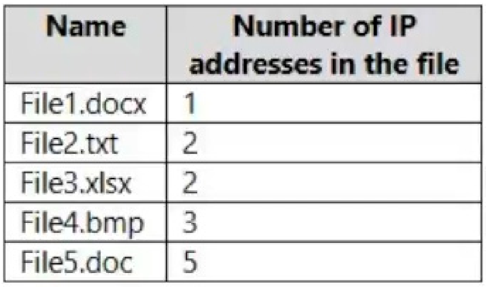
Previous test question most voted answer is insider risk policy which is wrong. "define from available sample data" means its looking for a trainable classifier as the SIT definition in the DLP policy. Answer is AE(https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/classifier-get-started-with?view=o365-worldwide)

upvoted 5 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

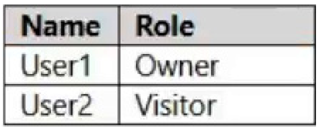
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains a Microsoft SharePoint site named Site1. Site1 has the files shown in the following table.



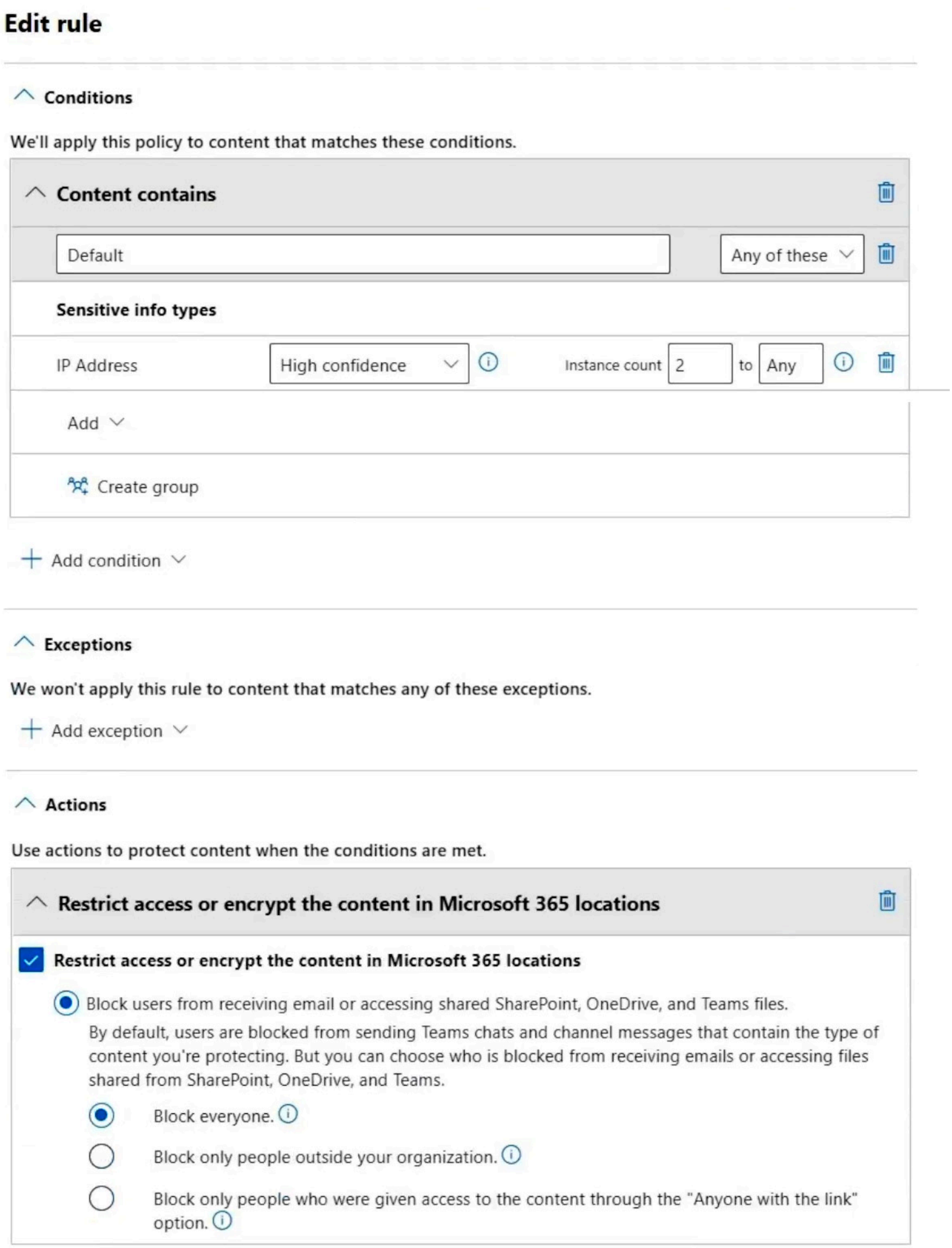
Name	Number of IP addresses in the file
File1.docx	1
File2.txt	2
File3.xlsx	2
File4.bmp	3
File5.doc	5

For Site1, users are assigned the roles shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Visitor

You create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy named Policy1 that contains a rule as shown in the following exhibit.



Edit rule

Conditions

We'll apply this policy to content that matches these conditions.

Content contains

Default — Any of these

Sensitive info types

IP Address — High confidence — Instance count 2 to Any

Exceptions

We won't apply this rule to content that matches any of these exceptions.

Actions

Use actions to protect content when the conditions are met.

Restrict access or encrypt the content in Microsoft 365 locations

☑ **Restrict access or encrypt the content in Microsoft 365 locations**

● Block users from receiving email or accessing shared SharePoint, OneDrive, and Teams files.

By default, users are blocked from sending Teams chats and channel messages that contain the type of content you're protecting. But you can choose who is blocked from receiving emails or accessing files shared from SharePoint, OneDrive, and Teams.

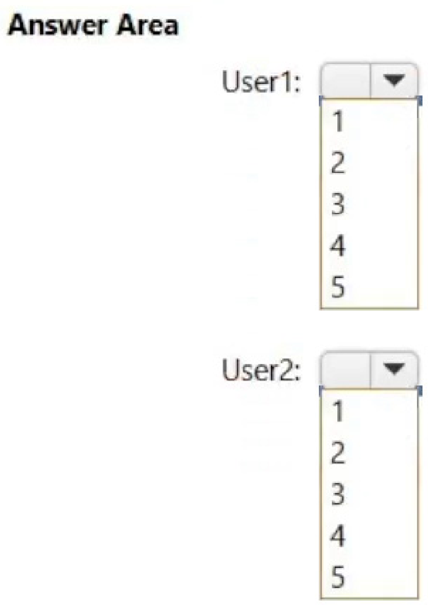
● Block everyone.

○ Block only people outside your organization.

○ Block only people who were given access to the content through the "Anyone with the link" option.

How many files will be visible to User1 and User2 after Policy1 is applied to Site1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

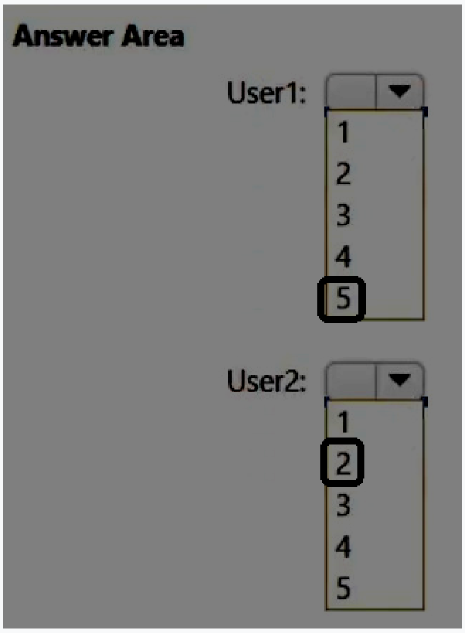
User1:

1
2
3
4
5

User2:

1
2
3
4
5

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

User1:

1
2
3
4
[✓ 5]

User2:

1
[✓ 2]
3
4
5

mhmyz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

File types supported for scanning

The following file types are supported for scanning, for schema extraction, and classification where applicable:

Structured file formats supported by extension include scanning, schema extraction, and asset and column level classification: AVRO, ORC, PARQUET, CSV, JSON, PSV, SSV, TSV, TXT, XML, GZIP

Document file formats supported by extension include scanning and asset level classification: DOC, DOCM, DOCX, DOT, ODP, ODS, ODT, PDF, POT, PPS, PPSX, PPT, PPTM, PPTX, XLC, XLS, XLSB, XLSM, XLSX, XLT

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/microsoft-purview-connector-overview

upvoted 11 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer

5 | 2

upvoted 2 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

File Analysis:

File Name IP Address Count Matches Policy (≥2 IPs)?

File1.docx 1 ✖ No

File2.txt 2 ✅ Yes

File3.xlsx 2 ✅ Yes

File4.bmp 3 ✅ Yes
File5.doc 5 ✅ Yes
User Roles:
User1: Owner – Can see all files, including restricted ones.

User2: Visitor – View-only access, but will be blocked from accessing restricted files.

Result:
User1 (Owner):
Can see all 5 files, regardless of DLP restrictions.

User2 (Visitor):
Blocked from accessing File2.txt, File3.xlsx, File4.bmp, File5.doc due to DLP restriction.
Can only access File1.docx.

Final Answers:
User1: 5

User2: 1 ✅

____
upvoted 2 times

examcrammer 1 year, 1 month ago
User 1 = 5, that's because the user is a site admin and they can access anything blocked by DLP. User 2 = 3 because .txt and .bmp files are not scanned in SharepointOnline and file1 only has 1 IP address so it doesn't match for the dlp rule.
upvoted 4 times

basak 1 year, 1 month ago
user 2 should open 2 files (File1 - not in rule, and BMP file -cant scan)
upvoted 6 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago
User = 2.
Your explanation is valid
upvoted 1 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago
WRONG,
.TXT are scanned.
Answer
5 | 2
upvoted 2 times

hogehogehoge 1 year, 10 months ago
I think bmpfile is not target in this rule. So User2 can open file4.
upvoted 4 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 10 months ago
Instances found in doc is 2 or more.

User1: can open all files because he is the owner: 5
User2: can open files with less than 2 IPs: 1

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/overview-of-data-loss-prevention-in-sharepoint-server-2016-and-2019-80f907bb-b944-448d-b83d-8fec4abcc24c
upvoted 2 times

Nandokun01 1 year, 10 months ago
file type is .bmp = out of scope (unless OCR is enabled). Answer is 5/2
upvoted 17 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

• Block everyone. Only the content owner, last modifier, and site admin will continue to have access
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#actions

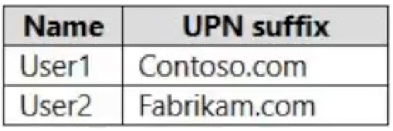
User1 Owner: can open all files because he is the owner: 5
User2: can open files with less than 2 Ips and the format is not supported by data classification
User 2 can see: file1.docx, file4.bmp,
however,
the file2.txt-filex.xlsx and file5.doc are supported for data classification and the content has more than 2 ips.
upvoted 17 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

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.

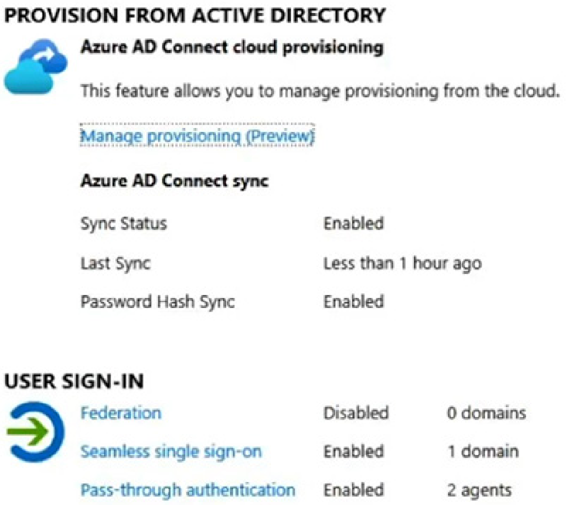
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	UPN suffix
User1	Contoso.com
User2	Fabrikam.com

The domain syncs to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



PROVISION FROM ACTIVE DIRECTORY

Azure AD Connect cloud provisioning

This feature allows you to manage provisioning from the cloud.

Manage provisioning (Preview)

Azure AD Connect sync

Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Enabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Enabled	1 domain
Pass-through authentication	Enabled	2 agents

User2 fails to authenticate to Azure AD when signing in as user2@fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that User2 can access the resources in Azure AD.

Solution: From the Microsoft Entra admin center, you assign User2 the Security Reader role. You instruct User2 to sign in as user2@contoso.com.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mhmyz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

B.No

Correct solution is to make custom domain named fabricam.com.

upvoted 14 times

Big076 5 months, 3 weeks ago

and also Update the UPN suffix of User2 in the on-premises Active Directory to contoso.com, so it matches the domain synced to Azure AD

upvoted 1 times

NrdAlrt Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Its funny how when you get an obviously easy question(fabrikam.com upn is not contoso.com), you question what you are missing, what's the gotcha.

upvoted 9 times

TopGun_1023 8 months ago

That's Microsoft for you.

upvoted 1 times

IvanDJ Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

These questions anger me...If I set a security role as shown - user2@contoso.com, I don't see why the user wouldn't be able to access Azure resources??? Refine the questions this is frustrating.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Ruslan23** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

PTA is enabled, domain controller handles the authentication.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be no

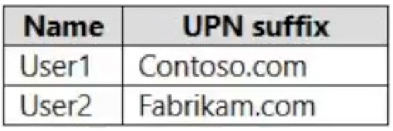
upvoted 7 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

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.

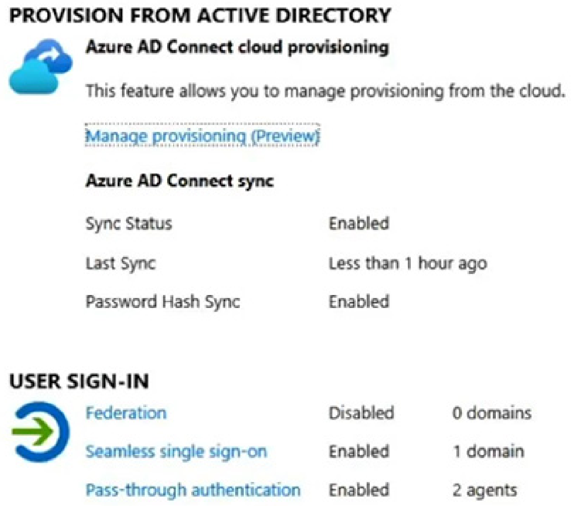
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	UPN suffix
User1	Contoso.com
User2	Fabrikam.com

The domain syncs to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



PROVISION FROM ACTIVE DIRECTORY

Azure AD Connect cloud provisioning

This feature allows you to manage provisioning from the cloud.

Manage provisioning (Preview)

Azure AD Connect sync

Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Enabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Enabled	1 domain
Pass-through authentication	Enabled	2 agents

User2 fails to authenticate to Azure AD when signing in as user2@fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that User2 can access the resources in Azure AD.

Solution: From the on-premises Active Directory domain, you set the UPN suffix for User2 to @contoso.com. You instruct User2 to sign in as user2@contoso.com.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (63%) B (38%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 12 times

Frank_2022 Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

User2's primary identity and associated attributes still reside within the fabrikam.com domain. Azure AD Connect, if configured, would synchronize the user object, and the original UPN (user2@fabrikam.com) is typically the primary identifier in Azure AD unless specific synchronization rules are in place to transform it.

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The domain fabrikam.com isn't syncronized at all (as I see in the picture..), so the only way to logon is to use contoso.com. It seems clear.

upvoted 4 times

Vukosir 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A

The on-premises Active Directory domain is named contoso.com. You can enable users to sign on using a different UPN (different domain), by adding the domain to Microsoft 365 as a custom domain. Alternatively, you can configure the user account to use the existing domain (contoso.com).

upvoted 2 times

AAlmani 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The requirement as follow:

User2 fails to authenticate to Azure AD when signing in as user2@fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that User2 can access the resources in Azure AD.

Correct answer is: B. user2 should authenticate as user2@fabrikam.com

upvoted 4 times

RJTW070 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No, the solution does not meet the goal. The UPN suffix for User2 should be set to @fabrikam.com, not @contoso.com. The UPN suffix is used to authenticate a user in Azure AD, so it must match the domain name of the user’s email address. By setting the UPN suffix to @contoso.com, User2 will not be able to authenticate to Azure AD using their email address user2@fabrikam.com. Instead, you should set the UPN suffix for User2 to @fabrikam.com, and then instruct User2 to sign in as user2@fabrikam.com. This will allow User2 to authenticate to Azure AD and access the resources they need.

upvoted 2 times

bipsta 11 months ago

The way I am reading it, I don't believe fabrikam.com is being synced at all!

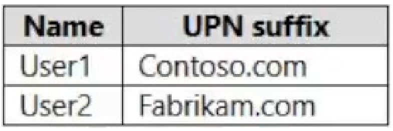
upvoted 7 times

Question #47 *Topic 1*

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.

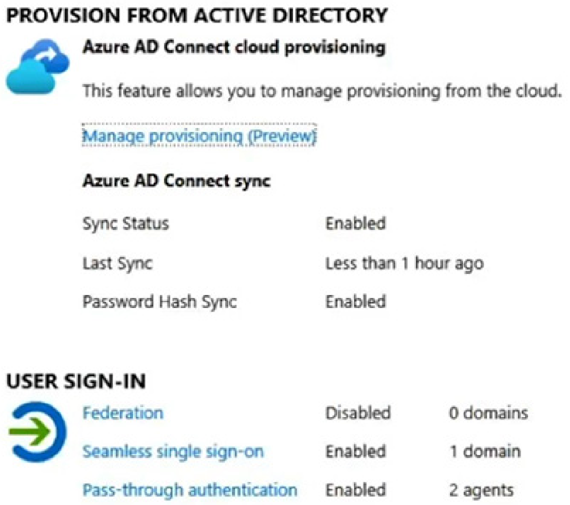
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	UPN suffix
User1	Contoso.com
User2	Fabrikam.com

The domain syncs to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



PROVISION FROM ACTIVE DIRECTORY

Azure AD Connect cloud provisioning

This feature allows you to manage provisioning from the cloud.

Manage provisioning (Preview)

Azure AD Connect sync

Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Enabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Enabled	1 domain
Pass-through authentication	Enabled	2 agents

User2 fails to authenticate to Azure AD when signing in as user2@fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that User2 can access the resources in Azure AD.

Solution: From the Microsoft Entra admin center, you add fabrikam.com as a custom domain. You instruct User2 to sign in as user2@fabrikam.com.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (67%) B (33%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

the answer is A.

upvoted 14 times

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The on-premises Active Directory domain is named contoso.com. To enable users to sign on using a different UPN (different domain), you need to add the domain to Microsoft 365 as a custom domain.

review:

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/50100-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-56-discussion/

upvoted 11 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: B. No

Explanation:

Adding fabrikam.com as a custom domain in Azure AD is necessary, but it is not sufficient by itself to allow User2 to sign in with user2@fabrikam.com. Azure AD Connect synchronizes identities based on their UPN suffix, and the on-premises UPN must be changed to use @fabrikam.com for the user object. That UPN suffix also must be verified in Azure AD.

Since the solution only adds the custom domain in Azure AD and does not update User2's UPN suffix in the on-premises Active Directory, the identity sync will not match the intended UPN, and authentication will still fail.

✅ The correct full solution would be:

Add fabrikam.com as a custom domain in Azure AD and verify it.

Change the UPN suffix of User2 on-premises to @fabrikam.com.

Allow synchronization via Azure AD Connect.

 Therefore, this solution alone does not meet the goal.

____

upvoted 2 times

Ruslan23 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I vote B, adding the custom domain isn't enought.

upvoted 1 times

lijk_manson 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No
By adding 1 or more domains does not changes the users username, you need to edit the user
We can add 500 domains, it will not change anything.

upvoted 3 times

wafferrr 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

UPN needs to be changed for user2 in the on-prem environment before logon will work.

upvoted 4 times

justITtopics 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Very tricky questions because there are many doubts. I vote for B.

The question does not indicate that the domain frabikam.com is verified and they do not indicate that the domain is added to the Entra Connect configuration.

However, since they do not indicate that they have filtered domains or OUs, by default, Entra Connect synchronizes all domains (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-install-custom#domain-and-ou-filtering).

Many unknowns.

upvoted 6 times

Crille 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B
you need to sync fabric domain to azure ad with Azure ad connect
add fabric in domain and trust after that you can set UPN user2@fabric.com in Active directory

upvoted 6 times

Fidelak 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I would venture this is more B than A, it says you add the domain as a custom domain in the admin.microsoft.com portal but doesn't mention anything about it being added into Azure AD connect as a domain. It's technically correct but only half of the true correct solution.

upvoted 6 times

ronin201 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Dont't forget about Entra connect settings, if you add custom domain, it should be 1) verified 2) you must add it to Entra Connect for sync

upvoted 4 times

AAlmani 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

RJTW070 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, the solution meets the goal. By adding fabrikam.com as a custom domain in the Microsoft Entra admin center, you can ensure that User2 can authenticate to Azure AD using their email address user2@fabrikam.com. This is because the UPN suffix is used to authenticate a user in Azure AD, so it must match the domain name of the user's email address. By adding fabrikam.com as a custom domain, you can ensure that User2 can authenticate to Azure AD using their email address user2@fabrikam.com. You can then instruct User2 to sign in as user2@fabrikam.com to access the resources they need

upvoted 6 times

jbuexamtopics 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Didnt mentioned that it was verified.

upvoted 3 times

Constyle 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

jbuexamtopics 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Very tricky, I'll go for B because it didnt mentioned that fabrikam.com was verified.

upvoted 5 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

From the first reading, I think that the local active directory has the UP added, since the user logs in locally with Fabrikam.com
I can add the domain Fabrikam.com to Entra admin center. What happens is that the question does not make it clear if the domain configuration is completed. If this step is not taken, when you synchronize and check, it will assign the domain onmicrosoft.com and not Fabrikam.com, the answer is NO

upvoted 5 times

letters1234 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Wouldnt this be no, due to there being no federation between the two domains, yes someone could sign in, however there is no notes around the domain being verified or any other setup that would also be required to allow federated sign in. The previous question, where they basically create a user called User2 in the existing domain and ask them to sign in is the most likely if there is a single correct answer. This question feels like only part of the story.

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

It's stated both users exist in the domain which means frabikam.com is a UPN in the contoso.com domain, not a separate forest. The only gotcha is they don't mention the very critical step of verifying the domain. Adding it won't necessarily enable this person to sign-on unless there's an assumption the domain is verified as part of the process of adding it. I'm leaning towards A on this one as I feel that's a safe assumption at the level of detail this scenario provides.

upvoted 5 times

Question #48 *Topic 1*

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.
You deploy an Azure AD tenant.
Another administrator configures the domain to synchronize to Azure AD.
You discover that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are NOT synchronized to Azure AD. All the other user accounts synchronized successfully.
You review Azure AD Connect Health and discover that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully.
You need to ensure that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD.
Solution: You run idfix.exe and export the 10 user accounts.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

⊟ **RJTW070** Highly Voted 👍 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No, running idfix.exe and exporting the 10 user accounts does not meet the goal of ensuring that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD. IdFix is a tool used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory1. It provides you the ability to query, identify, and remediate the majority of object synchronization errors in your Window's Server AD forests in preparation for deployment to Microsoft 3652. However, simply exporting the 10 user accounts using IdFix will not ensure that they are synchronized to Azure AD. You need to review the errors reported by IdFix and take appropriate actions to fix them before synchronizing the accounts to Azure AD

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **Takanami** Highly Voted 👍 10 months, 1 week ago

To give more context to why Answer is B:
You need to check if that OU containing those 10 users who are not syncronized is part of the OU Filtering option in Azure AD Connect.
Check the box for that OU and save, the sync will start immediately after saving changes in Azure AD Connect.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **RJTW070** Most Recent ⊙ 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No, modifying the Azure AD credentials from Azure AD Connect does not meet the goal of ensuring that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD. If you have discovered that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are not synchronized to Azure AD, while all the other user accounts synchronized successfully, and you have reviewed Azure AD Connect Health and discovered that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully, then you should troubleshoot an object that is not syncing with Azure Active Directory1. You can start by understanding the synchronization process and then follow the troubleshooting steps mentioned in the article

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer should be no

upvoted 1 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

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.

You deploy an Azure AD tenant.

Another administrator configures the domain to synchronize to Azure AD.

You discover that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are NOT synchronized to Azure AD. All the other user accounts synchronized successfully.

You review Azure AD Connect Health and discover that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully.

You need to ensure that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD.

Solution: From Azure AD Connect, you modify the Azure AD credentials.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

RJTW070 Highly Voted 👍 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No, modifying the Azure AD credentials from Azure AD Connect does not meet the goal of ensuring that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD. If you have discovered that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are not synchronized to Azure AD, while all the other user accounts synchronized successfully, and you have reviewed Azure AD Connect Health and discovered that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully, then you should troubleshoot an object that is not syncing with Azure Active Directory1.

upvoted 12 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

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.
You deploy an Azure AD tenant.
Another administrator configures the domain to synchronize to Azure AD.
You discover that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are NOT synchronized to Azure AD. All the other user accounts synchronized successfully.
You review Azure AD Connect Health and discover that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully.
You need to ensure that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD.
Solution: From the Synchronization Rules Editor, you create a new outbound synchronization rule.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (81%) A (19%)

⊟ **Anonymous121011** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

No, this solution does not meet the goal.

Creating a new outbound synchronization rule in the Synchronization Rules Editor will not solve the issue of the 10 user accounts not being synchronized to Azure AD.

Outbound synchronization rules define what happens after Azure AD Connect has combined the data from all connected directories. They don't control which objects are being synchronized to Azure AD.

The issue seems to be with the scope of the objects that are being synchronized. It's possible that the OU containing these 10 users is not included in the synchronization scope.

To solve this issue, you should check the configuration of Azure AD Connect and ensure that the OU containing these 10 users is included in the synchronization scope.

upvoted 22 times

⊟ **sherifhamed** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Suggested Answer: B
The question states that ג€all the user account synchronizations completed successfullyג€. Therefore, the synchronization rule is configured correctly. It is likely that the 10 user accounts are being excluded from the synchronization cycle by a filtering rule.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering

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Review:
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/10379-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-16-discussion/

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **e201546** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The OU can't be added via Sync Rules

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **692a0df** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think its A.

Its not related to OU selection/filtering as AAD Connect health says it has synced ALL user accounts BUT these 10 are not appearing in Azure AD. So the accounts are making the initial sync from the OnPrem AD into the Meta zone (AAD Connect).

Rules then apply and if the rule conditions are met - then the sync from the Meta to Azure AD will complete.

So it's feasible that a rule is causing the problem. Why not impact the other accounts. Maybe these accounts are missing specific attribs from their OnPrem AD that the current rule needs to push the sync.

Saying all that... it could potentially be something else. Maybe stale / relic objects in Azure AD that match attribs from these 10 accounts.

So its A for me but only a 70% A.

upvoted 1 times

Abhishek1610 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

From Azure AD Connect, you modify the filtering settings

upvoted 5 times

cpaljchc4 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/10379-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-16-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

m2L 1 year ago

Hello Guys,

The Answer is no doubt A because making OU Filtering is a way to use Sync Rule Editor.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-fix-default-rules?source=recommendations

upvoted 2 times

Nyamnyam 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

This is a clear OU filtering question.

upvoted 3 times

benpatto 1 year, 1 month ago

No, you require OU filtering. This will then allow the OU that has the 10users to sync to Azure AD

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

No, It does not meet the goal since you don't any evidence.

As other guy said, firstly you should review the OU filtering or do some extra troubleshooting to identify the root cause.

upvoted 3 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

It states everyone is syncing fine except a single OU. That's selecting the OU as part of setting up AADC's scope which is not the same as changing an outbound synchronization rule. To be more specific using IDM language, that scope effects AADC's ability to import/see those accounts before it exports them to Entra/AAD.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No.

Does not meet the goal.

upvoted 3 times

santi32 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, this solution doesn't necessarily meet the goal.

If the 10 user accounts in an OU are not being synchronized to Azure AD, it's more likely an issue with the scope of the synchronization (i.e., which OUs are selected for synchronization) rather than a need for a new outbound synchronization rule.

To resolve the issue, you'd typically:

Open the Azure AD Connect tool on the server where it's installed.
Check the configuration to see which OUs are selected for synchronization.
Ensure the OU containing the 10 user accounts is selected for synchronization.
Creating a new outbound synchronization rule without addressing the potential OU filtering issue would not guarantee synchronization of those 10 user accounts.

upvoted 5 times

RJTW070 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, creating a new outbound synchronization rule from the Synchronization Rules Editor could potentially solve the issue1. However, you need to be careful while creating the rule and ensure that it correctly targets the 10 user accounts in the specific Organizational Unit (OU) that are not being synchronized2. Also, any changes to synchronization rules should be done by an advanced user as incorrect changes may result in deletion of objects from your target directory

upvoted 1 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 2 months ago

the rules editor is not the same as the ad Connect configuration. If sync is running OK for all others, there can be a filtering issue, but that is not changed in the rusles editor. YOu can compair this to renaming the domain it your AAD domain is not the same, sure it will work. However a upn suffix will do the trick and is much easier.

upvoted 1 times

letters1234 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Other two answers for this group are definitely no, this one is yes as the OU may be excluded or not part of what was setup to sync.

upvoted 1 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 2 months ago

The rules editor is not the same as the ad configuration.

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer should be yes

upvoted 2 times

osxzvkwpfcfxobqjby 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The other administrator has forgotten/meshedup a rule so you have to create an extra one.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-create-custom-sync-rule

upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

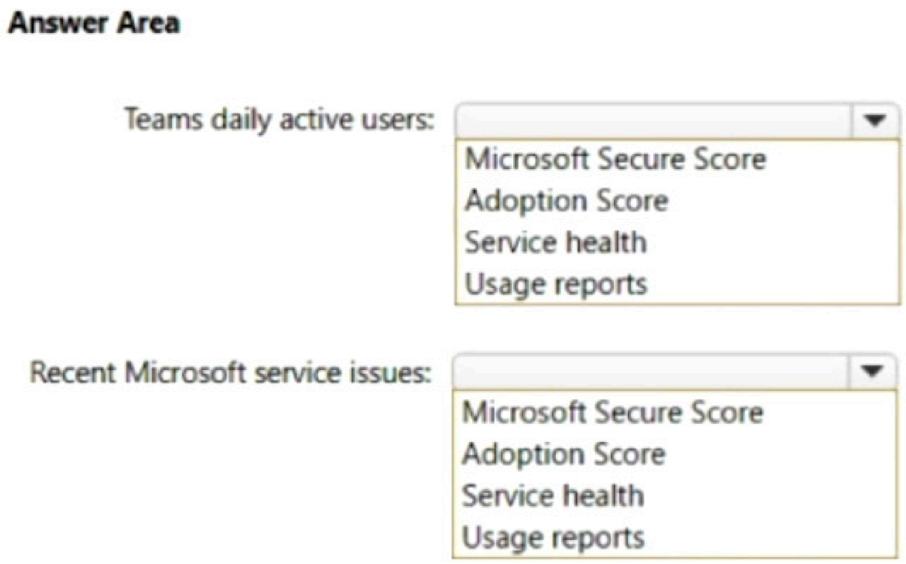
You need to review metrics for the following:

The daily active users in Microsoft Teams

Recent Microsoft service issues -

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

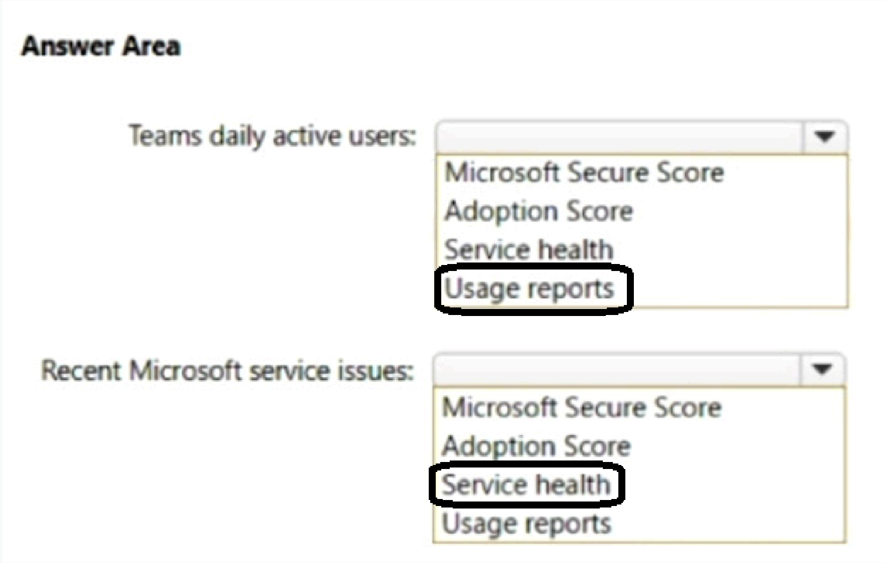


Answer Area

Teams daily active users:
- Microsoft Secure Score
- Adoption Score
- Service health
- Usage reports

Recent Microsoft service issues:
- Microsoft Secure Score
- Adoption Score
- Service health
- Usage reports

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Teams daily active users:
- Microsoft Secure Score
- Adoption Score
- Service health
- [✓ Usage reports]

Recent Microsoft service issues:
- Microsoft Secure Score
- Adoption Score
- [✓ Service health]
- Usage reports

⊟ **Casticod** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is correct if we take the values offered, but we must be attentive to whether in the exam they add the statistics section of the team administration portal, since (in a period of 7 days) but you can see the activity of one of them by hovering over the selected day or exporting the report to CSV

upvoted 11 times

⊟ **gomezmax** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **mikl** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Usage reports

2. Service Health

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 1 month ago

It's correct, easy one.

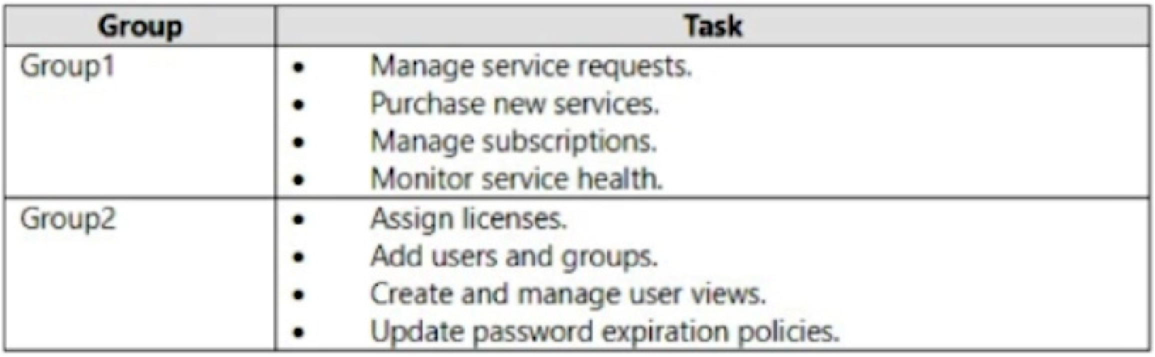
upvoted 3 times

Question #52 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains two groups named Group1 and Group2.

You need to ensure that each group can perform the tasks shown in the following table.

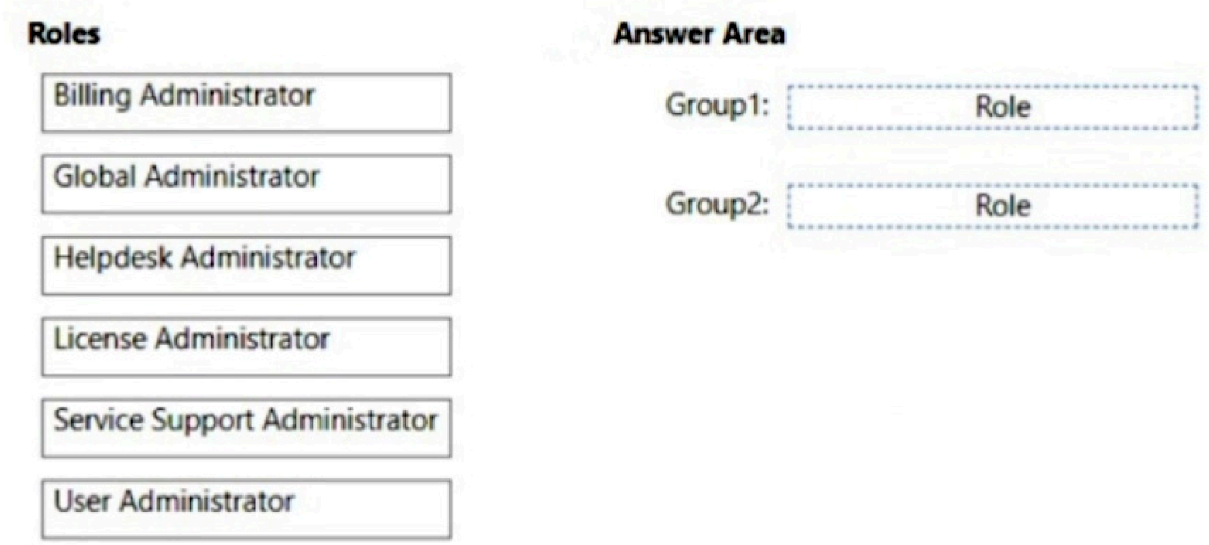


Group	Task
Group1	• Manage service requests. • Purchase new services. • Manage subscriptions. • Monitor service health.
Group2	• Assign licenses. • Add users and groups. • Create and manage user views. • Update password expiration policies.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to each group? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct groups. Each role 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.



Roles

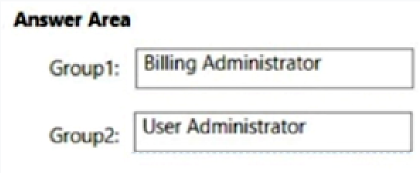
- Billing Administrator
- Global Administrator
- Helpdesk Administrator
- License Administrator
- Service Support Administrator
- User Administrator

Answer Area

Group1: Role

Group2: Role

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Group1: Billing Administrator

Group2: User Administrator

⊟ **daye** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **3e98d4c** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Cas 1 correct Billing administrator, Cas2 : User Administrator peut bien modifier

User admin Assign the User admin role to users who need to do the following for all users:

• Add users and groups

• Assign licenses

• Manage most users properties

• Create and manage user views

• Update password expiration policies

• Manage service requests

• Monitor service health

upvoted 1 times

amurp35 Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

correct https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference?view=o365-worldwide#billing-administrator

upvoted 5 times

bf81050 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct:

Billing admin: Assign the Billing admin role to users who make purchases, manage subscriptions and service requests, and monitor service health.

Billing admins cannot assign licenses; If a Billing admin is also a License or User Administrator, visit Licenses to assign licenses.

Billing admins also can:

- Manage all aspects of billing
- Create and manage support tickets in the Azure portal

User admin: Assign the User admin role to users who need to do the following for all users:

- Add users and groups
- Assign licenses
- Manage most users properties
- Create and manage user views
- Update password expiration policies
- Manage service requests
- Monitor service health

upvoted 1 times

Frank_2022 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1, Billing Admin is correct.

Box 2 should be Global Admin, since user admin ypically cannot manage password expiration policies or create and manage user views in all contexts.

upvoted 3 times

Casticod 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide#commonly-used-microsoft-365-admin-center-roles

upvoted 4 times

Question #53 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You need to add additional onmicrosoft.com domains to the subscription. The additional domains must be assignable as email addresses for users.
What is the maximum number of onmicrosoft.com domains the subscription can contain?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 5

D. 10

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (83%) | A (17%)

⊟ **nsotis28** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

i created 5 "onMicrosoft" domains and added all of them as additional email address. Also i received a test email on all of them so i'll select 5
Correct answer C

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **TheMCT** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer: C
This domain can't be removed after it's added. Make sure the spelling is correct before you add the domain, as you can only have 5 total onmicrosoft.com domains.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Alecks** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct: "You are limited a total of five onmicrosoft.com domains in your Microsoft 365 environment. Once they are added, they cannot be removed."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-or-replace-your-onmicrosoftcom-domain?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **tunstila** Most Recent 🕘 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

You can't remove your onmicrosoft.com domain. Microsoft 365 needs to keep it around because it's used behind the scenes for your subscription. But you don't have to use the domain yourself after you've added a custom domain. If you choose to create a new onmicrosoft.com domain, it cannot be removed. You are limited to five onmicrosoft.com domains in your Microsoft 365 environment, so make sure to check for spelling and to assess your need if you choose to create a new one.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide#why-do-i-have-an--onmicrosoft-com--domain

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **3e98d4c** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vous pouvez ajouter 5 domaines onmicrosoft mais un seul pourra fonctionner à la fois donc bien lire la question, vous ne pourrez pas les attacher aux emails.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **DPAJA** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-or-replace-your-onmicrosoftcom-domain?view=o365-worldwide#:~:text=Make%20sure%20to%20verify%20the%20spelling%20and%20accuracy%20of%20the%20domain%20name%20you%20entered.%20You%27r

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Subzerofrostbyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

In Microsoft 365, the onmicrosoft.com domain is automatically created when you set up your subscription. However, Microsoft 365 subscriptions allow only one onmicrosoft.com domain per tenant.

upvoted 2 times

BurtSmart 1 year ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide Maximum 5

upvoted 1 times

111112345345 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

1 + 5 additional - tested

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In Microsoft documentation is specified max 5 onmicrosoft.com

upvoted 2 times

sherifhamed 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. 5.

According to the first web search result1, you can add additional onmicrosoft.com domains to your Microsoft 365 subscription, but you are limited to a total of five onmicrosoft.com domains in your Microsoft 365 environment. Once they are added, they cannot be removed. You can use these domains as email addresses for your users, as well as for other services such as SharePoint and Teams.

upvoted 1 times

Tjorno 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Only 5 onmicrosoft domains are possible

upvoted 3 times

martin_salan07 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-BR/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-or-replace-your-onmicrosoftcom-domain?view=o365-worldwide&WT.mc_id=365AdminCSH_inproduct

upvoted 1 times

santi32 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Every Microsoft 365 tenant comes with one default onmicrosoft.com domain. However, you cannot add additional onmicrosoft.com domains to the subscription. The primary purpose of the onmicrosoft.com domain is to allow the tenant to be functional (for email, for example) even if there's no custom domain associated.

So, the answer is:

A. 1

upvoted 2 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

5 domains https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide#why-do-i-have-an--onmicrosoft-com--domain

upvoted 3 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

I also don't understand the question, because it says to assign email addresses, that means that aliases count. I only hope that the question does not touch me, but if it does, I would put 5

upvoted 2 times

moshkoshbgosh 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

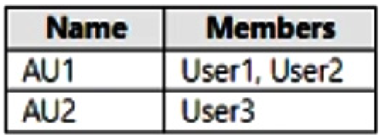
The wording here could be misleading... while 5 is the maximum number of onmicrosoft.com domains that can be added, the questions states "The additional domains must be assignable as email addresses for users" which means we can only have one active... so depending on how you interpret the question it could go either way...

upvoted 3 times

Question #54 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the administrative units shown in the following table.



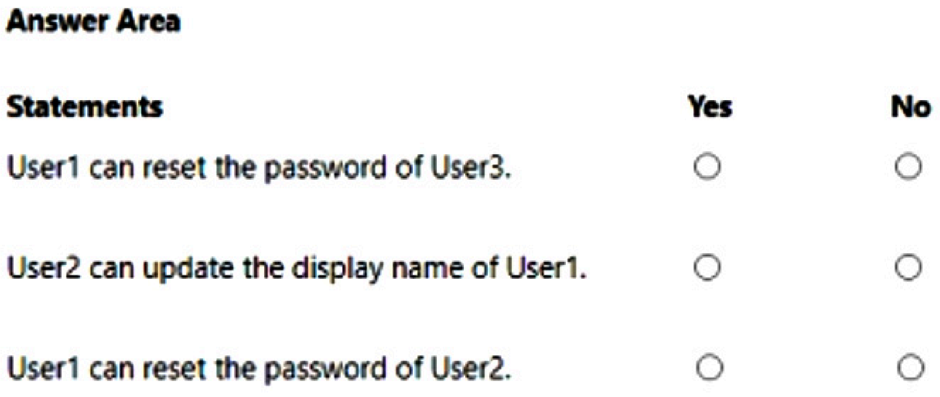
Name	Members
AU1	User1, User2
AU2	User3

You have the following users:

- A user named User1 that is assigned the Password Administrator for AU1 and AU2.
- A user named User2 that is assigned the User Administrator for AU1.
- A user named User3 that is assigned the User Administrator for the tenant.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

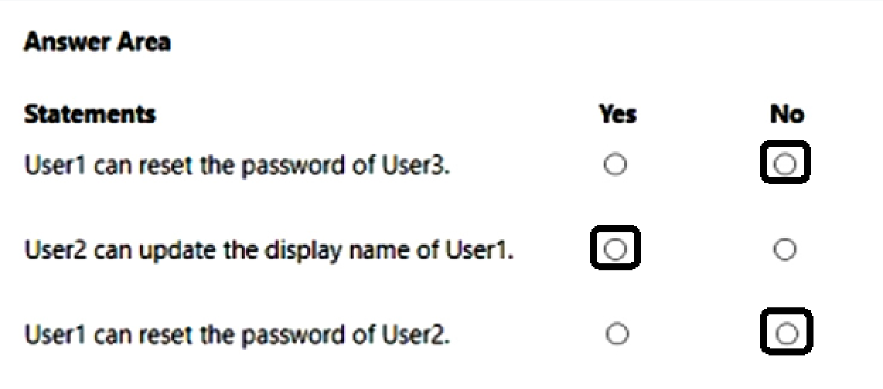
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can reset the password of User3.	○	○
User2 can update the display name of User1.	○	○
User1 can reset the password of User2.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can reset the password of User3.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 can update the display name of User1.	[✓ ○]	○
User1 can reset the password of User2.	○	[✓ ○]

gbartumeu Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I think is Y,Y,Y.

"If an administrator forgets their own password, ...":

"Ask another administrator to reset it for you. In this case, the other administrator must be either a Global admin, a User Management admin, or a Password admin. However, if the administrator who forgot their password is a Global admin, another Global administrator must reset it for them."

https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/training/modules/manage-secure-access-microsoft-365/2-manage-user-passwords

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **Be41223** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is N,Y,N.

User1 can't reset password of User3, not only are they in different administrative units, password administrators can only reset the passwords of non-admins and other password administrators.

User2 can update the display name of User1, User2 is a User administrator and is in the same Administrative unit as User1 allowing them control to do so.

User1 can't reset the password of User2, as User2 is a different admin. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide#commonly-used-microsoft-365-admin-center-roles

upvoted 60 times

⊟ **JensV** 1 year, 9 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **basak** 1 year, 1 month ago

wrong:
Password Administrator - Can reset passwords for non-administrators and Password Administrators.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **Ruslan23** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Nope, he can reset password only for Directory Readers, Guest Inviter, Password Administrator and Uses (no role).
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Exam2us** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think this is not correct. Review this link for more information - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 6 months ago

I'd like to agree but this is why there are global admins. There's always at least one global administrator in a tenant which has the ability to do anything it needs to - no bars held. So I think N, Y, N

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **correction** Most Recent 2 months ago

N Y N
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **EubertT** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on the image and the provided information, here are the correct answers:

User1 can reset the password of User3.
Answer: No

User1 is a Password Administrator for AU1 and AU2, but User3 is not a member of AU1, and although User3 is in AU2, User1 is not a User Administrator for AU2, and Password Administrators cannot reset passwords of users outside their scope unless they are also User Administrators.

User2 can update the display name of User1.
Answer: No

User2 is a User Administrator for AU1, and both User1 and User2 are members of AU1. However, a User Administrator cannot manage other administrators, which includes User1, who is a Password Administrator.

User1 can reset the password of User2.

Answer: Yes

User1 is a Password Administrator for AU1, and both User1 and User2 are in AU1. Therefore, User1 can reset the password of User2.

Final Answers:

User1 can reset the password of User3: No

User2 can update the display name of User1: No

User1 can reset the password of User2: Yes

____

upvoted 1 times

Jalonso 3 months ago

No,Yes,Yes

upvoted 1 times

StudyBM 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Ignore my last comment, I decided to do a real test, and it is N, N, Y. I could see User3's account, but when I tried to reset I was told I don't have the permissions, the display name did not have any configuration options for any of the accounts, and I was able to successfully reset user2's password.

upvoted 1 times

StudyBM 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Its Y, N, Y

User1 can reset the password of User3?
Yes. User1, as a Password Administrator for AU2, can reset the password of User3, who is in AU2.

User2 can update the display name of User1?
No. User2 is a User Administrator for AU1, and while User1 is in AU1, the User Administrator role does not have permissions to update the display names of other administrators.

User1 can reset the password of User2?
Yes. User1, as a Password Administrator for AU1, can reset the password of User2, who is in AU1

upvoted 1 times

JunetGoyal 7 months, 1 week ago

NYN is correct, as
Password admin role is described bellow
Assign the Password admin role to a user who needs to reset passwords for non-administrators and Password Administrators.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 3 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct:
Password Administrator Can reset passwords for non-administrators and Password Administrators.

upvoted 1 times

yaboo1617 10 months ago

Correct, password admin can't reset other types of admin passwords.

upvoted 1 times

wael_kodmani 10 months ago

correct answers

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

N,Y,N correct answer

upvoted 1 times

LakesWizard 11 months, 4 weeks ago

User1 can reset the password of User3.
Yes, it can, because of User3 is the User Administrator for the tenant not for the AD

User2 can update the display name of User1
Yes

User1 can reset the password of User2
No
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago
The thing to pay attention to here is that a Password Administrator cannot change password of a user administrator - that's why its N, Y, N for me.
upvoted 3 times

⊟ **ismaelo** 1 year, 2 months ago
Correct answer: Y,Y,Y
If we read this document https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords, we can see how the password manager can change even that of the global administrator
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Nico282** 12 months ago
You are reading the table the wrong way. Look at the COLUMN "Password Admin", the role can reset password only of Users, Directory readers, Guest inviters and other Password admins
upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **SBGM** 1 year, 4 months ago
Link provided by JensV:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords

"For example, a Password Administrator can reset the password for Directory Readers, Guest Inviter, Password Administrator, and users with no administrator role. If a user is assigned any other role, the Password Administrator cannot reset their password."
upvoted 1 times

⊟ **m2L** 1 year, 6 months ago
Agree with Be41223
upvoted 1 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that is synced to Azure AD.
The domain contains 100 user accounts.
The city attribute for all the users is set to the city where the user resides.
You need to modify the value of the city attribute to the three-letter airport code of each city.
What should you do?

A. From Windows PowerShell on a domain controller, run the Get-ADUser and Set-ADUser cmdlets.

B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the Get-ADUser and Set-ADUser cmdlets.

C. From Windows PowerShell on a domain controller, run the Get-MgUser and Update-MgUser cmdlets.

D. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the Get-MgUser and Update-MgUser cmdlets.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The user accounts are synced from the on-premise Active Directory to the Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Therefore, the city attribute must be changed in the on-premise Active Directory.

upvoted 14 times

Motanel Most Recent 1 year, 2 months ago

Azure AD Powershell will be deprecated, so get_MgUser needs to be used.

upvoted 2 times

BJS78 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Does not matter. Here you need to apply change on on-prem AD, not Azure-AD

upvoted 3 times

sherifhamed 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. From Windows PowerShell on a domain controller, run the Get-ADUser and Set-ADUser cmdlets.

The Get-ADUser and Set-ADUser cmdlets are used to retrieve and modify user accounts in Active Directory. You can use these cmdlets to bulk update the city attribute for all the users in the domain by using a CSV file that contains the mapping of the city names to the airport codes. For example, you can create a CSV file like this:

upvoted 3 times

mhmyz 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Get-ADUser
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/activedirectory/get-aduser?view=windowsserver2022-ps
Set-ADUser
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/activedirectory/set-aduser?view=windowsserver2022-ps

upvoted 2 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Your company has a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

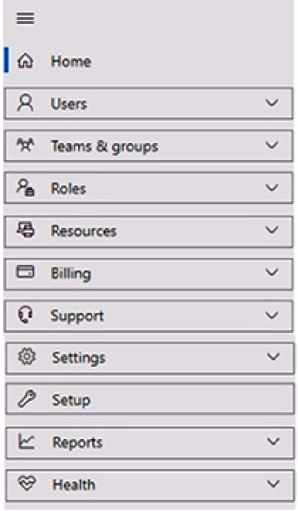
You need to perform the following tasks:

View the Adoption Score of the company.

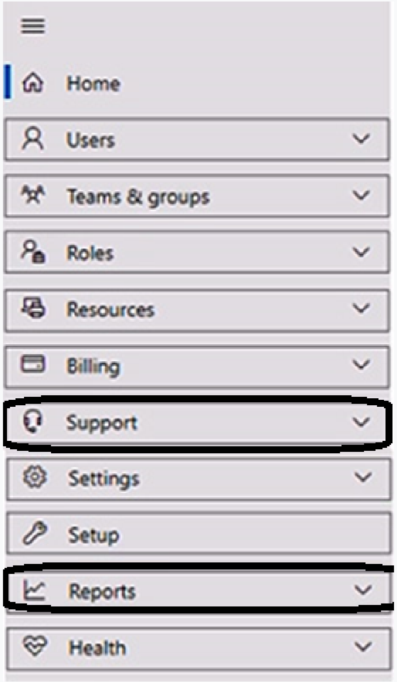
Create a new service request to Microsoft.

Which two options should you use in the Microsoft 365 admin center? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Suggested Answer:



Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct.

Support to open case a MS

Report to access to the adoption Score

upvoted 9 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 1 month ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

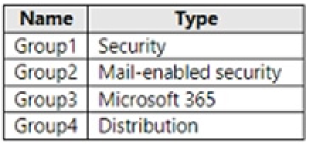
⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 4 months ago

IT is Reports then Adoption Score

upvoted 4 times

Question #57 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that uses an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Type
Group1	Security
Group2	Mail-enabled security
Group3	Microsoft 365
Group4	Distribution

You add another user named User5 to the User Administrator role.

You need to identify which two management tasks User5 can perform.

Which two tasks should you identify? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Delete User2 and User4 only.

B. Reset the password of User4 only.

C. Reset the password of any user in Azure AD.

D. Delete User1, User2, and User4 only.

E. Reset the password of User2 and User4 only.

F. Delete any user in Azure AD.

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

The Question with the right picture here:

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/98896-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-21-discussion/

upvoted 42 times

shaffer 1 year, 4 months ago

Thank you, I was so confused

upvoted 1 times

Martham 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks alot

upvoted 1 times

Mustardonk Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Wrong picture?

upvoted 6 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-perform-sensitive-actions

upvoted 1 times

bf81050 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

The user admin can also do the following actions for users who aren't admins and for users assigned the following roles: Directory reader, Guest inviter, Helpdesk admin, Message center reader, Reports reader:

- Manage usernames
- Delete and restore users
- Reset passwords
- Force users to sign out
- Update (FIDO) device keys

upvoted 1 times

Ruslan23 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

User Administrator cannot delete another User Administrator

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

The User Administrator role in Azure AD has permissions to manage users who are not assigned admin roles. This includes:

Resetting passwords for non-admin users

Deleting non-admin users

Creating and managing groups

Let's evaluate the answer choices for User5, who is a User Administrator:
✅ Correct Answers:
B. Reset the password of User4 only.

✅ Correct. User4 has no admin role, so User5 can reset their password.

A. Delete User2 and User4 only.

✅ Correct. User2 is a fellow User Administrator, and admins can delete other users who hold the same or lower admin role only if they are not Global Administrators. User5 cannot delete User3 (Global Admin), and User1 is an Exchange Admin, which is higher privilege than User Admin.

____

upvoted 1 times

udaras 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

Answer is correct and there is nothing wrong with the picture as well

upvoted 1 times

> **Krayzr** 5 months ago
>
> it was wrong earlier. I asked the Moderators to change it. Welcome ^.^
>
> upvoted 1 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

Name Role

User1 Exchange administrator
User2 User administrator
User3 Global administrator
User4 None

upvoted 2 times

Kock 7 months, 1 week ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/manage-roles-groups-microsoft-365/4-explore-admin-roles-microsoft-365
O administrador do usuário também pode concluir as seguintes ações:
- Gerencie nomes de usuários.
- Exclua e restaure usuários.
- Redefina senhas.
- Força usuários a sair.
- Atualize as chaves do dispositivo (FIDO).

upvoted 1 times

kayci 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: E

As a user administrator, user5 can manage regular user accounts, which includes resetting passwords and managing user attributes. However, the user administrator role does not grant permissions to delete users. Deleting users typically requires global administrator or equivalent privileges.

Therefore, user5 cannot delete user2 and user4, as they lack the necessary permissions.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **TheMCT** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Picture:
User1, Exchange Administrator
User2, User Administrator
User3, Global Administrator
User4, None
You add another user named User5 to the User Administrator role.
You need to identify which two management tasks User5 can perform

Correct Answer: A, E

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months ago

I asked the Moderators to change it. Welcome ^.^

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 8 months ago

Tested in Lab, the correct answers are: A-E
A. Delete User2 and User4 only.
E. Reset the password of User2 and User4 only.

Wrong: user admin can't:
C. Reset the password of any user in Azure AD. there are some admin users that this role can't reset password
D. Delete User1, User2, and User4 only. I tried to delete the exchange administrator and I got error
F.Delete any user in Azure AD. I tried to delete the GA and I got error, this role can only delete non-admin users and other User Admins.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **sherifhamed** 1 year, 9 months ago

!!!!!!! Wrong picture !!!!!!!!!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tisi** 1 year, 9 months ago

Wrong picture

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Master_Tx** 1 year, 9 months ago

This doesnt match what's on the exam. There is a second image that should go with this.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E are correct.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **f7d3be6** 1 year, 10 months ago

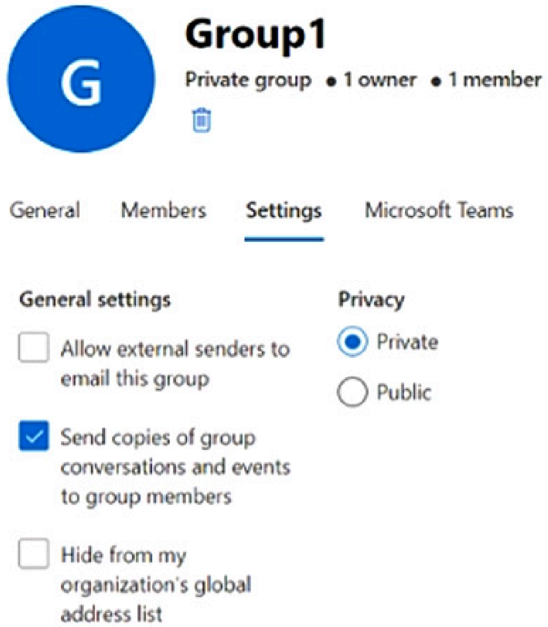
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/98896-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-21-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains a Microsoft 365 group named Group1. Group1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



G

Group1

Private group • 1 owner • 1 member

General | Members | **Settings** | Microsoft Teams

General settings

□ Allow external senders to email this group

☑ Send copies of group conversations and events to group members

□ Hide from my organization's global address list

Privacy

● Private

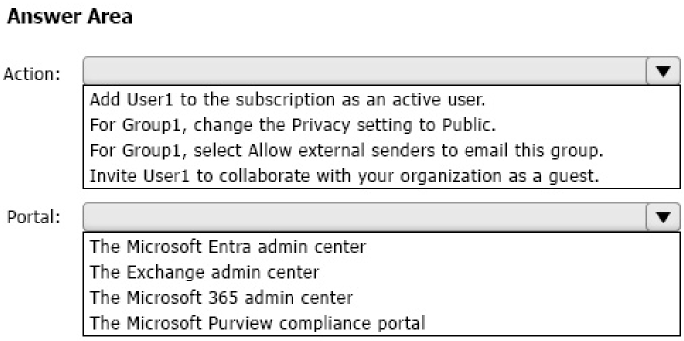
○ Public

An external user named User1 has an email address of user1@outlook.com.

You need to add User1 to Group1.

What should you do first, and which portal should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

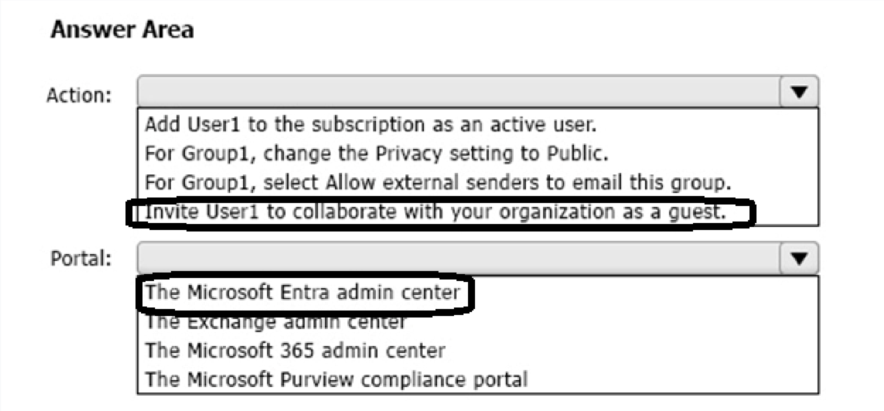
Action: ▼

- Add User1 to the subscription as an active user.
- For Group1, change the Privacy setting to Public.
- For Group1, select Allow external senders to email this group.
- Invite User1 to collaborate with your organization as a guest.

Portal: ▼

- The Microsoft Entra admin center
- The Exchange admin center
- The Microsoft 365 admin center
- The Microsoft Purview compliance portal

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Action: ▼

- Add User1 to the subscription as an active user.
- For Group1, change the Privacy setting to Public.
- For Group1, select Allow external senders to email this group.
- [✓ Invite User1 to collaborate with your organization as a guest.]

Portal: ▼

- [✓ The Microsoft Entra admin center]
- The Exchange admin center
- The Microsoft 365 admin center
- The Microsoft Purview compliance portal

⊟ **GLLimaBR** Highly Voted 👍 10 months ago

Both answers are correct.

There is no need to change the group privacy just to include one external user (and probably not even if there were multiple external users).

Be careful with the mental trap that the image can provoke: This is not the portal where we make the group settings, but rather the only portal where we can invite external users. The only portal where we can create guest users is on the Microsoft Entra Portal.

upvoted 7 times

Casticod Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

I just tested in my test tenant that from the Microsoft 365 portal you can create a guest user and add it to an existing group. Therefore in the second section there are 2 possible answers. Microsoft 365 admin center and Entra admin center... OMG I have always done it for Entra and I didn't know this

upvoted 2 times

GLL 1 year, 3 months ago

I have tried to invite an external user to my test tenant as a guest in Microsoft 365 admin center. and it will automatically turn to Entra admin center.

upvoted 6 times

TonyManero 1 year, 1 month ago

True, you will be redirected to Entra...

upvoted 1 times

Master_Tx 1 year, 3 months ago

You're correct. There are two possible answers in section 2, as you can use both admin portals to do this.

upvoted 1 times

hogehogehoge 1 year, 4 months ago

I think portal is The Microsoft 365 administrator. Because I test my lab. It is inpossible to change group type in Entra portal.

upvoted 2 times

hogehogehoge 1 year, 4 months ago

Sorry. This answer is correct. Because Group type is not necessary to change.

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 4 months ago

Given answer is correct

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94423-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-94-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains a user named User1.

User1 requires admin access to perform the following tasks:

Manage Microsoft Exchange Online settings.

Create Microsoft 365 groups.

You need to ensure that User1 only has admin access for eight hours and requires approval before the role assignment takes place.

What should you use?

A. Azure AD Identity Protection

B. Microsoft Entra Verified ID

C. Conditional Access

D. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

RJTW070 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Pim should be right

upvoted 7 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

PIM is correct.

You need to ensure that User1 only has admin access for eight hours and requires approval before the role assignment takes place.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

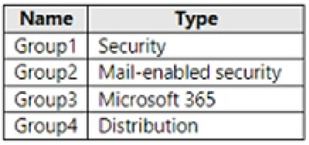
Correct, PIM

upvoted 3 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the groups shown in the following table.

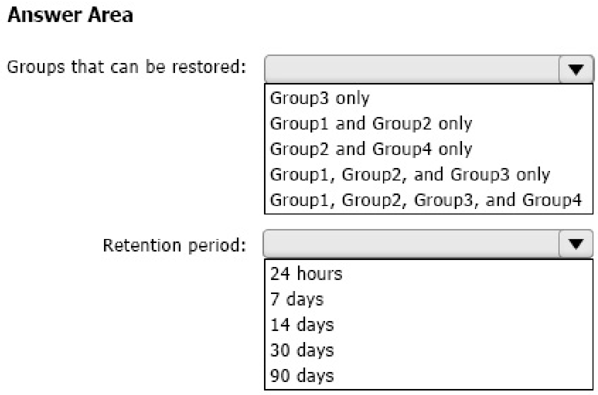


Name	Type
Group1	Security
Group2	Mail-enabled security
Group3	Microsoft 365
Group4	Distribution

All the groups are deleted.

Which groups can be restored, and what is the retention period? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

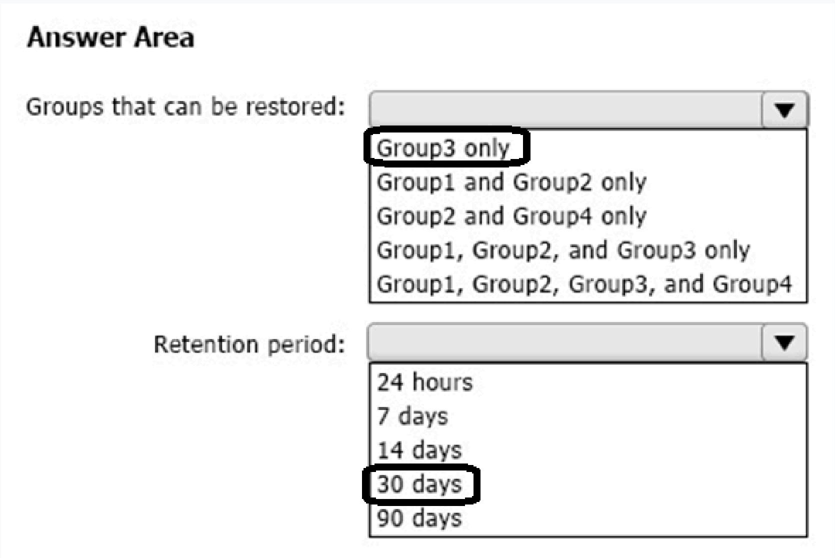


Answer Area

Groups that can be restored: ▼
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Retention period: ▼
- 24 hours
- 7 days
- 14 days
- 30 days
- 90 days

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Groups that can be restored: ▼
- [✓ Group3 only]
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Retention period: ▼
- 24 hours
- 7 days
- 14 days
- [✓ 30 days]
- 90 days

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. The reason for the ability to restore something that is deleted in the M 365 world is to recover data. There is no data associated with any of those groups and therefore no restore function as you can just recreate them yourself with no harm. The 365 group however, has a mailbox and other data associated with it and therefore must be covered by retention, compliance, discovery, etc. and be recoverable.

upvoted 16 times

DPAJA Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-restore-deleted#:~:text=When%20you%20delete,Microsoft%20Entra%20ID.

upvoted 1 times

Kock 7 months, 1 week ago

. It isn't available for security groups and distribution groups. The 30-day group restoration period isn't customizable.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-restore-deleted

upvoted 4 times

Kock 7 months, 1 week ago

Restore a deleted Microsoft 365 group in Microsoft Entra ID

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-restore-deleted

upvoted 2 times

Hchfyvggjg 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Release Preferences: This setting controls the release channel for Microsoft 365 updates. By configuring it to a faster release channel, User4 will receive early access to new features and updates.

* User1 only: User1 is the Global Administrator, possessing the highest level of permissions in the Microsoft 365 environment. They have the authority to modify the release preferences for all users, including User4.

upvoted 1 times

wael_kodmani 10 months ago

correct!!

upvoted 1 times

KerrAvon 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct since its MS365 only. If it were a hybrid (on-prem AD) you can recover the others from the AD recycle bin.

upvoted 2 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-US/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/restore-deleted-group?view=o365-worldwide&WT.mc_id=365AdminCSH_inproduct&tabs=outlook

upvoted 1 times

sherifhamed 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct.

According to the web search results, you can restore only Microsoft 365 groups that have been deleted within the last 30 days, unless they have been permanently purged.

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Letters already provided the answer only m 365 groups can be restored not security or distribution groups
This functionality is restricted exclusively to Microsoft 365 groups in Azure AD. It isn't available for security groups and distribution groups. Please note that the 30-day group restoration period isn't customizable.

upvoted 3 times

letters1234 1 year, 10 months ago

When you delete a Microsoft 365 group in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra, the deleted group is retained but not visible for 30 days from the deletion date. This behavior is so that the group and its contents can be restored if needed. This functionality is restricted exclusively to Microsoft 365 groups in Azure AD. It isn't available for security groups and distribution groups.

Mail-enabled security group is still a security group

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-restore-deleted

upvoted 3 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Should be group 3 and 30 days

upvoted 3 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 10 months ago

From ChatGPT�Mail-enabled security�Microsoft 365 and Distribution can be restored.
but i can't find this answer
Q2 30 days

upvoted 1 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

ChatGPT and other tools will quite often give you the wrong answers because it "sounds right" to their algorithms.

upvoted 8 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yeah I agree. You can use chatGBT, but I wouldn't trust it 100%

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Deleted users and deleted Office 365 groups are available for restore for 30 days. You cannot restore a deleted security group.

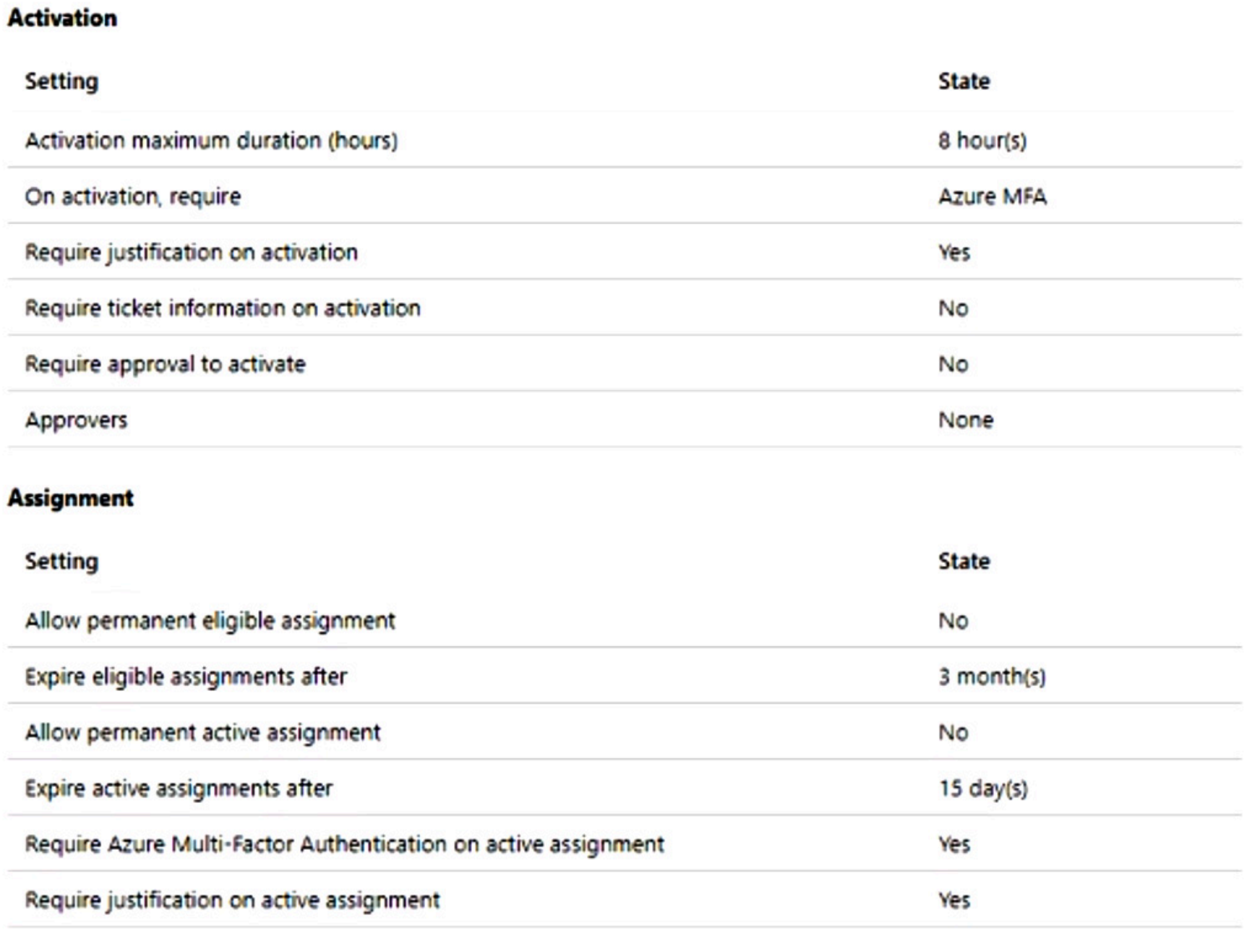
upvoted 2 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM), you configure Role settings for the Global Administrator role as shown in the following exhibit.



Activation

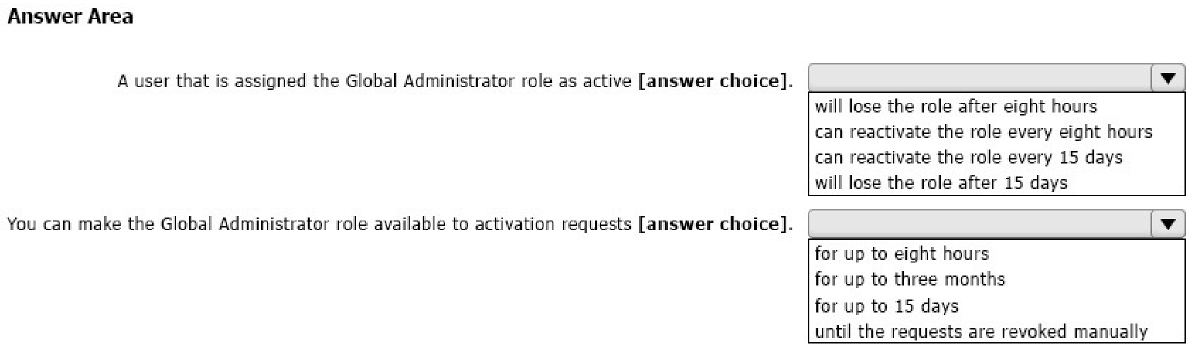
Setting	State
Activation maximum duration (hours)	8 hour(s)
On activation, require	Azure MFA
Require justification on activation	Yes
Require ticket information on activation	No
Require approval to activate	No
Approvers	None

Assignment

Setting	State
Allow permanent eligible assignment	No
Expire eligible assignments after	3 month(s)
Allow permanent active assignment	No
Expire active assignments after	15 day(s)
Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment	Yes
Require justification on active assignment	Yes

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.



Answer Area

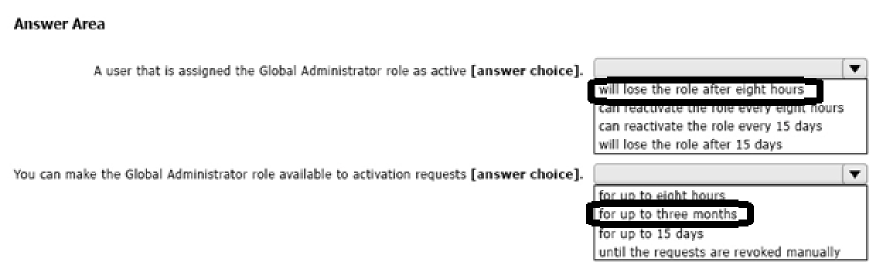
A user that is assigned the Global Administrator role as active **[answer choice]**.

- will lose the role after eight hours
- can reactivate the role every eight hours
- can reactivate the role every 15 days
- will lose the role after 15 days

You can make the Global Administrator role available to activation requests **[answer choice]**.

- for up to eight hours
- for up to three months
- for up to 15 days
- until the requests are revoked manually

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

A user that is assigned the Global Administrator role as active **[answer choice]**.

- [✓ will lose the role after eight hours]
- can reactivate the role every eight hours
- can reactivate the role every 15 days
- will lose the role after 15 days

You can make the Global Administrator role available to activation requests **[answer choice]**.

- for up to eight hours
- [✓ for up to three months]
- for up to 15 days
- until the requests are revoked manually

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1) 15 days. The user is Assigned the role in active state. The active assignment expires after 15 days, as shown in the config details. 2) the role can be made available to activation requests for 3 months. This is because the role assignment can be an Eligible assignment and an Eligible assignment is configured to expire after 3 months. Eligible assignments require themselves to be activated just in time by the assignee within the 3 month period.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to-user

upvoted 36 times

omnomsnom 1 year, 5 months ago

Sorry, but you have misinterpreted the documentation. The 'activation maximum duration' setting is how long the role is active for after activation (with or without approval), it has nothing to do with how long an activation request can sit there waiting for approval. Also, note that the user must already have the role assigned as eligible for them to activate the role to start with. Best wishes.

upvoted 3 times

Shloeb 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. Others are misunderstanding this. 8 hours is meant for the activation request not the actual assignment.

upvoted 6 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

meant to reference this 2nd link as well that completely clarifies the point: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-change-default-settings?source=recommendations

upvoted 4 times

santi32 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

A user that is assigned the Global Administrator role as active [will lose the role after 15 days].

You can make the Global Administrator role available to activation requests [for up to eight hours].

upvoted 26 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree here.

upvoted 1 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Agreed!

upvoted 2 times

Frank_2022 Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1)A user that is assigned the Global Administrator role as active will lose the role after 15 days.

2)You can make the Global Administrator role available to activation requests for up to eight hours.

upvoted 1 times

justITtopics 4 months, 4 weeks ago

As I understand it

The user can activate the role at any time, up to 3 months. Once the user sends the request the first time, the role becomes ACTIVE and can send activation requests up to a maximum of 15 days. After this time, he/she will not be able to activate the role anymore.

In those 15 days, the user will be able to activate it for a maximum of 8 hours and after this period, the user will no longer have the role and must make another activation request. You can make activation requests up to 15 days. Each time the user sends a request, the role becomes ACTIVE.

A user who is assigned the Global Administrator role as active (will lose the role after 15 days).

You can make the Global Administrator role available for activation requests (for up to 8 hours).

upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 9 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-resource-roles-configure-role-settings

Activation maximum duration

Use the Activation maximum duration slider to set the maximum time, in hours, that an activation request for a role assignment remains active before it expires. This value can be from 1 to 24 hours.

upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago

These are trick questions, but the answer lies in the Question.

1. assigned (Solution is under the assignment section) = Active Assignment will Expire (lose) after 15 days

2. Activation (Solution is under the activation section) = Maximium Activation duration 8 hours.

I hope this clarify the question

upvoted 3 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

my selection

Box1) will lose the role after 15 days

Box2) for upto 3 months

upvoted 1 times

Atos 11 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct, comments all look wrong imo.

upvoted 1 times

Turlin 11 months, 3 weeks ago

poor wording because

1. the user will lose the role after 15 days, but they can have it activated every 15 days so both fits.
2. activation request last for 8 hours, but they can also request activations for the next 3 months

1. i would go with lose the role after 15 days because they would need privileged role admin to reactive it or have someone with that role do it.
2. i would go with for up to three months because its talk about how long the user is eligible to make request. to be the other way it should read available to activation request that last...

upvoted 4 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

How I see it.

1. will lose the role after 15 days
2. for up to eight hours

upvoted 1 times

DONPHYLO 1 year, 2 months ago

Ici le point marquant c'est qu'il n'y a pas d'approbation vu qu'il est administrateur global, ainsi lorsque l'utilisateur active la mission il a 15 jours pour travailler avant que son activation ne s' expire après 15 jours pour que le l'utilisateur fasse une nouvelle demande d'activation et il est à noter qu'il a 3 mois d'éligibilité c'est à dire 3 mois pour exploiter le rôle d'administrateur global après ceci il perdra ce privilège.

Réponses :

1) 15 jours

2) 3 mois

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago

Hello Guys, according to the link below, 8 hours is just the required time for the admin to activate the role if a user requests it.

For example: if User1 requests an admin role.

the PIM admin has 8 hours to activate the role for User1. 8 hours after the requests of User1 if the admin doesn't activate the role for him, the request will expire and User1 has to request again.

But if the admin activates the role for User1 within 8 hours, User1 will have 15 days to do his job. After 15 days he will lose the role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-change-default-settings

upvoted 5 times

Nyamnyam 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answers are:

A user that is assigned the Global Admin role *as active*: will lose the role after 15 days

You can make a Global Admin role available to *activation requests*: for up to eight hours.

People often misunderstand the difference between Activation section and Assignment section.

Keyword-"activation" is always the process of elevation from eligibility to active assignment, and is regulated via "Activation maximum duration"

Keyword-"active" is always the "permanent active assignment", and is regulated by "Expire active assignment after"

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

TBH, I think the config is wrong, a PIM profile can be eligible or active but not both, so I don't know why we can see both options.

In that case is eligible, so the role, once is active manually, will be active for 8 hours, afterwards, he/she will lose the rol (question A).

This kind of activation will be available for 3 months (question B)

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

Nevermind, I confused user assignment with role settings. It would be A) 15 days and B) 3 months

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **northgaterebel** 1 year, 8 months ago

Atrocious wording. Depending on how you interpret "lose" 3 options in 1st answer can be valid:

will lose the role after 8 hours

can reactivate the role every 8 hours

will lose the role after 15 days

2nd answer is correct: 3 months

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **CheMetto** 1 year, 8 months ago

I think this should be the correct lecture:

You can activate the role or extend it anytime you want, you don't need to wait the 8 hours, so the correct answer for the first one is after 15 days role will disappear.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **spectre786** 1 year, 10 months ago

First one : will lose the role after 8 hours AND can reactivate every 8 hours

Right ?

upvoted 3 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

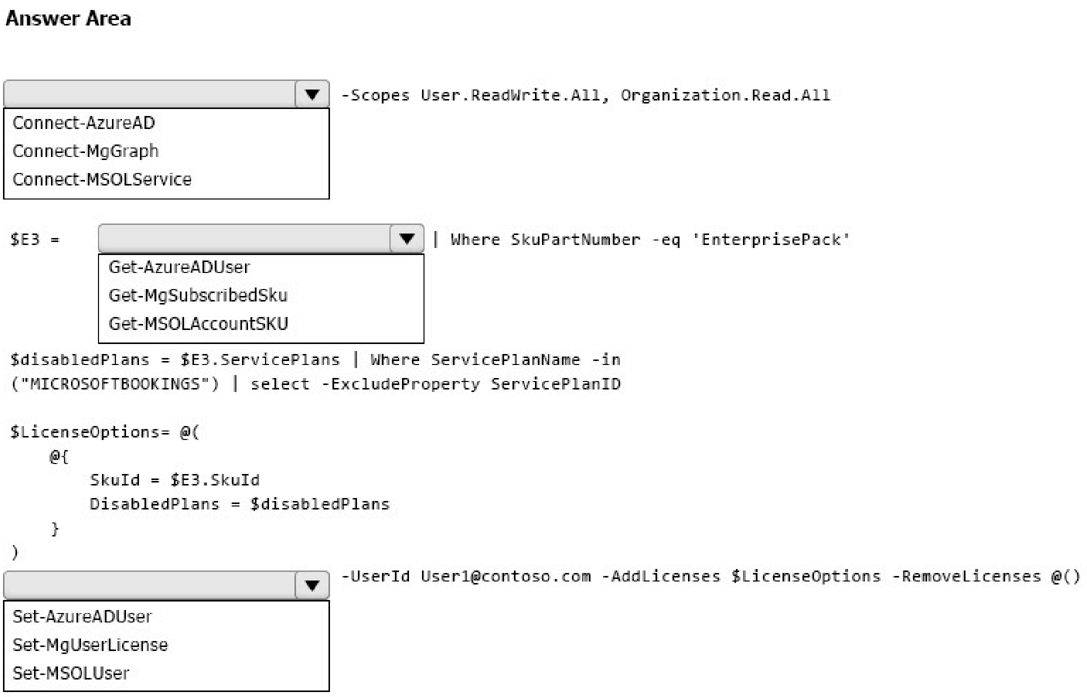
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

A user named user1@contoso.com was recently provisioned.

You need to use PowerShell to assign a Microsoft Office 365 E3 license to User1. Microsoft Bookings must NOT be enabled.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

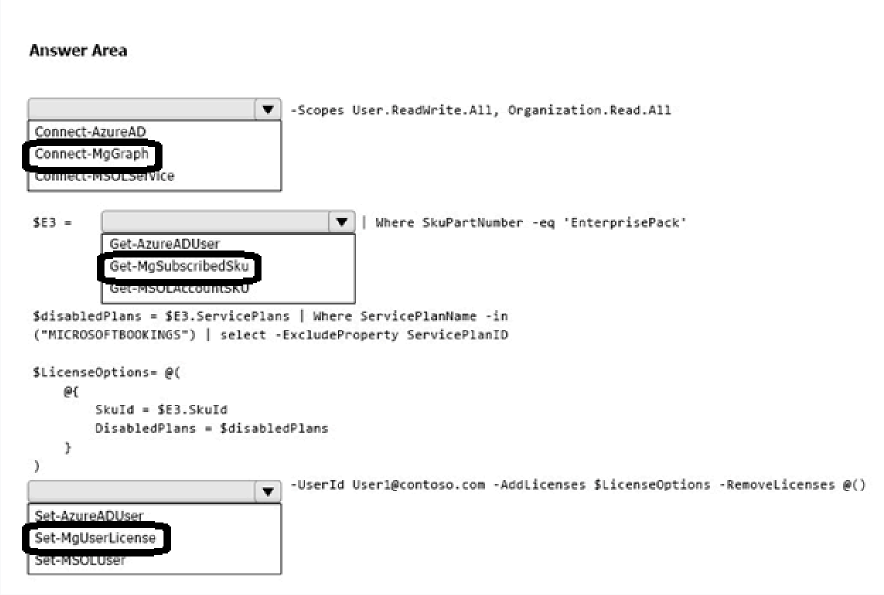
```
[ ▼ ] -Scopes User.ReadWrite.All, Organization.Read.All
  Connect-AzureAD
  Connect-MgGraph
  Connect-MSOLService

$E3 = [ ▼ ] | Where SkuPartNumber -eq 'EnterprisePack'
  Get-AzureADUser
  Get-MgSubscribedSku
  Get-MSOLAccountSKU

$disabledPlans = $E3.ServicePlans | Where ServicePlanName -in
("MICROSOFTBOOKINGS") | select -ExcludeProperty ServicePlanID

$LicenseOptions= @(
    @{
        SkuId = $E3.SkuId
        DisabledPlans = $disabledPlans
    }
)
[ ▼ ] -UserId User1@contoso.com -AddLicenses $LicenseOptions -RemoveLicenses @()
  Set-AzureADUser
  Set-MgUserLicense
  Set-MSOLUser
```

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

```
[ ▼ ] -Scopes User.ReadWrite.All, Organization.Read.All
  Connect-AzureAD
  [✓ Connect-MgGraph]
  Connect-MSOLService

$E3 = [ ▼ ] | Where SkuPartNumber -eq 'EnterprisePack'
  Get-AzureADUser
  [✓ Get-MgSubscribedSku]
  Get-MSOLAccountSKU

$disabledPlans = $E3.ServicePlans | Where ServicePlanName -in
("MICROSOFTBOOKINGS") | select -ExcludeProperty ServicePlanID

$LicenseOptions= @(
    @{
        SkuId = $E3.SkuId
        DisabledPlans = $disabledPlans
    }
)
[ ▼ ] -UserId User1@contoso.com -AddLicenses $LicenseOptions -RemoveLicenses @()
  Set-AzureADUser
  [✓ Set-MgUserLicense]
  Set-MSOLUser
```

Ruhansen Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct - All Graph commands

upvoted 11 times

929826d Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/assign-licenses-to-user-accounts-with-microsoft-365-powershell?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **bf81050** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Connect-MgGraph – This command establishes a connection to Microsoft Graph using authentication. It's required before running other Graph API-related commands.

Get-MgSubscribedSku – Retrieves a list of licensed SKUs (Stock Keeping Units) that are assigned to the tenant. This helps admins check available Microsoft 365 service plans and license details.

Set-MgUserLicense – Assigns or removes Microsoft 365 licenses for a user. Admins use this to manage user licenses programmatically.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Kock** 7 months, 1 week ago

Use Connect-MgGraph
Invoke Connect-MgGraph before any commands that access Microsoft Graph. This cmdlet gets the access token using the Microsoft Authentication Library.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/authentication-commands?view=graph-powershell-1.0

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **ronin201** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Azure AD and MSOnline PowerShell modules are deprecated as of March 30, 2024, this question may not be listed

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft E5 subscription.

You need to ensure that administrators who need to manage Microsoft Exchange Online are assigned the Exchange Administrator role for five hours at a time.

What should you implement?

A. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)

B. a conditional access policy

C. a communication compliance policy

D. Azure AD Identity Protection

E. groups that have dynamic membership

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

benpatto Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 5 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

PIM is correct.

upvoted 3 times

BossLG 1 year, 2 months ago

Azure AD PrivilegedbIdentity Management (PIM) is correct Ref Question #61 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-change-default-settings?source=recommendations>

upvoted 4 times

Paul_white 1 year, 2 months ago

GIVEN ASNWERS IS CIRRECT!!!

upvoted 4 times

BRico6969 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Calm down Paul

upvoted 11 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You suspect that several Microsoft Office 365 applications or services were recently updated.
You need to identify which applications or services were recently updated.
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 the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Service health blade.

B. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Message center blade.

C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Products blade.

D. From the Microsoft 365 Admin mobile app, review the messages.

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (71%) AB (29%)

sherifhamed Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D is correct

Take a look here:
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/26962-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-19-discussion/

upvoted 19 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree, A will only show issues not news. I just check it.

upvoted 5 times

Hard1k Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Service health blade. The Service health blade in the Microsoft 365 admin center provides information about the status of Microsoft 365 services. If a service has been recently updated, it will be listed on the Service health blade.

B. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Message center blade. The Message center blade in the Microsoft 365 admin center provides information about important messages from Microsoft. If there have been any recent updates to Microsoft Office 365 applications or services, a message will be posted in the Message center.

The other options are not correct. Option C, reviewing the Products blade in the Microsoft 365 admin center, will not show you which applications or services have been recently updated. Option D, reviewing the messages in the Microsoft 365 Admin mobile app, will only show you messages that have been sent to you personally.

upvoted 6 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Service health is only for when services are down - not updates.

Check your facts dude!

upvoted 3 times

Shloeb 1 year, 9 months ago

No. The given answer is correct. In the Microsoft 365 Admin App, Message Center plays the same role. It gives you any information about updates etc. It is not used for personal messages.

upvoted 2 times

wael_kodmani Most Recent 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D correct

upvoted 1 times

ubiquituz 1 year, 5 months ago

B&D

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/microsoft-365-docs/blob/public/microsoft-365/admin/manage/message-center.md

upvoted 1 times

> **ubiquituz** 1 year, 5 months ago
>
> IT IS NOT service health...service health is for....You can view the health of your Microsoft services, including Office on the web, Microsoft Teams, Exchange Online, and Microsoft Dynamics 365 on the Service health page in the Microsoft 365 admin center.
>
> https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/view-service-health?view=o365-worldwide
>
> upvoted 1 times

saya_222 1 year, 9 months ago

A&B is correct.

https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/ms-100/view/7/

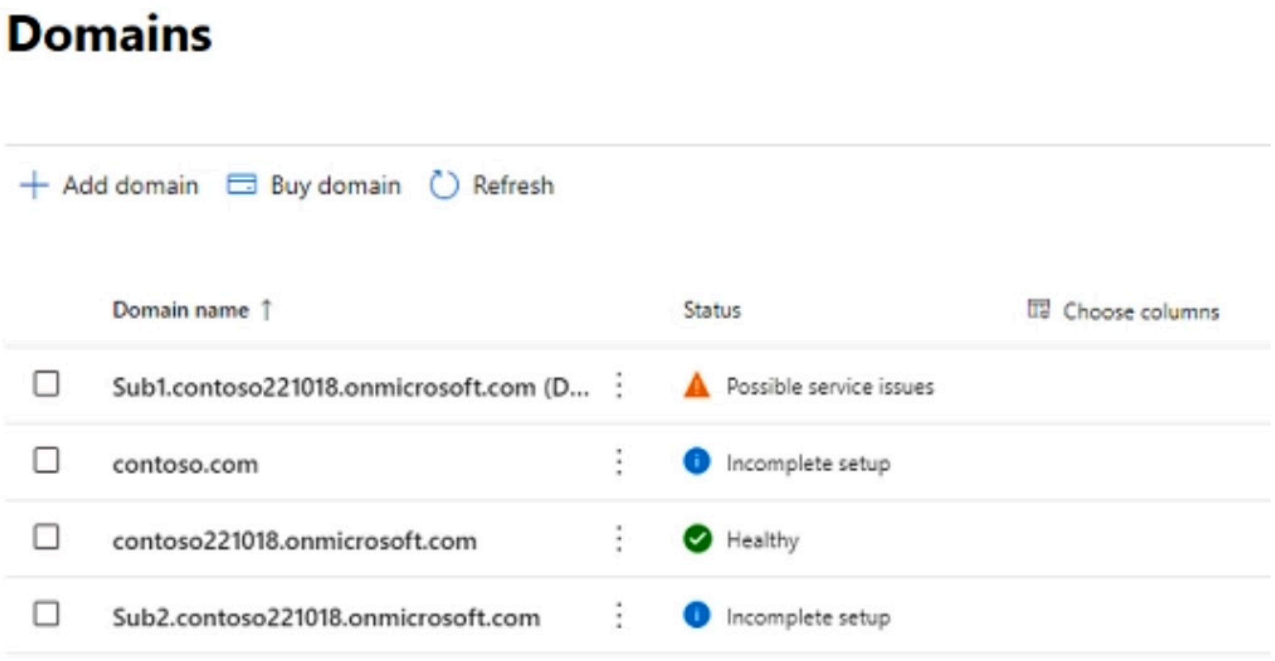
upvoted 2 times

> **sherifhamed** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> A&B are B&D Here
>
> B. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, review the Message center blade.
>
> D. From the Office 365 Admin mobile app, review the messages.
>
> upvoted 5 times

> **saya_222** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> Topic2 #19
>
> upvoted 1 times

Question #65 | *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the domains shown in the following exhibit.



Domains

	Domain name ↑		Status
□	Sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com (D...	⋮	⚠ Possible service issues
□	contoso.com	⋮	ⓘ Incomplete setup
□	contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com	⋮	✓ Healthy
□	Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com	⋮	ⓘ Incomplete setup

Which domain name suffixes can you use when you create users?

A. only Sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com

B. onlycontoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com

C. only contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, Sub.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com

D. all the domains in the subscription

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (75%) | B (17%) | 8%

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I believe the correct answer is not listed as an option. The correct answer would be sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com.

upvoted 67 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Agreed. Just added my own domain to a test tenant but then did not add the verification TXT record to the hosting provider. Status of the domain in Microsoft 365 is "Incomplete setup".

I was NOT able to add a new user with that domain.

upvoted 5 times

PMR24875 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree, just tested it

upvoted 2 times

kosikovec 7 months ago

agree.

upvoted 2 times

m43s 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree too

upvoted 2 times

krzysztofbr 1 year, 6 months ago

agree.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **nsotis28** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Domains with status "incomplete setup" can not be used

upvoted 10 times

⊟ **tunstila** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

I am suprised that most people don't read the options before making selections and end up confusing learners. One of the options in C is not even on the diagram, so how can Option C be the answer?

B is the correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **bf81050** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I don't see how 'D' is even an option, when it shows that Sub1 has possible service issues. I also rule out "C" since sub.contoso221018 is not even listed as one of the Domain names. I am going with the option that shows the healthy status. Please prove me wrong. Not understanding how option 'D' is the most voted.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Ruslan23** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com would be correct but I think onmicrosoft.com can be used even if is incomplete.

So sub1, sub2 and contoso221018 are valid.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **EubertT** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is:

✅ C. only contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, Sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com

 Explanation:

When creating users in Microsoft 365, you can only assign domain suffixes from domains that are either "Healthy" or based on the tenant's default .onmicrosoft.com domain and its subdomains.

From the image:

contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com → ✅ Healthy

Sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com → ⚠ Shows "Possible service issues" but is a valid subdomain (still usable unless explicitly blocked)

Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com → ℹ Incomplete setup — still available for user creation as long as it's part of the verified domain tree

contoso.com → ✖ "Incomplete setup" and not verified yet → cannot be used

So, only the .onmicrosoft.com base domain and its subdomains (Sub1 and Sub2) are usable in this case.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **khangkowng1** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is D. even if the domain status is incomplete setup, as long as the domain ownership is verified by adding a TXT record or in the case of sub-domains, it's autoverified, it can be used as a suffix for UPNs. incomplete status doesn't mean the domain is not verified, it can be verified or not verified, we can't be sure unless we check the domain

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **CursosGEMED** 5 months ago

The answers D is correct, you can create users in incomplete setup domains cause the txt DNS record has been verified.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **broadwayLamb** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I've frequently had clients with domains listed as "incomplete status" who assign those domains and even have functional services.

upvoted 2 times

jsmthy 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct because Microsoft may list the setup as incomplete even after applying TXT record verification. If you applied services while adding the domains, you will be required to submit additional domain records before the error goes away. Try with with Intune onboarding or Exchange selected.

upvoted 1 times

Freshu 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You can add a subdomain for a user regardless of its status if the root domain is healthy. Whether the services will work is a separate issue. If the root domain is unverified, you cannot set it as a suffix

upvoted 1 times

AK_1234 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer for the reason

upvoted 2 times

justITtopics 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I vote for B because I think is the only one that has the correct option (even though it is also incorrect): contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com

Copilot says:

You can only use the domain name suffix that has a healthy status for creating users, which is contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com.

Thus, the correct answer is B. only contoso221018.onmicrosoft.comand Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com.

Even though Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.comis listed in option B, it isn't used as it has an incomplete setup, so only contoso221018.onmicrosoft.comis the correct and available suffix. Let me know if you need further assistance or have any other questions!

upvoted 3 times

Tr619899 9 months ago

The domain name suffixes that can be used when creating users are those that have a "Healthy" status in your Microsoft 365 subscription. In this case, contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com is marked as Healthy, so it can be used. Other domains like Sub1.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com have issues or incomplete setups, meaning they cannot be used until the setup is completed and issues resolved.

Therefore, the correct answer is: B. only contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com.

upvoted 2 times

radamelca 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct option, the other domains cannot be used.

upvoted 2 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The image only shows two verified domains (contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and Sub2.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com), and it's not recommended to use the default [invalid URL removed] domain for user accounts.

upvoted 3 times

HelloItsSam 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can still create a user with an incomplete setup domain

upvoted 1 times

Question #66 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You plan to implement Microsoft Purview Privileged Access Management.
Which Microsoft Office 365 workloads support privileged access?

A. Microsoft Exchange Online only

B. Microsoft Teams only

C. Microsoft Exchange Online and SharePoint Online only

D. Microsoft Teams and SharePoint Online only

E. Microsoft Teams, Exchange Online, and SharePoint Online

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (75%) E (25%)

certma2023 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A.

PAM only works with Exchange Online at that time. Based on my test you see only Exchange roles inside the O365 Admin Portal (Settings -> Org Settings -> Security & Privacy -> Privileged Access)

The documentation also says:

"When will privileged access support Office 365 workloads beyond Exchange?
Privileged access management will be available in other Office 365 workloads soon. Visit the Microsoft 365 Roadmap for more details."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management
upvoted 28 times

bigmactex 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Pay attention to 'purview' access management. This is different than entra privileged identity management. That almost got me.
upvoted 2 times

Clinson 1 year, 7 months ago

Additionall in my customer's E5 tenant When I add a policy, the only scope available is Exchange. I suspect that will change moving forward but as of today's date it is only Exchange.
upvoted 1 times

mrac Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Microsoft Purview Privileged Access Management (PAM) helps you manage, control, and monitor access within Microsoft 365. It's designed to manage privileged access for various Microsoft Office 365 workloads, including Microsoft Teams, Exchange Online, and SharePoint Online.

So, the correct answer is E. Microsoft Teams, Exchange Online, and SharePoint Online.
upvoted 13 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management

Looks like they are supporting things beyond Exchange now :?
upvoted 1 times

EubertT Most Recent 🕑 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This question I consulted with AI Chat, and this is the answer it gave me:

The correct answer is:

✅ C. Microsoft Exchange Online and SharePoint Online only

▯ Explanation:

Microsoft Purview Privileged Access Management (PAM) supports privileged access management for specific high-value tasks in:

Exchange Online (e.g., mailbox search, mailbox export)

SharePoint Online (e.g., accessing sensitive content, site collection access)

Microsoft Teams is not supported directly by Purview PAM.

So, Option C is the right choice.

upvoted 2 times

hamedaz 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is:

C. Microsoft Exchange Online and SharePoint Online only

Explanation:

Microsoft Purview Privileged Access Management (PAM) allows organizations to apply just-in-time access control for high-privilege tasks within Microsoft 365. However, PAM currently supports only specific workloads:

- Exchange Online
- SharePoint Online

Microsoft Teams is not directly supported by Privileged Access Management. Instead, Teams-related privileges are generally managed through Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) rather than Microsoft Purview PAM.

Thus, the best choice is C. Microsoft Exchange Online and SharePoint Online only.

upvoted 3 times

jedboy88 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Copilot: Microsoft Purview Privileged Access Management supports privileged access for multiple Office 365 workloads. Specifically, it supports: Exchange Online,SharePoint Online and Microsoft Teams

upvoted 5 times

Rooza 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

I think its E

upvoted 1 times

Gaspar196431 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Confusing but I think this statement on Microsoft's web site clears it up:

When will privileged access support Office 365 workloads beyond Exchange?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management

upvoted 2 times

ikarooo 10 months ago

I Think its E

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Seems like its still only available for EoL.

Source : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management

When will privileged access support Office 365 workloads beyond Exchange?
Privileged access management will be available in other Office 365 workloads soon. Visit the Microsoft 365 Roadmap for more details.

upvoted 2 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Also, Enabling privileged access management for Exchange Online in Microsoft 365 allows your organization to operate with zero standing privileges and provide a layer of defense against standing administrative access vulnerabilities.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management-solution-overview

upvoted 1 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

When will privileged access support Office 365 workloads beyond Exchange?
Privileged access management will be available in other Office 365 workloads soon. Visit the Microsoft 365 Roadmap for more details.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/privileged-access-management

upvoted 1 times

Exam2us 1 year, 3 months ago

Looks like A is the correct answer. Rest M365 products support is not finalized - Privileged access management will be available in other Office 365 workloads soon. Visit the Microsoft 365 Roadmap for more details.

upvoted 1 times

eufdf12342 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer A, only Exchange appears on scope during policy creation.

upvoted 1 times

Charard 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

EoL only.

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

PAM is not the same as Purview as whole which is what others are linking to when answering E. I cannot find anything that confirms PAM is available on anything other than EXO at this time. Every mention of PAM only has example with Azure AD and EXO. No other M365 services seem to be supported.

upvoted 4 times

dlast 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/purview#microsoft-purview-risk-and-compliance-solutions

upvoted 1 times

poesklap 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Microsoft Purview is primarily designed to manage and control privileged access to resources within Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and Microsoft 365 services. The workloads in Microsoft 365 that support privileged access management typically include:

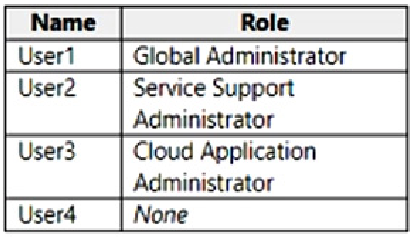
E. Microsoft Teams, Exchange Online, and SharePoint Online

upvoted 1 times

Question #67 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



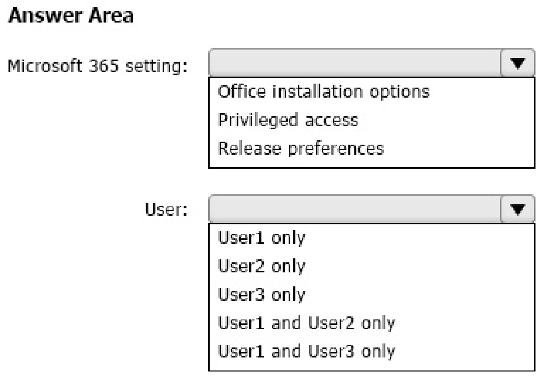
Name	Role
User1	Global Administrator
User2	Service Support Administrator
User3	Cloud Application Administrator
User4	*None*

You plan to provide User4 with early access to Microsoft 365 feature and service updates.

You need to identify which Microsoft 365 setting must be configured, and which user can modify the setting. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

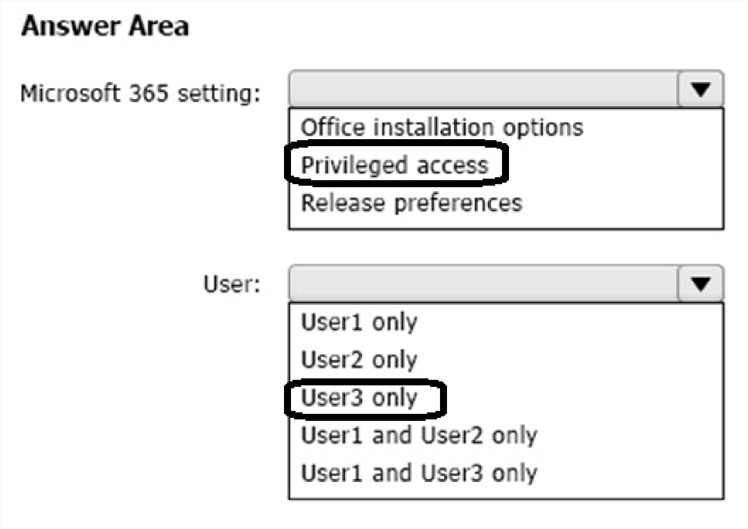
Microsoft 365 setting: ▼

Office installation options
Privileged access
Release preferences

User: ▼

User1 only
User2 only
User3 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Microsoft 365 setting: ▼

Office installation options
[✓ Privileged access]
Release preferences

User: ▼

User1 only
User2 only
[✓ User3 only]
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is wrong.

To have new features & updates on all users or some/targeted users you need to configure "release preference" for the entire organization/tenant. Only the Global Admins can change this.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/release-options-in-office-365?view=o365-worldwide#set-up-the-release-option-in-the-admin-center

upvoted 59 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

Exactly!

Release Preferences and User 1

upvoted 9 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree!

upvoted 3 times

nsotis28 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

release preferences

user1

upvoted 18 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Me too

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/release-options-in-office-365?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 8 times

skids222 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is wrong:

ChatGPT o3:

Answer:

User: User1 only

Explanation:

Why “Release preferences” is correct:

This setting controls who gets early access to new Microsoft 365 features and service updates.

It's found under Settings > Org settings > Organization profile.

Why the other settings are wrong:

Office installation options – Controls how Office apps are installed/updated, not feature rollout.

Privileged access – Related to Privileged Access Management (PAM), not release schedules.

User roles:

User1 (Global Administrator): ✅ Can change Release preferences.

User2 (Service Support Administrator): ❌ Limited to support tickets and service health—can’t modify org settings.

User3 (Cloud Application Administrator): ❌ Manages apps, not tenant-wide settings.

Principle of least privilege:
Only User1 has the necessary rights—no need to include others.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Consulted with AI

Correct selections:

Microsoft 365 setting: Release preferences

User: User1 and User3 only

Explanation:

Release preferences control when users receive new Microsoft 365 features (Targeted release).

Only users with the Global Administrator or Cloud Application Administrator roles can configure these settings.

From the table:

User1 – Global Administrator ✅
User3 – Cloud Application Administrator ✅
User2 – Service Support Administrator ❌ (cannot configure release preferences)
User4 – No role ❌
upvoted 1 times

Kock 7 months, 1 week ago
User Administrator

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#user-administrator

Cloud Application Administrator

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#cloud-application-administrator
upvoted 1 times

GingaNinja 9 months, 1 week ago
I think the answer is right:

Requirement 1: only give the user the insider channel (Current)
Requirement 2: Principle of least privlidge

To do this you would need to visit cloud policy config and be atleast a Cloud apps admin
upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago
To provide early access to Microsoft 365 features and service updates, you need to modify the "Release preferences" setting.
User2, with the role of "Service Administrator", has the necessary privileges to manage service settings and configurations. This aligns with the principle of least privilege, as they have the required permissions without being a Global Administrator.
upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Release preference & Global Admin (question is tricky as least previlege given only to confuse D:)
upvoted 1 times

Atos 11 months, 2 weeks ago
The given answer is completely wrong.
I would say: Release Preferences & User 1
upvoted 1 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago
"The answer is definitely wrong why would a global admin not have the ability
upvoted 1 times" principle of least privelage maybe ?
upvoted 1 times

haimrevolution 1 year, 5 months ago
The answer is definitely wrong why would a global admin not have the ability
upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 6 months ago
Can user2 service support administrator modify the setting?
upvoted 1 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago
The suggested anwer is wrong: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/release-options-in-office-365?view=o365-worldwide
Partial quote: "You can change how your organization receives Microsoft 365 updates by following these steps. You have to be a global admin in Microsoft 365 to opt in."
upvoted 2 times

Question #68

Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You are planning a threat management solution for your organization.

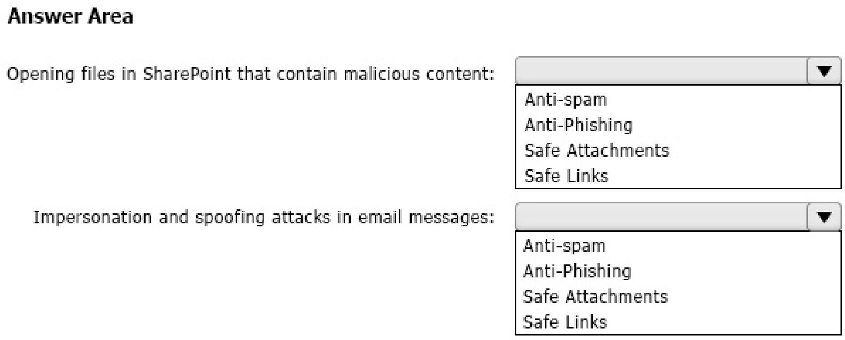
You need to minimize the likelihood that users will be affected by the following threats:

Opening files in Microsoft SharePoint that contain malicious content

Impersonation and spoofing attacks in email messages

Which policies should you create in Microsoft 365 Defender? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

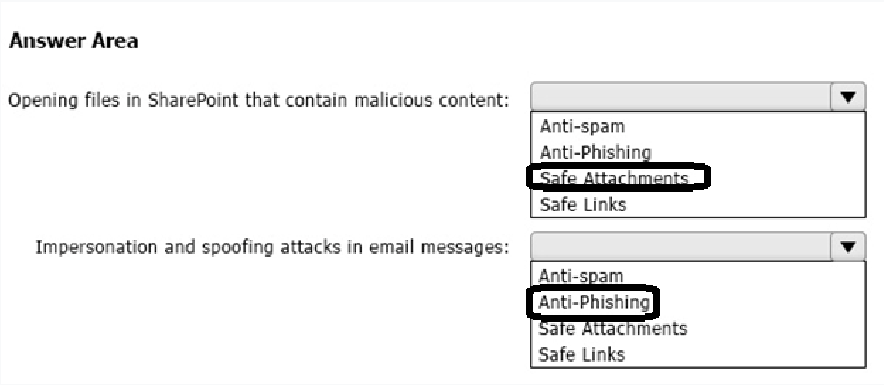
Opening files in SharePoint that contain malicious content: ▼

- Anti-spam
- Anti-Phishing
- Safe Attachments
- Safe Links

Impersonation and spoofing attacks in email messages: ▼

- Anti-spam
- Anti-Phishing
- Safe Attachments
- Safe Links

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Opening files in SharePoint that contain malicious content: ▼

- Anti-spam
- Anti-Phishing
- [✓ Safe Attachments]
- Safe Links

Impersonation and spoofing attacks in email messages: ▼

- Anti-spam
- [✓ Anti-Phishing]
- Safe Attachments
- Safe Links

PhoenixMan Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

in today exam

upvoted 8 times

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes correct

safe attachments

anti-phishing

upvoted 6 times

Tibo49100 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

There is no mention of Defender for Office 365 License so it's a bit confusing

upvoted 1 times

gomezmax 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct

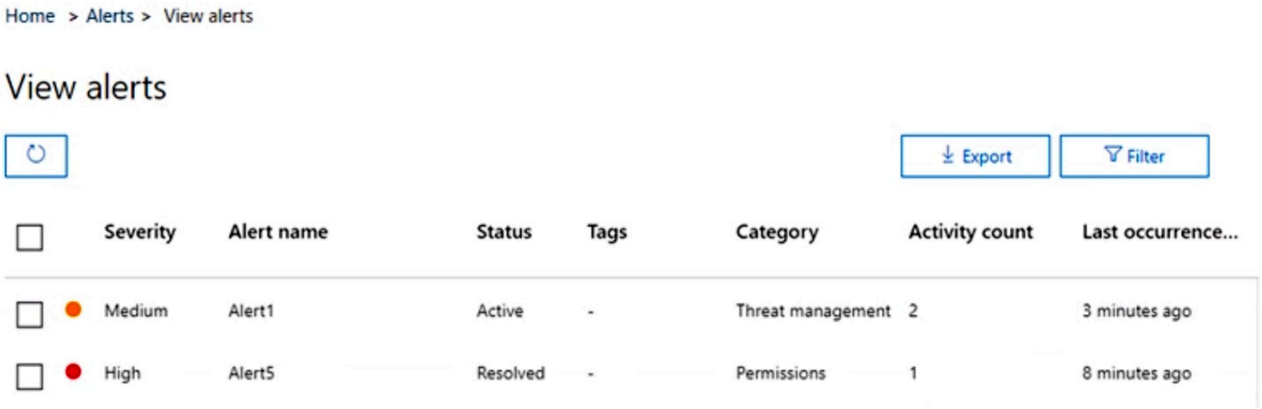
upvoted 3 times

Question #69 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.

You have the alerts shown in the following exhibit.



Home > Alerts > View alerts

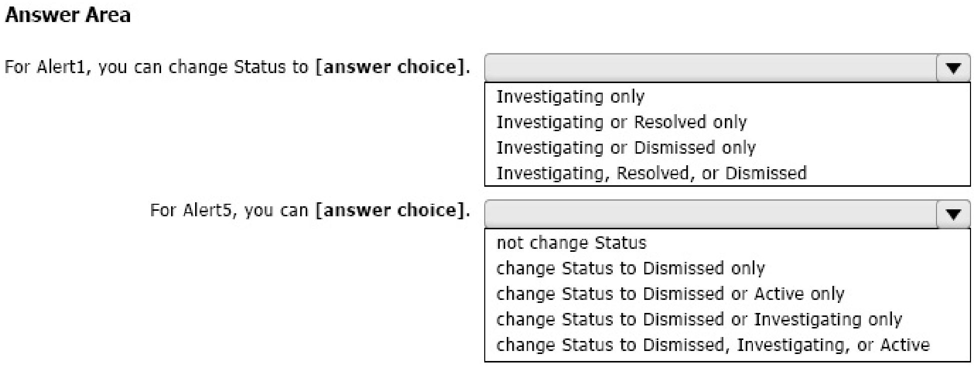
View alerts

Export Filter

□	Severity	Alert name	Status	Tags	Category	Activity count	Last occurrence...
□	● Medium	Alert1	Active	-	Threat management	2	3 minutes ago
□	● High	Alert5	Resolved	-	Permissions	1	8 minutes ago

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.



Answer Area

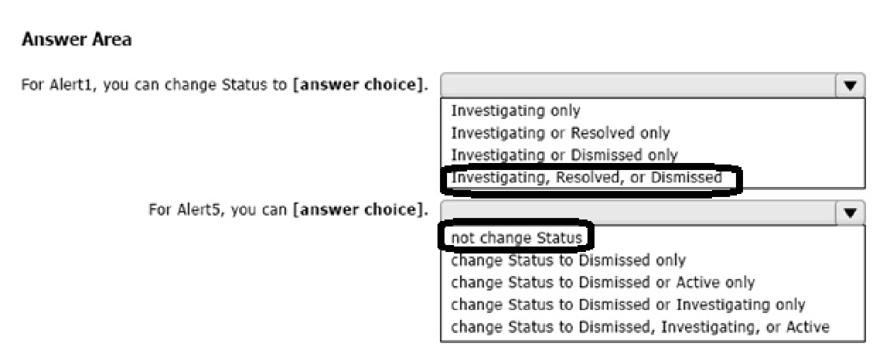
For Alert1, you can change Status to **[answer choice]**.

- Investigating only
- Investigating or Resolved only
- Investigating or Dismissed only
- Investigating, Resolved, or Dismissed

For Alert5, you can **[answer choice]**.

- not change Status
- change Status to Dismissed only
- change Status to Dismissed or Active only
- change Status to Dismissed or Investigating only
- change Status to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

For Alert1, you can change Status to **[answer choice]**.

- Investigating only
- Investigating or Resolved only
- Investigating or Dismissed only
- [✓ Investigating, Resolved, or Dismissed]

For Alert5, you can **[answer choice]**.

- [✓ not change Status]
- change Status to Dismissed only
- change Status to Dismissed or Active only
- change Status to Dismissed or Investigating only
- change Status to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

saya_222 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1 : Investigating, Resolved, or Dismissed

2 : change Status to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/ms-101/

→Topc3 #140

upvoted 30 times

norbe01 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested on DEV tenant, correct

upvoted 2 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, I tested just to confirm, you can roll-back a resolved alert to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

upvoted 3 times

Romke_en_Tomke 1 year, 8 months ago

You can post direct url: https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94571-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-140-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

faeem Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Hi, just tested now. Went to an incident and changed the status to resolved. Then went back into the incident and was able to change it back to in progress.

upvoted 6 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, I tested just to confirm, you can roll-back a resolved alert to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

upvoted 2 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago

On my side,(In purview alerts) I tested with 2 different Alerts, but after changing their state to "resolved". I wouldn't be able to roll back to DISMISS or INVESTIGATING.

Only INVESTIGATING and ACTIVE status can be change and DISMISS and RESOLVED status cannot be changed.

So I confirm that the given answers are correct.

upvoted 2 times

EubertT 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answers:

For Alert1, you can change Status to:

➤ Investigating, Resolved, or Dismissed

(Reason: Alert1 is currently Active, so it can still be changed to any of the other statuses.)

For Alert5, you can:

➤ change Status to Dismissed, Investigating, or Active

(Reason: Alert5 is currently Resolved, and resolved alerts can be reactivated or updated to other valid statuses.)

upvoted 1 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago

Please guys can you test a gain?

On my side I tested with 2 different Alertes, but after changing their state to "resolved". I wouldn't be able to roll back to DISMISS or INVESTIGATING.

So I confirm that the given answers are correct.

upvoted 5 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

The three status options are actually: 'New, In-Progress, or Resolved' and these options are not shown.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/manage-alerts?view=o365-worldwide

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/mdo-sec-ops-manage-incidents-and-alerts?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 4 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

This Alert is from Purview not from Security Admin, so the actions are differents.

I just test it, and you can rollback it. In my case, I didn't have any explicit button but changing the comments, I was able to change the status as well.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/compliance-manager-alert-policies

upvoted 3 times

AMDf 1 year, 9 months ago

Alert1 correct

Alert5 should be "not change status"

For resolved issue there is no option to change status

upvoted 4 times

Question #70 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E3 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint Plan 1.
Which two Defender for Endpoint features are available to the subscription? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. advanced hunting

B. security reports

C. digital certificate assessment

D. device discovery

E. attack surface reduction (ASR)

Suggested Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

Hard1k Highly Voted 👍 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Correct answers

upvoted 10 times

Greatone1 Highly Voted 👍 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

Answer is correct
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94078-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-123-discussion/

upvoted 5 times

EubertT Most Recent 🕓 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Consulted with AI:
✅ Correct Answers:
B. Security reports
E. Attack surface reduction (ASR)

✖ Not included in Plan 1:
A. Advanced hunting → ✖ Only available in Defender for Endpoint Plan 2.

C. Digital certificate assessment → ✖ Not part of Plan 1 features.

D. Device discovery → ✖ Also only available in Plan 2.

▯ Summary of Defender for Endpoint Plan 1 (included with M365 E3):
.Core threat & vulnerability management
.Attack surface reduction (ASR) rules
.Next-generation protection (anti-virus/anti-malware)
.Manual response actions
.Security reports
.APIs

upvoted 1 times

jedboy88 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Copilot: With a Microsoft 365 E3 subscription that includes Microsoft Defender for Endpoint Plan 1, the two features available are: Attack surface reduction (ASR) (Option E): This feature helps harden devices, prevent zero-day attacks, and offers granular control over endpoint access and behaviors1.
Device discovery (Option D): This feature allows you to identify unmanaged devices in your network

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **sigvast** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/defender-endpoint-plan-1-2?view=o365-worldwide

Defender P2 required for advanced hunting and device discovery
Vunerability add-on required for digital certificate assessment

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **letters1234** 10 months ago

Can only see ASR and reports on the features for Defender P1
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/defender-endpoint-plan-1?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 4 times

Question #71 *Topic 1*

You are reviewing alerts in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal.
How long are the alerts retained in the portal?

A. 30 days

B. 60 days

C. 3 months

D. 6 months

E. 12 months

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (83%) C (17%)

northgaterebel Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Data from Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is retained for 180 days, visible across the portal. However, in the advanced hunting investigation experience, it's accessible via a query for a period of 30 days. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/data-storage-privacy?view=o365-worldwide#how-long-will-microsoft-store-my-data-what-is-microsofts-data-retention-policy

upvoted 16 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It was 90 days but was changed in october to 180 days so make of that what you will

upvoted 12 times

BeetleB Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From Microsoft

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/data-storage-privacy?view=o365-worldwide#data-retention

Data Retention
Data from Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is retained for 180 days, visible across the portal.

Your data is kept and is available to you while the license is under grace period or suspended mode. At the end of this period, that data will be erased from Microsoft's systems to make it unrecoverable, no later than 180 days from contract termination or expiration.

In the advanced hunting investigation experience, it's accessible via a query for 30 days

upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/data-storage-privacy?view=o365-worldwide#data-retention

Data from Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is retained for 180 days, visible across the portal.

upvoted 1 times

DPAJA 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/mdo-data-retention#:~:text=By%20default%2C%20data%20across%20different%20features%20is%20retained%20for%20a%20maximum%20of%2030%20days.%20Howe

upvoted 1 times

AK_1234 6 months, 1 week ago

90 Days

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/mdo-data-retention

upvoted 2 times

jedboy88 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot: Alerts in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal are retained for 6 months (Option D). This retention period ensures that you have sufficient time to review and act on alerts.

upvoted 1 times

JunetGoyal 7 months, 1 week ago

6 MonthS

upvoted 1 times

Kallely 8 months ago

C

The retention policy for alerts in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal depends on the type of alert and the service:

Defender for Cloud: Alerts are displayed for 90 days, even if the related resource is deleted.

Defender for Office 365 Plan 1: Alert metadata details are retained for 90 days, while entity metadata details for email are retained for 30 days. Activity alert details for audit logs are retained for 7 days.

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint: Data is retained for 180 days, but advanced hunting data is only available for 30 days.

upvoted 1 times

Kallely 8 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/mdo-data-retention

upvoted 1 times

mark2525 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Just searched this online, says 30 days

upvoted 1 times

norbe01 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Guys so which one?

upvoted 1 times

nicolasechavarria 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

For Plan 1 is 90, for Plan 2 is upto 6 months.

upvoted 1 times

examcrammer 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct until the exam is updated. After that it is D.

The English language version of this exam will be updated on April 26, 2024. Review the study guide linked in the “Tip” box for details on upcoming changes. If a localized version of this exam is available, it will be updated approximately eight weeks after this date.

upvoted 1 times

JamesWilliams 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/alerts-queue?view=o365-worldwide

On the top navigation you can:

Customize columns to add or remove columns

Apply filters

Display the alerts for a particular duration like 1 Day, 3 Days, 1 Week, 30 Days, and 6 Months

Export the alerts list to excel

Manage Alerts

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **AncaMada112233** 1 year, 7 months ago

"Alerts are displayed in the portal for 90 days, even if the resource related to the alert was deleted during that time. This is because the alert might indicate a potential breach to your organization that needs to be further investigated." - from: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/alerts-overview

upvoted 3 times

Question #72 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
From the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, you plan to export a detailed report of compromised users.
What is the longest time range that can be included in the report?

A. 1 day

B. 7 days

C. 30 days

D. 90 days

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (52%) A (40%) 8%

KairKnows Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer should be 1 Day
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/reports-email-security?view=o365-worldwide#export-report-data

upvoted 26 times

Kmkz83510 1 year, 6 months ago

Just to add on - there might be confusion because the wording says that 30 days is available. however note the question is about the time range that can be included in the report (ie exported). That is indeed 1 day.

upvoted 9 times

tunstila 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

kosikovec 7 months ago

correct.

upvoted 2 times

martinods 1 year ago

From the Ms link
Summary: Data from the last 90 days is available. This is the default value.
Details: Data from the last 30 days is available. A date range of one day is supported.

upvoted 1 times

KairKnows 1 year, 6 months ago

This question is also asked in the Microsoft Learn practice test and the correct answer is 1 Day.

upvoted 17 times

eks913 Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

MS Training says 1 DAY.

upvoted 10 times

tunstila Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. The question is about time range

upvoted 1 times

bf81050 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

On the report page, select Export.
In the Export conditions flyout that opens, review, and configure the following settings:
Select a view to export: Select one of the following values:
Summary: Data from the last 90 days is available. This is the default value.
Details: Data from the last 30 days is available. A date range of one day is supported.

Date (UTC):

Start date: The default value is three months ago.

End date: The default value is today.

When you're finished in the Export conditions flyout, select Export.

The Export button changes to Exporting... and a progress bar is shown.

upvoted 1 times

Afrrahh 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct 1 day the same question is on Microsoft Learns practice exam

upvoted 2 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/reports-email-security?view=o365-worldwide#export-report-data

In the Export conditions flyout that opens, review, and configure the following settings:

2. Select a view to export: Select one of the following values:

Summary: Data from the last 90 days is available. This is the default value.

Details: Data from the last 30 days is available. >>>>>A date range of one day is supported.<<<<<

Date (UTC):

Start date: The default value is three months ago.

End date: The default value is today.

upvoted 1 times

pxeboot 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B.

Copilot

The longest time range that can be included in the detailed report of compromised users in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal is the last 7 days1. This report shows the number of user accounts marked as Suspicious or Restricted within this period1.

upvoted 1 times

DPAJA 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/reports-email-security?view=o365-worldwide#export-report-data:~:text=The%20aggregate%20view%20shows%20data%20for%20the%20last%2090%20days%20and%20the%20detail%20view%20shows%20data%20for%

upvoted 1 times

Newb007 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

what a silly question!!! why test us on this? lol you either have the option or you don't.

upvoted 2 times

khangkowng1 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer is 1 day for detailed export. you will get an error if you select more than 1 day. error is: "For detailed data exports, we only support a time range of one day. Please adjust your time range selection."

upvoted 2 times

Infinitygrp 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This question is also asked in the Microsoft Learn practice test and the correct answer is 1 Day, it says a "Detailed" report.

upvoted 2 times

AK_1234 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

30 Days

upvoted 1 times

JunetGoyal 7 months, 1 week ago

The aggregate view shows data for the last 90 days and the detail view shows data for the last 30 days.

As Q says detailed so its 30 days

option C

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Frank9020** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Compromised users report shows the number of user accounts that were marked as Suspicious or Restricted within the last 7 days. Accounts in either of these states are problematic or even compromised. With frequent use, you can use the report to spot spikes, and even trends, in suspicious or restricted accounts

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **radamelca** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

30 days for detailed reports.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is true. Just checked this in my test tenant:

Tips

Filters will be honored in export results.

For the aggregate view, only data of the last 90 days is available for export. For the details table, only data of the last 30 days is available for export.

If the data exceeds 150,000 entries, we'll split the output into multiple files.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **cerniauskas** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

No portal do Microsoft 365 Defender, ao exportar um relatório detalhado de usuários comprometidos, o maior intervalo de tempo que pode ser incluído no relatório é de 30 dias.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **b2be347** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Muito bem notado, também efetuei um teste e concordo com a resposta de 30 dias.

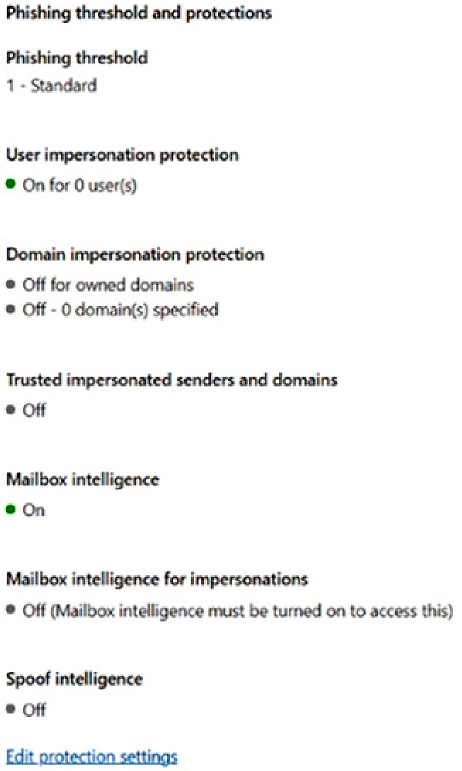
upvoted 1 times

Question #73 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You deploy the anti-phishing policy shown in the following exhibit.



Phishing threshold and protections

Phishing threshold
1 - Standard

User impersonation protection
● On for 0 user(s)

Domain impersonation protection
● Off for owned domains
● Off - 0 domain(s) specified

Trusted impersonated senders and domains
● Off

Mailbox intelligence
● On

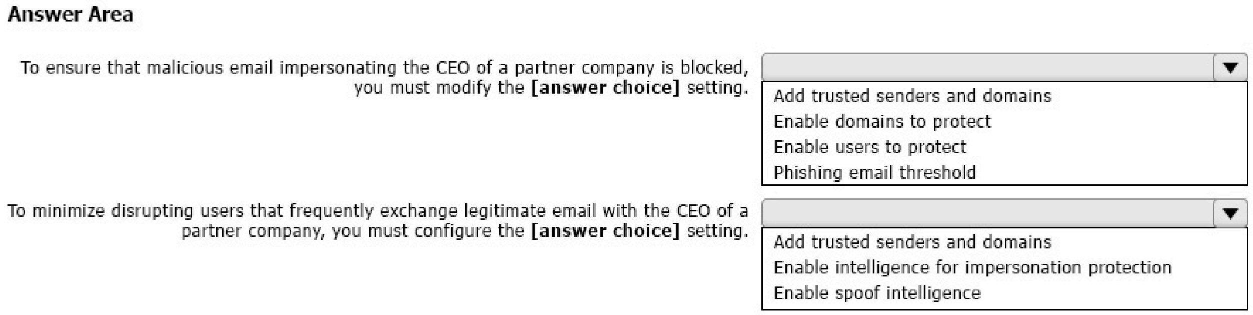
Mailbox intelligence for impersonations
● Off (Mailbox intelligence must be turned on to access this)

Spoof intelligence
● Off

Edit protection settings

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.

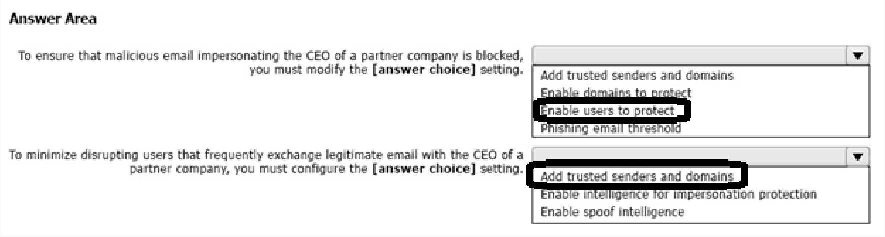


Answer Area

To ensure that malicious email impersonating the CEO of a partner company is blocked, you must modify the **[answer choice]** setting. ▼
- Add trusted senders and domains
- Enable domains to protect
- Enable users to protect
- Phishing email threshold

To minimize disrupting users that frequently exchange legitimate email with the CEO of a partner company, you must configure the **[answer choice]** setting. ▼
- Add trusted senders and domains
- Enable intelligence for impersonation protection
- Enable spoof intelligence

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

To ensure that malicious email impersonating the CEO of a partner company is blocked, you must modify the **[answer choice]** setting. ▼
- Add trusted senders and domains
- Enable domains to protect
- [✓ Enable users to protect]
- Phishing email threshold

To minimize disrupting users that frequently exchange legitimate email with the CEO of a partner company, you must configure the **[answer choice]** setting. ▼
- [✓ Add trusted senders and domains]
- Enable intelligence for impersonation protection
- Enable spoof intelligence

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Looks correct to me. You want to add the CEO as a protected user for impersonation protection. You also want to add the other CEO as a trusted sender so as to ensure good email delivery to that person from your senders.

proof: see 5. here:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/anti-phishing-policies-mdo-configure?view=o365-worldwide

"enable users to protect"

upvoted 9 times

sergioandreslq Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

the suggested answers are correct:
Enable uses to protect: Add the CEO display name and the email to avoid impersonation.
Add trusted senders and domains: Add the CEO email to the trusted sender list. this will avoid to tag any email from this CEO as phishing if Display name and email match.

upvoted 7 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1. To ensure that malicious email impersonating the CEO of a partner company is blocked: You must modify:

the Enable domains to protect setting. This ensures the policy actively identifies and protects against impersonation of specific domains.

2. To minimize disrupting users that frequently exchange legitimate email with the CEO of a partner company: You must configure the Add trusted senders and domains setting. This reduces false positives by allowing legitimate emails from trusted senders to pass through.

____

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago

First Box: Enable Users To Protect
Second Box: Enable in... protection

Enables enhanced impersonation results based on each user's individual sender map and allows you to define specific actions on impersonated messages

upvoted 2 times

omnomsnom 1 year, 5 months ago

You should only add a sender to the trusted senders to bypass the user impersonation checks for that person. E.g., if the CEO sends email into the org from his personal email account, or the CEO of the other organisation happens to have the exact same name as another protected user. Mailbox Intelligence uses the users individual patterns of communication to help protect them against impersonation/spoofing, so this is the most relevant feature for the second part of the question in, my opinion. In the real world, ensuring smooth communication should never be at the expense of security, but who knows what Microsoft want us to answer here.

upvoted 2 times

faeem 1 year, 9 months ago

If the sender already communicated, you cannot set impersonation: User impersonation protection does not work if the sender and recipient have previously communicated via email. If the sender and recipient have never communicated via email, the message can be identified as an impersonation attempt. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/anti-phishing-policies-about?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 3 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

The second option, For me, should be Impersonation protection. https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-for-office/email-protection-basics-in-microsoft-365-spoof-and-impersonation/ba-p/3562938

upvoted 4 times

letters1234 1 year, 10 months ago

Would probably go for Phishing threshold as looking at the policy in security.microsoft.com / policies & rules / threat policies:

Phishing threshold & protection
-Phishing threshold
1 - Standard
-User impersonation protection
Off - 0 sender(s) specified
-Domain impersonation protection
Off for owned domains
Off - 0 domain(s) specified

Would most likely want to set Domain Impersonation Protection to On for owned domains and configure that.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/anti-phishing-policies-about?view=o365-worldwide#domain-impersonation-protection

upvoted 2 times

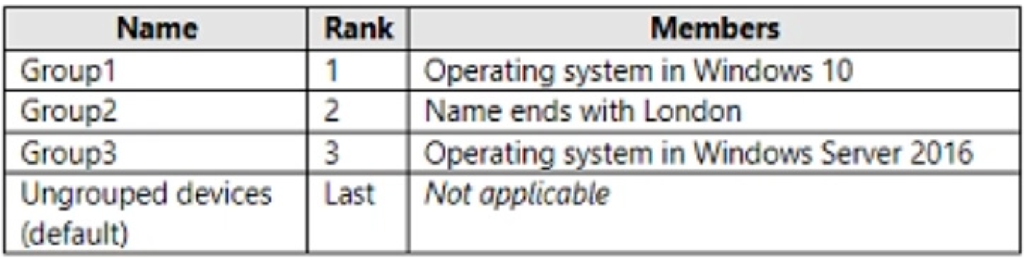
Question #74

Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

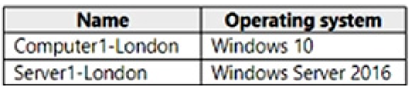
You use Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

You have the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint device groups shown in the following table.



Name	Rank	Members
Group1	1	Operating system in Windows 10
Group2	2	Name ends with London
Group3	3	Operating system in Windows Server 2016
Ungrouped devices (default)	Last	*Not applicable*

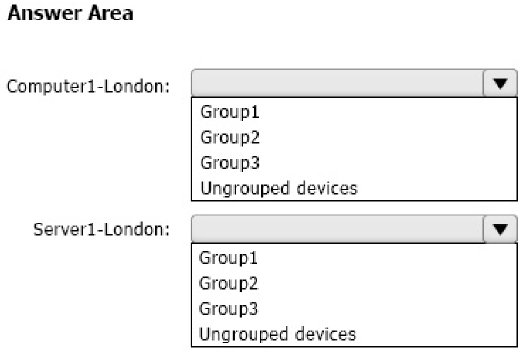
You plan to onboard computers to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint as shown in the following table.



Name	Operating system
Computer1-London	Windows 10
Server1-London	Windows Server 2016

To which device group will each computer be added? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

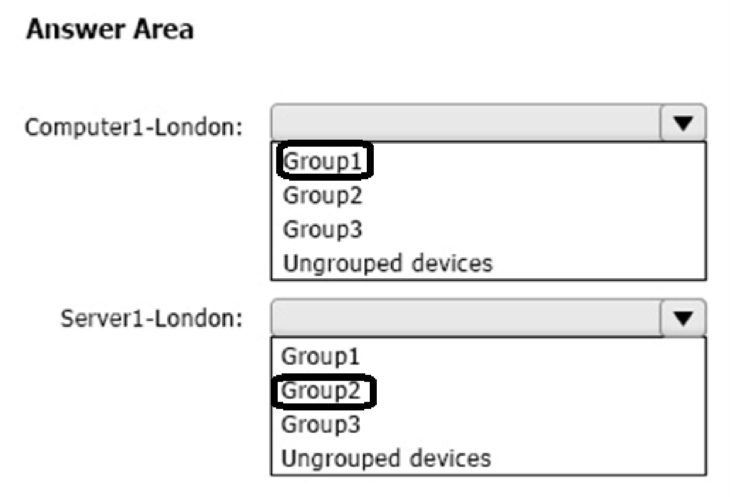


Answer Area

Computer1-London: ▼
- Group1
- Group2
- Group3
- Ungrouped devices

Server1-London: ▼
- Group1
- Group2
- Group3
- Ungrouped devices

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Computer1-London: ▼
- [✓ Group1]
- Group2
- Group3
- Ungrouped devices

Server1-London: ▼
- Group1
- [✓ Group2]
- Group3
- Ungrouped devices

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct. Devices can only be added to one group. They get added to the highest rank lowest number if they match multiple groups.

upvoted 20 times

jt2214 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I I wish they were all this easy.

upvoted 14 times

sehlohomoletsane 1 year, 7 months ago

No cause same

upvoted 1 times

Kock Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

The appropriate policy types to the correct requirements:

Create anti-malware policies in the Microsoft Defender portal https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/examine-exchange-online-protection/2-implement-anti-malware-policies

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

You can promote or demote the rank of a device group so that it's given higher or lower priority during matching. A device group with a rank of 1 is the highest ranked group. When a device is matched to more than one group, it's added only to the highest ranked group. You can also edit and delete groups.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 7 months ago

Server1-London = Operating system windows server 2016 appears to be in group 3 not group 2 [Can anyone say something about this]

upvoted 2 times

benpatto 1 year, 6 months ago

This is because, as part of the filtering, group 2 says 'Has London' in the name. Rankings are what matter on this question, although Server1-London can go in both 2 & 3, the highest rank will always come first.

upvoted 3 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, answer is correct due to rankings.

upvoted 5 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Office 365.

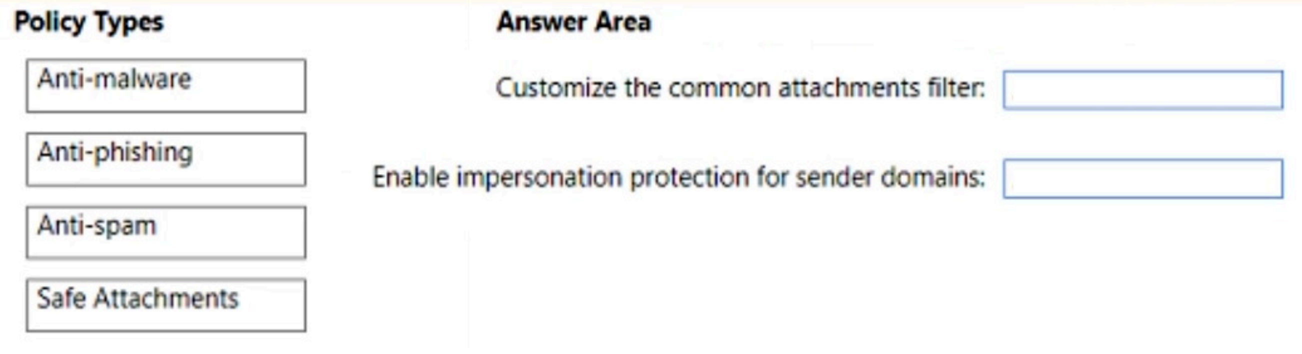
You need to configure policies to meet the following requirements:

Customize the common attachments filter.

Enable impersonation protection for sender domains.

Which type of policy should you configure for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate policy types to the correct requirements. Each policy type 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.



Policy Types

Anti-malware

Anti-phishing

Anti-spam

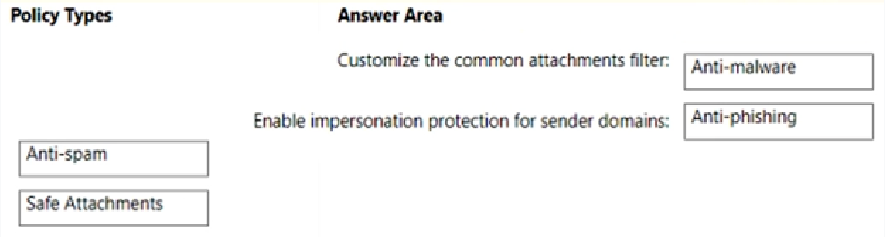
Safe Attachments

Answer Area

Customize the common attachments filter:

Enable impersonation protection for sender domains:

Suggested Answer:



Policy Types

Anti-spam

Safe Attachments

Answer Area

Customize the common attachments filter: Anti-malware

Enable impersonation protection for sender domains: Anti-phishing

f7d3be6 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct Antimalware ,anti-phishing https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/msoffice/forum/all/impersonation-protection/97b82164-5331-4ee6-97e0-423f17c55399

upvoted 14 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Anti-Malware

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/anti-malware-policies-configure#use-the-microsoft-defender-portal-to-create-anti-malware-policies

upvoted 1 times

benpatto Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct, common attachments is used when blocking emails from being sent which have attachments to them. Safe attachments (which looks the nicest) checks the attachments in emails etc rather than just blocking them so is slightly differenet.

upvoted 5 times

Ruslan23 Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

Anti-malware: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/anti-malware-protection-about#common-attachments-filter-in-anti-malware-policies

Anti-Phishing

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on the details from the image, here's how the policy types should be configured:

1. Customize the common attachments filter: Configure the Safe Attachments policy, as it allows customization for handling attachments and filtering suspicious ones.

2. Enable impersonation protection for sender domains: Configure the Anti-phishing policy, since it provides impersonation protection features for both users and domains.

---

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Kock** 7 months, 1 week ago

The following anti-spam technologies are useful when you want to allow or block messages based on the message envelope (for example, the sender's domain or the source IP address of the message).

https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/training/modules/examine-exchange-online-protection/7-examine-outbound-spam-filtering

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Hchfyvggjg** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I think it's wrong

Safe Attachments:
This policy allows you to define rules for scanning and handling attachments. You can specify which file types to block, allow, or scan, and how to handle suspicious attachments (e.g., quarantine, sanitize, or block).

Anti-phishing:
This policy helps protect against phishing attacks by identifying and blocking emails that spoof the identity of legitimate senders.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Maup33** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

It's correct, https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/anti-malware-policies-configure

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

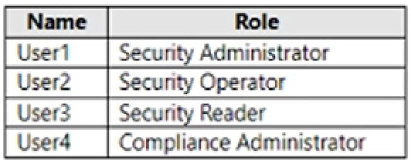
⊟ **amurp35** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

You have an Azure AD tenant and a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Security Administrator
User2	Security Operator
User3	Security Reader
User4	Compliance Administrator

You plan to implement Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

You verify that role-based access control (RBAC) is turned on in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

You need to identify which user can view security incidents from the Microsoft 365 Defender portal.

Which user should you identify?

A. User1

B. User2

C. User3

D. User4

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (74%) C (26%)

AMDf Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Answer is correct "A". Security Administrator will not loose access after RBAC is enabled. Security Reader will so definitely not C.

Initially, only those with Azure AD Global Administrator or Security Administrator rights will be able to create and assign roles in Microsoft Defender Security Center, therefore, having the right groups ready in Azure AD is important.

Turning on role-based access control will cause users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Azure AD Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 26 times

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"Turning on role-based access control will cause users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Azure AD Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 9 times

IgoKostadin Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. User3.

Explanation:

- Security Reader role grants read-only access to security-related information, including security incidents in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal.
- User3, as a Security Reader, can view security incidents but cannot take action on them.
- User1 (Security Administrator) and User2 (Security Operator) have higher privileges, including the ability to manage and respond to incidents, but the question specifically asks about viewing incidents.
- User4 (Compliance Administrator) focuses on compliance-related tasks and does not have access to security incidents.

upvoted 1 times

bf81050 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Warning

Initially, only those with Microsoft Entra Global Administrator or Security Administrator rights can create and assign roles in the Microsoft Defender portal; therefore, having the right groups ready in Microsoft Entra ID is important.

Turning on role-based access control causes users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Microsoft Entra Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role.

Users with administrator permissions are automatically assigned the default built-in Defender for Endpoint Global Administrator role with full permissions. After opting in to use RBAC, you can assign more users who aren't Microsoft Entra Global Administrators or Security Administrators to the Defender for Endpoint Global Administrator role.

After opting in to use RBAC, you can't revert to the initial roles as when you first logged into the portal.

upvoted 1 times

bf81050 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The Security Reader is the user who should be able to view security incidents in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint, since this role grants read-only access to security data, including incidents.

Alternatively, the Security Administrator would also have access to view security incidents, but this role has broader administrative permissions that go beyond just viewing.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Based on the roles provided in the image details and the permissions associated with Microsoft Defender for Endpoint:
- User1 (Security Administrator): This role can manage security settings and policies but is not limited to viewing incidents.
- User2 (Security Operator): Typically involved in handling and responding to incidents but may not focus solely on viewing them.
- User3 (Security Reader): This role is specifically designed for viewing security incidents and monitoring without the ability to make changes.
- User4 (Compliance Administrator): Focuses on compliance settings and is unrelated to security incidents.

Given this information, the correct user who can view security incidents from the Microsoft 365 Defender portal is C. User3.

____

upvoted 1 times

jedboy88 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Copilot: C. User3 (Security Reader), as this role is specifically designed for viewing security incidents
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/manage-incidents

upvoted 2 times

Kock 7 months, 1 week ago

Políticas anti-phishing no Microsoft 365
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-office-365/anti-phishing-policies-about

upvoted 1 times

AleFCI1908 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"When you first sign in to the Microsoft Defender portal, you're granted either full access or read only access. Full access rights are granted to users with the Security Administrator role in Microsoft Entra ID.
Read only access is granted to users with a Security Reader role in Microsoft Entra ID."

upvoted 2 times

Tr619899 9 months ago

The statement "You verify that role-based access control (RBAC) is turned on in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint" means that "role-based permissions" are being enforced within the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint environment. When RBAC is enabled, access to security data (such as incidents, alerts, or reports) is controlled based on the user's assigned role in Azure AD. Each role has specific permissions regarding what they can view or manage.

In the context of the question:

- "Security Reader (User3)" is a role that grants "view-only access" to security information, including security incidents and alerts. With RBAC enabled, this role can view security incidents but cannot make changes to them, making "User3" the correct answer.

Thus, turning on RBAC ensures that "only those with the proper permissions (e.g., Security Reader)" can view the security incidents in Microsoft 365 Defender. This is why "Option C (User3)" is correct.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **MR_Eliot** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Initially, only those with Microsoft Entra Global Administrator or Security Administrator rights can create and assign roles in the Microsoft Defender portal; therefore, having the right groups ready in Microsoft Entra ID is important.

Turning on role-based access control causes users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Microsoft Entra Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role.

Users with administrator permissions are automatically assigned the default built-in Defender for Endpoint Global Administrator role with full permissions. After opting in to use RBAC, you can assign additional users who aren't Microsoft Entra Global Administrators or Security Administrators to the Defender for Endpoint Global Administrator role.

After opting in to use RBAC, you cannot revert to the initial roles as when you first logged into the portal.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Jillis** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

AMDf is correct

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Security reader Security readers can perform the following tasks:
- View a list of onboarded devices
- View security policies
- View alerts and detected threats
- View security information and reports

Security readers can't add or edit security policies, nor can they onboard devices.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **mccheesey** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

This should be C I think...

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

"Security Reader - Members have read-only access to many security features of Identity Protection Center, Privileged Identity Management, Monitor Microsoft 365 Service Health, and the Defender and compliance portals. "

I see nothing in this statement or anywhere around the Security Reader role in this article indicating they wouldn't be able to view incidents within that portal.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49358-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-27-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Only view security incident... Security reader.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-business/mdb-roles-permissions?view=o365-worldwide&tabs=M365Admin
upvoted 4 times

Question #77 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

All company-owned Windows 11 devices are onboarded to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

You need to configure Defender for Endpoint to meet the following requirements:

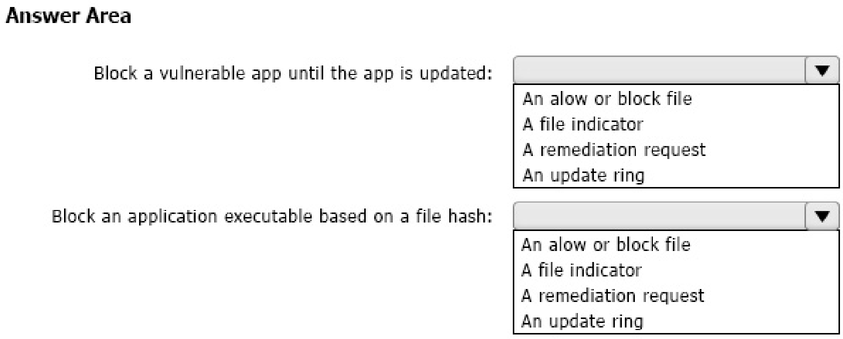
Block a vulnerable app until the app is updated.

Block an application executable based on a file hash.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

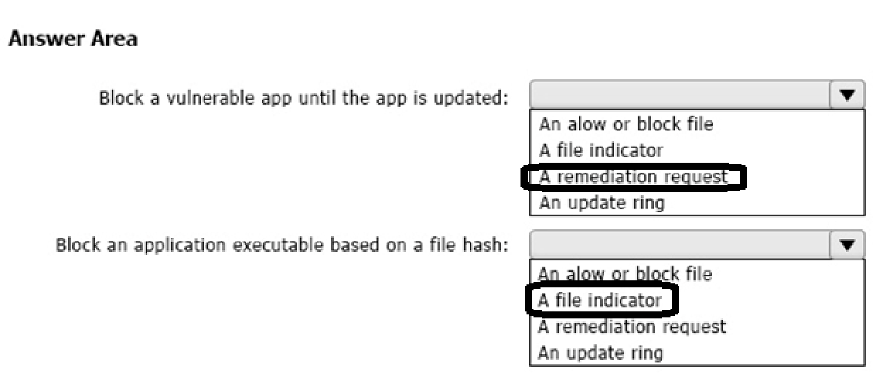


Answer Area

Block a vulnerable app until the app is updated: ▼
- An alow or block file
- A file indicator
- A remediation request
- An update ring

Block an application executable based on a file hash: ▼
- An alow or block file
- A file indicator
- A remediation request
- An update ring

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Block a vulnerable app until the app is updated: ▼
- An alow or block file
- A file indicator
- [✓ A remediation request]
- An update ring

Block an application executable based on a file hash: ▼
- An alow or block file
- [✓ A file indicator]
- A remediation request
- An update ring

spectre786 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

First : Remediation Request

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-vulnerability-management/tvm-block-vuln-apps?view=o365-worldwide

Second : File Indicator

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/indicator-file?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 18 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on the described requirements and the available options shown in the image:

1. Block a vulnerable app until the app is updated: Configure the An update ring option. This ensures that vulnerable applications are restricted until updates are applied, aligning with the goal of minimizing administrative effort.

2. Block an application executable based on a file hash: Use the A file indicator option. This allows precise targeting of specific file hashes to block executables effectively

____

upvoted 2 times

Murad01 1 year ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

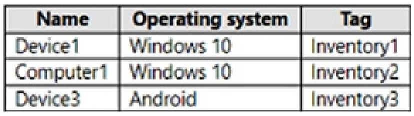
Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #78 Topic 1

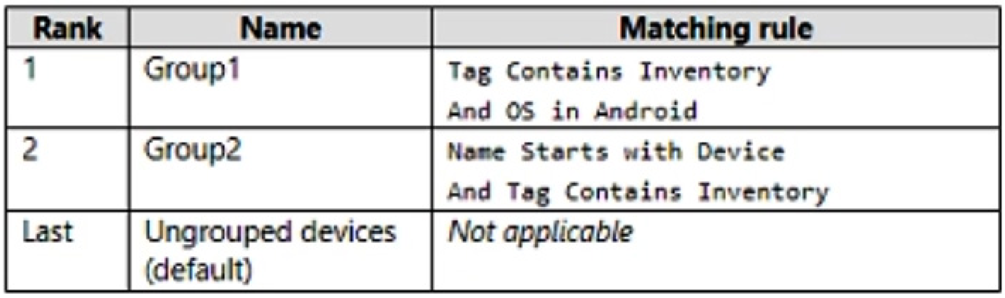
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint and contains the devices shown in the following table.



Name	Operating system	Tag
Device1	Windows 10	Inventory1
Computer1	Windows 10	Inventory2
Device3	Android	Inventory3

Defender for Endpoint has the device groups shown in the following table.



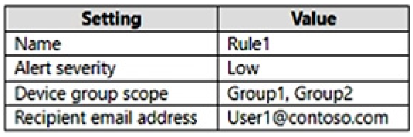
Rank	Name	Matching rule

1	Group1	`Tag Contains Inventory`
		`And OS in Android`

2	Group2	`Name Starts with Device`
		`And Tag Contains Inventory`

Last	Ungrouped devices (default)	*Not applicable*

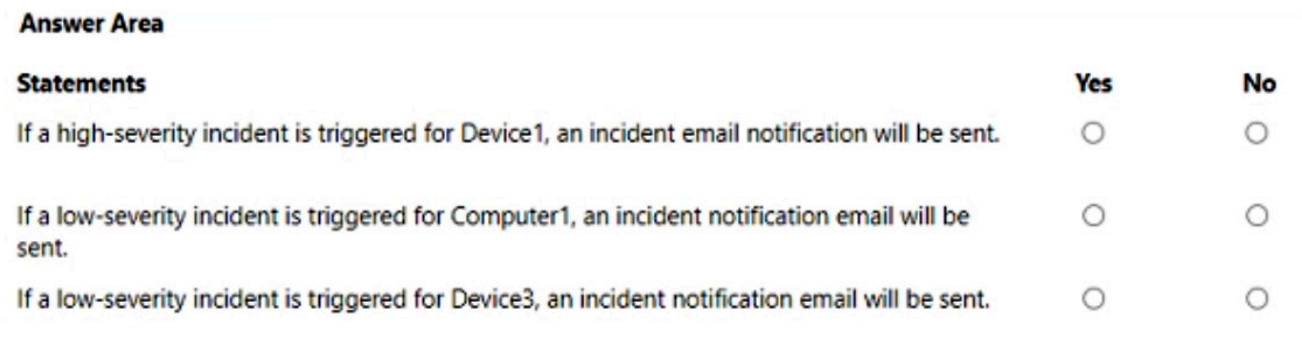
You create an incident email notification rule configured as shown in the following table.



Setting	Value
Name	Rule1
Alert severity	Low
Device group scope	Group1, Group2
Recipient email address	User1@contoso.com

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

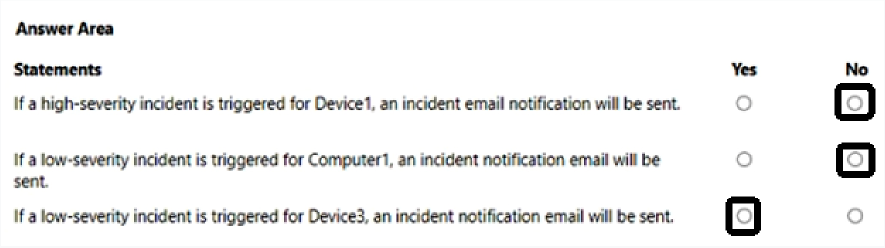
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If a high-severity incident is triggered for Device1, an incident email notification will be sent.	○	○
If a low-severity incident is triggered for Computer1, an incident notification email will be sent.	○	○
If a low-severity incident is triggered for Device3, an incident notification email will be sent.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If a high-severity incident is triggered for Device1, an incident email notification will be sent.	○	[✓ ○]
If a low-severity incident is triggered for Computer1, an incident notification email will be sent.	○	[✓ ○]
If a low-severity incident is triggered for Device3, an incident notification email will be sent.	[✓ ○]	○

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

No - High severity Alert.

No - Doesn't have 'Device' in name

Yes - Has OS name Andriod and Tag contains 'Inventory

upvoted 21 times

MR_Eliot Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

1. NO: You need to assign multiple alert severity. Checked this in test lab.
2. NO: Not member of Group1 and Group 2.
3. YES: Member of group 2 and low-severity alert.

Answers are correct.

upvoted 7 times

Besxp 7 months ago

Agree!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **EubertT** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on the description of the incident email notification rule and the statements provided in the image:

1- If a high-severity incident is triggered for Device1, an incident email notification will be sent: The answer is Yes, as high-severity incidents are likely covered in the notification rule.

2- If a low-severity incident is triggered for Computer1, an incident notification email will be sent: The answer is No, since low-severity incidents are typically excluded in such rules unless specifically stated.

3- If a low-severity incident is triggered for Device3, an incident notification email will be sent: The answer is No, based on the assumption that only higher-severity incidents are included in the rule.

____

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **665d390** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

You can create an alert only for "Low" (to Reduce Alert Fatigue) alerts..so will be NNY

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **abill** 10 months ago

Yes - If you set a incident notification rule to "low," you will receive notifications for all incidents classified as low, medium, and high severity.

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **spatrick** 1 year, 1 month ago

Tricky question. In this case you need to select high, medium, low or informational seperatetly.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-xdr/configure-email-notifications. Answer based on this is correct.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Motanel** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes - the severity is set to low, so it will be any alerts from low, medium, high

No

Yes

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

NOT true.

This is because the notification rule works as a filter, only triggering notifications for incidents that meet the specified criteria. In this case, the criterion is "low" severity.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-xdr/m365d-notifications-incidents

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **OwerGame** 1 year, 3 months ago

It catches low and above incidents, not specifically low incidents, so it will catch the high severity alert.

Yes

No

Yes

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **amurp35** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

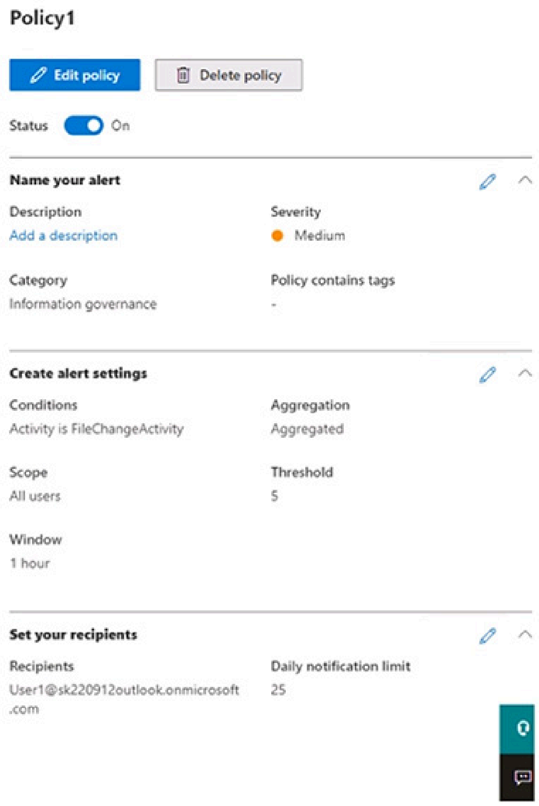
⊟ **nsotis28** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant that contains two users named User1 and User2.
You create the alert policy shown in the following exhibit.



Policy1

Status On

Name your alert

Description
Add a description

Severity
● Medium

Category
Information governance

Policy contains tags
-

Create alert settings

Conditions
Activity is FileChangeActivity

Aggregation
Aggregated

Scope
All users

Threshold
5

Window
1 hour

Set your recipients

Recipients
User1@sk220912outlook.onmicrosoft.com

Daily notification limit
25

User2 runs a script that modifies a file in a Microsoft SharePoint library once every four minutes and runs for a period of two hours.
How many alerts will User1 receive?

A. 2

B. 5

C. 10

D. 25

E. 30

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (68%) D (32%)

Jillis Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I would say: A

"When multiple events that match the conditions of an alert policy occur with a short period of time, they are added to an existing alert by a process called alert aggregation. When an event triggers an alert, the alert is generated and displayed on the Alerts page and a notification is sent. If the same event occurs within the aggregation interval, then Microsoft 365 adds details about the new event to the existing alert instead of triggering a new alert. The goal of alert aggregation is to help reduce alert "fatigue" and let you focus and take action on fewer alerts for the same event."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/alert-policies?view=o365-worldwide#alert-aggregation

upvoted 23 times

Jahanzeb88 1 year, 9 months ago

so the aggregated threshold is 5, so shouldnt the answer be 5 as well?

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

no, threshold 5 windows 1 hour, it means 5 attemps during 1 hour will generate 1 alert. Therefore, 2 alerts.

upvoted 13 times

9711d59 1 year, 4 months ago

But we have try every 4 minutes during 1 hour, so we have 3 alerts during 1 hour

upvoted 3 times

KennehBE 9 months, 1 week ago

Aggregation is on, so just 1 alert for the same thing per hour

upvoted 3 times

santi32 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

With the alert aggregation process:

The first 5 modifications will trigger the first alert. The next 10 modifications within that same hour will be aggregated to the existing alert, so no new alerts will be generated within the first hour.

In the second hour, the script again modifies the file 15 times. This means another alert will be generated after the first 5 modifications. The remaining 10 will again be aggregated to the same alert due to the 1-hour window.

Given this aggregation behavior, User1 will receive:

1 alert (from the first hour) + 1 alert (from the second hour) = 2 alerts in total.

So, you are correct. The answer is:

A. 2

upvoted 11 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

exactly, it will create an alert per hour, that's all. 2 alerts -> A

upvoted 1 times

3e98d4c Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Durée totale : 2 heures = 120 minutes

Fréquence : toutes les 4 minutes

Activités : 120 ÷ 4 = 30 modifications

Agrégation : 1 alerte toutes les 10 modifications

Donc 3

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 will receive 2 alert e-mails totally. This is because of the alert aggregation is enabled and the window is set to 1 hour.

upvoted 2 times

BayeSolutions 1 year ago

Answer is C

Alert Notifications for Policy Settings

Given the scenario where User2 runs a script that modifies a file in a Microsoft SharePoint library every four minutes and runs for two hours, with the alert policy set to trigger an alert after five activities within one hour:

The script runs for a total of 120 minutes (2 hours).

Modifications occur every 4 minutes, resulting in 30 modifications.

The policy triggers an alert for every 5 modifications.

Therefore, in 2 hours, the total number of alerts User1 will receive is:

C. 10 alerts

upvoted 1 times

ThomasMcThomasface 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Window: 1 hour. So as I read it, there will be a notification once per hour

upvoted 3 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

The aggregate interval could be 1 minute or 15 min depending on the Microsoft365 subscription.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/alert-policies?view=o365-worldwide#alert-aggregation

In that case, you will have the first alert at minutes 20, 40, 60, 80, and 120. The total number of alerts will be 5.

My selection will be 5 following the Microsoft article related the aggregate intervale which in this case the max is 15 min but each threshold is reached ever 20 min. each even will generate a single alert.

upvoted 1 times

> **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 7 months ago
>
> Sorry for my wrong answer, the window interval is 1 hour, which means that 1 alert will be triggered per hour is threshold 5 is reached in this hour.
> The correct answer is the A.
>
> upvoted 2 times

gomezmax 1 year, 8 months ago

I'm Sorry for My Wrong Answer, but it is A

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 8 months ago

2 is correct answer
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94370-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-150-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

spectre786 1 year, 9 months ago

Anyone got the right answer please ?

upvoted 1 times

nsotis28 1 year, 10 months ago

picture is wrong
In any case key here is "aggregation"
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/alert-policies?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

> **spectre786** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> So right answer is A. 2 ?
>
> upvoted 2 times

gomezmax 1 year, 10 months ago

D Good 25

upvoted 3 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

Your company has 10,000 users who access all applications from an on-premises data center.

You plan to create a Microsoft 365 subscription and to migrate data to the cloud.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

User accounts and group accounts must sync to Azure AD successfully.

You discover that several user accounts fail to sync to Azure AD.

You need to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Administrative Center, search for all the users, and then modify the properties of the user accounts.

B. Run idfix.exe, and then click Edit.

C. From Windows PowerShell, run the start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta command.

D. Run idfix.exe, and then click Complete.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

⊟ **solderboy** Highly Voted 👍 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

- EDIT: The information in the UPDATE column will be used to modify the attribute value for the selected object.
- COMPLETE: The original value is acceptable and should not be changed despite being identified as being in an error state.

https://microsoft.github.io/idfix/Step%203%20-%20Query%20and%20fix%20invalid%20attributes/

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **Greatone1** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory synchronization with Azure Active Directory.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/prepare-directory-attributes-for-synch-with-idfix

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Casticod** Most Recent 🕓 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct It is necessary to modify the maximum threshold of modifications in each synchronization.

upvoted 3 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

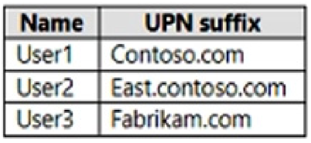
HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains the following domains:

Contoso.com -

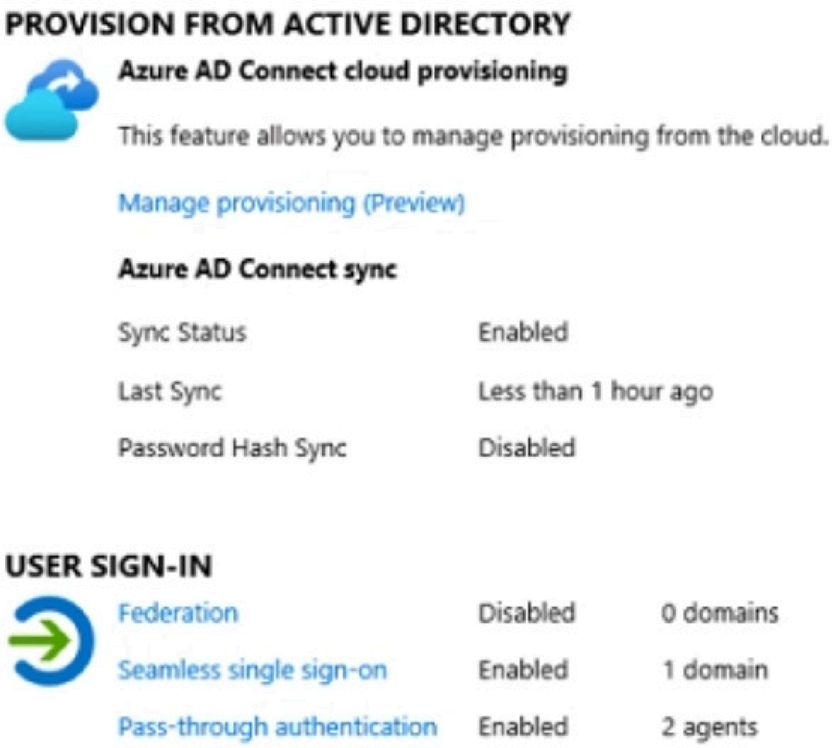
East.contoso.com -

The forest contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	UPN suffix
User1	Contoso.com
User2	East.contoso.com
User3	Fabrikam.com

The forest syncs to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



PROVISION FROM ACTIVE DIRECTORY

Azure AD Connect cloud provisioning

This feature allows you to manage provisioning from the cloud.

Manage provisioning (Preview)

Azure AD Connect sync

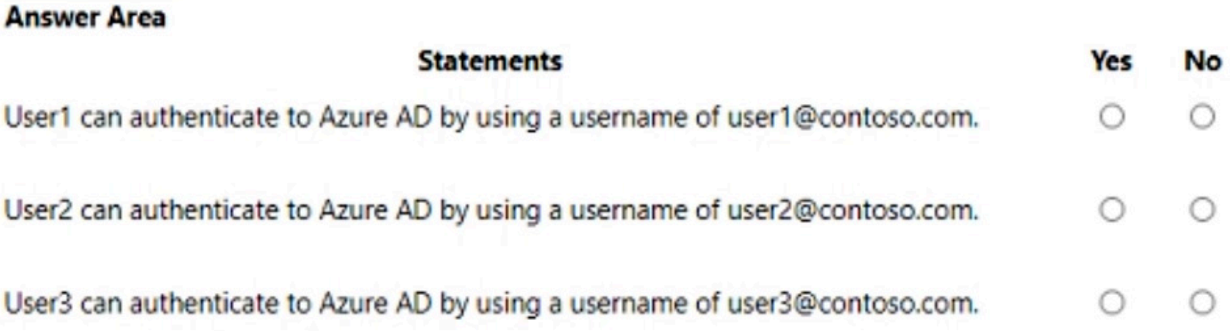
Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Disabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Enabled	1 domain
Pass-through authentication	Enabled	2 agents

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

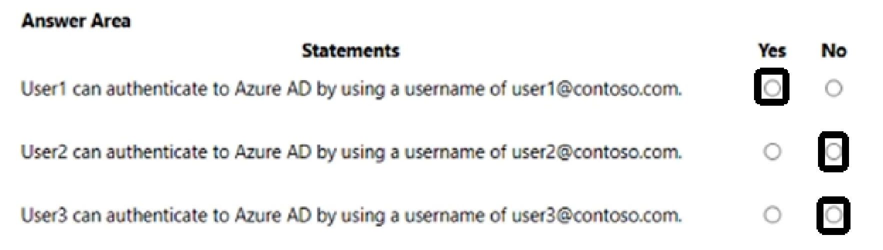
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user1@contoso.com.	○	○
User2 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user2@contoso.com.	○	○
User3 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user3@contoso.com.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user1@contoso.com.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user2@contoso.com.	○	[✓ ○]
User3 can authenticate to Azure AD by using a username of user3@contoso.com.	○	[✓ ○]

Greatone1 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Box 1: Yes -

The UPN of user1 is user1@contoso.com so he can authenticate to Azure AD by using the username user1@contoso.com.

Box 2: No -

The UPN of user2 is user2@east.contoso.com so he cannot authenticate to Azure AD by using the username user2@contoso.com.

Box 3: No -

The UPN of user3 is user3@fabrikam.com so he cannot authenticate to Azure AD by using the username user3@contoso.com.

upvoted 26 times

EubertT Most Recent ⏲ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on the synchronization setup and the details in the table:

- User1 (Contoso.com): If the domain "Contoso.com" is synced with Azure AD, User1 can authenticate using their username associated with this domain.
- User2 (East.contoso.com): As "East.contoso.com" is a subdomain of "Contoso.com," it is highly likely to be synced with Azure AD. Therefore, User2 can authenticate using their username linked to "East.contoso.com."
- User3 (Fabrikam.com): Since "Fabrikam.com" is not part of the contoso.com forest mentioned, it is probably not synced with the Azure AD tenant. User3 may not authenticate unless additional configurations or trust relationships exist.

For the statements:

- User1 can authenticate to Azure AD: Yes, assuming "Contoso.com" is synced.
- User2 can authenticate to Azure AD: Yes, as a subdomain of "Contoso.com."
- User3 can authenticate to Azure AD: No, since "Fabrikam.com" is not within the forest.

____

upvoted 1 times

OwerGame 1 year, 4 months ago

Federation is disabled

upvoted 1 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

This question is a typical "it's too good to be true" type of question, if you ask me. Statements and answers are too obvious. I don't think this question will appear on the exam.

upvoted 4 times

Haso 1 year, 6 months ago

Question: What would be the answer, if password hash was enabled?

upvoted 2 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answers would be the same even if PHS was enabled. i.e. YNN

Because "Federation" is disabled

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 9 months ago

Image shows Password Hash Sync is Disabled. Doesn't this mean NO passwords are synced, hence no one can log into Azure?

upvoted 1 times

BlindSentry 1 year, 9 months ago

Pass-through is enabled so the AD server authenticates the password

upvoted 5 times

profitchannel 9 months ago

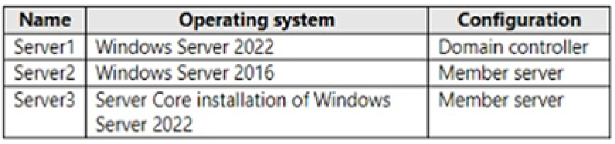
in my opinion, user1 can logon to Azure AD, but is authenticated by WIndows AD. So the phrasing of the questions is technically not correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.



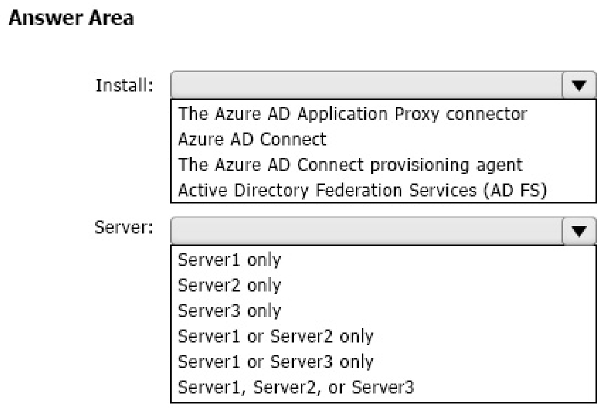
Name	Operating system	Configuration
Server1	Windows Server 2022	Domain controller
Server2	Windows Server 2016	Member server
Server3	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2022	Member server

You purchase a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You need to implement Azure AD Connect cloud sync.

What should you install first and on which server? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

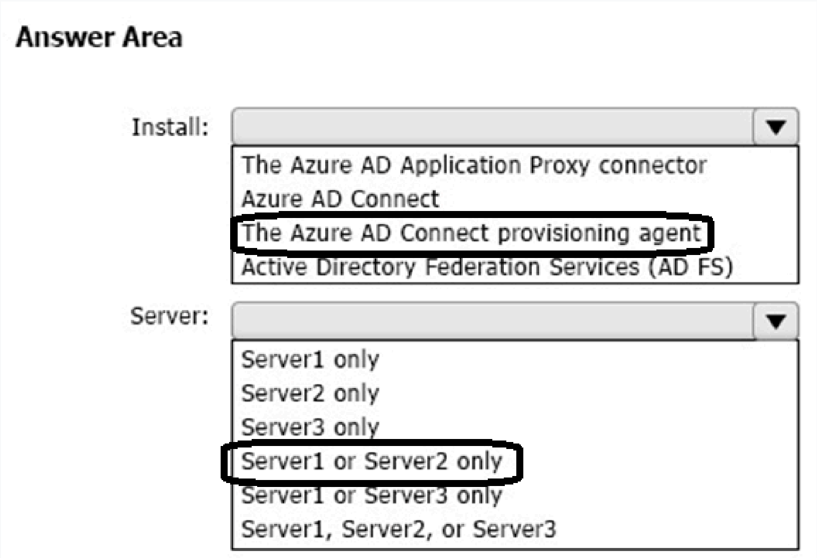
Install:

The Azure AD Application Proxy connector
Azure AD Connect
The Azure AD Connect provisioning agent
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)

Server:

Server1 only
Server2 only
Server3 only
Server1 or Server2 only
Server1 or Server3 only
Server1, Server2, or Server3

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Install:

The Azure AD Application Proxy connector
Azure AD Connect
[✓ The Azure AD Connect provisioning agent]
Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)

Server:

Server1 only
Server2 only
Server3 only
[✓ Server1 or Server2 only]
Server1 or Server3 only
Server1, Server2, or Server3

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct.

You need to install a small agent on an On-Premises server. This server must run Windows Server 2016 ou later. Agent installation on DC is supporter. Agent installation on Windows Server Core is not supported.

upvoted 12 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Analysis:

Install:

✅ The Azure AD Connect provisioning agent — This is the required tool for Azure AD Connect cloud sync.

Server:

✖ Server1: Is a domain controller. You should avoid installing the provisioning agent on domain controllers.

✅ Server2: Is a member server running Windows Server 2016 — suitable for installation.

✅ Server3: Also a member server running Server Core 2022. It's supported as long as it meets system requirements.

So, the correct installation targets are Server2 or Server3.

✅ Final Answers:
Install: The Azure AD Connect provisioning agent

Server: Server2 or Server3 only

____

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **tunstila** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

You are wrong on the second option. Installing the provisioning agaent on a Doman Controller is supported.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer Correct.
Although Server 2 is a better choice, Server 1 (DC) is also supported.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/cloud-sync/how-to-prerequisites?tabs=public-cloud#harden-your-microsoft-entra-provisioning-agent-server

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Hchfyvggjg** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Ok I checked, server core isn't supported, but would server2 be the only option then?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Hchfyvggjg** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Isn't it more advisable to install the provisioning agent on server core because its light weight and offers better performance, I would think that because domain controllers are so busy, it wouldn't the first option.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **jarattdavis** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Install: The software you need to install for Microsoft Entra Connect cloud sync is "The Azure AD Connect provisioning agent."

Server: The best practice is to install the Azure AD Connect provisioning agent on a member server, not on a domain controller. Thus, you should choose "Server2 only." (since Server2 is a member server).

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **KakTak** 1 year ago

I don't understand why whould we install agent when we need azure ad connect?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **KakTak** 1 year ago

Ah sorry, I missed cloud sync. Answers are correct.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct but this agent is only required in ONE on server, that can be a DC or a member server.

However, Microsoft recommends to enable High Availability, that's why it should be install in multiple servers.

Since MS recommends to be installed in 3 servers but is Core servers is not supported, then the answer is correct (server 1 & 2 with the provisioning agent)

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago

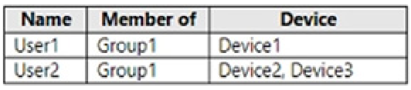
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/cloud-sync/how-to-prerequisites?tabs=public-cloud#in-your-on-premises-environment
2016+ domain member server, server core not supported.

upvoted 3 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

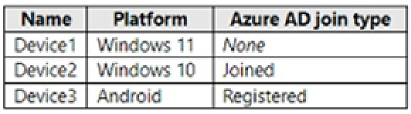
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains a Microsoft SharePoint Online site named Site1 and the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of	Device
User1	Group1	Device1
User2	Group1	Device2, Device3

The devices are configured as shown in the following table.



Name	Platform	Azure AD join type
Device1	Windows 11	*None*
Device2	Windows 10	Joined
Device3	Android	Registered

You have a Conditional Access policy named CAPolicy1 that has the following settings:

Assignments -

Users or workload identities: Group1

Cloud apps or actions: Office 365 SharePoint Online

Conditions -

Filter for devices: Exclude filtered devices from the policy

Rule syntax: device.displayName -startsWith "Device"

Access controls -

Grant -

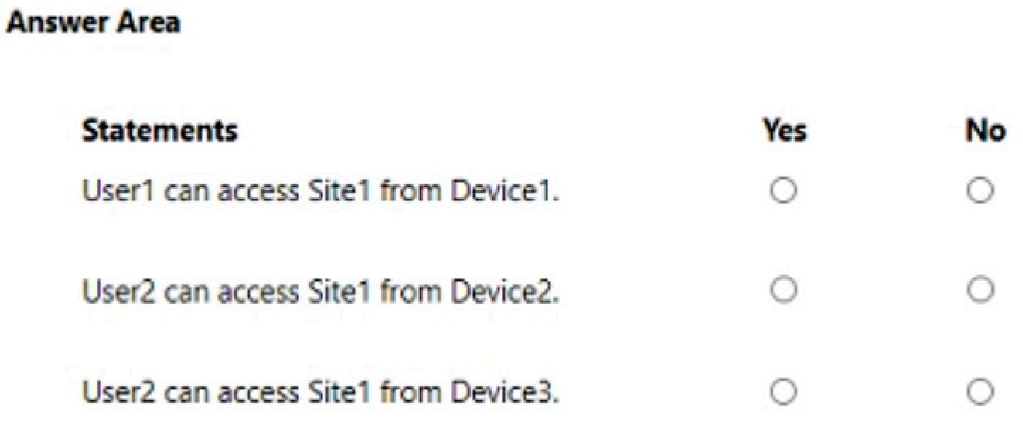
Grant: Block access -

Session: 0 controls selected -

Enable policy: On -

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

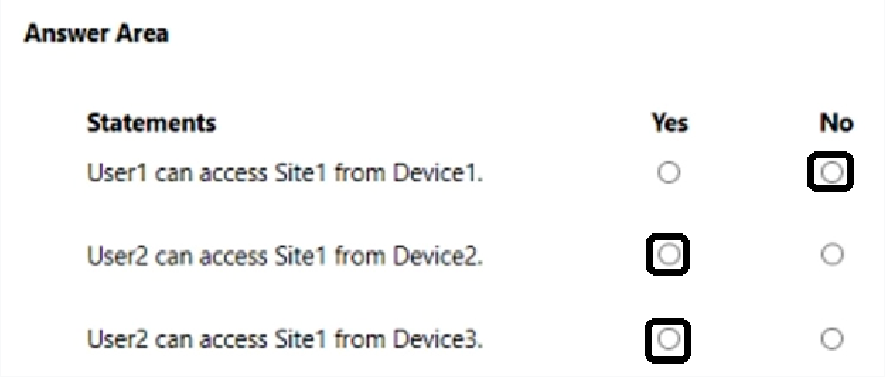
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access Site1 from Device1.	○	○
User2 can access Site1 from Device2.	○	○
User2 can access Site1 from Device3.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access Site1 from Device1.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 can access Site1 from Device2.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can access Site1 from Device3.	[✓ ○]	○

amurp35 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

read the policy like this: "exclude from the block if the device starts with "device"". The first device is not registered. It is not, therefore, excluded from the block as it is not analyzed. It is blocked. The next two devices, however, are excluded from the block. N/Y/Y

upvoted 60 times

wuzime 1 month ago

Yep, it blocks all except Device 2/3.

upvoted 1 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 1 week ago

Amurp35, You should take up teaching as a profession. *thumbs up*

upvoted 1 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

MY BROTHER YOU ARE TOO GOOD!!!!! EXCELLENT RESPONSE

upvoted 7 times

ghjbhj 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct, https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-condition-filters-for-devices#policy-behavior-with-filter-for-devices

Unregistered device + positive operators = filter not applied
If the filter does not apply, the device is not excepted from the block policy and is therefor blocked. N/Y/Y

upvoted 6 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

But if the filter is not applied, then the default will be applied, which is allow, right?

upvoted 1 times

EubertT Most Recent ⏱ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Access Evaluation:
User1 can access Site1 from Device1

User1 is in Group1

Device1 is not Azure AD joined, thus not excluded → Blocked

✅ Answer: No

User2 can access Site1 from Device2

User2 is in Group1

Device2 is Azure AD joined and matches exclusion filter → Allowed

✅ Answer: Yes

User2 can access Site1 from Device3

Device3 is Registered (not joined), not excluded

User2 is in Group1 → Blocked by policy

✅ Answer: No

✅ Final Answers:
User1 can access Site1 from Device1 → No

User2 can access Site1 from Device2 → Yes

User2 can access Site1 from Device3 → No

upvoted 2 times

Khanbaba43 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Exlude filtered devices.

1. Device 1 not filtered and is not excluded from the block, hence blocked and CANNOT access the site.

2. Dev 2 & 3 are filtered and are excluded from the block, hence not blocked and CAN access the site.

upvoted 1 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 1 week ago

User1: Is not excluded from the block, so the block stays, hence can't access Site1.

User2 & User3: Are excluded from the block, so no block applied, hence they can access Site1.

My answer: NYY

upvoted 1 times

Moazzamfarooqiiii 1 year, 4 months ago

All the devices are called Device so there is a filter to exclude device. They all have device name So does that not mean YYY

upvoted 2 times

692a0df 1 year, 4 months ago

Y/Y/Y for me...

First one: my reading on this - as the device is not registered in Azure AD then the CAP does not apply. Then it's down to the Global settings (Sharepoint Admin -> Policies -> Access Control -> Unmanaged Device) for unmanaged devices (see link) which by default is set to 'Allow full access'.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-US/sharepoint/control-access-from-unmanaged-devices?WT.mc_id=365AdminCSH_spo

upvoted 2 times

SBGM 1 year, 4 months ago

CA Policy does apply to every user, and because the device is unregistered it is not query'd for it's name so the policy does NOT filter him out, meaning the device will be blocked.

upvoted 2 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

but... a non Azure AD device cannot be applied by a Conditional Access, therefore it won't validate it, so it won't be blocked. In other words, it's a cloud solution for a non cloud identity device. Am I missing something?

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

ah ok, I just get the ghjbhj comment. Unregistered device + positive operators = filter not applied = blocked

upvoted 1 times

hogehogehoge 1 year, 10 months ago

This answer is correct. Device1 is not registerd in Azure AD. In this case, Device filter is not enable. So Device1 is blocked.

upvoted 1 times

spectre786 1 year, 9 months ago

I think the policy is there to Block Access not to allow. So whoever is targeted by this policy, should be blocked. So the answer should be Y/N/N , right ?

upvoted 8 times

CheMetto 1 year, 8 months ago

it's block, you are right, but CA condition said "Exclude device that start with Device", so NYY

upvoted 1 times

PhoenixMan 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes I think the same, the policy block access and the answer should be Y/N/N

upvoted 3 times

Question #84 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
Conditional Access is configured to block high-risk sign-ins for all users.
All users are in France and are registered for multi-factor authentication (MFA).
Users in the media department will travel to various countries during the next month.
You need to ensure that if the media department users are blocked from signing in while traveling, the users can remediate the issue without administrator intervention.
What should you configure?

A. an exclusion group

B. the MFA registration policy

C. named locations

D. self-service password reset (SSPR)

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (81%) Other

⊟ **letters1234** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A & B - Are excluding users from MFA, which is not a secure method of managing users and the risk to their accounts.
C - Named locations requires IP ranges, how do you know each Wi-Fi/network range the reps will visit? Wouldn't trust ChatGPT as far as I could throw it.
D - You can allow users to self-remediate their sign-in risks and user risks by setting up risk-based policies. If users pass the required access control, such as Azure AD Multifactor Authentication or secure password change, then their risks are automatically remediated.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-remediate-unblock#self-remediation-with-risk-based-policy

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **Shloeb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Named locations makes sense as now there is an option to choose the location based on country. You do not need to specify the IP ranges any more. Have a look:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/location-condition#countriesregions

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **amurp35** 1 year, 9 months ago

You are thinking of user-risk, which gets remediated through SSPR.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **SummerK** Most Recent ⏲ 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. named locations.

Explanation: Named locations in Conditional Access policies allow you to define trusted IP ranges or geographical locations. If users from the media department are traveling to different countries, you can configure a Conditional Access policy that recognizes the user's location as trusted or safe, allowing them to bypass the block if their sign-ins are flagged as high-risk due to their travel.

By adding trusted named locations, you ensure that users in the media department, when traveling, won't be blocked due to the high-risk sign-in policy. Additionally, this will allow users to remediate the issue themselves by ensuring they are recognized as coming from trusted regions, avoiding unnecessary administrative intervention.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **jedboy88** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

By configuring named locations, you can define trusted IP ranges or countries. This way, you can adjust the Conditional Access policies to allow sign-ins from these locations, reducing the likelihood of users being blocked while traveling. This approach helps maintain security while providing flexibility for users on the move.

upvoted 1 times

Subzerofrostbyt 7 months, 1 week ago

answer is D., Since the goal is to allow users to remediate the issue without administrator intervention, enabling Self-Service Password Reset (SSPR) is the most suitable choice. This allows users to recover access when their sign-ins are blocked, for instance, when traveling to new locations.

upvoted 2 times

arielreyes2712 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. Sign-in risk events can self-remediated by MFA. The impossible travels will trigger a sign-in risk alert, not a user-risk one.

upvoted 3 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Self-remediation with self-service password reset

If a user has registered for self-service password reset (SSPR), then they can remediate their own user risk by performing a self-service password reset.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/howto-identity-protection-remediate-unblock#self-remediation-with-risk-based-policy

upvoted 1 times

MarcMouelle 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

La réponse C est l'idéal et rendu possible avec la sélection du pays/régions. L'utilisateur devra tout simplement partager ses coordonnées GPS à partir de l'application ms authentificateur , ceci est plus efficace et adéquat que de demander à un utilisateur de changer son mot de passe à chaque connexion

upvoted 2 times

OwerGame 1 year, 4 months ago

Excluding the users from the CA, and making separate CA policy for their department would be the easiest way. Although impossible travel alert works taking time and time zones into consideration and wouldn't trigger as often as You think in practice. SSPR is the next most viable option here.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Blixa 1 year, 6 months ago

Question must be wrong - since it is a sign-in risk they should be able to verify their identity with MFA not getting help changing password.

upvoted 3 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

For some reason everyone is thrown off by this question. You actually have two separate groups of users to consider here. One(France) has MFA registered and can be prompted for MFA anytime they need to remediate. The other is simply a marketing group. Imagine all these traveling users having to reset their password to remediate after every high risk sign-in. That is certainly not the result we want. They really need MFA and modifying the MFA policy can have them all register.

upvoted 1 times

> **NrdAlrt** 1 year, 7 months ago
>
> Reread and I'm wrong. :-(It says all users are in france and they all have MFA. My bad.
>
> The only high risk event that would trigger that can't be remediated by MFA is a compromised account or password leak if using Identity Protection. D - SSPR is where it's at.
>
> upvoted 1 times

poesklap 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

If a user has registered for self-service password reset (SSPR), then they can remediate their own user risk by performing a self-service password reset.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/howto-identity-protection-remediate-unblock

upvoted 2 times

CheMetto 1 year, 8 months ago

B guys. Try to create a risky sign-in policy. You can allow but the only option available is "Require MFA". SSPR is used for risky users policy, not sign-in

upvoted 1 times

> **CheMetto** 1 year, 8 months ago
>
> ops... sorry,. All users are in france, so modifing MFA doesn't make any sense... yes, go with D
>
> upvoted 1 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

For me, the correct answer will be B.
the admins need to update the MFA registration policy to include the countries where the rep will travel.
This will allow the user if he is detected as Sign-in risk to auto-remediate the issue.

the SSPR will apply for User-risk which in this case is not the requested.

Auto-remediation for Sign-in risk is MFA
Auto-remediation for User risk is SSPR.

named locations: I can list the countries to allow the connection of the representant, but, the user will be excluded for MFA which is not good.

Exclude group doesn't apply, I won't remove MFA for the user authentication, more when he is traveling and I need to open the registration from others countries.

upvoted 1 times

santi32 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. self-service password reset (SSPR)

SSPR allows users to reset their passwords on their own without needing administrative intervention. In conjunction with Azure AD Identity Protection, when users have a risky sign-in, they can be prompted to perform a password reset as a remediation action. This combination ensures that even if a sign-in is considered high-risk, the user can validate their identity and reset their password to regain access.

upvoted 3 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This would be classified as a sign-in risk rather than a user-risk. Therefore, MFA self-remediates the risk. The question states that folks in France are registered for MFA, not the media department. The MFA registration policy needs checked, because MFA is what self-remediates the sign-in risk: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/concept-identity-protection-policies#sign-in-risk-based-conditional-access-policy

Therefore, the correct answer is actually B. Stop trusting ChatGPT and other non-primary sources.

upvoted 1 times

> **ghjbhj** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> I agree that sign-in risk is remediated by MFA, but re-reading the question shows that all users are in France, and all have MFA. If all users are already registered for MFA, what can be changed in the MFA policy to allow self-remediate?
>
> B is most likely the answer but can't find the justification
>
> upvoted 1 times

gomezmax 1 year, 10 months ago

The Answer Is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the following user:

Name: User1 -

UPN: user1@contoso.com -
Email address: user1@marketmg.contoso.com

MFA enrollment status: Disabled -
When User1 attempts to sign in to Outlook on the web by using the user1@marketing.contoso.com email address, the user cannot sign in.
You need to ensure that User1 can sign in to Outlook on the web by using user1@marketing.contoso.com.
What should you do?

A. Assign an MFA registration policy to User1.

B. Reset the password of User1.

C. Add an alternate email address for User1.

D. Modify the UPN of User1.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (73%) C (27%)

⊟ **benpatto** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 6 months ago

Realistically the answer is tell the user to stop being awkward and sign in with the UPN HOWEVER, its Microsoft, so change the UPN is the best option.

upvoted 9 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months, 1 week ago

lol ....

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mikl** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that User1 can sign in to Outlook on the web using the email address user1@marketing.contoso.com, you should modify the UPN of User1. The User Principal Name (UPN) is the login name for Office 365 services, and it needs to match the email address the user is trying to sign in with. Since the UPN currently is user1@contoso.com, changing it to match the email address user1@marketing.contoso.com should resolve the sign-in issue.

So, the correct answer is:

D. Modify the UPN of User1.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **CharlesS76** Most Recent ⊙ 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

UPN is the ONLY attribute used for account login (not email or aliases). The answer is D - change the UPN to match the email address that the user wants to log in with.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **2dwarf** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is right

upvoted 1 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Unsure on the confusion here. UPN is the ONLY attribute used for account login (not email or aliases). The answer is D - change the UPN to match the email address that the user wants to log in with.

upvoted 3 times

jt2214 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I agree with Milad

upvoted 1 times

MZeeshanTayyab 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is right

upvoted 2 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

ANSWER IS D

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

User1 is using the the "user1@marketing.contoso.com" when signing into OWA which is not their correct email - "user1@marketmg.contoso.com". "user1@marketing.contoso.com" should be added as an alternate email address to the user and then it can be used for login: "You can choose which email address to send mail from, and you can sign in to your Outlook.com account with any of your aliases—they all use the same password."

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/add-or-remove-an-email-alias-in-outlook-com-459b1989-356d-40fa-a689-8f285b13f1f2

upvoted 3 times

Milad666 1 year, 8 months ago

Bro ! at least test it to your test environment then comment it in below! you can NOT login with Email Address. you Could ONLY Login with your UPN! So answer is D.

This behavior applies not only to Office365, but also to Active Directory Local Exchange and all LDAP-based authentications that exist!

upvoted 9 times

lt2673 10 months, 1 week ago

Well Bro actually you can login with an email address (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-authentication-use-email-signin) but as every MS question it's unclear if this is enabled or not so I guess we'll go with the default settings

upvoted 1 times

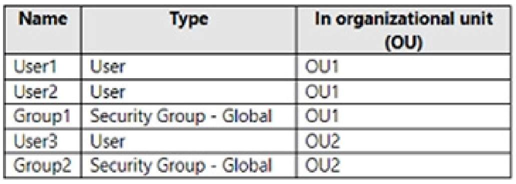
spectre786 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it's D. Modify the UPN

upvoted 2 times

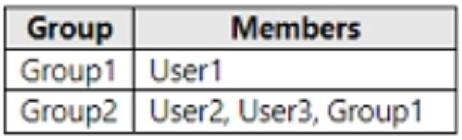
HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. The domain contains the objects shown in the following table.



Name	Type	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU1
User2	User	OU1
Group1	Security Group - Global	OU1
User3	User	OU2
Group2	Security Group - Global	OU2

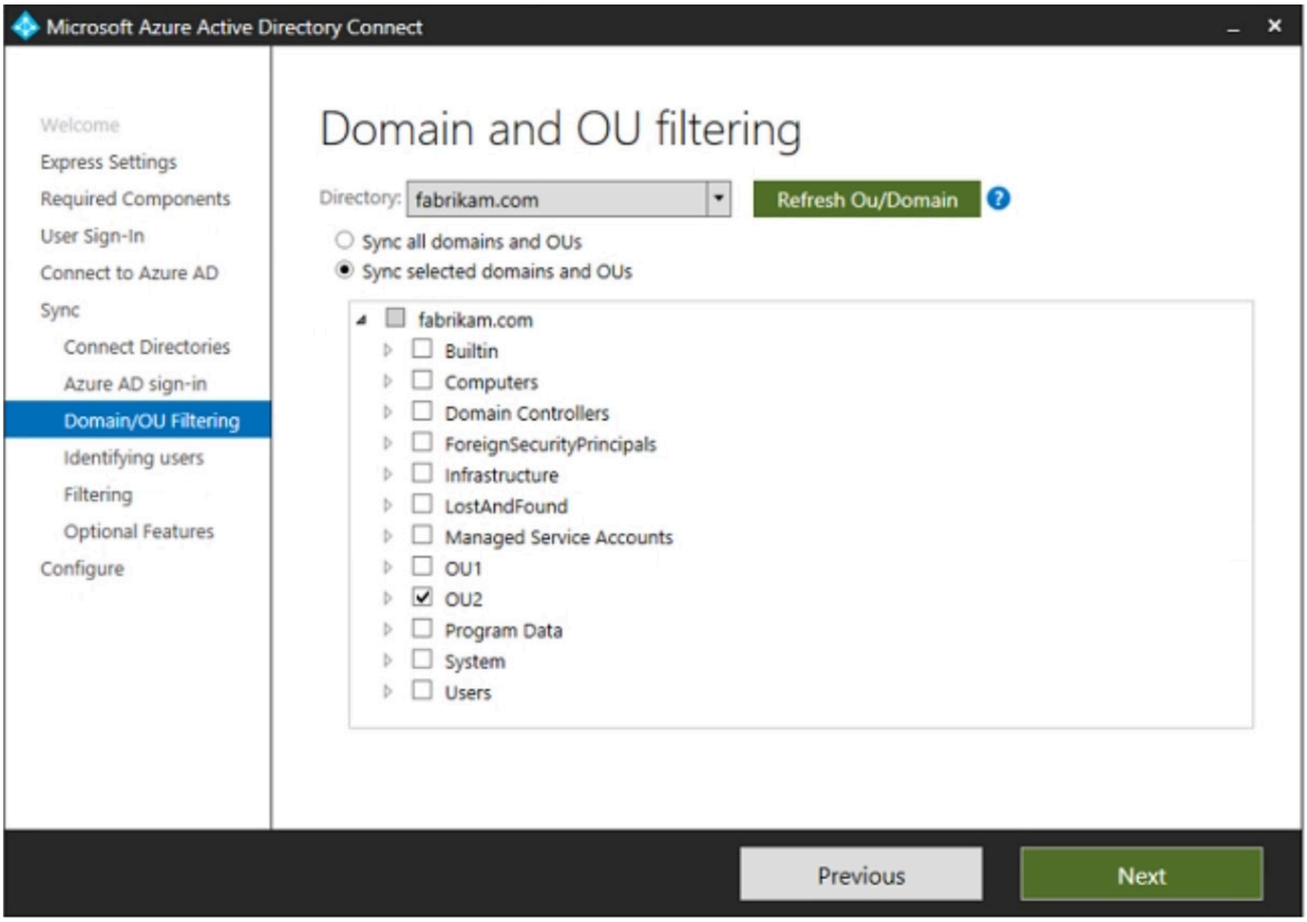
The groups have the members shown in the following table.



Group	Members
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, User3, Group1

You are configuring synchronization between fabrikam.com and an Azure AD tenant.

You configure the Domain/OU Filtering settings in Azure AD Connect as shown in the Domain/OU Filtering exhibit (Click the Domain/OU Filtering tab.)



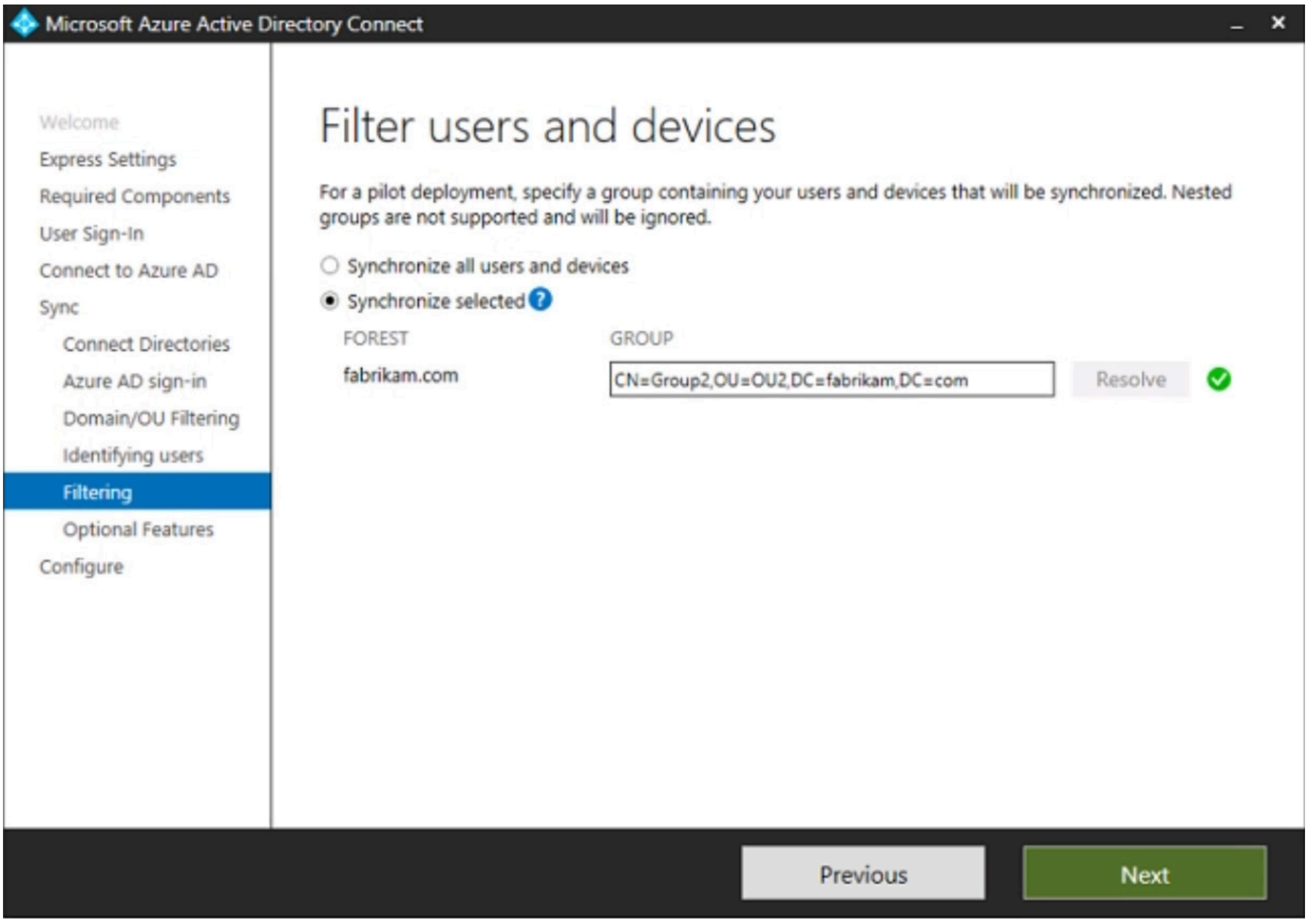
Domain and OU filtering

Directory: fabrikam.com

○ Sync all domains and OUs
● Sync selected domains and OUs

- □ fabrikam.com
  - □ Builtin
  - □ Computers
  - □ Domain Controllers
  - □ ForeignSecurityPrincipals
  - □ Infrastructure
  - □ LostAndFound
  - □ Managed Service Accounts
  - □ OU1
  - ☑ OU2
  - □ Program Data
  - □ System
  - □ Users

You configure the Filtering settings in Azure AD Connect as shown in the Filtering exhibit. (Click the Filtering tab.)



Filter users and devices

For a pilot deployment, specify a group containing your users and devices that will be synchronized. Nested groups are not supported and will be ignored.

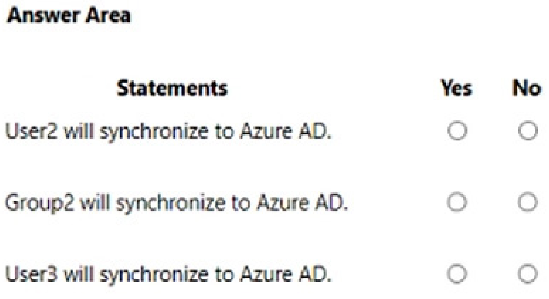
○ Synchronize all users and devices

● Synchronize selected

FOREST	GROUP
fabrikam.com	CN=Group2,OU=OU2,DC=fabrikam,DC=com

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

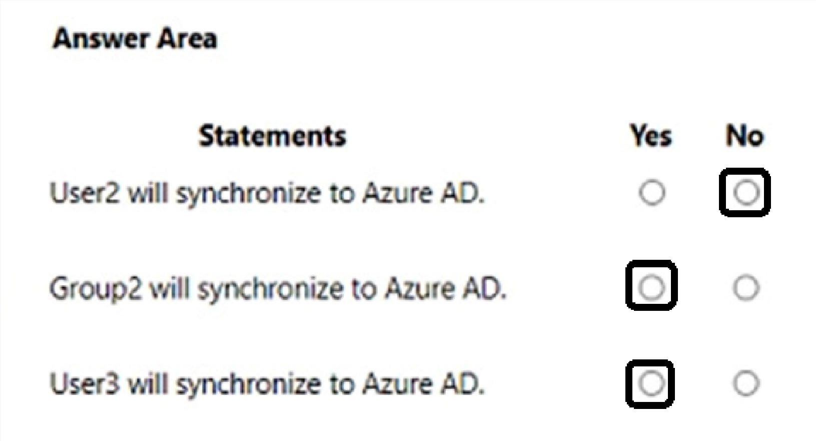
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 will synchronize to Azure AD.	○	○
Group2 will synchronize to Azure AD.	○	○
User3 will synchronize to Azure AD.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 will synchronize to Azure AD.	○	[✓ ○]
Group2 will synchronize to Azure AD.	[✓ ○]	○
User3 will synchronize to Azure AD.	[✓ ○]	○

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answers are correct

User 2 is not synced because it's not in an OU that is synced.

User 3 is synced because it is in both a synced OU and Group.

upvoted 17 times

ATHOOS Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Group2 will not be synchronized...
NNY

upvoted 8 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1. User2 will synchronize to Azure AD.
✅ Yes

User2 is a direct member of Group2, and Group2 is within OU2 (which is selected for sync).

Therefore, User2 meets both OU and group filtering criteria.

2. Group2 will synchronize to Azure AD.
✅ Yes

Group2 is located in OU2, which is selected.

Group2 is also the filtering group itself and will be synchronized.

3. User3 will synchronize to Azure AD.
✅ Yes

User3 is directly listed as a member of Group2 and resides in OU2.

Therefore, User3 will be synchronized.

✅ Final Answers:
User2 will synchronize to Azure AD: ✅ Yes

Group2 will synchronize to Azure AD: ✅ Yes

User3 will synchronize to Azure AD: ✅ Yes

____

upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY :
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-install-custom#sync-filtering-based-on-groups

Sync filtering based on groups:
All objects that you want to synchronize must be direct members of the group. Users, groups, contacts, and computers or devices must all be direct members. Nested group membership isn't resolved. When you add a group as a member, only the group itself is added. Its members aren't added.

1st step, OU filtering every object not on OU1 won't be synced (User1, User2 and Group1 are >>excluded<< ; User3 and Group2 >>may<< be included).
2nd step: group filtering : only direct members will be synced = only User2, User3 and Group1)

Sum: only User 3 go through the 2 filters and is synced, so No - No - Yes

upvoted 1 times

rcristiano 7 months, 3 weeks ago

YNY. A filtragem esta abilitada portanto somente membros do GRUPO 2 serão sincronizados. GRUPO 2 nao sincroniza porque não pode ser membro de si mesmo.

upvoted 1 times

lt2673 10 months, 1 week ago

So many wrong comments ...
Filtering is enabled so only members of Group2 will be synced. Group2 cannot be a member of itself. Group2 will not be synced (even if it is in OU2)

upvoted 4 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 3 months ago

https://azurecloudai.blog/2019/10/20/field-notes-azure-active-directory-connect-domain-ou-and-group-filtering/

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 5 months ago

{Group2 and User3 belong to OU2 initially}. NYY is correct

upvoted 2 times

benpatto 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers are correct, if a user or group has been assigned directly to an OU, they will sync. If they're only nested within a group that is in that OU, the main user account or group will be hiding away somewhere different in the AD Forest so will not sync.

upvoted 2 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Answers are correct. The filtered group's members are only synced if they also reside in an OU that is also chosen to be synced by the directory options prior.

upvoted 3 times

> **Vaerox** 1 year, 5 months ago
>
> But User2 is a member of Group2 and Group2 is a member of OU2...I'm confused.
>
> upvoted 2 times
>
> > **Bouncy** 1 year, 5 months ago
> >
> > User2 has been filtered out by the OU2 filter already, the next filter won't even see this object. Think of it as a 2 stage filter, the second stage can only see what's left over by the the first filter.
> >
> > upvoted 7 times

nsotis28 1 year, 10 months ago

Answers are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #87 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

From Azure AD Identity Protection on August 1, you configure a Multifactor authentication registration policy that has the following settings:

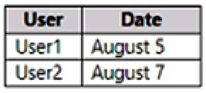
Assignments: All users -

Controls: Require Azure AD multifactor authentication registration

Enforce Policy: On -

On August 3, you create two users named User1 and User2.

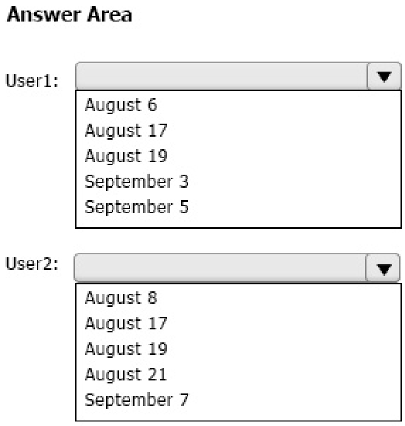
Users authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the first time on the dates shown in the following table.



User	Date
User1	August 5
User2	August 7

By which dates will User1 and User2 be forced to complete their Azure MFA registration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

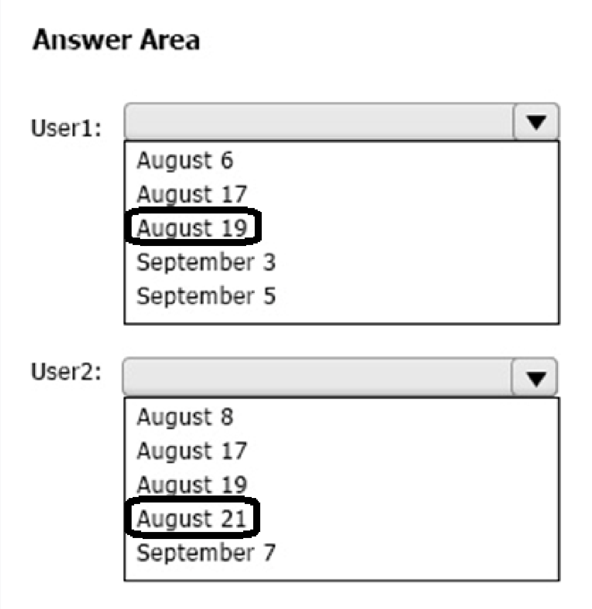


Answer Area

User1:
- August 6
- August 17
- August 19
- September 3
- September 5

User2:
- August 8
- August 17
- August 19
- August 21
- September 7

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

User1:
- August 6
- August 17
- [✓ August 19]
- September 3
- September 5

User2:
- August 8
- August 17
- August 19
- [✓ August 21]
- September 7

⊟ **flim322** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answers are corrected.

"Azure AD Identity Protection will prompt your users to register the next time they sign in interactively and they'll have 14 days to complete registration."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-mfa-policy

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **Khanbaba43** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

You have 14 days to register.

User1: Aug 19
User2: Aug 21

Easy stuff!
upvoted 6 times

mikl Most Recent 1 year, 1 month ago
User experience
Microsoft Entra ID Protection will prompt your users to register the next time they sign in interactively and they'll have 14 days to complete registration. During this 14-day period, they can bypass registration if MFA isn't required as a condition, but at the end of the period they're required to register before they can complete the sign-in process.
upvoted 1 times

ELQUMS 1 year, 5 months ago
Just stupid question, would be better to just ask how many days you need to register the MFA
upvoted 3 times

spektrum1988 1 year, 5 months ago
Now you also have to do math.
upvoted 3 times

passy951 1 year, 6 months ago
Answers are correct.
Imagine beeing bad at math during the exam :D
upvoted 4 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago
Exactly, because of this...I don't expect the question will be in the exam.
upvoted 2 times

Question #88 *Topic 1*

Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain.
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You need to sync the domain with the subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:
On-premises Active Directory password complexity policies must be enforced.
Users must be able to use self-service password reset (SSPR) in Azure AD.
What should you use?

A. password hash synchronization

B. Azure AD Identity Protection

C. Azure AD Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO)

D. pass-through authentication

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (92%) 8%

APK1 Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Complex password = PTA

upvoted 5 times

IvanDJ Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

In this Scenario, the best option will be PHS

upvoted 1 times

justITtopics 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D

If you have Password Hash Synchronization (PHS), the password policies in AD DS and Entra ID are different and not synchronized.

With PHS and Password Writeback, users can use Self-Service Password Reset (SSPR) in Azure AD (license requirement).

The only way to have a unique password policy and, in this case, meet the "On-premises Active Directory password complexity" requirement is with Pass-through Authentication (PTA).
Password writeback is supported in environments that use the following hybrid identity models: Password hash synchronization, Pass-through authentication and Active Directory Federation Services

With PTA, you must have the AD DS in high availability, otherwise you will not be able to sign-in if AD DS becomes unavailable.

upvoted 3 times

Rick_James 8 months, 2 weeks ago

PTA provides enhanced security by enforcing on-premises policies in real-time, suited for organizations with complex security requirements

upvoted 3 times

diasblackdc 11 months ago

D "However, certain organizations wanting to enforce their on-premises Active Directory security and password policies, can choose to use Pass-through Authentication instead."

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I would go for D here.

upvoted 1 times

spektrum1988 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer A works if password writeback is enabled, but they don't mention it.

upvoted 2 times

TheMCT 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. password hash synchronization. This is a sign-in method that syncs the hash of users' passwords from your on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD

upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Although there is no mention of password writeback which is the main requirement for a hybrid setup, PTA (Pass through authentication) can be used to automatically enable Password writeback and allow for the cloud setup to respect the DCs enforcements. I choose you D!

upvoted 3 times

Bouncy 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct choice, wrong explanation. A passed through password doesn't need to be written back, it's passed through to the DC already. Write back is a sync feature of AAD Connect but in a PTA scenario, passwords are not synced in the first place.

Also, writeback is not connected to password policy enforcements.

upvoted 3 times

letters1234 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Password hash sync just does comparison of password hash. Passthrough respects the DC and doesnt approve the ticket itself.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-writeback

upvoted 3 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) self-service password reset (SSPR) lets users reset their passwords in the cloud, but most companies also have an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment for users. Password writeback allows password changes in the cloud to be written back to an on-premises directory in real time https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-writeback

upvoted 2 times

Casticod 1 year, 10 months ago

Password writeback is supported in environments that use the following hybrid identity models:

Password hash synchronization

Pass-through authentication

Active Directory Federation Services

D or A??

upvoted 4 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

D: On-premises Active Directory password complexity policies must be enforced.

this is PTA

upvoted 2 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 7 months ago

The most probably correct answer is D.

PTA is 100% enforced authentication using AD settings.

however, PHS:

When password hash synchronization is enabled, the password complexity policies in your on-premises Active Directory instance override complexity policies in the cloud for synchronized users. You can use all of the valid passwords from your on-premises Active Directory instance to access Microsoft Entra services.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization#password-complexity-policy

So, PTA or PHS comply with the requirements:

Inherited from local AD: On-premises Active Directory password complexity policies must be enforced.

PTA and PHS: support password writeback.

both PTA and PHS comply with the requirements, however, I will bo with answer D which is the cleanest answer as all the authentication is executed in local AD.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Ranger_DanMT** 1 year, 10 months ago

answer is correct, SSPR works for both Pass- thru and hash sync. The key here is that on-prem password policies need enforced.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer should be D
Source : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks#:~:text=is%20using%20federated%2C-,pass,-%2Dthrough%20authentication%2C%20or

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **hogehogehoge** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think A is correct. Because Users must use SSPR in AzureAD.

upvoted 3 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
Users access Microsoft 365 from both their laptop and a corporate Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) solution.
From Azure AD Identity Protection, you enable a sign-in risk policy.
Users report that when they use the VDI solution, they are regularly blocked when they attempt to access Microsoft 365.
What should you configure?

A. the Tenant restrictions settings in Azure AD

B. a trusted location

C. a Conditional Access policy exclusion

D. the Microsoft 365 network connectivity settings

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

sherifhamed Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. a trusted location

By configuring a trusted location, you can exempt the VDI solution from the risk policy's scrutiny. This way, users accessing Microsoft 365 through the VDI solution won't trigger the risk policy and won't be regularly blocked when using it.

upvoted 10 times

arielreyes2712 Most Recent 🕘 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Right answer is B

upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

By defining the VDI's IP range as a trusted location, you can reduce the likelihood of sign-in attempts being flagged as high-risk.

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

When users are regularly blocked from accessing Microsoft 365 services while using a corporate Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) solution, it's likely due to the sign-in risk policy detecting something unusual about the sign-ins from the VDI environment. To address this issue without compromising security, you should configure a trusted location.

By setting up a trusted location in Azure AD, you can define a named location that is considered safe. Sign-ins from this location are less likely to be marked as risky, which can help prevent legitimate users from being blocked when accessing Microsoft 365 services from the VDI solution.

So, the correct answer is:

B. a trusted location.

This will allow users to access Microsoft 365 without being impeded by the sign-in risk policy when they are signing in from the VDI environment, which is considered a secure and controlled access point.

upvoted 3 times

Moazzamfarooqiiii 1 year, 4 months ago

Chat GPT response
In this scenario, users are regularly being blocked when attempting to access Microsoft 365 via the corporate Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) solution after enabling a sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection. To address this issue, you should consider configuring:

C. a Conditional Access policy exclusion

upvoted 3 times

markcasera 1 year, 3 months ago

Stop posting CGPT Responses bro!

upvoted 9 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

CORRECT ANSWER SHOULD BE C

upvoted 3 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

NEVER MIND, ITS B. A TRUSTED LOCATION

upvoted 2 times

certma2023 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B.

Configured trusted network locations are used by Identity Protection in some risk detections to reduce false positives.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-risk-policies

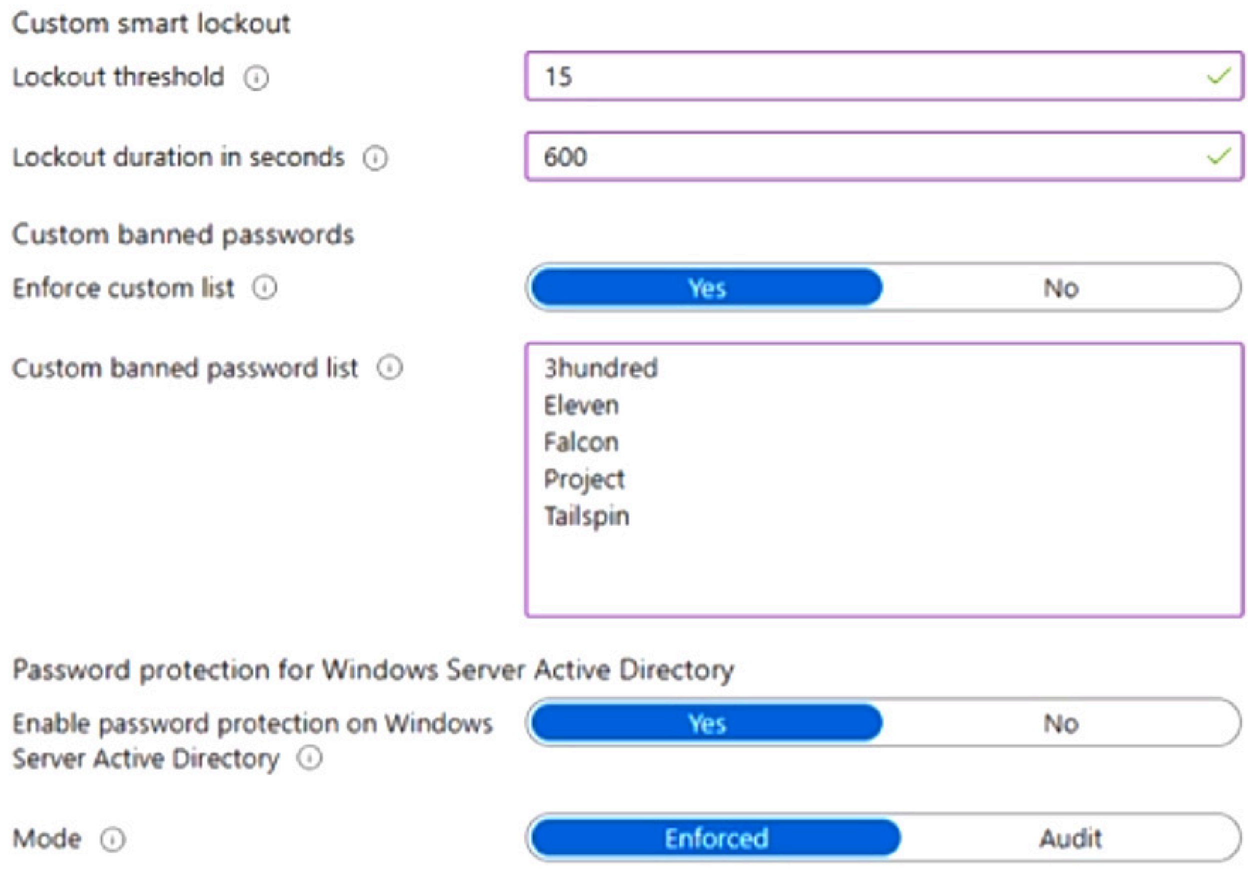
upvoted 3 times

Question #90 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains a user named User1.

Azure AD Password Protection is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Custom smart lockout

Lockout threshold: 15

Lockout duration in seconds: 600

Custom banned passwords

Enforce custom list: ● Yes ○ No

Custom banned password list:

3hundred
Eleven
Falcon
Project
Tailspin

Password protection for Windows Server Active Directory

Enable password protection on Windows Server Active Directory: ● Yes ○ No

Mode: ● Enforced ○ Audit

User1 attempts to update their password to the following passwords:

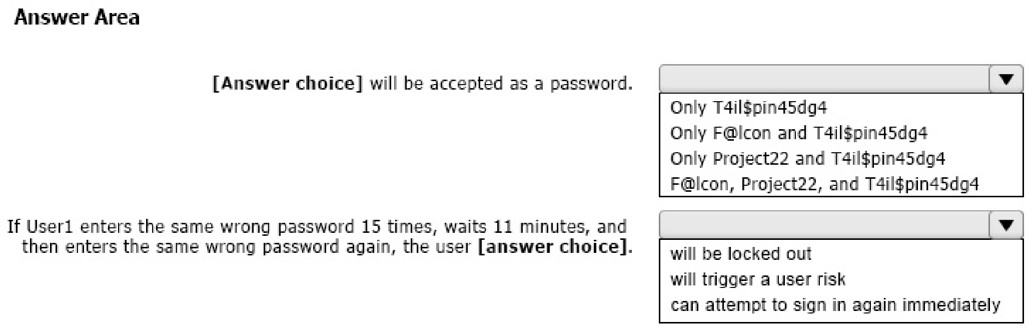
F@lcon -

Project22 -

T4il$pin45dg4 -

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.



Answer Area

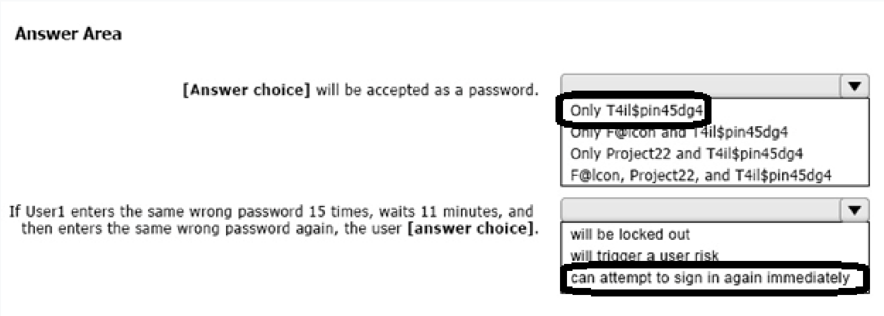
[Answer choice] will be accepted as a password.

- Only T4il$pin45dg4
- Only F@lcon and T4il$pin45dg4
- Only Project22 and T4il$pin45dg4
- F@lcon, Project22, and T4il$pin45dg4

If User1 enters the same wrong password 15 times, waits 11 minutes, and then enters the same wrong password again, the user **[answer choice]**.

- will be locked out
- will trigger a user risk
- can attempt to sign in again immediately

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

[Answer choice] will be accepted as a password.

[✓ Only T4il$pin45dg4]
Only F@lcon and T4il$pin45dg4
Only Project22 and T4il$pin45dg4
F@lcon, Project22, and T4il$pin45dg4

If User1 enters the same wrong password 15 times, waits 11 minutes, and then enters the same wrong password again, the user [answer choice].

will be locked out
will trigger a user risk
[✓ can attempt to sign in again immediately]

vercracked_007 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1 - T4il$pin45dg4

Box 2 will be locked out again

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout

upvoted 24 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago

I second this.

upvoted 1 times

EM1234 1 year, 9 months ago

That link you provided explains how you can change the password protection defaults. Which, I believe, is the point of this question. I think provided answers are correct.

upvoted 3 times

Kmkz83510 1 year, 6 months ago

Agree. Given answer for Box 2 is incorrect. At the link provided, there is an explanation which says "If the first sign-in after a lockout period has expired also fails, the account locks out again. If an account locks repeatedly, the lockout duration increases."

upvoted 5 times

Kmkz83510 1 year, 6 months ago

Actually, I retract my statement. The given answer is correct because the account would never get locked out in the first place, due to smart lockout. The same password entered 15 times wouldn't trigger it. Box 2 would be wrong if the user entered in enough wrong passwords (not repeating) to get locked out.

upvoted 7 times

letters1234 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answers are correct

Only T4il$pin45dg4 will be allowed to change, the other two have an exact or within 1 character match to the banned passwords:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-password-ban-bad#fuzzy-matching-behavior

Lockout period is 10 minutes (600 seconds) meaning on the 11th minute, the count starts again from 1 and would need another 15 bad passwords within the next 9 minutes to lock the user out.

upvoted 22 times

Kmkz83510 1 year, 6 months ago

Check here: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout - see note regarding lockout after the first failed login following a lockout period.

upvoted 4 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

If the first sign-in after a lockout period has expired also fails, the account locks out again. If an account locks repeatedly, the lockout duration increases.

upvoted 2 times

Noble00 1 year, 6 months ago

You are very right.

upvoted 1 times

ca7859c Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Answers correct
T4il$pin45dg4
Signs in immediately
The account locks again after each subsequent failed sign-in attempt. The lockout period is one minute at first, and longer in subsequent attempts. To minimize the ways an attacker could work around this behavior, we don't disclose the rate at which the lockout period increases after unsuccessful sign-in attempts.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout#testing-smart-lockout
upvoted 1 times

h3h3h3 3 months ago
If the first sign-in after a lockout period has expired also fails, the account locks out again. If an account locks repeatedly, the lockout duration increases.
upvoted 1 times

GingaNinja 9 months, 1 week ago
I think people are missing the point. 15 bad password attempts does not go over the threshold. Lockout happens on 16th try
upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Box 1 - T4il$pin45dg4
Box 2 - Can attempt to sign in again immediately.

Explanation for Box2:
After 15times user will be locked out. If user wait more than 600 seconds, he will be allowed to try again. Now the user has waited 60sec x 11 = 660.

That means the user will be allowed to try again immediately
upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago
Box 1 - T4il$pin45dg4
Box 2 will be locked out again

The reason why the F@lcon does not work is documented here : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-configure-custom-password-protection#configure-custom-banned-passwords

Regarding why its locked out again is found here : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout
upvoted 4 times

GeorgeMar 1 year, 2 months ago
Smart lockout tracks the last three bad password hashes to avoid incrementing the lockout counter for the same password. If someone enters the same bad password multiple times, this behavior doesn't cause the account to lock out.
upvoted 5 times

Vukosir 1 year, 4 months ago
All 3 passwords must be allowed , Password is different to Password22 and Falcon as well as F@lcon are not the same thing.
upvoted 1 times

> **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago
> Wrong.
>
> Read here : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-configure-custom-password-protection#configure-custom-banned-passwords
> upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago
Key here is "Same wrong password" - entering the same wrong password 15 times would only be seen as 1 threshold on the counter so wouldnt trigger a lockout. Therefore the user could just attempt to sign in again.
Seems like a poorly worded question or a trick..
upvoted 6 times

> **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

If the first sign-in after a lockout period has expired also fails, the account locks out again. If an account locks repeatedly, the lockout duration increases.

upvoted 1 times

ExamCheater1993 1 year, 9 months ago

Picture is correct. The trap is, that this persons enters the SAME password multiple times. This doesn't count to the lockout policy because of smart lock out .
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout

upvoted 8 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Totally agree here.

upvoted 1 times

SandyBridge 1 year, 9 months ago

"Smart lockout tracks the last three bad password hashes to avoid incrementing the lockout counter for the same password. If someone enters the same bad password multiple times, this behavior doesn't cause the account to lock out."

From source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout

upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Totally agree here.

upvoted 2 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1 - T4il$pin45dg4

-Each banned password that's found in a user's password is given one point.
-Each remaining character that is not part of a banned password is given one point.
-A password must be at least five (5) points to be accepted.

Box 2 is incorrect

The account locks again after each subsequent failed sign-in attempt, for one minute at first and longer in subsequent attempts.

upvoted 2 times

gomezmax 1 year, 9 months ago

1 Box Correct T4il$pin45dg4
The 2nd Box is incorrect it should be lockout

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree my friend!

upvoted 1 times

nsotis28 1 year, 10 months ago

Box 1 - only T4il$pin45dg4
Box 2 - will be locked

upvoted 2 times

hogehogehoge 1 year, 10 months ago

Box1:Only F@lcon and T4il$pin45dg4.
Because "a" is replaced "@", and match this policy.

upvoted 2 times

Romke_en_Tomke 1 year, 9 months ago

You made me look it up. You are wrong, box 1 is correct. An "a" as @ is considered as a common character substitution.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-configure-custom-password-protection#configure-custom-banned-passwords

upvoted 4 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Thank you for clarifying this :)

upvoted 1 times

Vaati 1 year, 10 months ago

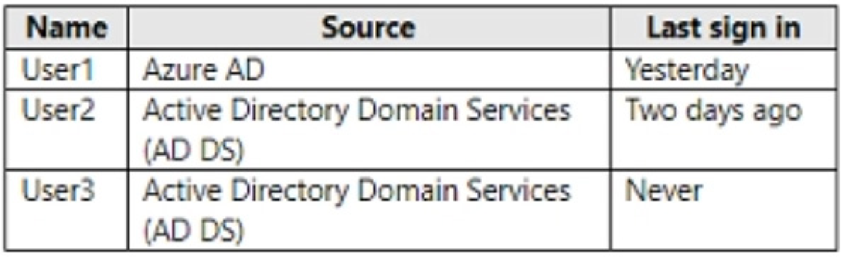
If you fail again after a lockout periode, you are locked again no?

upvoted 2 times

> **spectre786** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> exactly
>
> upvoted 1 times

Question #91 *Topic 1*

You have a hybrid deployment of Microsoft 365 that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Source	Last sign in
User1	Azure AD	Yesterday
User2	Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	Two days ago
User3	Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)	Never

Azure AD Connect has the following settings:

Password Hash Sync: Enabled -

Pass-through authentication: Enabled

You need to identify which users will be able to authenticate by using Azure AD if connectivity between on-premises Active Directory and the internet is lost.

Which users should you identify?

A. none

B. User1 only

C. User1 and User2 only

D. User1, User2, and User3

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (66%) A (31%)

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Cloud user won't be affected. Why? Because Pass-through auth is ON for the on-prem soured users. Password Hash Sync is not an auto-fallback kind of a thing. Therefore, those users cannot authenticate without some work on the configuration to enable it, since the authentication happens on-prem.

upvoted 11 times

certma2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I would choose A.

According to the MS documentation:

"Does password hash synchronization act as a fallback to Pass-through Authentication?
No. Pass-through Authentication does not automatically failover to password hash synchronization. To avoid user sign-in failures, you should configure Pass-through Authentication for high availability."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-pta-faq#does-password-hash-synchronization-act-as-a-fallback-to-pass-through-authentication-

Therefore, without any admin actions, authentication won't be possible for any user until the admin make some changes on the tenant.

upvoted 8 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct, except for cloud-only users. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

upvoted 15 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

But how come user 2 can't sign in?
Passwords are hashed in the Cloud for user 2 - so should be able to logon no?

upvoted 2 times

FiRem00 6 months, 2 weeks ago

No, even though it serves as a backup, PHS would need to be changed in the backend by Microsoft in order for USer2 or User3 to login that way. It's not an automatic thing, nor can it be changed by a customer

upvoted 1 times

Ruslan23 Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct one.
PHS act as backup authentication method if the PTA fails or is unavailable, so users that has the password synchronized can authenticate to Entra ID.
User3 has not synchronized yet.

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Explanation:
You're using Azure AD Connect with both:

Password Hash Sync (PHS) – Enabled

Pass-through Authentication (PTA) – Enabled

When internet connectivity to on-premises AD is lost, only users who can authenticate directly with Azure AD (i.e., via Password Hash Sync) will still be able to sign in.

Let's analyze the users:
User1: Source is Azure AD, so it's a cloud-only user. ✅ Can authenticate directly with Azure AD.

User2: Sourced from AD DS, but has signed in previously, and Password Hash Sync is enabled. ✅ Can authenticate using PHS when AD connectivity is down.

User3: Sourced from AD DS and has never signed in. ❌ Likely no password hash synced yet — can't authenticate if connectivity is lost.

✅ Final Answer: User1 and User2 only

____

upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is true. PTA doesn't fallback automatically to Password Hash.
Since user1 is a cloud only user, user 1 will still be able to login.

upvoted 4 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

My selection is B
User 1 only. Direct authentication requires the local network to be available.

upvoted 1 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The users have been synched then connection to on prem was lost . So you cant log in to on prem but can you log in to the cloud . The question asks “You need to identify which users will be able to authenticate by using Azure AD if connectivity between on-premises Active Directory and the internet is lost. Which users should you identify?”

So yes you will be able to log in to azure and seeing the creds for all three users have been synched previously then I would choose D

upvoted 3 times

angra01 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Lost connection

upvoted 1 times

MarcMouelle 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

L'utilisateur 1 uniquement. L'authentification directe nécessite que le réseau local soit disponible or le hachage dee mot de passe crypte les mots de passes et les stocke dans l' entra id

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/choose-ad-authn

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

https://www.reddit.com/r/Office365/comments/zqmfho/passthrough_authentication_and_password_hash/

upvoted 1 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Initially i thought User1 and User2 but then realised that a change would be needed to switch to PHS. User1 being cloud only wouldnt be impacted so answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

Snakad 1 year, 7 months ago

Chat GPT say only User1 because in the event of a connectivity loss between on-premises Active Directory and the internet, User1 will be able to authenticate using Azure AD because they are cloud-native and have the necessary authentication methods enabled. User2 may face authentication issues as they rely on on-premises AD DS for authentication, and User3 is not provisioned in Azure AD, so they won't be able to authenticate through Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

MoreCertificatesForMe 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Hash Sync syncs every 2 min, so if on prem communication is down i would not think that the authentication will happen

upvoted 2 times

AMDf 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote for B

upvoted 3 times

ae88d96 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer B, Cloud User won't be affected. Tested on my lab.

upvoted 5 times

Carine 1 year, 9 months ago

User1 is a cloud only user, no ? So i think he will be able to authenticate by Azure AD. So B for me.

upvoted 1 times

Question #92 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
For all user accounts, the Logon Hours settings are configured to prevent sign-ins outside of business hours.
You plan to sync contoso.com to an Azure AD tenant
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the logon hour restrictions apply when synced users sign in to Azure AD.
What should you include in the recommendation?

A. pass-through authentication

B. conditional access policies

C. password synchronization

D. Azure AD Identity Protection policies

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (86%) 14%

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This requirement can be achieved only if you have Pass through Authentication configured as a sign in option with Azure AD and with Logon hours setting configured in on-premise AD.
Other solution it´s PIM but not valid in that question

upvoted 14 times

APK1 Most Recent 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

PTA
With pass-through authentication, the user’s password is validated against the on-premises Active Directory controller. The password doesn't need to be present in Microsoft Entra ID in any form. This allows for on-premises policies, such as sign-in hour restrictions, to be evaluated during authentication to cloud services.

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 1 year, 8 months ago

PTA is correct:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/choose-ad-authn#cloud-authentication-pass-through-authentication
"For example, access is denied when an on-premises user's account state is disabled, locked out, or their password expires or the logon attempt falls outside the hours when the user is allowed to sign in."

upvoted 2 times

Alscoran 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/plan-connect-user-signin
"Pass-through authentication
With pass-through authentication, the user’s password is validated against the on-premises Active Directory controller. The password doesn't need to be present in Microsoft Entra ID in any form. This allows for on-premises policies, such as sign-in hour restrictions, to be evaluated during authentication to cloud services."

upvoted 1 times

santi32 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Pass-through authentication (A) simply validates on-premises passwords without enforcing on-premises policies like logon hours. Password synchronization
Conditional access policies in Azure AD allow you to set conditions on when and how users can access Azure AD resources. While Azure AD doesn't directly support the "Logon Hours" feature of on-premises Active Directory, you can set up a conditional access policy to block or allow access based on time and other conditions, effectively replicating the restrictions in Azure AD.

upvoted 3 times

Lovell88 1 year, 8 months ago

There is no time condition in CA. This isn't correct. Don't trust this answer.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **ATHOOS** 1 year, 7 months ago

Nonsense response ...

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Perycles** 1 year, 5 months ago

just checked all CA , nothing about Hours restrictions for WIndows Login .... you are talking about "Ressources access" not "Windows login .... " so PTA is definitively the good answer.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **DiligentSam** 1 year, 10 months ago

Conditional access policies. From ChatGPT

You should recommend using conditional access policies in Azure AD to enforce logon hour restrictions for synced users. Conditional access policies allow you to define access rules based on various conditions, including time of day. By creating a conditional access policy that requires users to sign in during business hours, you can ensure that logon hour restrictions are enforced for synced users in Azure AD.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

My first thought was conditional access this confirmed this. I also checked this via AI and it is the same.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

I was wrong given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

I believe answer is b conditional access

upvoted 2 times

Question #93 *Topic 1*

Your network contains three Active Directory forests. There are forests trust relationships between the forests.
You create an Azure AD tenant.
You plan to sync the on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD.
You need to recommend a synchronization solution. The solution must ensure that the synchronization can complete successfully and as quickly as possible if a single server fails.
What should you include in the recommendation?

A. one Azure AD Connect sync server and one Azure AD Connect sync server in staging mode

B. three Azure AD Connect sync servers and one Azure AD Connect sync server in staging mode

C. six Azure AD Connect sync servers and three Azure AD Connect sync servers in staging mode

D. three Azure AD Connect sync servers and three Azure AD Connect sync servers in staging mode

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

⊟ **nsotis28** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

A

AD connect supports only one instance of Azure AD Connect syncing to Azure AD. You can add directories during configuration
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/skypeforbusiness/hybrid/cloud-consolidation-aad-connect

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **arielreyes2712** Most Recent 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Only one Azure AD connect instance can run as active. On the other hand, you can have many staging mode server configured.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Shuihe** 1 year, 7 months ago

A

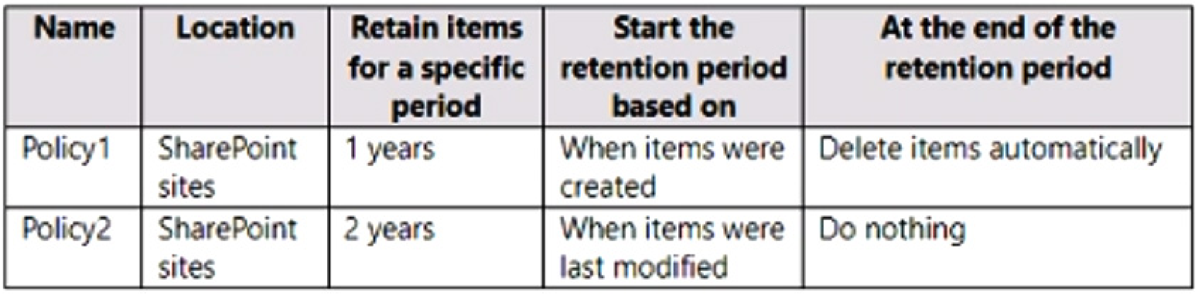
When you have multiple forests, all forests must be reachable by a single Azure AD Connect sync server. The server must be joined to a domain. If necessary to reach all forests, you can place the server in a perimeter network.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/plan-connect-topologies#multiple-forests-single-azure-ad-tenant

upvoted 4 times

Question #94 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You have the retention policies shown in the following table.



Name	Location	Retain items for a specific period	Start the retention period based on	At the end of the retention period
Policy1	SharePoint sites	1 years	When items were created	Delete items automatically
Policy2	SharePoint sites	2 years	When items were last modified	Do nothing

Both policies are applied to a Microsoft SharePoint site named Site1 that contains a file named File1.docx.

File1.docx was created on January 1, 2022 and last modified on January 31,2022. The file was NOT modified again.

When will File1.docx be deleted automatically?

A. January 1, 2023

B. January 1, 2024

C. January 31, 2023

D. January 31, 2024

E. never

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (83%) E (18%)

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/retention?tabs=table-overriden#the-principles-of-retention-or-what-takes-precedence

quote: "Example for this first principle: An email message is subject to a retention policy for Exchange that is configured to delete items three years after they are created, and it also has a retention label applied that is configured to retain items five years after they are created.

The email message is retained for five years because this retention action takes precedence over deletion. The email message is permanently deleted at the end of the five years because of the delete action that was suspended while the retention action was in effect.

upvoted 24 times

gbartumeu Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

An example from Microsoft explains it very clear:

An email message is subject to a retention policy for Exchange that is configured to delete items three years after they are created, and it also has a retention label applied that is configured to retain items five years after they are created.

The email message is retained for five years because this retention action takes precedence over deletion. The email message is permanently deleted at the end of the five years because of the delete action that was suspended while the retention action was in effect.

Soruce: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/retention?tabs=table-removed

upvoted 7 times

IgoKostadin Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. January 1, 2024.

Explanation:

- Policy1 retains items for 1 year based on their creation date and deletes them automatically after the retention period ends.
- Policy2 retains items for 2 years based on their last modified date, but does not delete them.

- Since Policy1 enforces deletion, it takes precedence over Policy2.
- File1.docx was created on January 1, 2022, so it will be deleted automatically on January 1, 2024 (1 year retention + deletion).

upvoted 1 times

EubertT 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

 Policy1:
Retention duration: 1 year

Start retention: When items were created

End of period: Delete items automatically

File1.docx was created on January 1, 2022, so under Policy1, it will be deleted on January 1, 2023.

 Policy2:
Retention duration: 2 years

Start retention: When items were last modified

End of period: Do nothing

File1.docx was last modified on January 31, 2022, so under Policy2, it will be retained until at least January 31, 2024, but nothing will happen after.

 Conflict resolution:
When multiple retention policies apply:

The most restrictive outcome applies.

In this case:

Policy1 results in deletion after 1 year (Jan 1, 2023).

Policy2 retains longer but does not prevent deletion by the more aggressive Policy1.

Since Policy1 has a delete action and applies sooner, it takes precedence.

✅ Final Answer: A. January 1, 2023

____

upvoted 2 times

Peeeedor 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

I think E. As Policy2 has priority because it retains the file for a longer period, and retention always wins over deletion.

upvoted 2 times

examshmt 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In Microsoft, if two retention policies are applied to the same content, and one policy is set to "delete" while the other is set to "do nothing," the "do nothing" policy will not take precedence; the "delete" policy will always win, meaning the content will be deleted according to the deletion policy. This is because "retention" generally takes precedence over "deletion" in Microsoft's retention policies.

upvoted 2 times

jedboy88 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Since Policy 1 specifies automatic deletion after 1 year from the creation date, File1.docx will be deleted on January 1, 2023.

upvoted 1 times

norbe01 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Since Policy2 retains the file for 2 years from the last modified date and does nothing at the end, this policy ensures that the file remains in place for at least 2 years.
Policy1, which requires deletion after 1 year, is overridden by Policy2 because retention (Policy2) is a more conservative action compared to deletion.
Therefore, Policy2 has priority because it retains the file for a longer period, and retention always wins over deletion.

Correct answer: E. Never.

upvoted 3 times

BigO76 7 months, 3 weeks ago

In this scenario: Policy1 retains items for 1 year and deletes them afterward. Policy2 retains items for 2 years without deleting them.
Since Policy2 has the longest retention period, File1.docx will be retained for 2 years (until January 31, 2024) and won't be deleted at the end of that period because Policy2 specifies "Do nothing."
If there are multiple retention policies applied to the same content, the policy with the longest retention period will take precedence, even if another policy specifies deletion at the end of its retention period.When two retention policies conflict, Azure will respect the one that has the longest retention duration.The file will never be automatically deleted due to the longer retention period in Policy2 and its "Do nothing" instruction at the end. So has to be E.

upvoted 1 times

BigO76 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry guys it is D: i checked the flow chart https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/retention-flowchart
Retention Periods:

Policy1's retention period ends on January 1, 2023.
Policy2's retention period ends on January 31, 2024.
Retention vs. Deletion:

Policy2 overrides Policy1 because it has the longest retention period. The file is retained until January 31, 2024.
During this time, the delete action from Policy1 is suspended.
After January 31, 2024:

The delete action from Policy1 is applied since retention no longer protects the file.
The file is deleted automatically after January 31, 2024.

upvoted 3 times

arielreyes2712 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Retention action takes precedence over deletion.

upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/797772/compliance-center-)-information-governance-)-reten

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/retention-settings

For retention policies: On the Decide if you want to retain content, delete it, or both page, select Retain items for a specific period, specify the retention period and then for At end of the retention period select Do nothing for the retention settings to be removed. Or to retain without an end date, select Retain items forever on this page.

upvoted 1 times

KerrAvon 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

After 1 year the file would be deleted if not modified. Since it was modified the retention period takes precedence. However it is still flagged for deletion so once the retention period is up it will then be deleted.

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

E is correct

upvoted 2 times

365cm 1 year, 6 months ago

E- I believe because as others have noted....retention wins over deletion.

upvoted 1 times

365cm 1 year, 6 months ago

Nvm...Correct Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is A. January 1 2023. The question is concerned exactly will the file be deleted not modified which it will take 1 year retention period and the deletion took place automatically according to the information in the table

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct D! January 31, 2024

upvoted 2 times

Alscoran 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Gbartumeu provides the perfect example. Just look at his article and do a find for "suspended". Second hit.

upvoted 5 times

ZZNZ 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct answer: Retention wins over deletion

upvoted 1 times

BlindSentry 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is D.
Retention wins over deletion for the period of two years then the deletion would take over after the two years.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/explore-retention-policies-labels-microsoft-365/5-examine-principles-retention

upvoted 4 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 8 months ago

Example: At Contoso, an email message is subject to a retention policy for Exchange. A Contoso administrator configured the policy to delete items three years after creation. It also has a retention label applied that retains items five years after creation.

Outcome: The system retains the email message for five years because this retention action takes precedence over the deletion action. As a result, the system permanently deletes the email message at the end of the five years because of the delete action the system suspended while the retention action was in effect.

upvoted 2 times

Blagojche 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is E
Given the retention policies:

Policy 1: Retains items for 1 year based on when they were created, and then deletes them automatically.
Policy 2: Retains items for 2 years based on when they were last modified, and then does nothing.
The file File1.docx was created on January 1, 2022, and last modified on January 31, 2022.

According to Policy 1, the file would be deleted one year after its creation date, which would be January 1, 2023. However, Policy 2 retains the file for two years after its last modification date, which would be January 31, 2024.

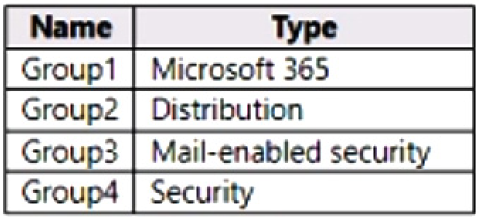
Since Policy 2 has a longer retention period and it is set to “Do Nothing” at the end of the retention period, the deletion action from Policy 1 will not take place. Therefore, File1.docx will not be deleted automatically.

So, the correct answer is E. never.

upvoted 3 times

Question #95 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the groups shown in the following table.



Name	Type
Group1	Microsoft 365
Group2	Distribution
Group3	Mail-enabled security
Group4	Security

You plan to publish a sensitivity label named Label1.

To which groups can you publish Label1?

A. Group1 only

B. Group1 and Group2 only

C. Group1 and Group4 only

D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only

E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (87%) 9%

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. You can apply sensitivity labels to Microsoft 365 Groups, SharePoint sites, Distribution Groups, and Mail-enabled Security Groups but not regular Security Groups.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels#what-label-policies-can-do

upvoted 22 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

This is correct, I tested. the key of this question is to which kind of resource you can scope the sensitivity label.

it is totally different to use a sensitivity label to PROTECT an MS365 group.

the key of this question is to which kind of resource we can scope users for the sensitivity label.

upvoted 4 times

EubertT Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

When publishing sensitivity labels in Microsoft 365 (via Microsoft Purview Information Protection), you can target labels to groups. However, only certain types of groups are supported for publishing sensitivity labels.

▯ Supported group types for publishing sensitivity labels:
Microsoft 365 Groups

Security Groups

▯ Not supported:
Distribution Groups

Mail-enabled Security Groups

✅ Evaluation of the groups:
Group Type Can be used to publish Label1?
Group1 Microsoft 365 ✅ Yes

Group2 Distribution ✖ No

Group3 Mail-enabled security ✖ No

Group4 Security ✅ Yes

✅ Final Answer: C. Group1 and Group4 only

____

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **odeo4all** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D

You can publish labels to users but only to groups that have email addresses (Distribution groups, Microsoft 365 groups, and mail-enabled security groups). You can't publish a label to a security group. The group can have assigned or dynamic membership.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **NedaSim** 10 months, 1 week ago

'Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra ID.' https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **9711d59** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This is good answer. Ihave tested it

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **cpaljchc4** 1 year, 6 months ago

What label policies can do

After you create your sensitivity labels, you need to publish them to make them available to people and services in your organization. The sensitivity labels can then be applied to Office documents and emails, and other items that support sensitivity labels.

Unlike retention labels, which are published to locations such as all Exchange mailboxes, sensitivity labels are published to users or groups. Apps that support sensitivity labels can then display them to those users and groups as applied labels, or as labels that they can apply.

When you configure a label policy, you can:

Choose which users and groups see the labels.

"Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Microsoft Entra ID."

Double checked and quoted this.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels#what-label-policies-can-do

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Dannith** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A lot of people in this threat seem to think otherwise, but according to https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-assign-sensitivity-labels, Sensitivity labels can only be applied to M365 groups. See the troubleshooting section...

"The sensitivity label option is only displayed for groups when all of the following conditions are met...

6. The group is a Microsoft 365 group.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **mhmyz** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The correct answer is E.

"When you configure a label policy, you can:

Choose which users and groups see the labels. Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Azure AD."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 8 months ago

No, Regular security groups can be selected when you try to define the scope of the label policy.

Microsoft 365 Groups, SharePoint sites, Distribution Groups, and Mail-enabled Security Groups

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

According to the Microsoft Learn article Assign sensitivity labels to groups, you can publish sensitivity labels to groups that are either security groups or Microsoft 365 groups1. Therefore, you can publish Label1 to the following groups in your subscription:

You cannot publish Label1 to a distribution group, which is not supported for sensitivity labels1.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **rfree** 1 year, 9 months ago

This site explicitly says to meet this Condition "The group is a Microsoft 365 group."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-assign-sensitivity-labels?WT.mc_id=Portal-Microsoft_AAD_IAM
The "Group writeback state" oddly includes options Security, Mail Enabled Security and Distribution.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **spectre786** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct : D
You can publish labels to users but only to groups that have email addresses (Distribution groups, Microsoft 365 groups, and mail-enabled security groups). You can't publish a label to a security group. The group can have assigned or dynamic membership.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 10 months ago

(A) it is Correct only applied into the Email

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 8 months ago

Nop, A will be the answer if you are planning to protect a MS365 group, but this question is to which kind of resource you can choose when you are defining the scope of the label policy.

the correct answer is D, I tested in my label policy.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **gomezmax** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **certma2023** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer D.

According to the documentation:

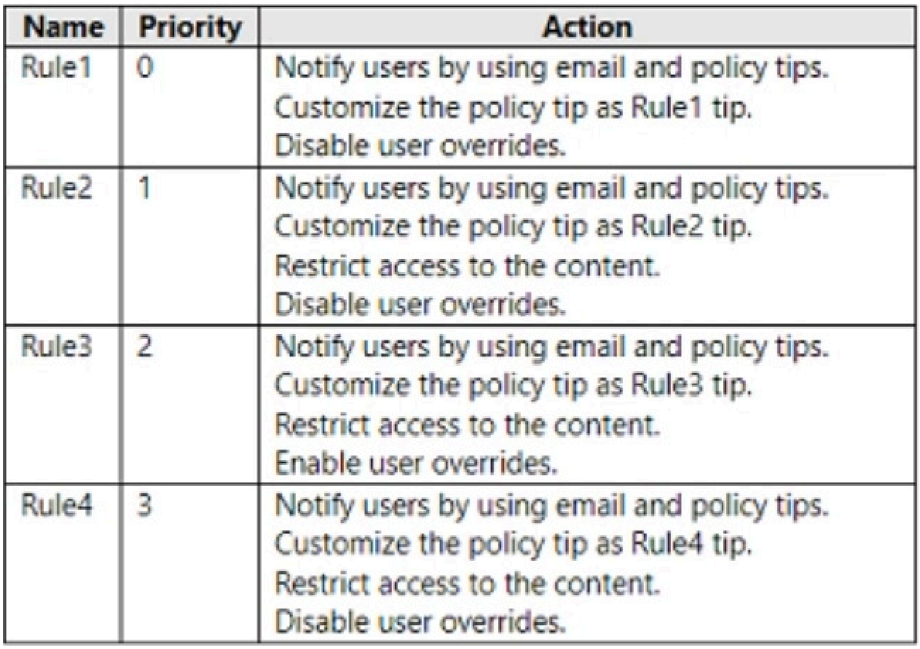
"Labels can be published to any specific user or email-enabled security group, distribution group, or Microsoft 365 group (which can have dynamic membership) in Azure AD."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 2 times

Question #96 *Topic 1*

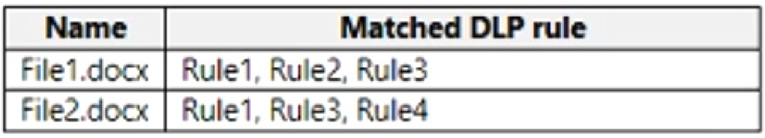
HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains a Microsoft SharePoint site named Site1 and a data loss prevention (DLP) policy named DLP1. DLP1 contains the rules shown in the following table.



Name	Priority	Action
Rule1	0	Notify users by using email and policy tips. Customize the policy tip as Rule1 tip. Disable user overrides.
Rule2	1	Notify users by using email and policy tips. Customize the policy tip as Rule2 tip. Restrict access to the content. Disable user overrides.
Rule3	2	Notify users by using email and policy tips. Customize the policy tip as Rule3 tip. Restrict access to the content. Enable user overrides.
Rule4	3	Notify users by using email and policy tips. Customize the policy tip as Rule4 tip. Restrict access to the content. Disable user overrides.

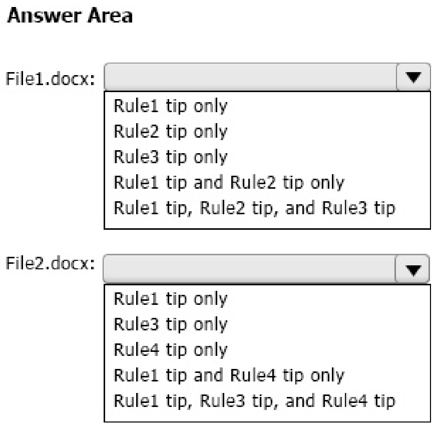
Site1 contains the files shown in the following table.



Name	Matched DLP rule
File1.docx	Rule1, Rule2, Rule3
File2.docx	Rule1, Rule3, Rule4

Which policy tips are shown for each file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

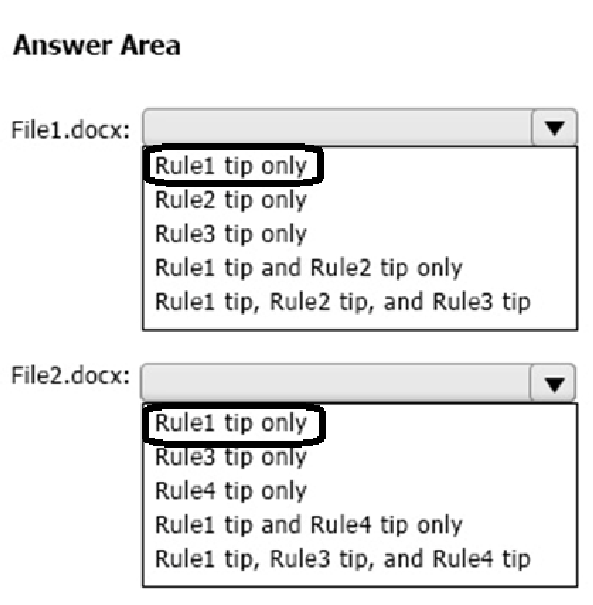


Answer Area

File1.docx:
- Rule1 tip only
- Rule2 tip only
- Rule3 tip only
- Rule1 tip and Rule2 tip only
- Rule1 tip, Rule2 tip, and Rule3 tip

File2.docx:
- Rule1 tip only
- Rule3 tip only
- Rule4 tip only
- Rule1 tip and Rule4 tip only
- Rule1 tip, Rule3 tip, and Rule4 tip

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

File1.docx:

[✓ Rule1 tip only]
Rule2 tip only
Rule3 tip only
Rule1 tip and Rule2 tip only
Rule1 tip, Rule2 tip, and Rule3 tip

File2.docx:

[✓ Rule1 tip only]
Rule3 tip only
Rule4 tip only
Rule1 tip and Rule4 tip only
Rule1 tip, Rule3 tip, and Rule4 tip

hogehogehoge Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

File1.docx:rule2 only. And File2.docx:rule4 only.

When content is evaluated against rules, the rules are processed in priority order. If content matches multiple rules, the first rule evaluated that has the most restrictive action is enforced. For example, if content matches all of the following rules, Rule 3 is enforced because it's the highest priority, most restrictive rule:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference

upvoted 58 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#the-priority-by-which-rules-are-evaluated-and-applied

upvoted 2 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

This is correct . I looked at the doc

'When content is evaluated against rules, the rules are processed in priority order. If content matches multiple rules, the first rule evaluated that has the most restrictive action is enforced. For example, if content matches all of the following rules, Rule 3 is enforced because it's the highest priority, most restrictive rule:

Rule 1: only notifies users
Rule 2: notifies users, restricts access, and allows user overrides
Rule 3: notifies users, restricts access, and doesn't allow user overrides
Rule 4: restricts access
Rules 1, 2, and 4 would be evaluated, but not applied. In this example, matches for all of the rules are recorded in the audit logs and shown in the DLP reports, even though only the most restrictive rule is applied."

so I dont know how they rule 1 for both

upvoted 3 times

martinods 1 year ago

why not File1.docx:rule3 only. rule 3 is most restrictive than rule 2, no ?

upvoted 2 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

rule 3 enables user over rides while rule 2 disables them there for more restrictive .

upvoted 1 times

f09257a Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Rule 1 for both, when multiple rules matches, the rule with the higher priority is enabled.

upvoted 6 times

skids222 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Warning to all:

This is where the "Reveal solution" answers become extremely unreliable. Don't take them at face value.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

File1.docx is Rule 2

File2.docx is Rule 4

upvoted 3 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

Same question in the MS practice lab.

Rule 1 for both, when multiple rules matches, the rule with the higher priority is enabled.

upvoted 4 times

9711d59 1 year, 5 months ago

When content is evaluated against rules, the rules are processed in priority order. If content matches multiple rules, the first rule evaluated that has the most restrictive action is enforced. For example, if content matches all of the following rules, Rule 3 is enforced because it's the highest priority, most restrictive rule:

Rule 1: only notifies users

Rule 2: notifies users, restricts access, and allows user overrides

Rule 3: notifies users, restricts access, and doesn't allow user overrides

Rule 4: restricts access

upvoted 3 times

KairKnows 1 year, 6 months ago

Hoge is correct.

"Only the policy tip from the highest priority, most restrictive rule will be shown. For example, a policy tip from a rule that blocks access to content will be shown over a policy tip from a rule that simply sends a notification. This prevents people from seeing a cascade of policy tips."

upvoted 3 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Tips follow rules applied and are not cumulative as that would be confusing. DLP rules are applied as one with most restrictive actions over priority unless the policies are the actions are the same in terms of restrictions. File 1 : Rule 2 only, File 2 : Rule 4 only

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 8 months ago

Correction, Rule 2 then Rule 4 as each is the Most Restrictive.

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 8 months ago

Confusing, now thinking Rule 2, then Rule 3.

It's possible for content to match several rules in a DLP policy or several different DLP policies, but only the policy tip from the most restrictive, highest-priority rule will be shown (including policies in Test mode). For example, a policy tip from a rule that blocks access to content will be shown over a policy tip from a rule that simply sends a notification.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/use-notifications-and-policy-tips

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 9 months ago

As its not asking which rules are applied, but which rules are Shown.

upvoted 1 times

rfree 1 year, 9 months ago

Great catch Hoge3x, but the very next paragraph states" Rules 1, 2, and 4 would be evaluated, but not applied. In this example, matches for all of the rules are recorded in the audit logs and shown in the DLP reports, even though only the most restrictive rule is applied." So reading the question again "Which tips are SHOWN", I believe its all for each.

File1 rule 1,2 and 3. File 2 rule 1,3 and 4

upvoted 3 times

amurp35 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree with hoge

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with Hoge, specific reference in the doc:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#the-priority-by-which-rules-are-evaluated-and-applied

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Rule 1 Tip Only" for both

upvoted 3 times

Question #97 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
You configure a data loss prevention (DLP) policy.
You discover that users are incorrectly marking content as false positive and bypassing the DLP policy.
You need to prevent the users from bypassing the DLP policy.
What should you configure?

A. actions

B. incident reports

C. exceptions

D. user overrides

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Explanation:
A DLP policy can be configured to allow users to override a policy tip and report a false positive.

upvoted 12 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To prevent users from bypassing the DLP policy after incorrectly marking content as a false positive, you should configure user overrides. This option allows you to control whether users can override a DLP policy and under what circumstances they can report a false positive. By adjusting the settings for user overrides, you can ensure that sensitive information is properly protected according to your organization's policies and compliance requirements.

upvoted 2 times

TheMCT 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

User Overrides

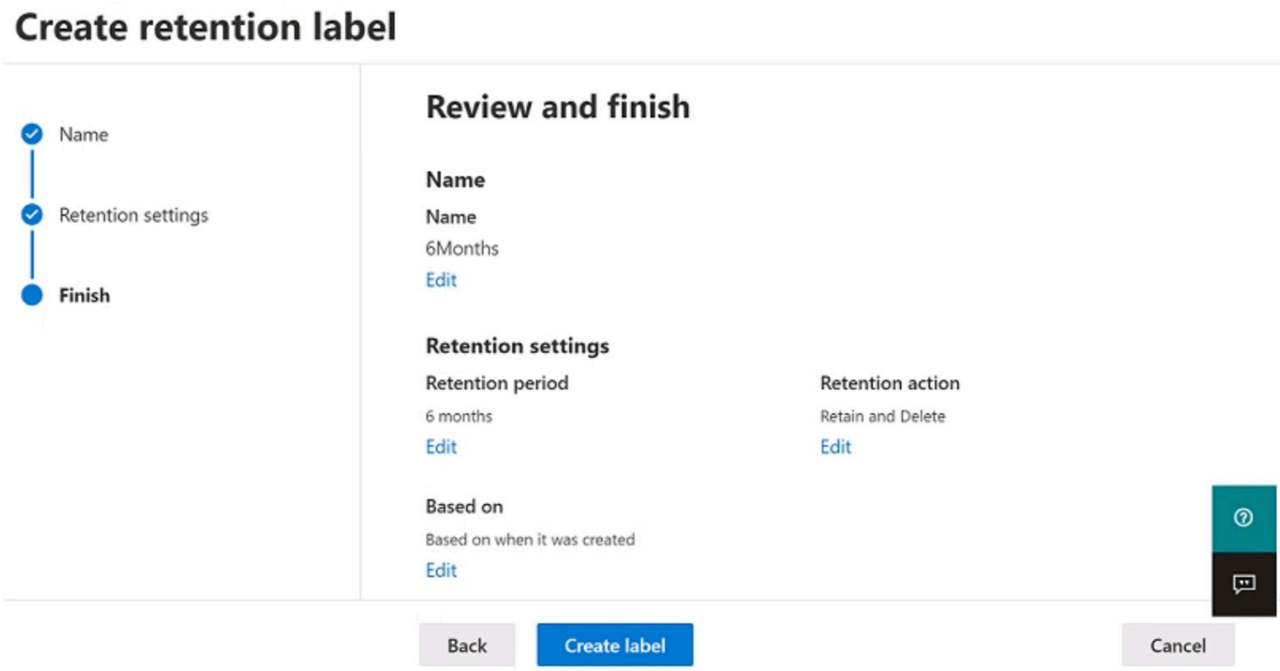
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/security-compliance-and-identity/overrides-and-false-positives-in-dlp-policy-end-user-experience/m-p/202790

upvoted 1 times

Question #98 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant.

You create a retention label named Retention1 as shown in the following exhibit.



Create retention label

Review and finish

Name

Name
6Months

Retention settings

Retention period: 6 months

Retention action: Retain and Delete

Based on: Based on when it was created

When users attempt to apply Retention1, the label is unavailable.

You need to ensure that Retention1 is available to all the users.

What should you do?

A. Create a new label policy.

B. Modify the Authority type setting for Retention1.

C. Modify the Business function/department setting for Retention1.

D. Use a file plan CSV template to import Retention1.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

ZZNZ Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

wrong image : https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/65184-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-105-discussion/

upvoted 11 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

But why is the solution here to create a new label policy?

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

To ensure that the Retention1 label is available to all users, you should A. Create a new label policy. This will allow you to publish the label to the necessary users and locations, making it accessible for them to apply as needed.

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Admin please change the image.

correct one is below

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/65184-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-105-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **spectre786** 1 year, 9 months ago

Can someone explain why it first says that the retention label is named Retention1 then on the image we can see that the name is 6Months ? Is it the wrong picture ?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago

From Greatone1's link:

Making retention labels available to people in your organization so that they can classify content is a two-step process:

-Create the retention labels.

-Publish the retention labels by using a retention label policy.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

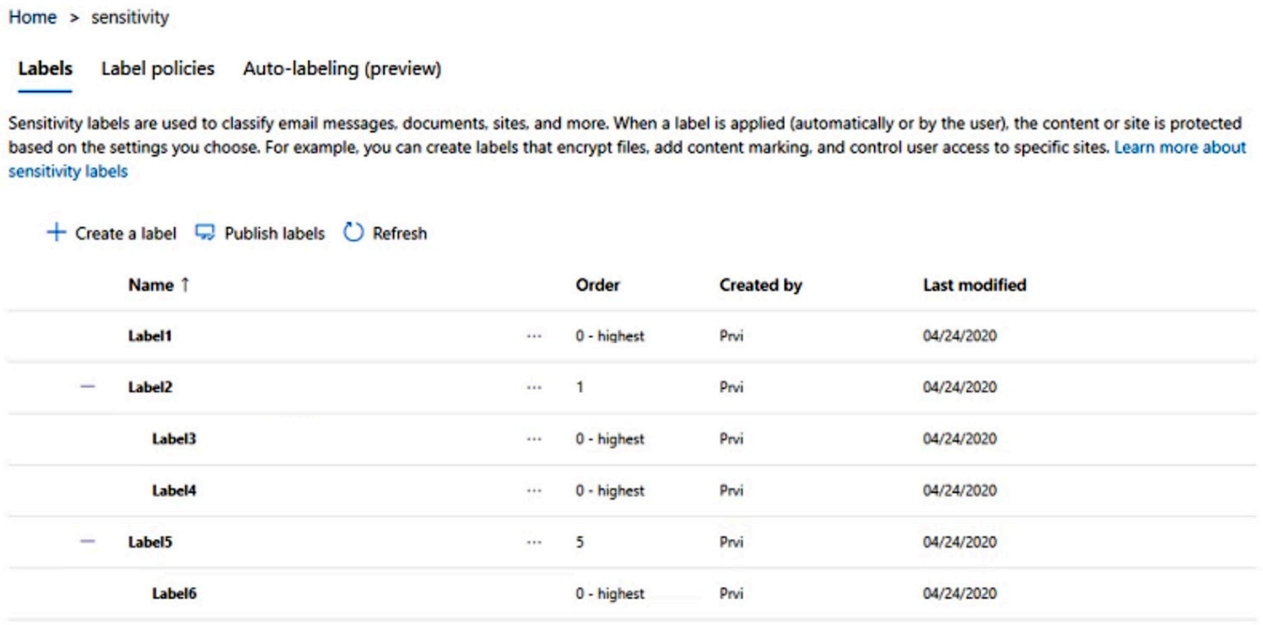
Selected Answer: A

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/create-apply-retention-labels?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Question #99 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that has published sensitivity labels shown in the following exhibit.



Home > sensitivity

Labels Label policies Auto-labeling (preview)

Sensitivity labels are used to classify email messages, documents, sites, and more. When a label is applied (automatically or by the user), the content or site is protected based on the settings you choose. For example, you can create labels that encrypt files, add content marking, and control user access to specific sites. Learn more about sensitivity labels

+ Create a label Publish labels Refresh

	Name ↑		Order	Created by	Last modified
	Label1	···	0 - highest	Prvi	04/24/2020
—	Label2	···	1	Prvi	04/24/2020
	Label3	···	0 - highest	Prvi	04/24/2020
	Label4	···	0 - highest	Prvi	04/24/2020
—	Label5	···	5	Prvi	04/24/2020
	Label6		0 - highest	Prvi	04/24/2020

Which labels can users apply to content?

A. Label1, Label2, and Label5 only

B. Label3, Label4, and Label6 only

C. Label1, Label3, Label4, and Label6 only

D. Label1, Label2, Label3, Label4, Label5, and Label6

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

amurp35 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer is C. The parent label becomes a container and cannot be assigned by a user, rather the user must choose the child label.

upvoted 23 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 2 months ago

100% agreed, I have parent label and sub-labels, I can only apply the sub-labels to the content.

upvoted 4 times

hogehogehoge Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. Because user can then apply that sublabel to content and containers, but can't apply just the parent label.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels

upvoted 6 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Label1, Label3, Label4, and Label6 only

upvoted 1 times

dvmhike 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sublabels are simply a way to present labels to users in logical groups. Sublabels don't inherit any settings from their parent label. When you publish a sublabel for a user, that user can then apply that sublabel to content but can't apply just the parent label.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/sensitivity-labels?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Sublabels (grouping labels)

With sublabels, you can group one or more labels below a parent label that a user sees in an Office app. For example, under Confidential, your organization might use several different labels for specific types of that sensitivity. In this example, the parent label Confidential is simply a text label with no protection settings, and because it has sublabels, it can't be applied to content. Instead, users must choose Confidential to view the sublabels, and then they can choose a sublabel to apply to content.

Sublabels are simply a way to present labels to users in logical groups. Sublabels don't inherit any settings from their parent label, except for their label color. When you publish a sublabel for a user, that user can then apply that sublabel to content and containers, but can't apply just the parent label

upvoted 2 times

cyp99 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Agree with amurp35. Parent labels cannot be used by user

upvoted 2 times

letters1234 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels#sublabels-grouping-labels

upvoted 5 times

gomezmax 1 year, 4 months ago

Should be C. Label1, Label3, Label4, and Label6 only

upvoted 3 times

f7d3be6 1 year, 4 months ago

Respuesta C Por ejemplo, en Confidencial, su organización puede usar varias etiquetas diferentes para tipos específicos de esa sensibilidad. En este ejemplo, la etiqueta principal Confidencial es simplemente una etiqueta de texto sin configuración de protección y, dado que tiene subetiquetas, no se puede aplicar al contenido. En su lugar, los usuarios deben elegir Confidencial para ver las subetiquetas y, a continuación, pueden elegir una subetiqueta para aplicar al contenido.

upvoted 2 times

Greatone1 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/sensitivity-labels?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 3 times

Question #100 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT -

Your company has a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant

Users at the company use the following versions of Microsoft Office:

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise

Office for the web -

Office 2016 -

Office 2019 -

The company currently uses the following Office file types:

.docx

.xlsx

.doc

.xls

You plan to use sensitivity labels.

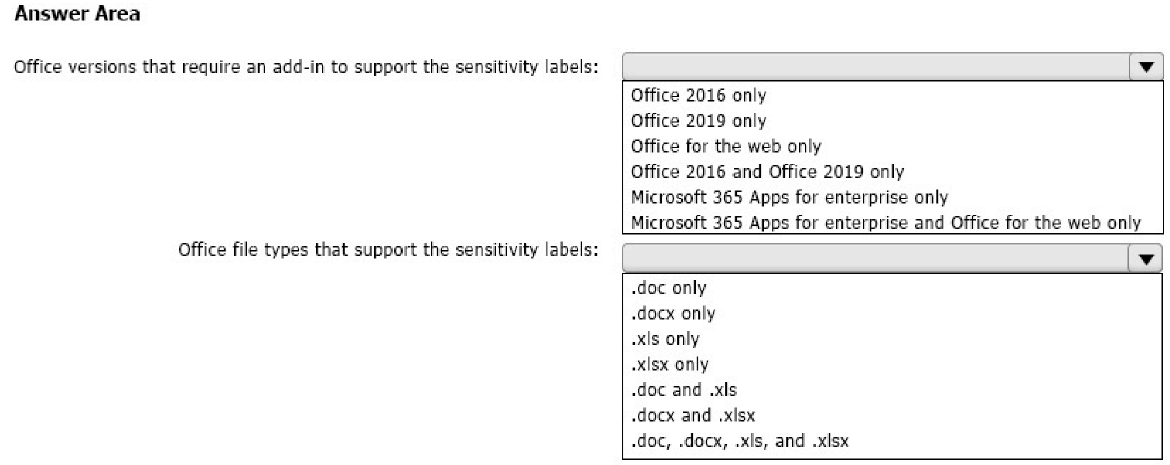
You need to identify the following:

Which versions of Office require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels.

Which file types support the sensitivity labels.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

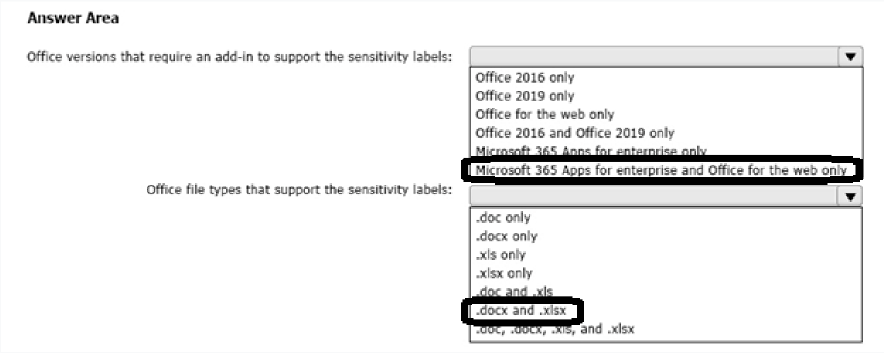
Office versions that require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels:

- Office 2016 only
- Office 2019 only
- Office for the web only
- Office 2016 and Office 2019 only
- Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise only
- Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise and Office for the web only

Office file types that support the sensitivity labels:

- .doc only
- .docx only
- .xls only
- .xlsx only
- .doc and .xls
- .docx and .xlsx
- .doc, .docx, .xls, and .xlsx

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Office versions that require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels:

- Office 2016 only
- Office 2019 only
- Office for the web only
- Office 2016 and Office 2019 only
- Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise only
- [✓ Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise and Office for the web only]

Office file types that support the sensitivity labels:

- .doc only
- .docx only
- .xls only
- .xlsx only
- .doc and .xls
- [✓ .docx and .xlsx]
- .doc, .docx, .xls, and .xlsx

northgaterebel Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Office 2016 and Office 2019 only

.doc, .docx, .xls, and .xlsx

upvoted 21 times

ShlomiR 1 year, 8 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-office-apps#office-file-types-supported

second answer only docx and xlsx,

upvoted 30 times

⊟ **BigO76** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

also Office 2016: Requires an add-in to enable sensitivity labels because native support for these labels was only introduced in later versions. Office 2019 and Microsoft 365 Apps for Enterprise: These versions have native support for sensitivity labels without the need for an add-in. Microsoft introduced built-in sensitivity labeling for Office apps starting with Office 2019, which continued in Microsoft 365 Apps. Office for the web: Also supports sensitivity labels natively without requiring an add-in.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

enerally, Office apps that have built-in labeling for Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files support the Open XML format (such as .docx and .xlsx) but not the Microsoft Office 97-2003 format (such as .doc and .xls)

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

exactly, the article explains:

Generally, Office apps that have built-in labeling for Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files support the Open XML format (such as .docx and .xlsx) but not the Microsoft Office 97-2003 format (such as .doc and .xls),

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **letters1234** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

365 versions of Office (365 Apps) have it built in. Meaning only the 2016/2019 currently require the AIP UL add-in (which is being deprecated soon).
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/security-compliance-and-identity/sensitivity-labeling-now-built-into-office-apps-for-windows-to/ba-p/844506
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-office-apps#labeling-client-for-desktop-apps

Office 2016 is out of mainstream support (meaning no new features/functions added) and wouldn't expect them to develop the integrated label handling since it's in security patching only mode.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/lifecycle/products/microsoft-office-2016

Would go with 2016 & 2019, however not sure how much longer this question will be around considering the add-in is being deprecated.

upvoted 12 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

According to the information I found, the Office versions that require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels are the standalone editions of Office, sometimes called "Office Perpetual". These editions do not have the built-in labeling client that is available for subscription editions of Office1. The add-in component that is required for these editions is the Azure Information Protection (AIP) unified labeling client2. However, this add-in is now in maintenance mode and will be retired in April 20242. Therefore, it is recommended to move to built-in labeling for Office apps if possible

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

So I will go for Office 2016 and 2019 the second answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **Milad666** 1 year, 8 months ago

Second Answer is not correct, AIP Support all those File ! Just Google it !

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/information-protection/rms-client/clientv2-admin-guide-file-types

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **tome** 1 year, 7 months ago

2nd answer is not correct. The question is about sensitivity labels not about labeling client.

See this. - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-office-apps#office-file-types-supported

"Generally, Office apps that have built-in labeling for Word, Excel, and PowerPoint files support the Open XML format (such as .docx and .xlsx) but not the Microsoft Office 97-2003 format (such as .doc and .xls), Open Document Format (such as .odt and .ods), or other formats. When a file type is not supported for built-in labeling, the Sensitivity button is not available in the Office app."

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **tome** 1 year, 7 months ago

*is correct, sry!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **bf81050** Most Recent 2 months ago

2nd answer looks correct. 1st answer I don't think is correct and here is why:
The Windows Office add-in from the Azure Information Protection unified labeling client is now retired and no longer supported. It's replaced by sensitivity labels that are built into Office apps that support labeling.

Because the add-in is no longer supported, the Office policy setting Use the Azure Information Protection add-in for sensitivity labeling must be set to Not configured (the default), or Disabled. If this setting is configured for Enabled, you won't be able to use sensitivity labeling in Office apps.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **skids222** 2 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT o3:

Correct answers:

Office versions that require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels:
(Office 2016 and Office 2019 only)

Office file types that support the sensitivity labels:
.docx and .xlsx

Explanation:

Office 2016 and Office 2019 only require the AIP add-in because they are perpetual license versions. Built-in sensitivity labelling is available only in subscription editions of Office (e.g., Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise) and in Office for the web. Microsoft's own docs state that "sensitivity labels aren't supported for standalone editions of Office, sometimes called Office Perpetual." That covers the perpetual-license Office 2016 and Office 2019 desktop apps, so they must rely on the (now-retired) Azure Information Protection unified-labelling add-in

.docx and .xlsx are the only formats that support built-in sensitivity labels. Legacy formats like .doc and .xls do not support them.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **EubertT** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Office versions that require an add-in to support the sensitivity labels:
Office 2016 and Office 2019 only

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise and Office for the web have built-in support for sensitivity labels.
Office 2016 and Office 2019 require the Azure Information Protection (AIP) unified labeling client add-in for full label functionality.

✅ Office file types that support the sensitivity labels:
.docx, .doc, .xlsx, and .xls

Sensitivity labels support modern and legacy Office file formats. This includes:

.docx and .xlsx (modern)

.doc and .xls (legacy)

Final Answer:
Office versions that require an add-in: ✅ Office 2016 and Office 2019 only

Office file types that support the sensitivity labels: ✅ .doc, .docx, .xls, and .xlsx

____

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Versions of Office Requiring an Add-In
Office 2016 and Office 2019:
These versions require the Azure Information Protection (AIP) add-in to support sensitivity labels. However, the AIP add-in has now been retired and

replaced by built-in labeling in Office apps.

Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise and Office for the web:
These versions have built-in support for sensitivity labels and do not require an add-in.
Supported File Types
The following Office file types support sensitivity labels:

Word: .docx, .docm, .dotx, .dotm
Excel: .xlsx, .xlsb, .xlsm, .xltx
PowerPoint: .pptx, .pptm, .potx, .potm, .ppsx, .ppsm

Unfortunately, older file formats like .doc and .xls do not support sensitivity labels.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-office-apps
upvoted 2 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago
Supported file types for Office apps on Windows, macOS, iOS, and Android:

Word: .docx, .docm, .dotx, .dotm
Excel: .xlsx, .xlsb; .xlsm, .xltx
PowerPoint: .pptx, .pptm, .potx, .potm, .ppsx, .ppsm
upvoted 1 times

MR_Eliot 9 months, 1 week ago
Sensitivity labeling support in apps
To use sensitivity labels in Office apps, you must use a subscription edition of Office. Use the licensing link at the top of this page to identify eligible plans. Sensitivity labels aren't supported for standalone editions of Office, sometimes called "Office Perpetual".
upvoted 1 times

LakesWizard 10 months ago
This is an old question because Office 2019 and Office 2016 no longer supports sensitivity labels
upvoted 2 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago
This question must be obselete, there is already office version 2021 and 2024 is due for Oct2024.
Any way the answer to the question
1) Office 2016 and Office 2019 only
2) .docx, and .xlsx
upvoted 5 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/information-protection/develop/concept-supported-filetypes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sensitivity-labels-office-apps
upvoted 1 times

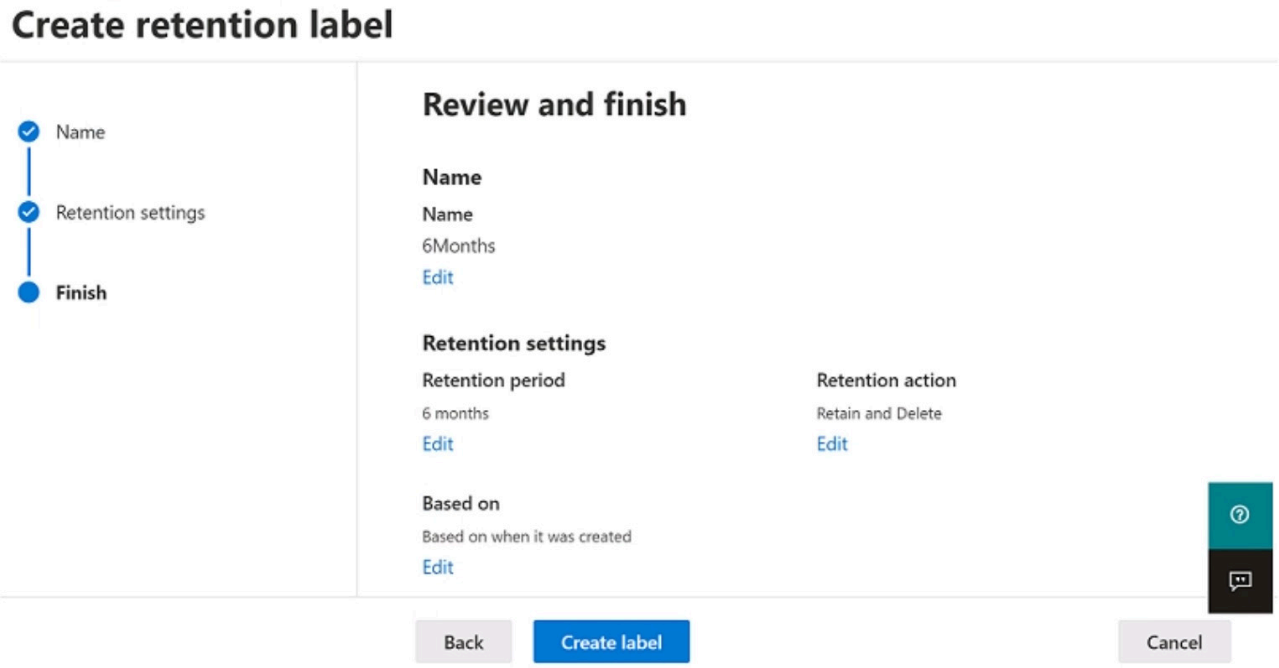
Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago
Given answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #101 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant.

You create a retention label as shown in the Retention Label exhibit. (Click the Retention Label tab.)



Create retention label

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Retention settings
- ● Finish

Review and finish

Name

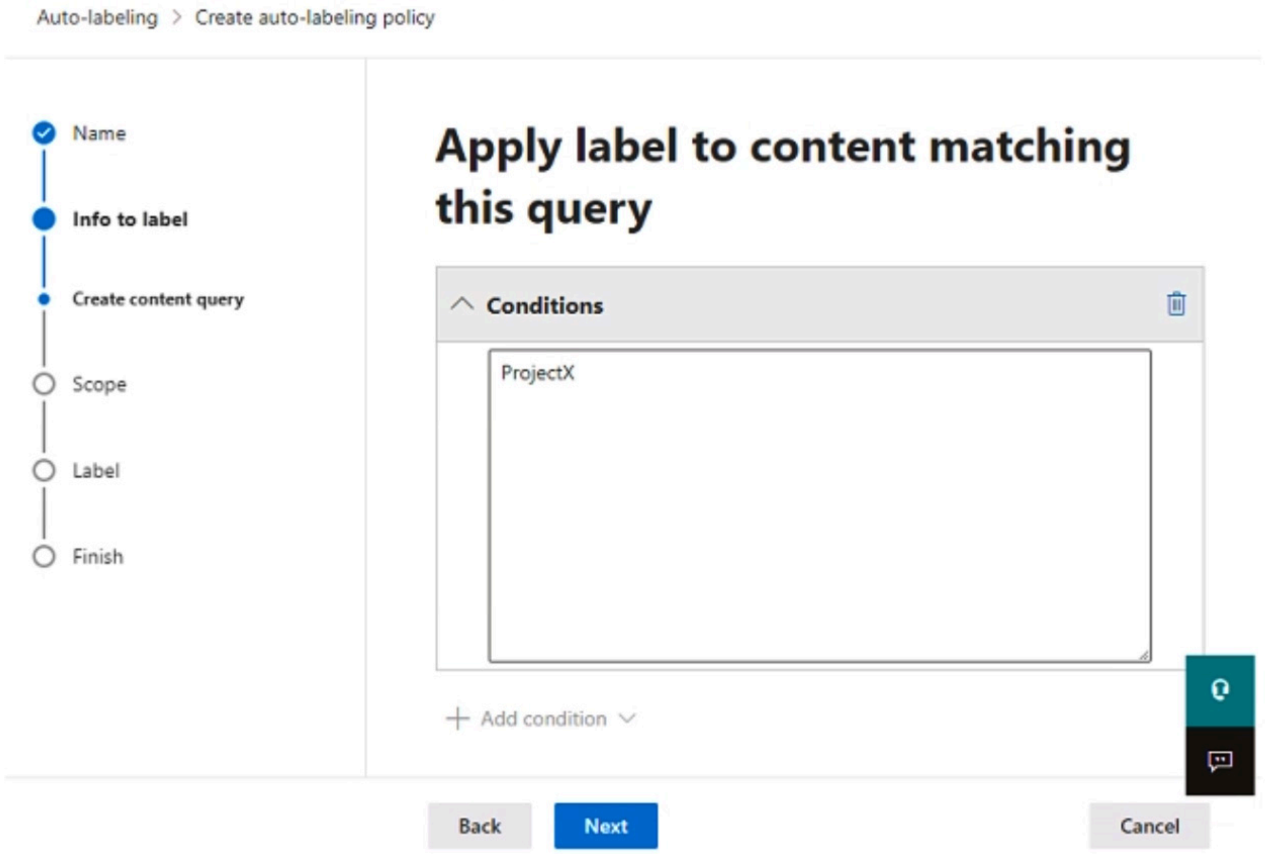
Name
6Months
Edit

Retention settings

Retention period	Retention action
6 months	Retain and Delete
Edit	Edit

Based on
Based on when it was created
Edit

You create a label policy as shown in the Label Policy exhibit. (Click the Label Policy tab.)



Auto-labeling > Create auto-labeling policy

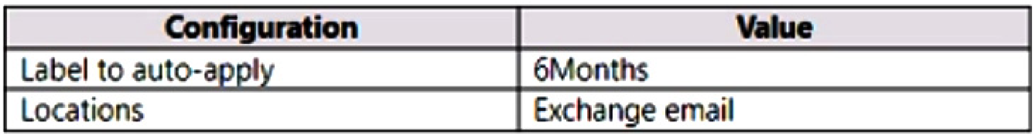
- ✓ Name
- ● Info to label
- • Create content query
- ○ Scope
- ○ Label
- ○ Finish

Apply label to content matching this query

Conditions

ProjectX

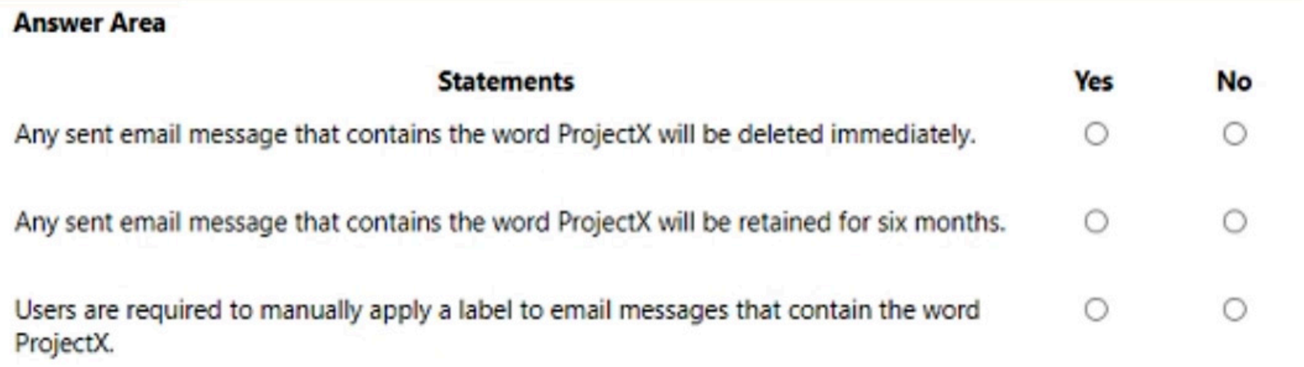
The label policy is configured as shown in the following table.



Configuration	Value
Label to auto-apply	6Months
Locations	Exchange email

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

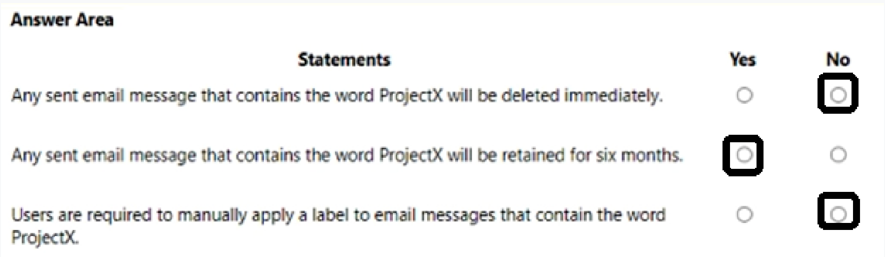
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Any sent email message that contains the word ProjectX will be deleted immediately.	○	○
Any sent email message that contains the word ProjectX will be retained for six months.	○	○
Users are required to manually apply a label to email messages that contain the word ProjectX.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Any sent email message that contains the word ProjectX will be deleted immediately.	○	[✓ ○]
Any sent email message that contains the word ProjectX will be retained for six months.	[✓ ○]	○
Users are required to manually apply a label to email messages that contain the word ProjectX.	○	[✓ ○]

spectre786 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Should be N/Y/N

upvoted 27 times

momowagdy 1 year, 2 months ago

It is actually N, Y, N

Maybe they have updated the answer

upvoted 6 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago

N, Y, N

upvoted 1 times

Crille 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Second one it says based on created

upvoted 1 times

Murad01 1 year ago

Given Answer is correct !

upvoted 1 times

Question #102 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
Your company has a customer ID associated to each customer. The customer IDs contain 10 numbers followed by 10 characters. The following is a sample customer ID: 12-456-7890-abc-de-fghij.
You plan to create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy that will detect messages containing customer IDs.
What should you create to ensure that the DLP policy can detect the customer IDs?

A. a PowerShell script

B. a sensitivity label

C. a sensitive information type

D. a retention label

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ **sherifhamed** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. a sensitive information type.

A sensitive information type is a predefined or custom entity that can be used to identify and protect sensitive data in Microsoft 365.

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **FredC** Most Recent 🕒 8 months, 2 weeks ago

why not sensitivity label?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **correction** 2 months ago

Sensitivity labels classify and protect content (e.g., encrypt, mark as confidential), but do not detect specific data patterns.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/sit-create-a-custom-sensitive-information-type

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes correctYou have a Microsoft 365 subscription.
Your company has a customer ID associated to each customer. The customer IDs contain 10 numbers followed by 10 characters. The following is a sample customer ID: 12-456-7890-abc-de-fghij.
You plan to create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy that will detect messages containing customer IDs.
What should you create to ensure that the DLP policy can detect the customer IDs?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is correct
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/custom-sensitive-info-types?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

Question #103 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You define a retention label that has the following settings:

Retention period: 7 years -
Start the retention period based on: When items were created
You need to prevent the removal of the label once the label is applied to a file.
What should you select in the retention label settings?

A. Retain items forever or for a specific period

B. Mark items as a regulatory record

C. Mark items as a record

D. Retain items even if users delete

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (88%) 9%

gbartumeu Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The key point is here:
"You need to prevent the removal of the label once the label is applied to a file."

"Retain forever" would prevent the removal of the item, but the label can be unassigned and then removed. By selecting "Record" you ensure no one can edit , unassign or delete the item and the label (except Admins).

If even Admins cannot remove the label once is applied then should be "Regulatory Record".

upvoted 17 times

letters1234 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Regulatory Record Labels can be used in situations where you absolutely need to ensure that the record isn’t altered. They really aren’t for the faint-hearted – once you apply one there is no going back – the record and its metadata are permanently locked.

upvoted 5 times

2651b14 Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

i think B

upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

“Mark items as a regulatory record,” is used for stricter compliance requirements but isn’t necessary for simply preventing label removal.

upvoted 4 times

Jol 6 months ago

I agree. Regulatory record seems to be an over-kill. According to AI Overview:

"In Microsoft 365, the main difference between a record and a legal record is the level of control that admins have over the label:
Record
Users can't edit or delete items, and only admins can change or remove the label.
Legal record
Users can't edit or delete items, and admins can't change or remove the label. Admins can only increase the retention period or publish the label to other locations."

upvoted 2 times

Nuance 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

B is incorrect because you can only apply that setting via powershell

upvoted 2 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

I am starting to believe that these provided answers are simply aleatory without checking any if it's correct or not.

upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Important

The most important difference for a regulatory record is that after it is applied to content, nobody, not even a global administrator, can remove the label.

Retention labels configured for regulatory records also have the following admin restrictions:

The retention period can't be made shorter after the label is saved, only extended.
These labels aren't supported by auto-labeling policies, and must be applied by using retention label policies.
In addition, a regulatory label can't be applied to a document that's checked out in SharePoint.

Because of the restrictions and irreversible actions, make sure you really do need to use regulatory records before you select this option for your retention labels. To help prevent accidental configuration, this option is not available by default but must first be enabled by using PowerShell. Instructions are included in Declare records by using retention labels.

upvoted 3 times

Alex_T77 1 year, 8 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/records-management#compare-restrictions-for-what-actions-are-allowed-or-blocked

upvoted 1 times

jt2214 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B all the way

upvoted 3 times

Jslei 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

def B
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/records-management?view=o365-worldwide#compare-restrictions-for-what-actions-are-allowed-or-blocked

upvoted 3 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Sorry I meant B

upvoted 4 times

Greatone1 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/80391-exam-ms-101-topic-3-question-121-discussion/

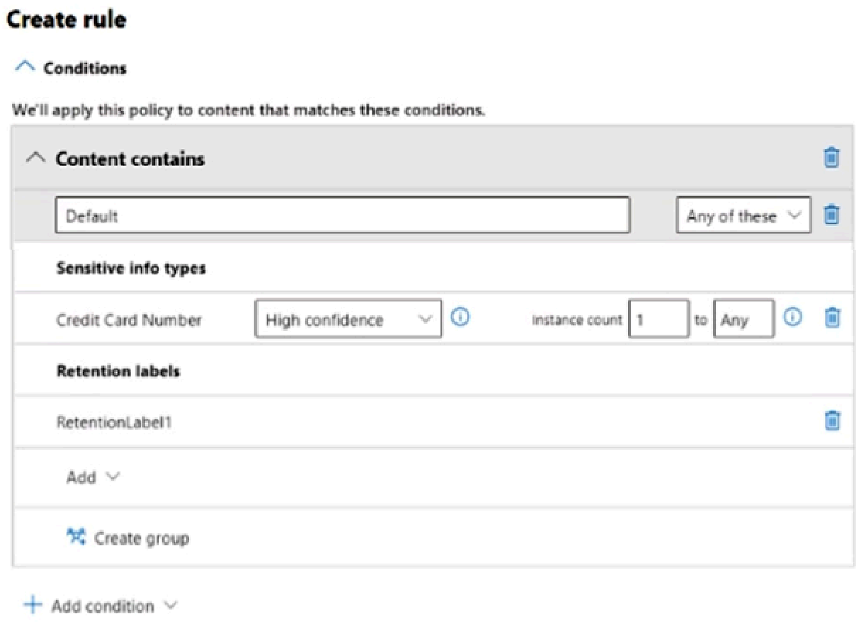
upvoted 1 times

> **Khanbaba43** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
>
> You've chosen correct answer "A" from the exam MS-101 you've referenced.
> Here the same answer (from MS-101)is listed under option B lol.
>
> Answer B for me!
>
> upvoted 3 times
>
> > **manschadow** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
> >
> > It shows the effort he is willing to take for the community.
> > Zero to be honest.
> > Like you mentioned. Answer "A" in that link is "B" here.
> >
> > upvoted 1 times

Question #104 Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You configure a data loss prevention (DLP) policy named DLP1 with a rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Create rule

Conditions

We'll apply this policy to content that matches these conditions.

Content contains

Default | Any of these

Sensitive info types

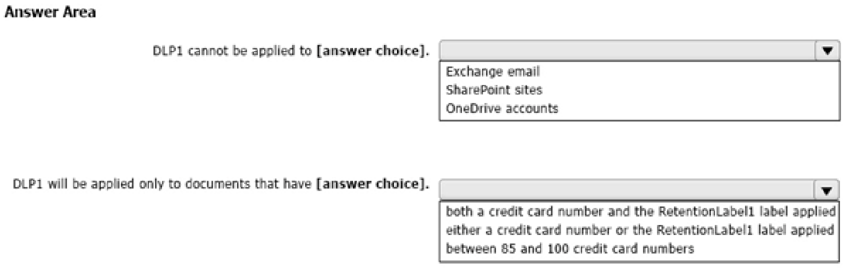
Credit Card Number | High confidence | Instance count 1 to Any

Retention labels

RetentionLabel1

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.

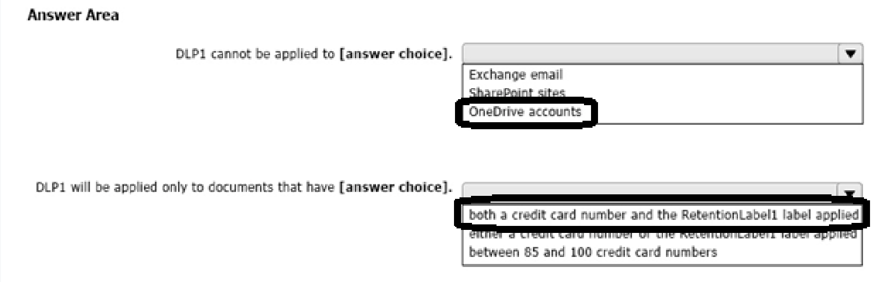


Answer Area

DLP1 cannot be applied to [answer choice].
- Exchange email
- SharePoint sites
- OneDrive accounts

DLP1 will be applied only to documents that have [answer choice].
- both a credit card number and the RetentionLabel1 label applied
- either a credit card number or the RetentionLabel1 label applied
- between 85 and 100 credit card numbers

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

DLP1 cannot be applied to [answer choice].
- Exchange email
- SharePoint sites
- [✓ OneDrive accounts]

DLP1 will be applied only to documents that have [answer choice].
- [✓ both a credit card number and the RetentionLabel1 label applied]
- either a credit card number or the RetentionLabel1 label applied
- between 85 and 100 credit card numbers

hogehogehoge Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Box1:Exchange email. I tested this configuration in my lab.

Box2:ether a credit card number or the Retention label1 label applied.

upvoted 51 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

Indeed, here you can find all the conditions you may set depending on the location

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference#location-support-for-how-content-can-be-defined

upvoted 5 times

Hamouda1 7 months, 1 week ago

Agree with hogehogehoge

upvoted 1 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks for testing, I did the same thing and confirm the error message:

Retention labels are not supported in policy configured with Exchange workload.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Greatone1** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Box1: Correct the policy cannot be applied to Exchange

Box2: either a credit card number or the Retention label1 label will be applied

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

You cannot select Exchange online with a Retention label Box 1 correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Shadowcatest** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree with hoge

From: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/dlp-policy-reference

Location Content can be defined by SIT, Content can be defined sensitivity label, Content can be defined by retention label

Exchange email online Yes Yes No

SharePoint in Microsoft 365 sites Yes Yes Yes

OneDrive for work or school accounts Yes Yes Yes

Box1:Exchange email.

Box2:ether a credit card number or the Retention label1 label applied

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **letters1234** 1 year, 10 months ago

"Suppose you need to act on credit card information in messages. The actions you take once it's found aren't the subject of this article, but you can learn more about that in -**-Mail flow rule actions in Exchange Online.-**-"

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/data-loss-prevention/dlp-rule-application

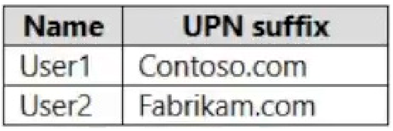
upvoted 2 times

Question #105 Topic 1

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.

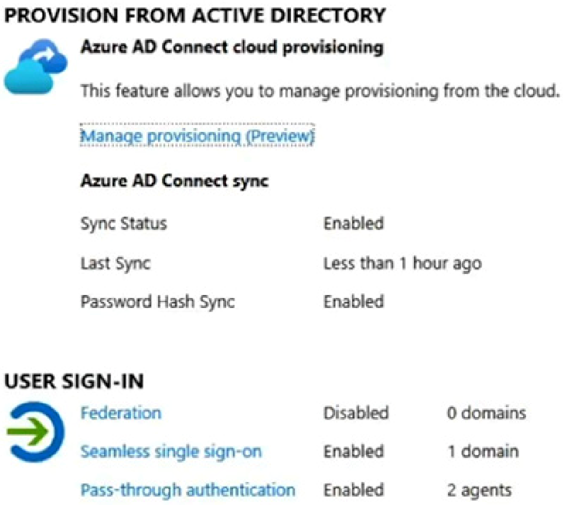
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	UPN suffix
User1	Contoso.com
User2	Fabrikam.com

The domain syncs to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



PROVISION FROM ACTIVE DIRECTORY

Azure AD Connect cloud provisioning

This feature allows you to manage provisioning from the cloud.

Manage provisioning (Preview)

Azure AD Connect sync

Sync Status	Enabled
Last Sync	Less than 1 hour ago
Password Hash Sync	Enabled

USER SIGN-IN

Federation	Disabled	0 domains
Seamless single sign-on	Enabled	1 domain
Pass-through authentication	Enabled	2 agents

User2 fails to authenticate to Azure AD when signing in as user2@fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that User2 can access the resources in Azure AD.

Solution: From the on-premises Active Directory domain, you assign User2 the Allow logon locally user right. You instruct User2 to sign in as user2@fabrikam.com.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

This is not a permissions issue.

The on-premises Active Directory domain is named contoso.com. To enable users to sign on using a different UPN (different domain), you need to add the domain to Microsoft 365 as a custom domain.

upvoted 9 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No brainer here.

Answer is B - this is not an issue that would be solved by : Allow logon locally user right.

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer should be no

upvoted 2 times

Question #106 *Topic 1*

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 Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You create an account for a new security administrator named SecAdmin1.
You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.
Solution: From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you assign SecAdmin1 the SharePoint Administrator role.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mikl Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No

Assigning SecAdmin1 the SharePoint Administrator role does not meet the goal of ensuring that they can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive. The SharePoint Administrator role primarily provides permissions to manage SharePoint and does not include permissions for managing security policies across Microsoft 365 services.

upvoted 5 times

60ed5c2 Most Recent 1 year, 2 months ago

someone commented this on another question but I'll say it here as well.....why can't they all be this straight forward?

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 1 month ago

yeah. I spend more time on this question looking for what weird detail I missed because it's too easy.

upvoted 2 times

Shadowcatest 1 year, 2 months ago

No.
SharePoint Administrator role have access to the SharePoint admin center and can create and manage sites, designate site admins, manage sharing settings, and manage Microsoft 365 groups, including creating, deleting, and restoring groups, and changing group owners.

upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 3 months ago

My Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #107 *Topic 1*

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 Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You create an account for a new security administrator named SecAdmin1.
You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.
Solution: From the Microsoft Entra admin center, you assign SecAdmin1 the Security Administrator role.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (85%) B (15%)

⊟ **aleksdj** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

The question is misunderstood and therefore 50% are wrong! Correct Answer is YES

You should read the question like this:

"You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies WHICH APPLY TO Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive"

It doesn`t say you have to be able to manage Teams, SP or Onedrive with an Security Administrator role, the clue is that the settings and policies are made within the Defender Portal.

upvoted 28 times

⊟ **tzzz1986** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Security administrator role does not seem to have accesss in Teams, Sharepoint. Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#security-administrator

upvoted 9 times

⊟ **Alscoran** 1 year, 2 months ago

Its not asking for rights to the other products. Its asking for access to Defender settings that protect those products. I say A.

upvoted 9 times

⊟ **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 2 months ago

Security administrator grant access to defender portan and configure policies.

but this role doesn't grant permission as admin to Teams, SPO and OneDrive.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **sergioandreslq** 1 year, 1 month ago

and the requirement is: "SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies"
In this case with this role, the user can manage defender policies for those workloads, the security administrator has access to settings associated to security in different workloads.

there are other questions that assign to the SecAdmin1 roles: sharepoint admin, Teams admin, Exchange Admin.

However, the only role that can manage security settings for all the workloads at the same time is Security administrator.

the other roles assigned are for specific workload, however, the question is what is the role that can manager Teams, Sharepoint, And OneDrive at the same time?

upvoted 5 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

He is correct.

Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/scc-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

jedboy88 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

While the Security Administrator role provides broad permissions for managing security-related features, it does not specifically grant the necessary permissions to manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.

upvoted 1 times

mikl 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

Assigning SecAdmin1 the Security Administrator role from the Microsoft Entra admin center does meet the goal. The Security Administrator role includes permissions to manage security policies and settings across Microsoft 365 services, which would cover Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.

upvoted 1 times

TheMCT 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Can read security information and reports, and manage configuration in Microsoft Entra ID and Office 365.

upvoted 2 times

BLion 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Memdroid 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

2dwarf 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A Can manage policies

upvoted 2 times

ckanoz 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answer is A. The question is not asking if the role has permissions to administer Teams, Sharepoint or Exchange. The questions is asking if the role can make Security policies FOR, Teams, Sharepoint or Exchange.

upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 1 month ago

This is correct - the question isnt asking about managing Teams, SPO etc directly but in fact, managing Defender settings & policies for those workloads - "You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for".

Security Administrator would have the rights to create and manage policies for these workloads.

upvoted 3 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Pretty specific that they say Microsoft Defender Policies, not managing the services themselves. Additionally, I find it unfathomable that a SecOps admin would need full admin access to all these services to manage the security portion. I can see myself as an O365 admin saying to a guy on security team: "Here, I know you're a security guy that is already skeptical of Microsoft as it is, but I have to give you full unfettered access to the service configuration layer just so you can manage defender settings for these workloads. That's cool right?" No way. It's A or Microsoft has lost their mind.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **NrdAlrt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Or perhaps... possibly more like... there's a 3rd answer here. Like reader something or another. But that doesn't make sense either. Again that's way too convoluted, even for MS, to make sense.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **TP447** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree here.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **60ed5c2** 1 year, 2 months ago

If I am following the comments correctly - people are saying A because the question is asking if the security administrator role gives you the ability to set policies within defender for Teams, SP, and OneDrive and because a security administrator role has full access to defender - the answer would be yes.

My counter point is there are not policies specifically for Teams, Sharepoint, or Onedrive within Defender. So how could the question mean that?

My answer would be B - No - security administrator gives you the ability to manage Defender, but it does not give you the ability to manage policies for Teams, SP, and OD.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **EEMS700** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For me it´s A

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **PhoenixMan** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think the right answer is A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender/m365d-permissions?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **jt2214** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I agree with Darekmso based on

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/76446-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-50-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/76446-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-50-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Paul_white** 1 year, 2 months ago

ANSWER FOR ME IS A

upvoted 2 times

Question #108 *Topic 1*

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 Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.
You create an account for a new security administrator named SecAdmin1.
You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.
Solution: From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you assign SecAdmin1 the Exchange Administrator role.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mikl 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No

Assigning SecAdmin1 the Exchange Administrator role from the Microsoft 365 admin center does not fully meet the goal. While the Exchange Administrator role provides some permissions related to email security in Microsoft Defender for Office 365, it does not grant comprehensive management capabilities for settings and policies across Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.

upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 3 months ago

I think the answer is No
Because you are just assigned a Exchange Online Admin Role.

upvoted 2 times

Question #109 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

Overview

-

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and a branch office in Seattle.

Litware collaborates with a third-party company named A. Datum Corporation.

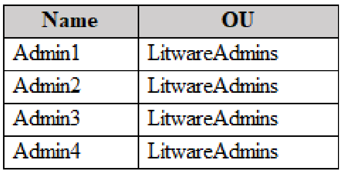
Environment

-

On-Premises Environment

-

The network of Litware contains an Active Directory domain named litware.com. The domain contains three organizational units (OUs) named LitwareAdmins, Montreal Users, and Seattle Users and the users shown in the following table.



Name	OU
Admin1	LitwareAdmins
Admin2	LitwareAdmins
Admin3	LitwareAdmins
Admin4	LitwareAdmins

The domain contains 2,000 Windows 10 Pro devices and 100 servers that run Windows Server 2019.

Cloud Environment

-

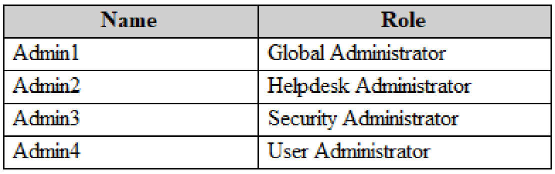
Litware has a pilot Microsoft 365 subscription that includes Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise E3 licenses and Azure AD Premium P2 licenses.

The subscription contains a verified DNS domain named litware.com.

Azure AD Connect is installed and has the following configurations:

- Password hash synchronization is enabled.
- Synchronization is enabled for the LitwareAdmins OU only.

Users are assigned the roles shown in the following table.



Name	Role
Admin1	Global Administrator
Admin2	Helpdesk Administrator
Admin3	Security Administrator
Admin4	User Administrator

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is enabled.

The Azure AD tenant has Security defaults enabled.

Problem Statements

-

Litware identifies the following issues:

- Admin1 cannot create conditional access policies.
- Admin4 receives an error when attempting to use SSPR.
- Users access new Office 365 service and feature updates before the updates are reviewed by Admin2.

Requirements

-

Planned Changes

-

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Implement Microsoft Intune.
- Implement Microsoft Teams.
- Implement Microsoft Defender for Office 365.
- Ensure that users can install Office 365 apps on their device.
- Convert all the Windows 10 Pro devices to Windows 10 Enterprise ES.
- Configure Azure AD Connect to sync the Montreal Users OU and the Seattle Users OU.

Technical Requirements

-

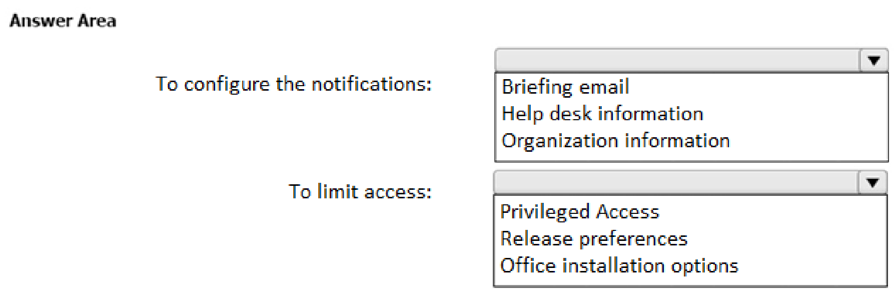
Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- Administrators must be able to specify which version of an Office 365 desktop app will be available to users and to roll back to previous versions.
- Only Admin2 must have access to new Office 365 service and feature updates before they are released to the company.
- Litware users must be able to invite A. Datum users to participate in the following activities:
- Join Microsoft Teams channels.
- Join Microsoft Teams chats.
- Access shared files.
- Just in time access to critical administrative roles must be required.
- Microsoft 365 incidents and advisories must be reviewed monthly.
- Office 365 service status notifications must be sent to Admin2.
- The principle of least privilege must be used.

You need to configure the Office 365 service status notifications and limit access to the service and feature updates. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you configure in the Microsoft 365 admin center? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

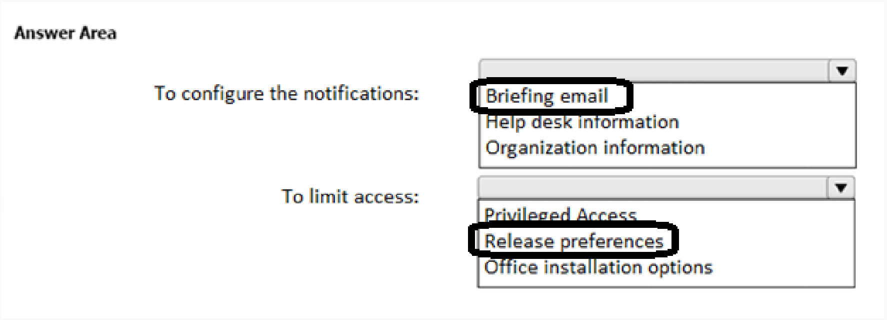


Answer Area

To configure the notifications: ▼
Briefing email
Help desk information
Organization information

To limit access: ▼
Privileged Access
Release preferences
Office installation options

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

To configure the notifications: ▼
[✓ Briefing email]
Help desk information
Organization information

To limit access: ▼
Privileged Access
[✓ Release preferences]
Office installation options

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

The first answer is wrong:

1. Organization information: https://admin.microsoft.com/ --> Settings --> Org Settings --> Organization information --> Techincal contact

2. Release preferences

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/81376-exam-ms-100-topic-8-question-1-discussion/

upvoted 30 times

lali11 1 year, 5 months ago

Shouldn't this be helpdesk information?

upvoted 1 times

lali11 1 year, 5 months ago

pls ignore.

upvoted 1 times

APK1 Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

My selections are

1. Organization information

2. Release preferences

upvoted 5 times

Tomtom11 Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Release preferences is correct. Just checked in admin portal = Choose how your organization gets new features and service updates from Microsoft 365.

upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 10 months, 3 weeks ago

First Answer should be Organization information. I Just check it on the admin portal

upvoted 1 times

lali11 1 year, 5 months ago

1st answer: Organization information

https://o365info.com/help-desk-information-microsoft-365/

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

I too think the first answer is wrong. Org info is what you want. Googling Briefing email is Viva insights. Not even related.

upvoted 1 times

Question #110 Topic 1

Overview -

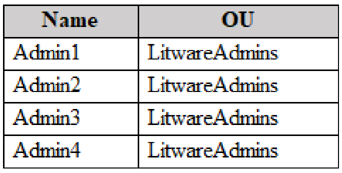
Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and a branch office in Seattle.

Litware collaborates with a third-party company named A. Datum Corporation.

Environment -

On-Premises Environment -

The network of Litware contains an Active Directory domain named litware.com. The domain contains three organizational units (OUs) named LitwareAdmins, Montreal Users, and Seattle Users and the users shown in the following table.



Name	OU
Admin1	LitwareAdmins
Admin2	LitwareAdmins
Admin3	LitwareAdmins
Admin4	LitwareAdmins

The domain contains 2,000 Windows 10 Pro devices and 100 servers that run Windows Server 2019.

Cloud Environment -

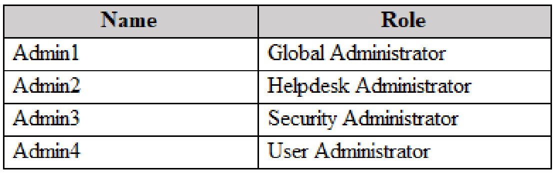
Litware has a pilot Microsoft 365 subscription that includes Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise E3 licenses and Azure AD Premium P2 licenses.

The subscription contains a verified DNS domain named litware.com.

Azure AD Connect is installed and has the following configurations:

- Password hash synchronization is enabled.
- Synchronization is enabled for the LitwareAdmins OU only.

Users are assigned the roles shown in the following table.



Name	Role
Admin1	Global Administrator
Admin2	Helpdesk Administrator
Admin3	Security Administrator
Admin4	User Administrator

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is enabled.

The Azure AD tenant has Security defaults enabled.

Problem Statements -

Litware identifies the following issues:

- Admin1 cannot create conditional access policies.
- Admin4 receives an error when attempting to use SSPR.
- Users access new Office 365 service and feature updates before the updates are reviewed by Admin2.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Implement Microsoft Intune.
- Implement Microsoft Teams.
- Implement Microsoft Defender for Office 365.
- Ensure that users can install Office 365 apps on their device.
- Convert all the Windows 10 Pro devices to Windows 10 Enterprise ES.
- Configure Azure AD Connect to sync the Montreal Users OU and the Seattle Users OU.

Technical Requirements -

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- Administrators must be able to specify which version of an Office 365 desktop app will be available to users and to roll back to previous versions.
- Only Admin2 must have access to new Office 365 service and feature updates before they are released to the company.
- Litware users must be able to invite A. Datum users to participate in the following activities:
- Join Microsoft Teams channels.
- Join Microsoft Teams chats.
- Access shared files.
- Just in time access to critical administrative roles must be required.
- Microsoft 365 incidents and advisories must be reviewed monthly.
- Office 365 service status notifications must be sent to Admin2.
- The principle of least privilege must be used.

You need to configure Azure AD Connect to support the planned changes for the Montreal Users and Seattle Users OUs.

What should you do?

A. From PowerShell, run the Add-ADSyncConnectorAttributeInclusion cmdlet.

B. From the Microsoft Azure AD Connect wizard, select Manage federation.

C. From the Microsoft Azure AD Connect wizard, select Customize synchronization options.

D. From PowerShell, run the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/89165-exam-ms-100-topic-13-question-2-discussion/

upvoted 9 times

APK1 Most Recent 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I actually got this one correct . There is hope for me . I see MS Blathers on with a bunch of nonsense and eventually you get the question whis a one liner .

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

To configure Azure AD Connect to sync specific organizational units (OUs) like the Montreal Users OU and the Seattle Users OU, you should:

C. From the Microsoft Azure AD Connect wizard, select Customize synchronization options.

This option allows you to specify which OUs you want to synchronize with Azure AD. You can use it to ensure that only the Montreal Users OU and the Seattle Users OU are included in the synchronization process. Remember to review and confirm the changes to ensure that the synchronization settings are correctly applied to meet your planned changes.

upvoted 4 times

Question #111 *Topic 1*

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an electronics company that produces consumer products. Fabrikam has 10,000 employees worldwide.

Fabrikam has a main office in London and branch offices in major cities in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

Existing Environment -

Active Directory Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named fabrikam.com. The forest contains all the identities used for user and computer authentication. Each department is represented by a top-level organizational unit (OU) that contains several child OUs for user accounts and computer accounts.

All users authenticate to on-premises applications by signing in to their device by using a UPN format of username@fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam does NOT plan to implement identity federation.

Network Infrastructure -

Each office has a high-speed connection to the Internet.

Each office contains two domain controllers. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers.

The public zone for fabrikam.com is managed by an external DNS server.

All users connect to an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization. The users access their email by using Outlook Anywhere, Outlook on the web, or the Microsoft Outlook app for iOS. All the Exchange servers have the latest cumulative updates installed.

All shared company documents are stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Server farm.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to implement a Microsoft 365 Enterprise subscription and move all email and shared documents to the subscription.

Fabrikam plans to implement two pilot projects:

• Project1: During Project1, the mailboxes of 100 users in the sales department will be moved to Microsoft 365.
• Project2: After the successful completion of Project1, Microsoft Teams will be enabled in Microsoft 365 for the sales department users.

Fabrikam plans to create a group named UserLicenses that will manage the allocation of all Microsoft 365 bulk licenses.

Technical Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

• All users must be able to exchange email messages successfully during Project1 by using their current email address.

- Users must be able to authenticate to cloud services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
- A user named User1 must be able to view all DLP reports from the Microsoft Purview compliance portal.
- Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise applications must be installed from a network share only.
- Disruptions to email access must be minimized.

Application Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following application requirements:

- An on-premises web application named App1 must allow users to complete their expense reports online. App1 must be available to users from the My Apps portal.
- The installation of feature updates for Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise must be minimized.

Security Requirements -

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

- After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must continue to authenticate to their mailbox and to SharePoint sites by using their UPN.
- The membership of the UserLicenses group must be validated monthly. Unused user accounts must be removed from the group automatically.
- After the planned migration to Microsoft 365, all users must be signed in to on-premises and cloud-based applications automatically.
- The principle of least privilege must be used.

You are evaluating the required processes for Project1.

You need to recommend which DNS record must be created while adding a domain name for the project.

Which DNS record should you recommend?

A. host (A)

B. alias (CNAME)

C. text (TXT)

D. host (AAAA)

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Not necessary Cname record to add Email Only TXT o MX Record are Valid. Correct C https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/get-help-with-domains/create-dns-records-at-any-dns-hosting-provider?view=o365-worldwide#step-1-add-a-txt-or-mx-record-to-verify-you-own-the-domain

upvoted 15 times

AMDf Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Vote for C

upvoted 6 times

blairskimo Most Recent 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Ok every one agrees with me . I am not crazy . Its .TXT

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Copilot says :

For Project1, when adding a domain name to Microsoft 365, the DNS record you need to create is:

C. text (TXT)

This is because during the initial domain setup in Microsoft 365, you are required to add a TXT record to verify that you own the domain. This TXT record does not affect your existing services and can be removed once the domain is verified and connected to Microsoft 365. After verification, other DNS records will be needed to connect services like email, but the TXT record is the first step for domain verification.

upvoted 1 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Obviously C.

upvoted 1 times

spektrum1988 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

TXT is correct

upvoted 3 times

cyp99 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

TXT or MX for domain add/validation

upvoted 3 times

passy951 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

CNAME is for Autodiscover

upvoted 4 times

EEMS700 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can add a domain only with TXT or MX.
So it´s C

upvoted 4 times

Question #112 *Topic 1*

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 Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You create an account for a new security administrator named SecAdmin1.

You need to ensure that SecAdmin1 can manage Microsoft Defender for Office 365 settings and policies for Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, and OneDrive.

Solution: From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you assign SecAdmin1 the Teams Administrator role.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mikl 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No

Security Administrator is required

upvoted 2 times

TonyManero 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Needs Serurity Admin Role

upvoted 2 times

daye 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Similar questions asking about assigning Teams, Sharepoint or Exchange admin. Always NO. It shoud be Security Admin since it will used witin Security Admin Center.

upvoted 2 times

Question #113 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

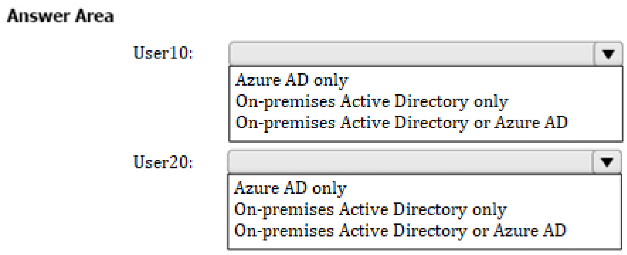
Your company purchases Microsoft 365 subscription and establishes a hybrid deployment of Azure AD by using password hash synchronization. Password writeback is disabled in Azure AD Connect.

You create a new user named User10 on-premises and a new user named User20 in Azure AD.

You need to identify where an administrator can reset the password of each new user.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

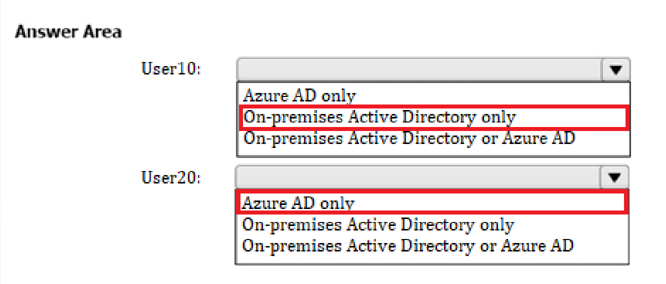


Answer Area

User10:
- Azure AD only
- On-premises Active Directory only
- On-premises Active Directory or Azure AD

User20:
- Azure AD only
- On-premises Active Directory only
- On-premises Active Directory or Azure AD

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

User10:
- Azure AD only
- [✓ On-premises Active Directory only]
- On-premises Active Directory or Azure AD

User20:
- [✓ Azure AD only]
- On-premises Active Directory only
- On-premises Active Directory or Azure AD

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answers are correct

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49675-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-37-discussion/

upvoted 18 times

mikl Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

User10 : On Prem only

User20 : Entra ID only

upvoted 6 times

spektrum1988 Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Even if password writeback would be enabled. A password reset by the admin does not writeback to on-premise. Only password resets by the user itself. I have tested this thoroughly before.

upvoted 3 times

9711d59 1 year, 5 months ago

Unfortunately, you cannot reset this user's password because password writeback is not enabled in your tenant. Correct.

upvoted 2 times

EEMS700 1 year, 8 months ago

correct

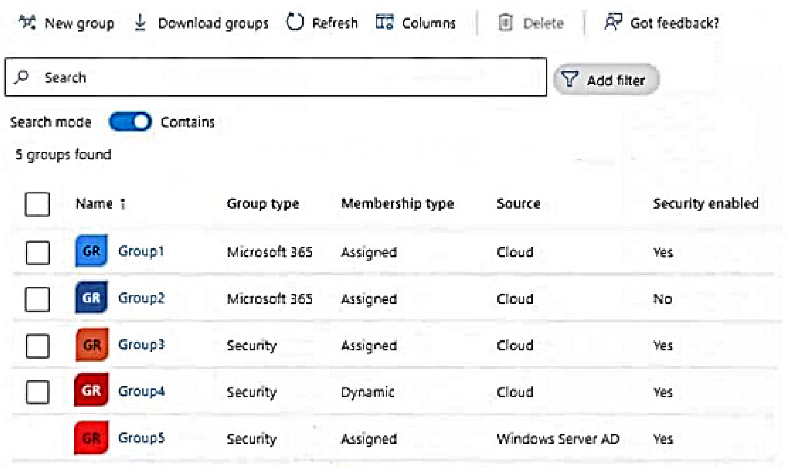
upvoted 5 times

Question #114 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following exhibit.

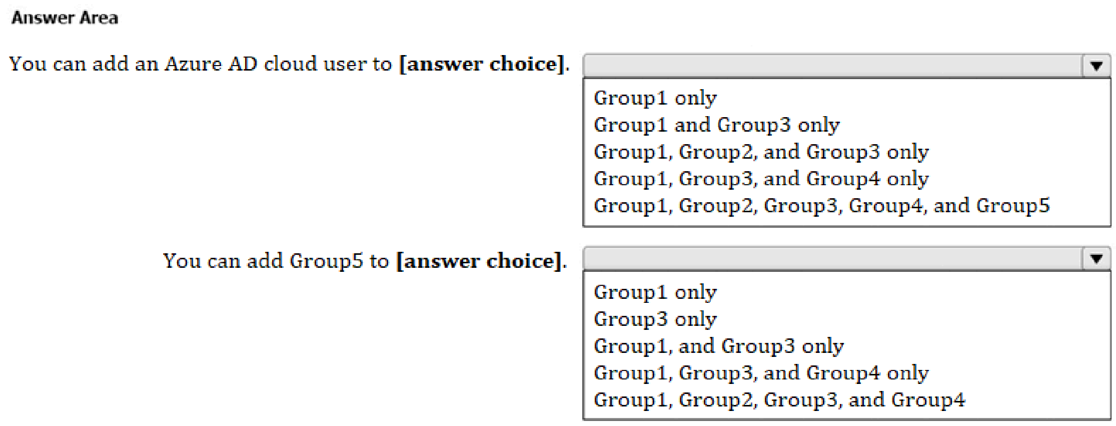


5 groups found

Name	Group type	Membership type	Source	Security enabled
GR Group1	Microsoft 365	Assigned	Cloud	Yes
GR Group2	Microsoft 365	Assigned	Cloud	No
GR Group3	Security	Assigned	Cloud	Yes
GR Group4	Security	Dynamic	Cloud	Yes
GR Group5	Security	Assigned	Windows Server AD	Yes

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.



Answer Area

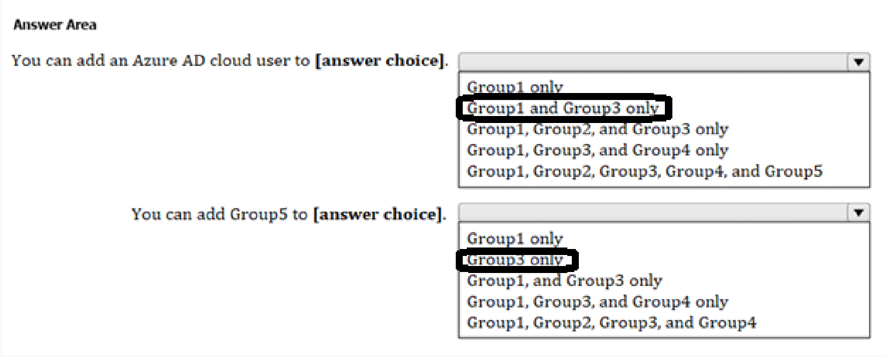
You can add an Azure AD cloud user to **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group3, and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, Group4, and Group5

You can add Group5 to **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- Group3 only
- Group1, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group3, and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

You can add an Azure AD cloud user to **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- [✓ Group1 and Group3 only]
- Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group3, and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, Group4, and Group5

You can add Group5 to **[answer choice]**.

- Group1 only
- [✓ Group3 only]
- Group1, and Group3 only
- Group1, Group3, and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

AMDf Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1) Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3

2) Group 3 only

upvoted 71 times

norbe01 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested on LAB. Given Asnwer is correct. Who is saying its not able for group 2 as not security enabled they are wrong!

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

You sure about Group 2 for question 1? Since security is not enabled?

upvoted 1 times

EEMS700 1 year, 8 months ago

i would agree with AMDf

upvoted 1 times

cyp99 1 year, 6 months ago

agree as G4 is dynamic and G5 synced from onprem

upvoted 3 times

665d390 Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

1) Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 (Security enabled is for assign permissions to various resources like files, folders, applications, or SharePoint sites, so you can add users)

2) Group 3 only

upvoted 3 times

Maup33 4 months ago

Enabling security ensures that the Microsoft 365 group can receive security tokens for authentication to access apps or resources.

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct.
You can add security group which is security enabled and member ship assigned to another security group which is already security enabled and membership assigned.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 10 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/it-it/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

KakTak 1 year ago

Answers are:
1) Group 1 group 2 and group 3 -- you can add users to security enabled m365 group.
2) Group 3 only

upvoted 2 times

BigTone 1 year, 7 months ago

Security enabling a M365 group means you can share an app with the group, all M365 groups are created security disabled by default

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-apps/maker/canvas-apps/share-app#share-an-app-with-microsoft-365-groups

upvoted 2 times

Festus365 1 year, 7 months ago

1)You can add Azure AD cloud user to Group 1, 3, 4 only but group 2 is not security enabled
2) You can add group 5 to the Group 3 only

upvoted 2 times

ckanoz 1 year, 7 months ago

Group 4 is a Dynamic Group. You can not add any users or groups to it manually.

upvoted 4 times

Festus365 1 year, 5 months ago

Answers are correct!(1)Group 1 & 3 only
(2) Group 3 only

upvoted 1 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

What does Group 2 not being security enabled mean though? Implications?

upvoted 3 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

you can assign Entra roles there. This attribute can be enabled if you create the group from Entra instead of M365 admin.

upvoted 3 times

Question #115 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You purchase 100 Microsoft 365 Business Voice add-on licenses.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Voice are assigned a Microsoft 365 Business Voice add-on license automatically.

What should you do?

A. From the Licenses page of the Microsoft 365 admin center, assign the licenses.

B. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, modify the settings of the Voice group.

C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, modify the settings of the Voice group.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (82%) Other

gbartumeu Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You can add group members from both (Entra and Microsoft 365 admin centers). However, to assign licenses based on the group it can only be set from Entra Admin (Azure AD).

upvoted 20 times

xeni66 Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Starting September 1st 2024, the Microsoft Entra ID Admin Center and the Microsoft Azure portal will no longer support license assignment through their user interfaces. To manage license assignments for users and groups, administrators must use the Microsoft 365 Admin Center. This update is designed to streamline the license management process within the Microsoft ecosystem. This change is limited to the user interface. API and PowerShell access remain unaffected.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-groups-assign

upvoted 15 times

bf81050 Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You assign licenses to users by group membership using the M365 admin center > Billing > Licenses
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-admin-center

upvoted 2 times

bf81050 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I say 'C' because with option 'A', it won't be assigned automatically, you would have to manually do it.

upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

As of April 2025, A is the right answer. Wasn't in the past, but portals evolved.

upvoted 4 times

GamingFuntime1985 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. As of March 2 2025, it is only in Microsoft 365 Admin - Lisences. In Entra - missing, From Groups - no any options to assign license. So A

upvoted 5 times

Hossam_Khorshed 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In Azure Entra ID , when you select group - > license - > "Adding, removing, and reprocessing licensing assignments is only available within the M365 Admin Center. Go to M365 Center"

upvoted 5 times

justITtopics 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer, starting September 1st 2024 is A.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-groups-assign

A. From the Licenses page of the Microsoft 365 admin center, assign the licenses.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-admin-center

1.Sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center as at least a License Administrator.
2.Browse to Billing > Licenses to open a page where you can see all licenses available in your organization.
3.Under Licenses, select the license that you would like to assign.
4.In the License details section, choose Groups at the top of the page.
5.Choose + Assign licenses
6.From the + Assign licenses page search for the group that you would like to use for license assignment.
7.To complete the assignment, on the Assign license page, select Assign at the bottom of the page.

upvoted 9 times

Big076 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

as of testing this 18th November its now A.

upvoted 5 times

Vince_MCT 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

If you have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription, you can use group-based licensing in Azure AD (now called Microsoft Entra ID) to automatically assign licenses to group members. By setting this up in the Microsoft Entra admin center, you can ensure that any member of a group like "Voice" will automatically receive the Microsoft 365 Business Voice add-on license. This way, license management is hands-free for everyone in the group.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Starting September 1st, the Microsoft Entra ID Admin Center and the Microsoft Azure portal will no longer support license assignment through their user interfaces. To manage license assignments for users and groups, administrators must use the Microsoft 365 Admin Center. This update is designed to streamline the license management process within the Microsoft ecosystem. This change is limited to the user interface. API and PowerShell access remain unaffected.

upvoted 7 times

mido3100 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct

upvoted 5 times

Hiyas 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Has been changed. No longer available in Entra

upvoted 3 times

RFULL 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Based off this link: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-admin-center. From the Licenses blade, adding the Voice group to this add-on License will automatically assign the license to all members.

upvoted 7 times

> **KennehBE** 9 months, 1 week ago
>
> Correct answer is A, this has been changed.
> You can assign a group to a license from the License page in the Admin Center
>
> upvoted 3 times

elwa1 9 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-admin-center

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **APK1** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Here the point is "Voice add-on license automatically"

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Copilot says :

To ensure that the members of a group named Voice are assigned a Microsoft 365 Business Voice add-on license automatically, you should:

B. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, modify the settings of the Voice group.

By modifying the settings of the Voice group in the Microsoft Entra admin center, you can set up dynamic group membership based on certain attributes or rules. This allows for automatic assignment of licenses to all members of the group, including any new members who meet the criteria in the future.

upvoted 1 times

Question #116 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Endpoint security.

You need to create a group and assign the Endpoint Security Manager role to the group.

Which type of group can you use?

A. Microsoft 365 only

B. security only

C. mail-enabled security and security only

D. mail-enabled security, Microsoft 365, and security only

E. distribution, mail-enabled security, Microsoft 365, and security

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (81%) B (19%)

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In a test tenant, I was able to add mail-enabled security, M365 and security groups to an EndPoint Security Manager role assignment.

Add Role Assignment -> Admin Groups...

upvoted 22 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

tricky question because based on this article you need to use a security group, but indeed you can select a M356 group (but It won't work)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/fundamentals/role-based-access-control#role-assignments

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

So I will use B because you need to apply the role successfully

upvoted 1 times

Darekmso Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Checked : From endopint manager > tenant admin > roles > open "endpoint decurity manager" > assignments > ..... you can choose M365, security & mail-enabled group

upvoted 9 times

rass1981 1 year, 5 months ago

I did the same and can confirm all options in D can be chosen.

upvoted 2 times

WASDowningpower Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

As of May 2025, C (mail-enabled security and security only) is the correct answer. I tested it in my Dev-Tenant

upvoted 1 times

IgoKostadin 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Security only.

Explanation:

- The Endpoint Security Manager role is managed through role-based access control (RBAC) in Microsoft Intune.
- Security groups are the only group type that can be used for assigning RBAC roles in Microsoft Endpoint Manager.
- Mail-enabled security groups, Microsoft 365 groups, and distribution groups cannot be used for RBAC role assignments in Endpoint security.

upvoted 1 times

bnijhofNL 2 months, 3 weeks ago

To assign roles (like Endpoint Security Manager) in Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure AD), you can only use security groups — and not mail-enabled or Microsoft 365 groups.

Security groups are used to control access and assign roles/permissions.

Role assignments (like Azure AD roles or Microsoft 365 admin roles) can only be assigned to users or security groups.

upvoted 1 times

MToo 5 months, 2 weeks ago

There are no right answers. Only Security groups and M365 groups can have assigned roles. You can't create a mail-enabled security group in Entra ID. So right answer is F: Security and Microsoft 365 groups.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Microsoft 365 groups cannot be used for role assignments, so including them in this answer is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

> **Frank9020** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
>
> Microsoft 365 groups are designed primarily for collaboration within Microsoft 365 apps, like Teams, SharePoint, and Outlook, rather than for security or administrative role assignments.
>
> upvoted 1 times

justITtopics 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct option is D, because it is the only answer that contains both groups to which roles can be assigned: To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the isAssignableToRole property set to true

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept

upvoted 1 times

wael_kodmani 10 months, 1 week ago

copilot and Chatgpt choose security only because you can't use Microsoft 365 and mail-enabled security for role assignment!

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

You CAN use : D. mail-enabled security, Microsoft 365, and security only

But recommended would be : B. security only.

But question here is about what you CAN do.

upvoted 1 times

Shuihe 1 year, 7 months ago

D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept

upvoted 1 times

Christianbrivio1991 1 year, 7 months ago

dovrebbe essere la B

https://learn.microsoft.com/it-it/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

> **Christianbrivio1991** 1 year, 6 months ago
>
> Sorry, the correct answer is C
>
> upvoted 1 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer is C for me - Mail Enabled Security and Security Group types can both be used for delegation here.

upvoted 1 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 8 months ago

I tested in my tenant from Intune to assign this role, I was able only to choose: mail-enabled security and security only.

When I tried MS365 or Distribution group, there is not any option to choose.

So, I will choose option C.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Looks like B for me -> https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role-assignments-to-groups-work

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 8 months ago

Update it should be D -> From endopint manager > tenant admin > roles > open "endpoint decurity manager" > assignments > ..... you can choose M365, security & mail-enabled group

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **MarkusSan** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/80188-exam-ms-100-topic-5-question-64-discussion/

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **RJTW070** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To create a group and assign the Endpoint Security Manager role to the group, you can use a role-assignable group. A role-assignable group is a type of Azure AD security group that can be assigned to a role in Microsoft Endpoint Manager1. You can create a role-assignable group by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Microsoft Graph2.

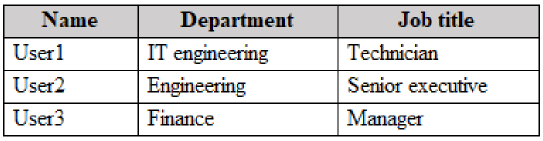
upvoted 2 times

Question #117 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

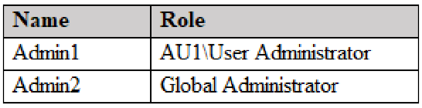


Name	Department	Job title
User1	IT engineering	Technician
User2	Engineering	Senior executive
User3	Finance	Manager

You create a new administrative unit named AU1 and configure the following AU1 dynamic membership rule.

(user.department -eq "Engineering") and (user.jobTitle -notContains "Executive")

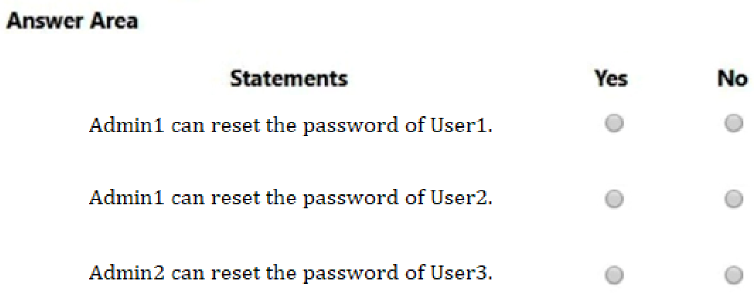
The subscription contains the role assignments shown in the following table.



Name	Role
Admin1	AU1\User Administrator
Admin2	Global Administrator

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

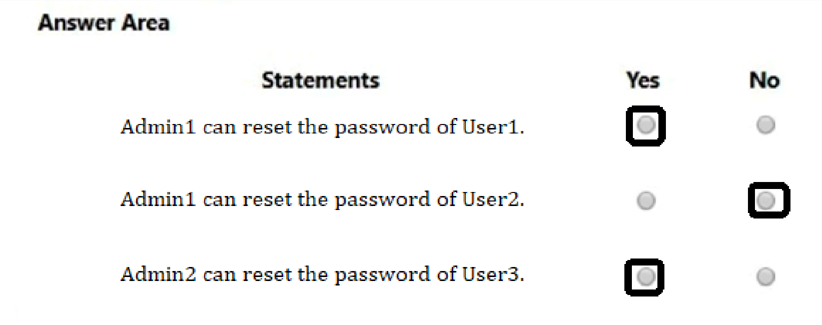
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can reset the password of User1.	○	○
Admin1 can reset the password of User2.	○	○
Admin2 can reset the password of User3.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can reset the password of User1.	[✓ ○]	○
Admin1 can reset the password of User2.	○	[✓ ○]
Admin2 can reset the password of User3.	[✓ ○]	○

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

-equal means that the exact name must match, -contain The Contains operator does partial string matches but not item in a collection matches
Note the agument and (must match the 2)
User 1 and user 2 do not belong as the 2 conditions do not match
Therefore user 1 and user 2 do not belong to AU1 and are outside the scope of Admin 1
Option 1 NO
Option 2 NO
Option 3 YES

upvoted 78 times

ct1984 9 months ago

I agree. None of the users are a member of AU1 because of the dynamic membership syntax.

NNY

upvoted 2 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree

NNY

upvoted 3 times

CloudCanary 1 year, 9 months ago

Definitely N,N,Y, I agree 100%

upvoted 8 times

cb0900 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree.

NO

NO

YES

upvoted 8 times

fabiomartinsnet Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree with NNY, why they don´t correct answer? Or maybe this is the considered correct on exam and we should mark YNY in the exam? grgrgrgr

upvoted 2 times

FredC 8 months, 2 weeks ago

why is user1 not in au1? they have the word engineering in their department and no executive in their title? case sensitivity?

upvoted 1 times

3abmula 7 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 Department: IT engineering

user.department -eq "Engineering" | User1 wouldn't be a member.

user.department -Contains "Engineering" | User1 would be a member.

upvoted 2 times

arielreyes2712 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is:

N

N

Y

upvoted 1 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answeres are correct . user 2 is excluded from the dynamic group as they are a sales executive . The word executive kicks them . The word executive excludes them from AU1 which they need to be in to have their pwd reset as admin 1 is only an admin for the au1 DYNAMIC admin unit .

upvoted 1 times

LiamAzure 1 year ago

Why is the second one no?

upvoted 1 times

cyp99 1 year, 6 months ago

I believe NNY

upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

N/N/Y for me.

upvoted 2 times

PhoenixMan 1 year, 8 months ago

the answer should be N,N,Y

upvoted 4 times

Question #118 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You need to be notified to your personal email address when a Microsoft Exchange Online service issue occurs.

What should you do?

A. From the Exchange admin center, create a contact.

B. From the Microsoft Outlook client, configure an Inbox rule.

C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, update the technical contact details.

D. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, customize the Service health settings.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot says :

To receive notifications at your personal email address when a Microsoft Exchange Online service issue occurs, you should:

D. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, customize the Service health settings.

By customizing the Service health settings in the Microsoft 365 admin center, you can set up alerts and notifications to be sent to your personal email address whenever there is a service issue with Exchange Online. This ensures that you are promptly informed about any disruptions or problems that may affect your organization’s email services.

upvoted 2 times

Greatone1 1 year, 8 months ago

From Microsoft 365 Admin Center go to :
Health / Service Health. Click on Customize and select the Email tab.
Tick "Send me service heath notifications in email", specify email address

upvoted 3 times

Greatone1 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

mhmyz 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D
Service Health can mail only Exchange issue.
Technical contact get mail M365 total issue.

upvoted 3 times

Master_Tx 1 year, 9 months ago

You can do C and D.

upvoted 1 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

not really, within Service Health you can set the service, within global info you can set technical contact which means. So, D.

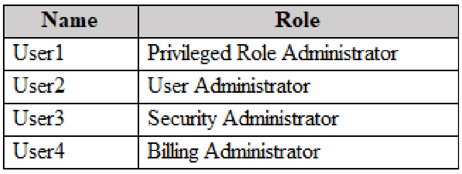
Technical contact. Type the email address for the person to contact for technical support within your organization.
upvoted 1 times

Question #119 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

Your company has an Azure AD tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Privileged Role Administrator
User2	User Administrator
User3	Security Administrator
User4	Billing Administrator

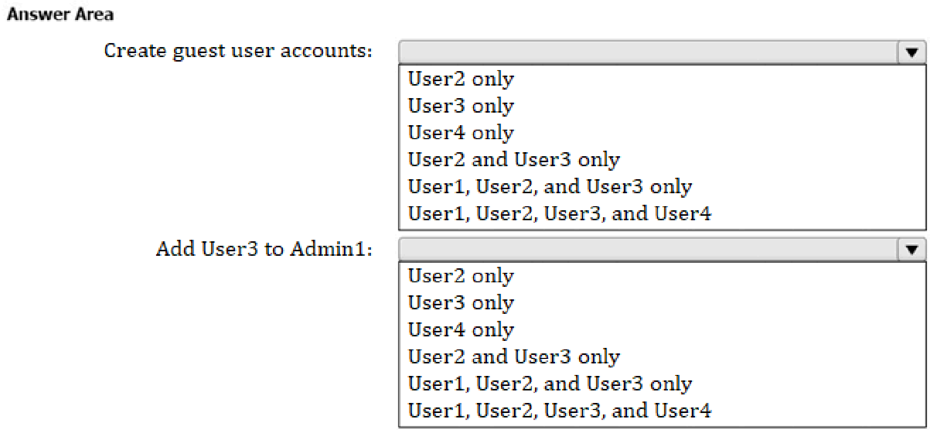
The tenant includes a security group named Admin1. Admin1 will be used to manage administrative accounts. External collaboration settings have default configuration.

You need to identify which users can perform the following administrative tasks:

- Create guest user accounts.
- Add User3 to Admin1.

Which users should you identify for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

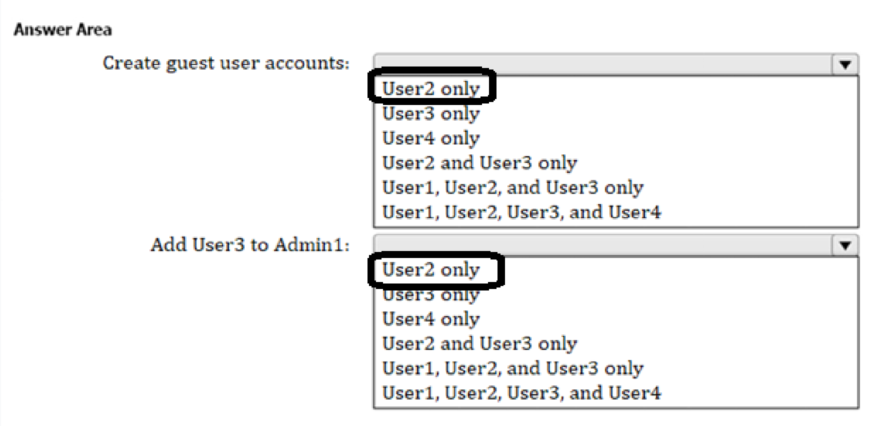
Create guest user accounts:

User2 only
User3 only
User4 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Add User3 to Admin1:

User2 only
User3 only
User4 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Create guest user accounts:

[✓ User2 only]
User3 only
User4 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Add User3 to Admin1:

[✓ User2 only]
User3 only
User4 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

PhoenixMan Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

I'll go for

1) 1,2,3 and 4

2) 2

upvoted 15 times

AAlmani 1 year, 4 months ago

the request is to Create a guest user not to Invite one! so User 2 only for both! regards,

upvoted 16 times

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1. With the default configuration all users (user 1, user 2, user 3 and user 4)

2. User admin (user 2 only) can change security group membership

upvoted 6 times

skids222 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT o3:

Create guest user accounts: User2 only

Add User3 to Admin1: User2 only

Explanation:

User2 (User Administrator):

Can create guest users (via default external collaboration settings).

Can manage group memberships (including adding users to security groups like Admin1).

User1 (Privileged Role Administrator):

Can assign Azure AD roles, but cannot manage regular security group membership or invite guests.

User3 (Security Administrator):

Focuses on security features and has no guest or group membership permissions.

User4 (Billing Administrator):

Only handles billing and licensing, no user or group management rights.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1: - Only User2: User Administrators have the necessary permissions to manage user accounts, including creating guest users.

2: - User1 + User2 + User3 (Privileged Role Administrator) Can manage administrative accounts and modify group memberships. User2 (User Administrator) Can manage user accounts and group memberships.
User3 in reality cannot himself to Admin1, because users cannot modify their own group memberships to prevent privilege escalation. This is a security measure to ensure that no single user can unilaterally increase their own permissions. But there is no answer alternative for User1 and User2 only.

upvoted 1 times

radamelca 9 months ago

I think the answer is correct, neither Billing, security nor privileged administrator can CREATE guest users... so: 1) user 2. 2) user2.

upvoted 2 times

wael_kodmani 10 months, 1 week ago

created guest users restricted to admin such as Global Admin, and User Admin.
the question is create not invite!!
the difference between create and invite is:

create: create a guest without sending an invite mail.

invite: send an invitation to the guest.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **APK1** 10 months, 1 week ago

B2B "External collaboration settings have default configuration" = means anyone can invite guest users.

Answer is

Box1: All users

Box2: user2

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Barachan** 1 year ago

This question is tricky, there is NO create guest option in Entra users, just invite guest so

1) All users

2)User2

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **WASDowningpower** 1 month ago

that's not true. a user of type "guest" can be created in the entra admin center

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Scotte2023** 1 year, 1 month ago

1) User 2

2) User 2

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/b2b-quickstart-add-guest-users-portal

Prerequisites

To complete the scenario in this quickstart, you need:

A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as at least a Guest Inviter role or a User Administrator.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **cpaljchc4** 1 year, 6 months ago

Prerequisites

To complete the scenario in this quickstart, you need:

A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as at least a "Guest Inviter role" or a "User administrator".

Access to a valid email address outside of your Microsoft Entra tenant, such as a separate work, school, or social email address. You'll use this email to create the guest account in your tenant directory and access the invitation.

Ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/b2b-quickstart-add-guest-users-portal#prerequisites

and below the prerequisites, it state:

Invite an external guest user

Tip

Steps in this article might vary slightly based on the portal you start from.

Sign in to the Microsoft Entra admin center as at least a "User administrator".

Browse to Identity > Users > All users.

I will go with user 2 & user 2 whether creates or invite it states User Adminstrator.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **AncaMada112233** 1 year, 7 months ago

"Create" guest users or "Invite" guest users is the same action?

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **WASDowningpower** 1 month ago

no that's not the same

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Contactfornitish** 1 year, 8 months ago

Default config means all users including those without any role can also invite guests

only user admin can manage groups

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 8 months ago

Specify who can invite guests: By default, all users in your organization, including B2B collaboration guest users, can invite external users to B2B collaboration. If you want to limit the ability to send invitations, you can turn invitations on or off for everyone, or limit invitations to certain roles.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Shloeb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Given answer is correct.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/b2b-quickstart-add-guest-users-portal

To complete the scenario in this quickstart, you need:

A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as at least a Guest Inviter role or a User administrator.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is 1,2,3,4 and user 2
Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's been assigned the Global administrator, Guest, inviter, or User administrator role.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 9 months ago

A Standard use Be able (to default) to create Guest users, The user have access to portal.azure.com. Try for me
In the first option, all users (user 1 user 2 user 3 and user 4)

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 9 months ago

watch the question "External collaboration settings have default configuration" Confirm mi decision: first option, all users (user 1 user 2 user 3 and user 4)

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

this is for b2b

Specify who can invite guests: By default, all users in your organization, including B2B collaboration guest users, can invite external users to B2B collaboration.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **daye** 1 year, 7 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/b2b-quickstart-add-guest-users-portal
To complete the scenario in this quickstart, you need:

A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as at least a Guest Inviter role or a User administrator.

upvoted 1 times

Question #120 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

All users are assigned Microsoft 365 Apps for enterprise licenses.

You need to ensure that reports display the names of users that have activated Microsoft 365 apps and on how many devices.

What should you modify in the Microsoft 365 admin center?

A. the Reports reader role

B. Organization information

C. Org settings for Privacy profile

D. Org settings for Reports

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D Uncheck "Display concealed user, group, and site names in all reports".

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **mikl** Most Recent ⏲ 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Copilot votes for D.

To ensure that reports display the names of users who have activated Microsoft 365 apps and on how many devices, you should modify:

D. Org settings for Reports

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **solderboy** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/troubleshoot/miscellaneous/reports-show-anonymous-user-name

upvoted 3 times

Question #121 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

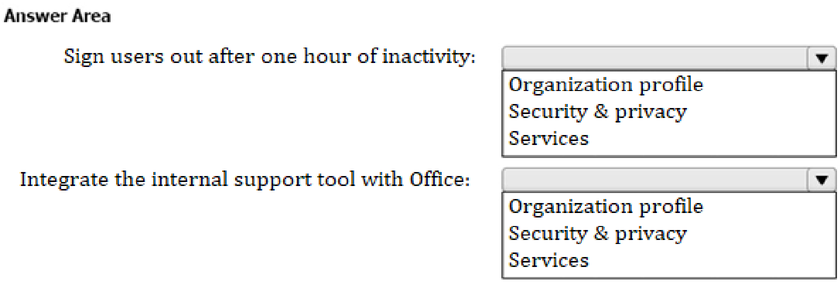
You need to configure the Org settings to meet the following requirements:

• Sign users out of Microsoft Office 365 web apps after one hour of inactivity.

• Integrate an internal support tool with Office.

Which settings should you configure for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

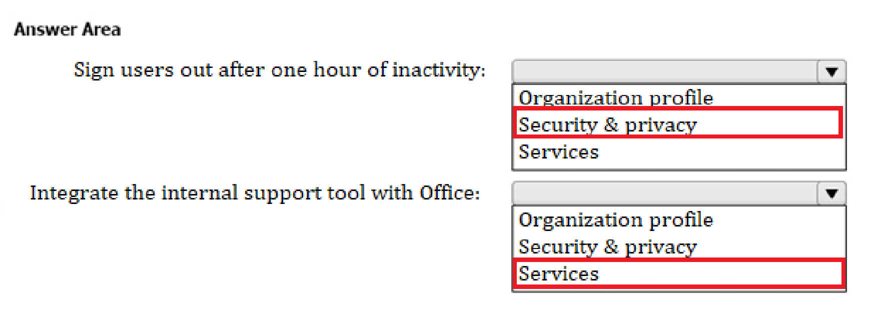


Answer Area

Sign users out after one hour of inactivity: ▼
Organization profile
Security & privacy
Services

Integrate the internal support tool with Office: ▼
Organization profile
Security & privacy
Services

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Sign users out after one hour of inactivity: ▼
Organization profile
[✓ Security & privacy]
Services

Integrate the internal support tool with Office: ▼
Organization profile
Security & privacy
[✓ Services]

⊟ **ae88d96** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Security & privacy and Organization profile. Tested on my lab.

upvoted 32 times

⊟ **Amir1909** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

- Security & Privacy

- Organization Profile

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **IvanDJ** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong answer!!!

- Security & privacy

- Organization profile

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Frank9020** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answers are correct: Security & privacy + Services

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **APK1** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answers are

Security & Privacy

Organization Profile

upvoted 2 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

correct "Security & privacy and Organization profile." why do they give the wrong answeres some times

upvoted 3 times

samsa1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

i'm asking the same question

upvoted 1 times

smiff 1 year, 9 months ago

Security and Privacy
Org Profile

checked on my demo tenant

upvoted 3 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 9 months ago

The 2nd Answer is Organization Profile▯
I am not able to find it at Chinese 365 Admin Center in China

upvoted 1 times

Sas2003 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes - "Support integration"

upvoted 3 times

daye 1 year, 7 months ago

Yes
Idle session timeout from the Security & privacy tab.
Support integration from the org profile tab.

upvoted 1 times

Question #122 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You add a domain named contoso.com.

When you attempt to verify the domain, you are prompted to send a verification email to admin@contoso.com.

You need to change the email address used to verify the domain.

What should you do?

A. Add a TXT record to the DNS zone of the domain.

B. From the domain registrar, modify the contact information of the domain.

C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, change the global administrator of the Microsoft 365 subscription.

D. Modify the NS records for the domain.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (75%) C (25%)

NrdAlrt Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A would be way less hassle to verify the domain, but B answers the question's requirement.

upvoted 9 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

I believe answer A is the actual attempt to verify the domain, which is what the question is about. So it looks like answer B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

hknnl Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

"You need to change the email address used to verify the domain." So, correct answer B

upvoted 1 times

pinky285 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

since this is verifying your domain and txt/mx is not being used and email is, then to verify your domain using email ms will send it to the contact of the domain (the admin email whois).

upvoted 2 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer = C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, change the global administrator of the Microsoft 365 subscription.

A. Add a TXT record to the DNS zone of the domain: This is a valid step for verifying the domain ownership, but it won't change the email address used for verification.
B. Modify the contact information of the domain: This might update some contact details associated with the domain, but it wouldn't affect the specific email used for Microsoft 365 domain verification.

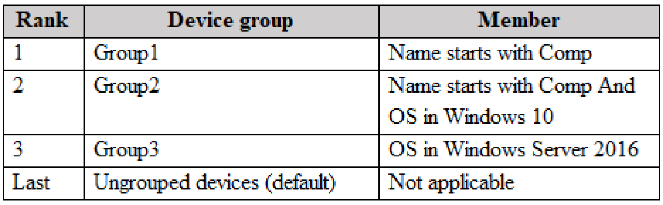
upvoted 3 times

Question #123 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

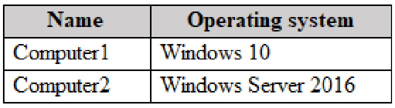
-

Your company uses Microsoft Defender for Endpoint. Microsoft Defender for Endpoint contains the device groups shown in the following table.



Rank	Device group	Member
1	Group1	Name starts with Comp
2	Group2	Name starts with Comp And OS in Windows 10
3	Group3	OS in Windows Server 2016
Last	Ungrouped devices (default)	Not applicable

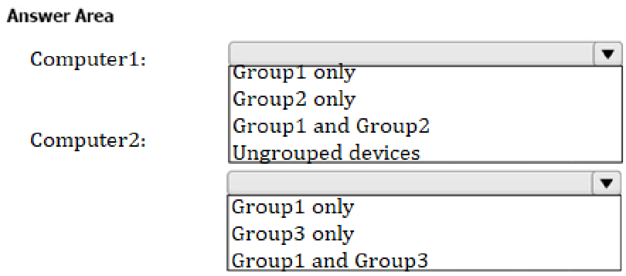
You onboard computers to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint as shown in the following table.



Name	Operating system
Computer1	Windows 10
Computer2	Windows Server 2016

Of which groups are Computer1 and Computer2 members? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

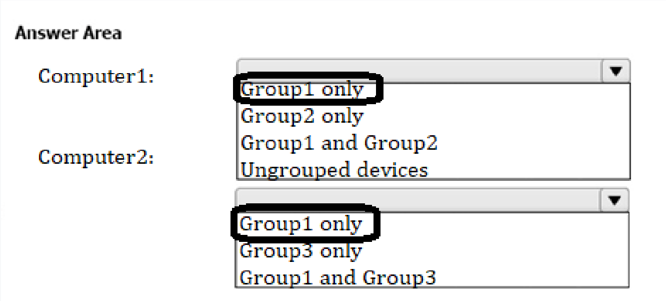


Answer Area

Computer1:
- Group1 only
- Group2 only
- Group1 and Group2
- Ungrouped devices

Computer2:
- Group1 only
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group3

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Computer1:
- [✓ Group1 only]
- Group2 only
- Group1 and Group2
- Ungrouped devices

Computer2:
- [✓ Group1 only]
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group3

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree, both computers in Group 1. "When a device is matched to more than one group, it's added only to the highest ranked group."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/machine-groups?view=o365-worldwide#manage-device-groups

upvoted 17 times

LiamAzure Most Recent 1 year ago

Group 1 for both, it gets added to the highest ranked group it hits and no others

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Group 1 for both here.

upvoted 1 times

Greatone1 1 year, 8 months ago

Group 1 for both

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 8 months ago

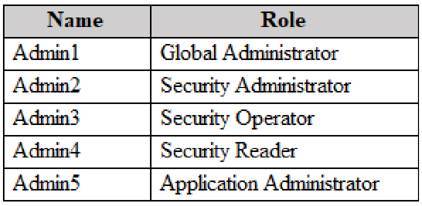
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/9954-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-20-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



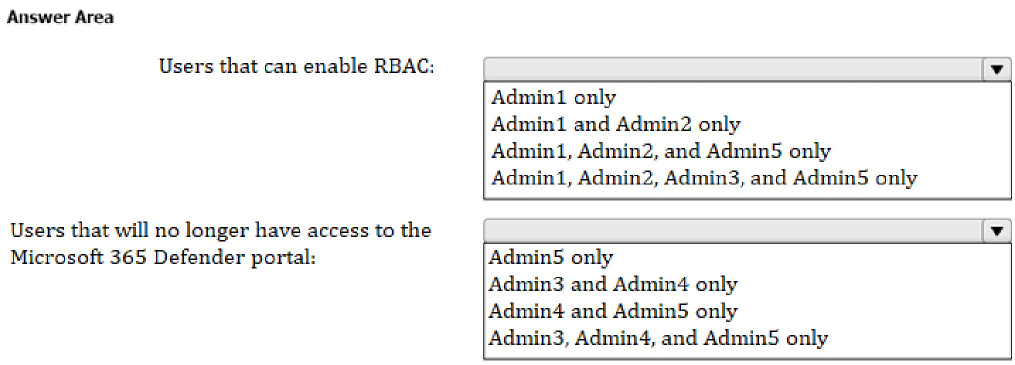
Name	Role
Admin1	Global Administrator
Admin2	Security Administrator
Admin3	Security Operator
Admin4	Security Reader
Admin5	Application Administrator

You are implementing Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

You need to enable role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict access to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal.

Which users can enable RBAC, and which users will no longer have access to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal after RBAC is enabled? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

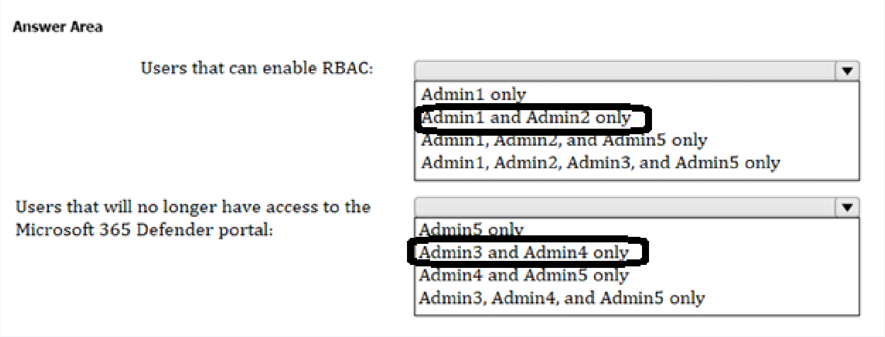


Answer Area

Users that can enable RBAC:
- Admin1 only
- Admin1 and Admin2 only
- Admin1, Admin2, and Admin5 only
- Admin1, Admin2, Admin3, and Admin5 only

Users that will no longer have access to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal:
- Admin5 only
- Admin3 and Admin4 only
- Admin4 and Admin5 only
- Admin3, Admin4, and Admin5 only

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Users that can enable RBAC:
- Admin1 only
- [✓ Admin1 and Admin2 only]
- Admin1, Admin2, and Admin5 only
- Admin1, Admin2, Admin3, and Admin5 only

Users that will no longer have access to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal:
- Admin5 only
- [✓ Admin3 and Admin4 only]
- Admin4 and Admin5 only
- Admin3, Admin4, and Admin5 only

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree with the answers.

Enable RBAC: Admin1 and Admin 2

No longer have access: Admin 3 and Admin 4

Turning on role-based access control will cause users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Azure AD Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide#before-you-begin

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/110910-exam-ms-101-topic-2-question-138-discussion/

upvoted 18 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago

this is nice wording, the Application Administrator didn't have access to begin with. So he/she doesn't lose access. Correct?

upvoted 8 times

nils241 1 year, 6 months ago

Users with "Application Administor Role" can only create and manage all aspects of enterprise applications, application registrations, and application proxy settings.

upvoted 2 times

sergioandreslq 1 year, 7 months ago

Initially, only those with Microsoft Entra Global Administrator or Security Administrator rights will be able to create and assign roles in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide#before-you-begin

upvoted 1 times

Frank_2022 Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Users who can enable RBAC:
Admin1 (Global Admin)
Admin2 (Security Admin)
Users who will lose access after RBAC is enabled:
Admin3 (Security Operator)
Admin4 (Security Reader)
Admin5 (Application Admin)

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct.
For the second question here is the key point in the question "Users that will NO LONGER have access" - The Application Admin never had access so shouldn't be included.

upvoted 1 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 1 week ago

= Admin1 and Admin2 can enable RBAC because they have the highest-level administrative privileges (Global Administrator and Security Administrator).

= Admin3, Admin4, and Admin5 will lose access to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal after RBAC is enabled. This is because they have roles that are typically granted limited or read-only access, and RBAC allows for granular control over permissions.

upvoted 1 times

Murad01 1 year ago

Given answer are correct

upvoted 1 times

Jamesat 1 year, 2 months ago

Agreed.

After enabling RBAC only Global Admin and Security Admin will have access so Admin 1 and Admin 2 is correct.

For the second question it is Admin 3 and Admin 4. The question is Users that will NO LONGER have access. The Application Admin never had access so shouldn't be included.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/rbac?view=o365-worldwide

Initially, only those with Microsoft Entra Global Administrator or Security Administrator rights will be able to create and assign roles in the Microsoft Defender portal, therefore, having the right groups ready in Microsoft Entra ID is important.

Turning on role-based access control will cause users with read-only permissions (for example, users assigned to Microsoft Entra Security reader role) to lose access until they are assigned to a role.

Users with admin permissions are automatically assigned the default built-in Defender for Endpoint global administrator role with full permissions. After opting in to use RBAC, you can assign additional users that are not Microsoft Entra Global or Security Administrators to the Defender for Endpoint global administrator role.

After opting in to use RBAC, you cannot revert to the initial roles as when you first logged into the portal.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **m2L** 1 year, 6 months ago

NO2 : Admin3, Admin4, Admin5

upvoted 4 times

Question #125 Topic 1

Your company has a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You onboard a device on the company's network to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

In the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, you notice that the device inventory displays many devices that have an Onboarding status of Can be onboarded.

You need to ensure that onboarded devices are prevented from polling the network for device discovery but can still discover devices with which they communicate directly.

What should you configure in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal?

A. standard discovery

B. device discovery exclusions

C. basic discovery

D. a network assessment job

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (76%) 10% 10%

⊟ **netbw** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Basic discovery

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/device-discovery?view=o365-worldwide#discovery-methods

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **Cfernandes** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C esta correta.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **jarattdavis** Most Recent 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. device discovery exclusions

Here's why:

Standard discovery and basic discovery are both discovery methods that allow devices to poll the network for other devices. This is not what you want to prevent.
A network assessment job is used to assess the security posture of your network. It doesn't directly address the issue of preventing onboarded devices from polling the network.
Device discovery exclusions allow you to specify devices that should be excluded from network-wide device discovery. By excluding onboarded devices from this discovery method, you can prevent them from polling the network for other devices while still allowing them to discover devices with which they communicate directly.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **XylosSW** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"In the Device Discovery settings, select Basic Device Discovery mode. This mode restricts the devices from polling the network to discover other devices. Instead, it allows devices to discover only those with which they directly communicate."

Explanation:
Standard Discovery: This mode might allow for broader network polling which doesn't meet the requirement of limiting discovery to direct communications only.

Device Discovery Exclusions: These settings are typically used to exclude specific devices or IP ranges from being discovered but don't inherently restrict onboarded devices from polling the network for discovery.

ChatGPT 4-o says C

upvoted 3 times

BossLG 1 year, 3 months ago

I agree its C

For further clarification read the FAQ

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/device-discovery-faq?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Iccen 1 year, 4 months ago

To achieve the desired outcome of preventing onboarded devices from polling the network for device discovery while still allowing them to discover devices with which they communicate directly in the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, you should:

B. Device discovery exclusions

Explanation: By configuring device discovery exclusions, you can specify certain devices or ranges of IP addresses that should be excluded from the device discovery process. This allows you to prevent onboarded devices from indiscriminately polling the network for device discovery while still enabling them to discover devices with which they communicate directly. This approach provides a targeted solution to meet the specific requirements outlined in the scenario.

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I believe it's D. A basic or standard discovery will still scan for the entire network, the scan will just either be passive (less information, less network usage) or active (more information, more network usage).

Please read the article below:

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-vulnerability/network-device-discovery-and-vulnerability-assessments/ba-p/2267548

upvoted 1 times

RJTW070 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

AI says A:

To prevent onboarded devices from polling the network for device discovery but still discover devices with which they communicate directly, you should configure the Standard discovery mode in the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint portal1. This mode allows endpoints to actively find devices in your network to enrich collected data and discover more devices - helping you build a reliable and coherent device inventory. In addition to devices that were observed using the passive method, standard mode also leverages common discovery protocols that use multicast queries in the network to find even more devices1.

Summary: To prevent onboarded devices from polling the network for device discovery but still discover devices with which they communicate directly, you should configure the Standard discovery mode in the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint portal.

upvoted 1 times

TheMCT 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Standard discovery (recommended): This mode allows endpoints to actively find devices in your network to enrich collected data and discover more devices - helping you build a reliable and coherent device inventory.

When Standard mode is enabled, minimal, and negligible network activity generated by the discovery sensor might be observed by network monitoring tools in your organization.

upvoted 1 times

Sesbri 1 year, 5 months ago

For me it is B. See here for reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/configure-device-discovery?view=o365-worldwide#exclude-devices-from-being-actively-probed-in-standard-discovery

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 7 months ago

It could be D; A network assessment job

upvoted 2 times

jt2214 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

It's C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/device-discovery?view=o365-worldwide#discovery-methods

upvoted 3 times

Sas2003 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I believe the correct answer is B.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/device-discovery?view=o365-worldwide#discovery-methods

upvoted 1 times

Sas2003 1 year, 9 months ago

Oops I meant C

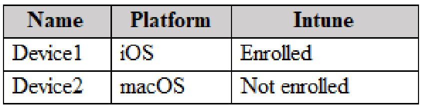
upvoted 2 times

Question #126 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Microsoft Intune and contains the devices shown in the following table.

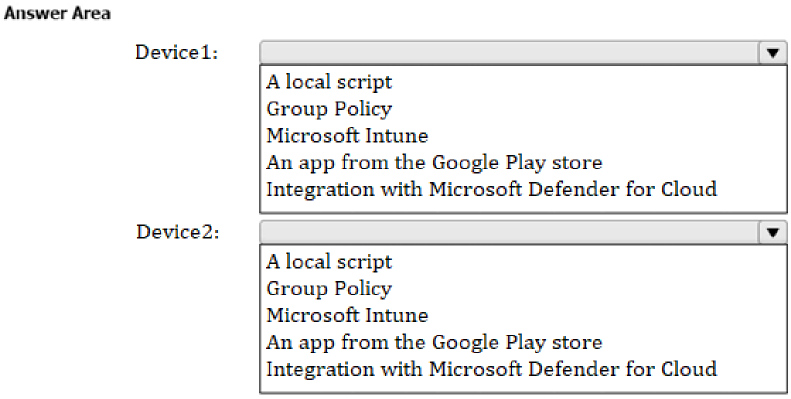


Name	Platform	Intune
Device1	iOS	Enrolled
Device2	macOS	Not enrolled

You need to onboard Device1 and Device2 to Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

What should you use to onboard each device? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

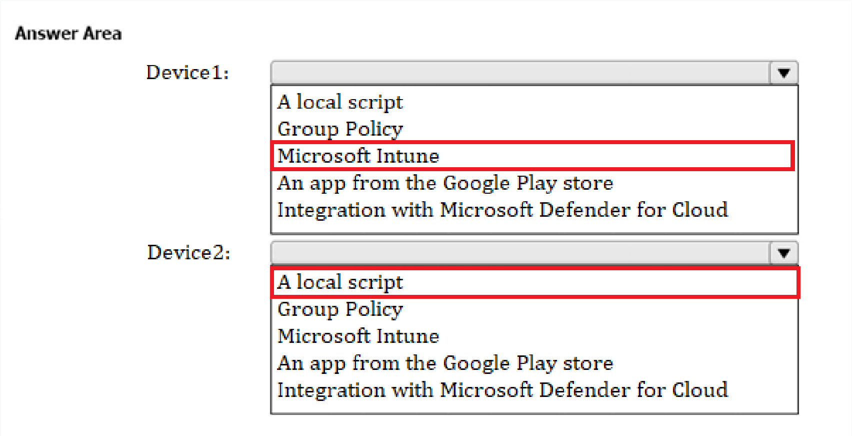


Answer Area

Device1: ▼
- A local script
- Group Policy
- Microsoft Intune
- An app from the Google Play store
- Integration with Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Device2: ▼
- A local script
- Group Policy
- Microsoft Intune
- An app from the Google Play store
- Integration with Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Device1: ▼
- A local script
- Group Policy
- [✓ Microsoft Intune]
- An app from the Google Play store
- Integration with Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Device2: ▼
- [✓ A local script]
- Group Policy
- Microsoft Intune
- An app from the Google Play store
- Integration with Microsoft Defender for Cloud

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I would agree with given answers:

1. Intune

2. Local script

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/mac-install-manually?view=o365-worldwide

macOS onboarding for up to 10 devices, local script is the default option.

upvoted 17 times

Contactfornitish Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

I have reservations for Device 1. Unless integration with Microsoft Defender completed within Intune, Intune can not onboard the device on its own.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/protect/advanced-threat-protection-configure

Device 2 can be done via Script only though

upvoted 5 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I would agree with given answers:

1. Intune

2. Local script

upvoted 1 times

Cfernandes 1 year, 2 months ago

Testado no meu laboratório, intune e script local

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree with the answer

upvoted 1 times

Casticod 1 year, 3 months ago

option 1 Intune.

Option 2 Integration with Microsoft defender for cloud : https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-defender-vulnerability/unmanaged-device-protection-capabilities-are-now-generally/ba-p/2463796

upvoted 1 times

Question #127 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

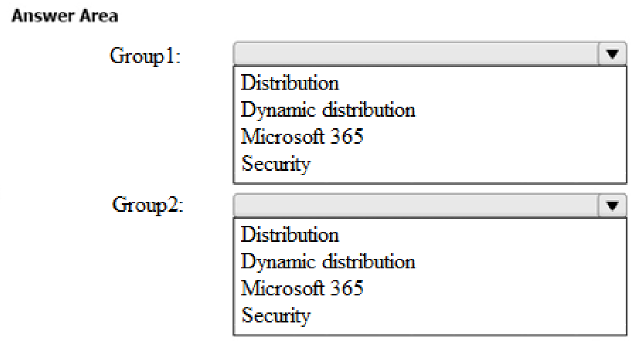
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You need to create two groups named Group1 and Group2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Group1 must be mail-enabled and have an associated Microsoft SharePoint Online site.
• Group2 must support dynamic membership and role assignments but must NOT be mail-enabled.

Which types of groups should you create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

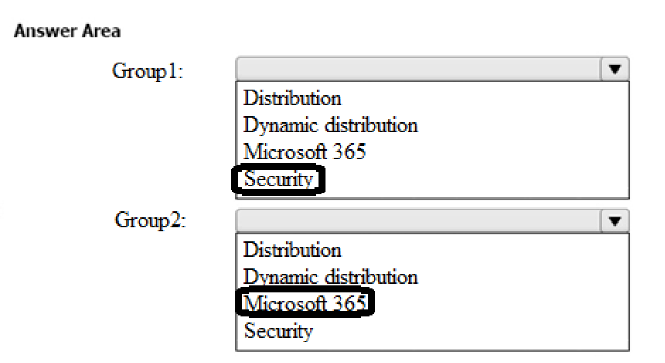


Answer Area

Group1:
- Distribution
- Dynamic distribution
- Microsoft 365
- Security

Group2:
- Distribution
- Dynamic distribution
- Microsoft 365
- Security

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Group1:
- Distribution
- Dynamic distribution
- Microsoft 365
- [✓ Security]

Group2:
- Distribution
- Dynamic distribution
- [✓ Microsoft 365]
- Security

vercracked_007 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1 Microsoft 365

Box 2 Security

They are swapped

upvoted 66 times

Tr619899 Highly Voted 9 months ago

Group1: Microsoft 365

This type of group is mail-enabled, supports email communication, and comes with an associated SharePoint Online site by default.

=> Microsoft 365 Groups are designed for collaboration across Microsoft services like Teams, SharePoint, and Outlook, providing a mail-enabled option with access to a SharePoint Online site.

Group2: Security

Security groups support dynamic membership and role assignments but are not mail-enabled.

=> Security Groups are used primarily for controlling access to resources. They support dynamic membership and role assignments but are not mail-enabled, meeting the requirements for Group2.

upvoted 8 times

bf81050 Most Recent 2 months ago

Please update this. G1: M365 and G2: Security.

It shouldn't be the other way around.

upvoted 2 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

"• Group2 must support dynamic membership and role assignments but must NOT be mail-enabled."

All the options are mail enabled, except security, that we ca assume it is not.

upvoted 1 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago

"Group1 must be mail-enabled and have an associated Microsoft SharePoint Online site."

Security is correct because no other accepts app as a member, only security groups. There´s no information that security group is not mail enabled, so we can assume it is.

upvoted 1 times

TechGuys 4 months ago

Here are the correct group types to use for Group1 and Group2:

Group1 (Mail-enabled and associated with a SharePoint Online site)

Correct Group Type: Microsoft 365 Group

Reason: Microsoft 365 Groups (formerly Office 365 Groups) are mail-enabled and integrate with SharePoint Online, Teams, and other Microsoft 365 services.

Group2 (Supports dynamic membership and role assignments but NOT mail-enabled)

Correct Group Type: Security Group

Reason: Azure AD Security Groups can have dynamic membership and support role-based access control (RBAC) assignments, but they are not mail-enabled.

Final Answer:

Group1: Microsoft 365 Group

Group2: Security Group

upvoted 2 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Damn I was confused when I say the answer - total opposite! Oh well :D

For your Microsoft 365 subscription, to meet the specified requirements for Group1 and Group2, you should create the following types of groups:

Group1: Create a Microsoft 365 Group. This type of group is mail-enabled by default and comes with an associated SharePoint Online. When you create a Microsoft 365 Group, it includes a shared mailbox, calendar, and a SharePoint site among other features.

Group2: Create a Security Group with dynamic membership rules in Microsoft Entra ID. This group can support dynamic membership and role assignments. To ensure it is not mail-enabled, do not create it as a Microsoft 365 Group but rather as a security group which can be configured for dynamic membership and can have roles assigned without being mail-enabled.

upvoted 3 times

shaffer 1 year, 4 months ago

It is answered backwards. It should be;

1: MS365 Group (Mail-enabled with application access)

2: Security (Non-mail-enabled)

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

- Microsoft 365
- Security

upvoted 3 times

mickey88 1 year, 6 months ago

Some groups allow dynamic membership or email.

Microsoft 365 Groups Distribution groups Security groups Mail-enabled security groups Shared mailboxes Dynamic distribution groups

Mail-enabled Yes Yes No Yes Yes Yes
Dynamic membership in Microsoft Entra ID Yes No Yes No No No

Anser is 1: M365 2 security
upvoted 1 times

cpaljchc4 1 year, 6 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/732613/azure-ad-what-is-difference-between-security-group

Add reference page for him
upvoted 1 times

jjdrost_11 1 year, 6 months ago
Box 1 Microsoft 365
Box 2 Security

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide
upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year, 7 months ago
To make it easy to understand, it can't be Dynamic distribution as distribution groups are always regarding groups that receive emails, the question at hand doesn't want mail to be enabled. Security groups can be created on an on-prem AD so doesn't require a mailbox (can be created in 365 too but easier to think of it this way IMO)
upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 7 months ago
Box 1: Microsoft 365
Box 2: Dynamic distribution
upvoted 2 times

jt2214 1 year, 8 months ago
It's the other way around. Exam topics please fix this. :)
Box 1 Microsoft 365
Box 2 Security
upvoted 3 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 9 months ago
Support dynamic membership
why not choose Dynamic Distribution▯
upvoted 1 times

netbw 1 year, 9 months ago
Because it's gonna be email enabled
upvoted 1 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago
To The group 1 I need opinions, given the options I would say Microsoft 365, since a security group is not the same as a mail-enabled security group to the group 2 The option Should be Security https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-create-rule#check-processing-status-for-a-rule
upvoted 4 times

Question #128 Topic 1

DRAG DROP

-

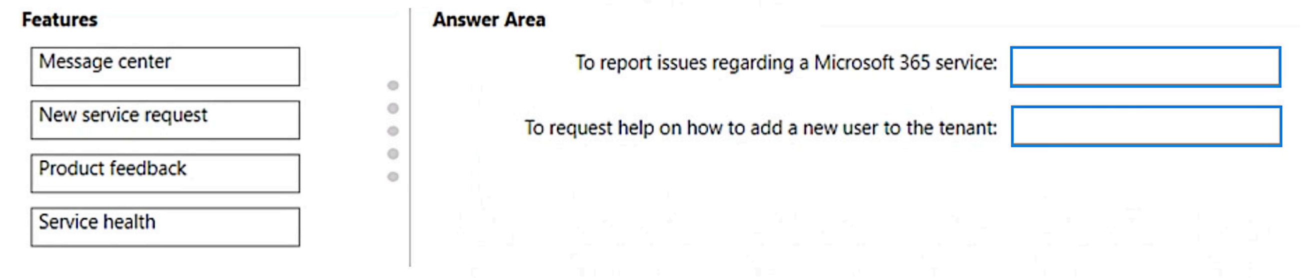
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You need to meet the following requirements:

• Report a Microsoft 365 service issue.
• Request help on how to add a new user to an Azure AD tenant.

What should you use in the Microsoft 365 admin center? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct requirements. Each feature 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.



Features

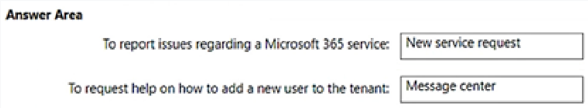
- Message center
- New service request
- Product feedback
- Service health

Answer Area

To report issues regarding a Microsoft 365 service:

To request help on how to add a new user to the tenant:

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

To report issues regarding a Microsoft 365 service: New service request

To request help on how to add a new user to the tenant: Message center

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

option 1 Service Health --> Report Issues

option 2 new service request

upvoted 58 times

jt2214 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Service Health

New Service Requests

I do this at my organization.

upvoted 17 times

skids222 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Public Service Announcement:

From this point onwards (probably from about question 100) don't rely on the "Reveal Solution" button alone as so many are completely wrong and you will fail if you take it at face value.

upvoted 1 times

cerniauskas 1 year, 1 month ago

Examtopics is all about money, terrible questions and answers

upvoted 11 times

Jamesat 1 year, 2 months ago

This question is so bad!

How can option 2 be Message Center? How is that going to help you with adding a new user?

Its clearly New Service Request

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option 2 should be Health from the Entra ID portal?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **shaffer** 1 year, 4 months ago

I'm glad you all confirmed my suspicions

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **pri27** 1 year, 6 months ago

Discussion ppl are Right,If you still have doubt go here...

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/96073-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-87-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Noble00** 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer is so wrong.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 7 months ago

Man, I pay for the contributor access and they give us rubbish like this :p it's so obviously its 1. Service health & 2. Service request

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **fabiomartinsnet** 3 months, 1 week ago

I ask myself if answers are gotten from what microsoft expects us to answer in the exam... maybe the exam is also wrong on correcting answers...

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Khattak3143** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I was thinking the same, but thank goodness for the community discussion. This in itself is a learning curve!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Service Health and second answer is new service requests

upvoted 2 times

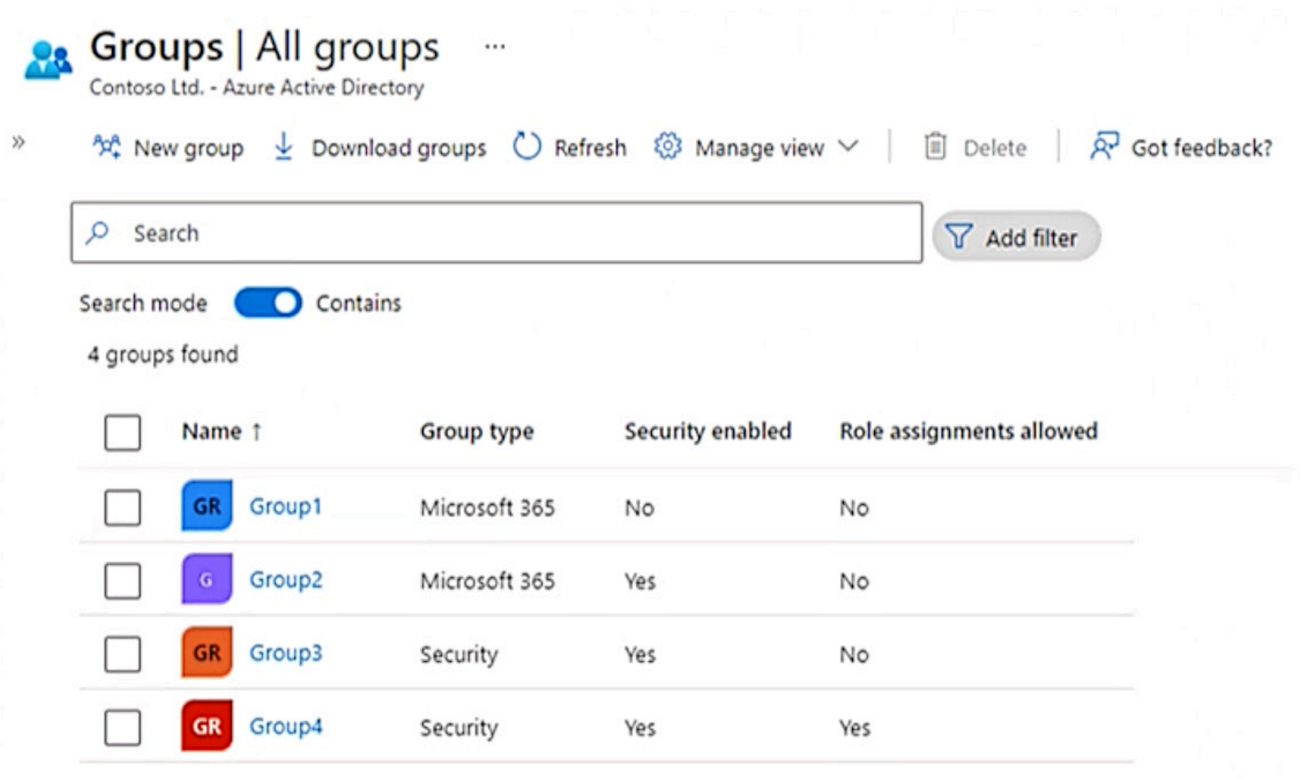
⊟ **flim322** 1 year, 9 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/96073-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-87-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

Question #129 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the groups shown in the following exhibit.


Groups | All groups ...

Contoso Ltd. - Azure Active Directory

Search mode Contains

4 groups found

□	Name ↑	Group type	Security enabled	Role assignments allowed
□	GR Group1	Microsoft 365	No	No
□	G Group2	Microsoft 365	Yes	No
□	GR Group3	Security	Yes	No
□	GR Group4	Security	Yes	Yes

To which groups can you assign Microsoft 365 E5 licenses?

A. Group1 and Group2 only

B. Group2 and Group3 only

C. Group3 and Group4 only

D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only

E. Group2, Group3, and Group4 only

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Licenses can be assigned to any security group, including M365 security enabled.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/licensing-whatis-azure-portal?context=azure%2Factive-directory%2Fusers-groups-roles%2Fcontext%2Fugr-context#features

Similar q from sc-300:
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/51472-exam-sc-300-topic-1-question-1-discussion/

upvoted 21 times

⊟ **CloudCanary** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Microsoft 365 Groups with Security Enabled can be assigned with licences.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **Frank_2022** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Licenses can be assigned to any security group in Microsoft Entra ID.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Given Answer is correct:

Group2: Microsoft 365 group, security enabled. Can be assigned licenses.

Group3: Security group, security enabled. Can be assigned licenses.

Group4: Security group, security enabled, allows role assignments. Can be assigned licences.

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Given answer is wrong - it should be Group2, 3, 4

upvoted 2 times

Jamesat 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Clearly Group 2, 3 and 4.

A Security-enabled M365 group can be used for license assignment.

Confirmed to still be the case in my lab.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

security enabled means you can include these groups in DACLs

upvoted 1 times

Cfernandes 1 year, 8 months ago

Concordo com grupo, 2 3 e 4

upvoted 2 times

Question #130

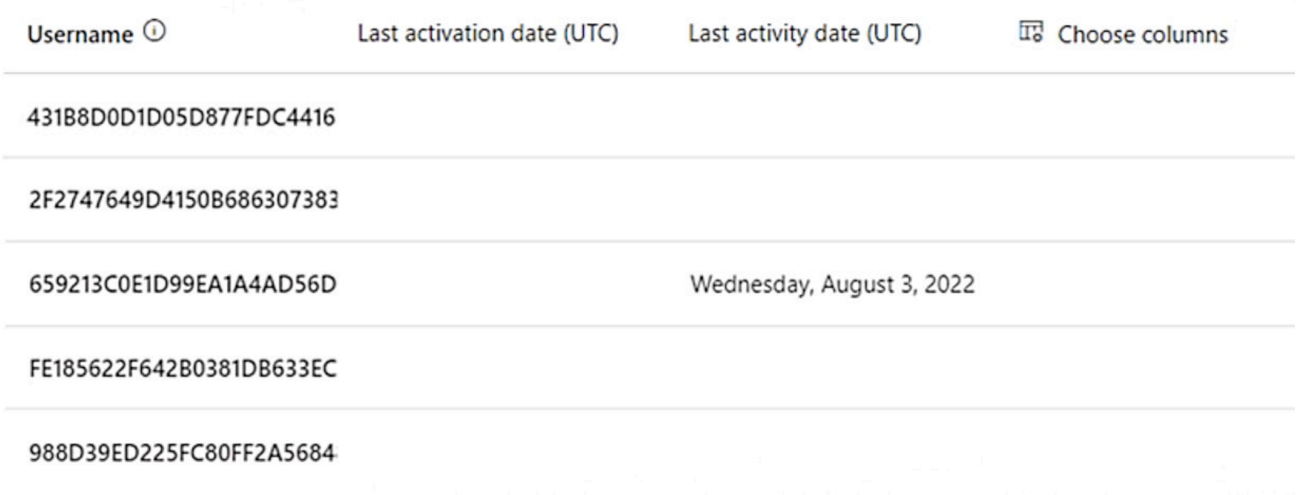
Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you open the Microsoft 365 Apps usage report as shown in the following exhibit.



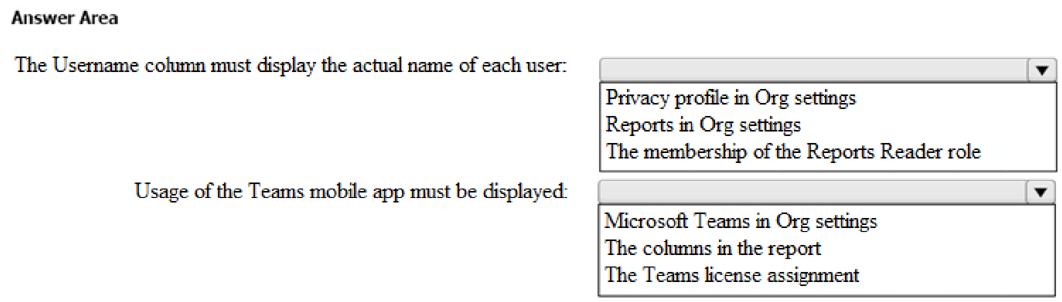
Username ⓘ	Last activation date (UTC)	Last activity date (UTC)	Choose columns
431B8D0D1D05D877FDC4416			
2F2747649D4150B686307383			
659213C0E1D99EA1A4AD56D		Wednesday, August 3, 2022	
FE185622F642B0381DB633EC			
988D39ED225FC80FF2A5684			

You need ensure that the report meets the following requirements:

- The Username column must display the actual name of each user.
- Usage of the Microsoft Teams mobile app must be displayed.

What should you modify for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

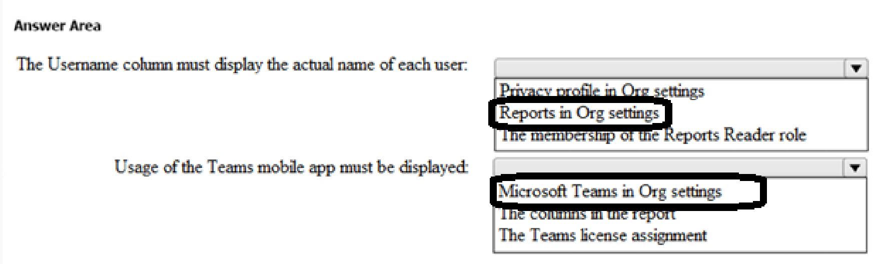
The Username column must display the actual name of each user: ▼

- Privacy profile in Org settings
- Reports in Org settings
- The membership of the Reports Reader role

Usage of the Teams mobile app must be displayed: ▼

- Microsoft Teams in Org settings
- The columns in the report
- The Teams license assignment

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

The Username column must display the actual name of each user: ▼

- Privacy profile in Org settings
- [✓ Reports in Org settings]
- The membership of the Reports Reader role

Usage of the Teams mobile app must be displayed: ▼

- [✓ Microsoft Teams in Org settings]
- The columns in the report
- The Teams license assignment

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

1. Reports in Org settings (uncheck 'Display concealed user, group and site names in all reports'.
2. Columns in the report ('Activity on Teams app' column).

upvoted 43 times

⊟ **m2L** Most Recent 1 year ago

Hello Guys,

the answers are :

1 : Reports in Org Setting by(Org Setting>Services)

2: Columns In the rapports by (Report Usage)

Once On Usage, click on "Microsoft Teams apps" and scroll, after the last column you will see "Choose Column" and here you can select the columns you want to display

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **m2L** 1 year ago

Hello Guys,

the answers are :

1 : Reports in Org Setting by(Org Setting>Services)

2: Columns In the rapports by (Report Usage)

Once On Usage cliques on "Microsoft Teams apps" and scroll, after the last column you will see "Choose Column" and here you can then select the column you want to display

Regards

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Festus365** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1: Privacy profile in Org settings

Box 2: Microsoft Teams in Org settings

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **spektrum1988** 11 months ago

100% sure box 1 is: Reports in Org settings.

100% sure box 2 is: choose columns

Tested and confirmed.

upvoted 9 times

⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 3 months ago

Valid option for me in Part Two "The columns in reports"

For me neither the first nor the third are valid. The second is incomplete. For me, you can only know the use of Teams Mobile, from the analytics section of the Teams administrator or in the usage section. The second option (The columns in the reports) can refer to the reports section in the 365 administration portal but it is undoubtedly poorly described.

upvoted 3 times

Question #131 *Topic 1*

Your company has on-premises servers and an Azure AD tenant.

Several months ago, the Azure AD Connect Health agent was installed on all the servers.

You review the health status of all the servers regularly.

Recently, you attempted to view the health status of a server named Server1 and discovered that the server is NOT listed on the Azure AD Connect Servers list.

You suspect that another administrator removed Server1 from the list.

You need to ensure that you can view the health status of Server1.

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 Windows PowerShell, run the Register-AzureADConnectHealthSyncAgent cmdlet.

B. From Azure Cloud shell, run the Connect-AzureAD cmdlet.

C. From Server1, reinstall the Azure AD Connect Health agent.

D. From Server1, change the Azure AD Connect Health services Startup type to Automatic.

E. From Server1, change the Azure AD Connect Health services Startup type to Automatic (Delayed Start).

Suggested Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

jt2214 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

A. Running the Register-AzureADConnectHealthSyncAgent cmdlet from Windows PowerShell helps to register or re-register the Azure AD Connect Health Sync Agent on Server1, ensuring that it appears on the list of monitored servers.

C. Reinstalling the Azure AD Connect Health agent on Server1 will also register it with Azure AD Connect Health, making it appear on the list of monitored servers.

upvoted 14 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AC

Copilot says :

To ensure that you can view the health status of Server1, which is not listed on the Azure AD Connect Servers list, you should consider the following two actions:

A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Register-AzureADConnectHealthSyncAgent cmdlet. This cmdlet is used to manually register the Azure AD Connect Health agent if it fails to register during installation or if it has been unregistered.

C. From Server1, reinstall the Azure AD Connect Health agent. Reinstalling the agent can help resolve issues where the server is not listed due to a failed or incomplete installation.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **AAlmani** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A or C solve the issue.

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/14496-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-18-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **TP447** 1 year, 7 months ago

Technically A + D is valid too (if the agent is still installed but timed out after 30 days on inactivity - you would just then start the service and run the PowerShell command).

upvoted 1 times

Question #132 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP

-

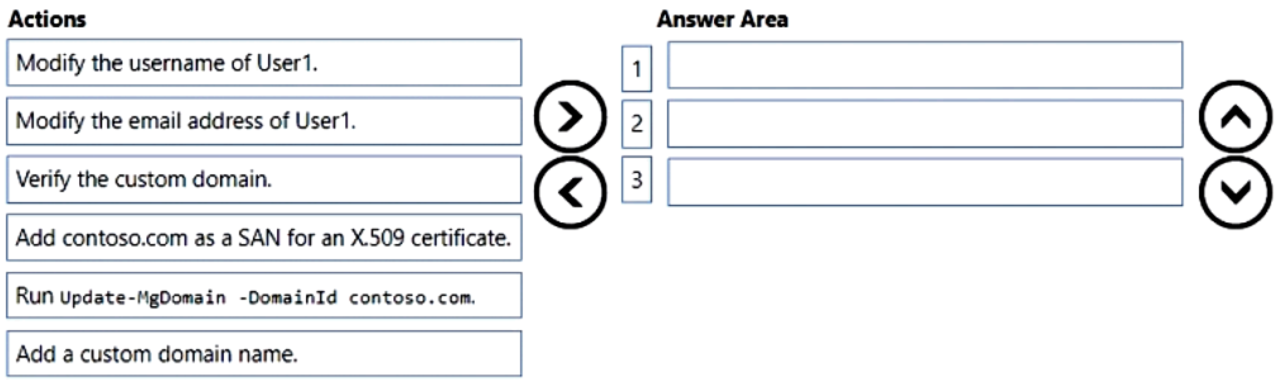
Your company has an Azure AD tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You purchase a domain named contoso.com from a registrar and add all the required DNS records.

You create a user account named User1. User1 is configured to sign in as user1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to configure User1 to sign in as user1@contoso.com.

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.



Actions

- Modify the username of User1.
- Modify the email address of User1.
- Verify the custom domain.
- Add contoso.com as a SAN for an X.509 certificate.
- Run `Update-MgDomain -DomainId contoso.com.`
- Add a custom domain name.

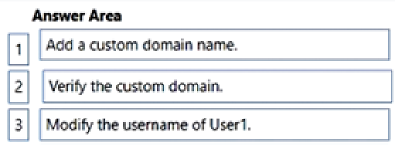
Answer Area

1

2

3

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

1. Add a custom domain name.
2. Verify the custom domain.
3. Modify the username of User1.

⊟ **Festus365** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

1:Add a custom domain name

2:verify the custom domain

3:Modify the User1 email address or create an alternative email address for the user1(UPN)

upvoted 16 times

⊟ **BossLG** 1 year, 3 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49929-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-7-discussion/

Given answer is correct, we modify the user (UPN) not email address

upvoted 14 times

⊟ **DiligentSam** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49929-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-7-discussion/

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **Frank9020** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answers are correct:

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **DNGFORMA** 1 year ago

Given answer is correct, modify the email doesn't change the login username

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Paul_white** 1 year, 8 months ago

GIVEN ANSWER IS CORRECT !!!!

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **spectre786** 1 year, 8 months ago

Could you please comment on all questions from 122 to 236, whenever there is no existing comment already ? Thank you for your help.

upvoted 2 times

Question #133 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that uses Microsoft Intune.

You need to access service health alerts from a mobile phone.

What should you use?

A. the Microsoft Authenticator app

B. the Microsoft 365 Admin mobile app

C. Intune Company Portal

D. the Intune app

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

LiamAzure Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Microsoft 365 Admin App

upvoted 5 times

nils241 Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 4 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 9 months ago

Option B is correct

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree with the answer

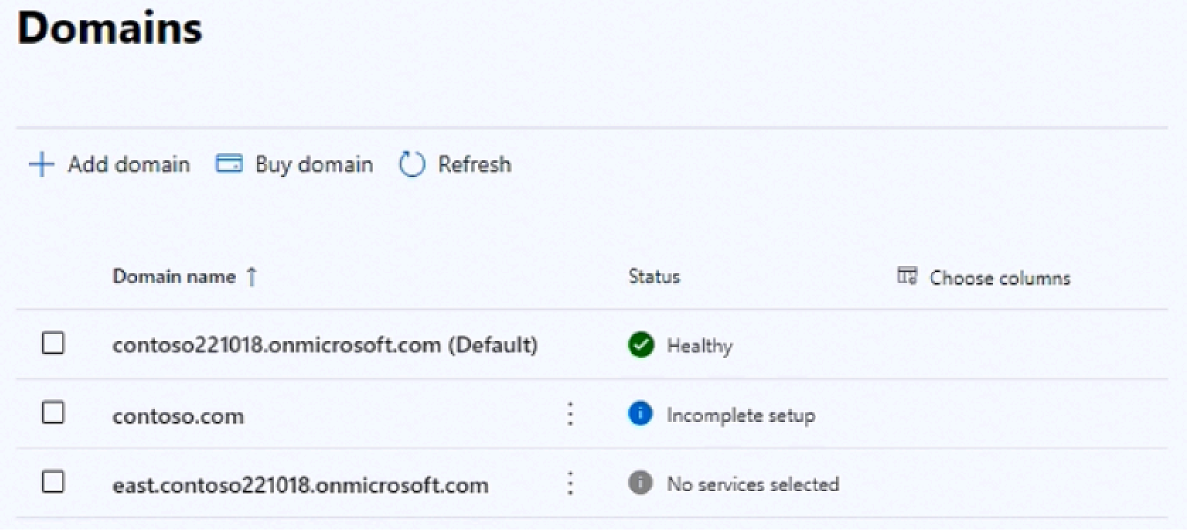
upvoted 4 times

Question #134 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

Your company has a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the domains shown in the following exhibit.

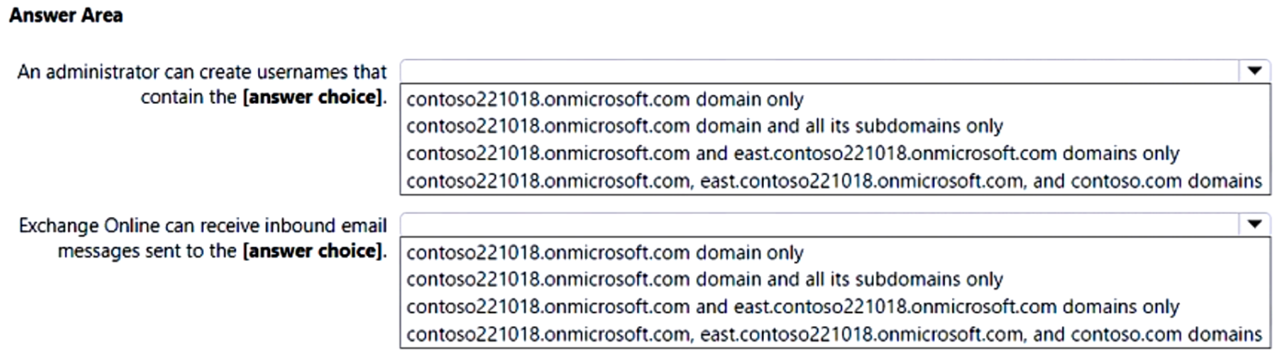


Domains

	Domain name ↑	Status
□	contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com (Default)	✓ Healthy
□	contoso.com	Incomplete setup
□	east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com	No services selected

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.

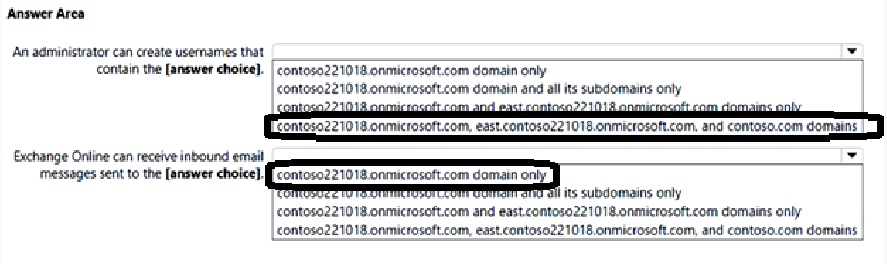


Answer Area

An administrator can create usernames that contain the **[answer choice]**.
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain and all its subdomains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and contoso.com domains

Exchange Online can receive inbound email messages sent to the **[answer choice]**.
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain and all its subdomains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and contoso.com domains

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

An administrator can create usernames that contain the **[answer choice]**.
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain and all its subdomains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and contoso.com domains

Exchange Online can receive inbound email messages sent to the **[answer choice]**.
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain and all its subdomains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domains only
- contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com, and contoso.com domains

⊟ **Casticod** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Tested

option 1 contoso@221018.onmicrosoft.com and eastcontoso@221018.onmicrosoft.com

Option 2 contoso@221018.onmicrosoft.com only

upvoted 55 times

⊟ **basak** 1 year, 1 month ago

option 1 will be all domain. for contoso.com domain is verified just mx, autodiscover ,spf record not added. so user can be created but mail service will not work. tested in lab

upvoted 2 times

Bobalo 1 year ago

Why argue with someone who actually tested it?

upvoted 5 times

jedboy88 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I did that configuration before a lot of times for migrations and I'm pretty sure that the first option works with all domains.

upvoted 3 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1: - contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com and east.contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domains only.

2: - contoso221018.onmicrosoft.com domain only.

upvoted 3 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

First answer is wrong - you cannot add any services on incomplete domain

upvoted 2 times

jedboy88 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The question is not about add services, like the second part of the question. Is only about create usernames and you can do setting the txt record.

upvoted 2 times

blairskimo 11 months, 2 weeks ago

You cant add UIDs with contoso.com domains . Its not set up . Why is this designated a right answere ?

upvoted 1 times

Fran22 1 year, 4 months ago

The same question is in the test exams that Microsoft provides on its website: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/credentials/certifications/exams/ms-102/. Casticod's answers are correct !

upvoted 4 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

I added my own domain to a test tenant, verified it with a TXT record but didn't actually add MX records. Status = Possible service issues.

I was able to add a user with the e-mail address of the 'unfinished' tenant. So given answers seem to be correct.

upvoted 4 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

So sorry, wrong status on the domain. The answer of Casticod is correct. I tested it again and was not able to create a new useraccount with the domain "Incomplete status".

A similar question is on the Practice Assessment. The correct answer there is the same as Casticod provided.

upvoted 4 times

Testtest123 1 year, 6 months ago

If the domain is registered with a hosting or service provider, and "No services selected" means that no hosting or other services are currently active, an administrator might still be able to create accounts related to domain management. These accounts could be for managing the domain's settings, renewals, or to activate services in the future. However, they would not be able to create service-specific accounts (like email accounts) if those services are not active.

So the first question is correct: contoso@221018.onmicrosoft.com and eastcontoso@221018.onmicrosoft.com

Question two is also correct.

upvoted 3 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

You can create UPN with the incomplete status domain Contoso.com too (tested in my lab). I believe the given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

Scratch this - it works for a subdomain that is incomplete but not a top level domain.

upvoted 2 times

mhmyz 1 year, 9 months ago

"No Service Selected" is comlpeted step1 but imcompleted step2.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/get-help-with-domains/create-dns-records-at-any-dns-hosting-provider?view=o365-

worldwide

upvoted 3 times

Question #135 *Topic 1*

DRAG DROP

-

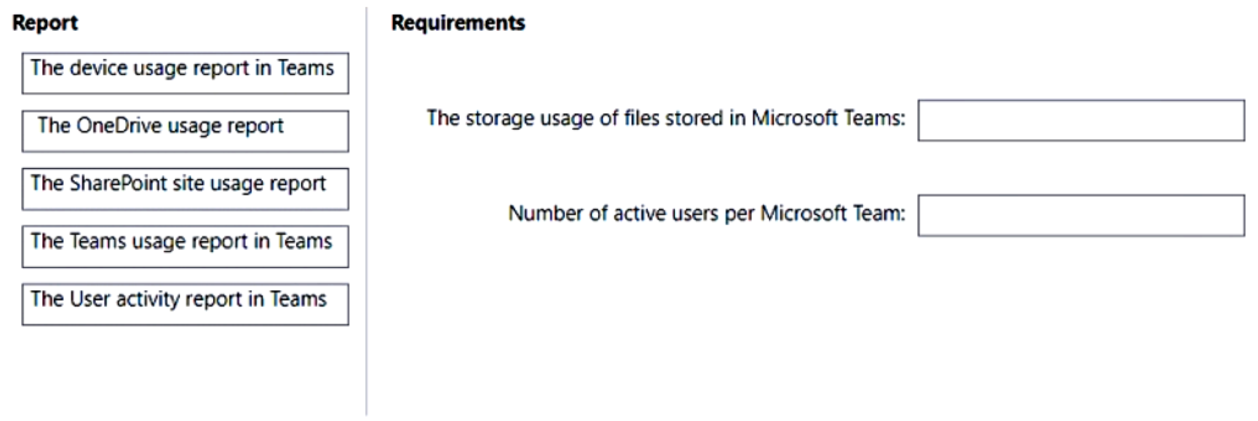
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You need to review reports to identify the following:

• The storage usage of files stored in Microsoft Teams
• The number of active users per team

Which report should you review for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate reports to the correct requirements. Each report 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.



Report

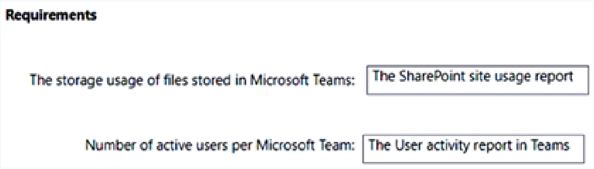
- The device usage report in Teams
- The OneDrive usage report
- The SharePoint site usage report
- The Teams usage report in Teams
- The User activity report in Teams

Requirements

The storage usage of files stored in Microsoft Teams:

Number of active users per Microsoft Team:

Suggested Answer:



Requirements

The storage usage of files stored in Microsoft Teams: The SharePoint site usage report

Number of active users per Microsoft Team: The User activity report in Teams

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

First option: correct
Second option Teams usage report
Should be the number of active users of a team is shown in the team activity report. User report gives user activity

upvoted 25 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1: - The storage usage of files stored in Microsoft Teams: The SharePoint site usage report.
This report provides details on the storage usage of files stored in SharePoint, which includes files stored in Microsoft Teams.

2: - The number of active users per team: The User activity report in Teams. This report provides information on the activity levels of users within Microsoft Teams.

upvoted 3 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correction: 2=Teams usage report.

upvoted 5 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Second answer should be = Teams usage report

upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/activity-reports/microsoft-teams-usage-activity?view=o365-worldwide

Answer for Question 2

Microsoft Teams usage activity

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/activity-reports/sharepoint-site-usage-ww?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **m2L** 1 year, 6 months ago

The First is typically OneDrive Usage

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **solderboy** 1 year, 5 months ago

You are incorrect. OneDrive is for personal chat files, not for Teams. Teams files stored in SharePoint.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Blagojche** 1 year, 8 months ago

Teams Usage provides the report of active users (including guests) per Team, check in M365 Admin Center, Reports, Usage, Microsoft Teams, Teams Usage

upvoted 3 times

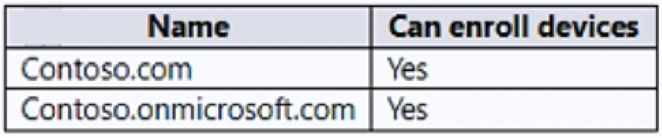
Question #136 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

You work at a company named Contoso, Ltd.

Contoso has a Microsoft 365 subscription that is configured to use the DNS domains shown in the following table.



Name	Can enroll devices
Contoso.com	Yes
Contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Yes

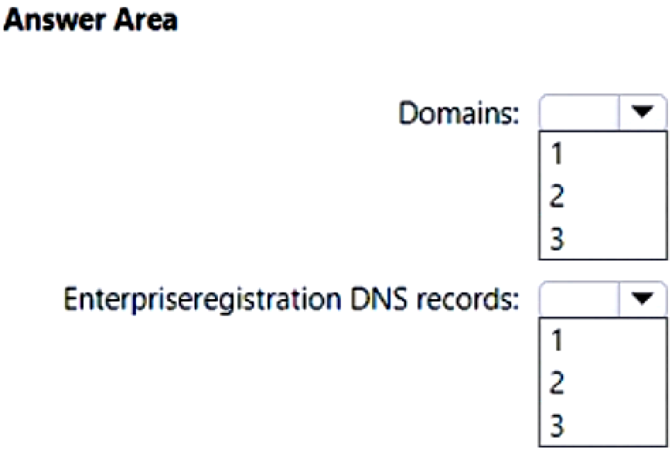
Contoso purchases a company named Fabrikam, Inc.

Contoso plans to add the following domains to the Microsoft 365 subscription:

- fabrikam.com
- east.fabrikam.com
- west.contoso.com

You need to ensure that the devices in the new domains can register by using Autodiscover.

How many domains should you verify, and what is the minimum number of enterpriseregistration DNS records you should add? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

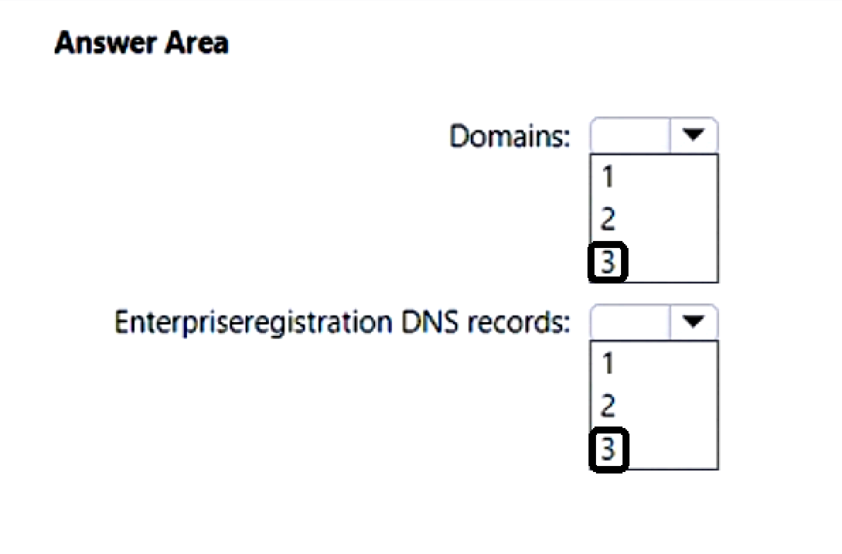


Answer Area

Domains:

Enterpriseregistration DNS records:

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Domains: 1 2 [✓ 3]

Enterpriseregistration DNS records: 1 2 [✓ 3]

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1. 1 domain. Sub-domains don't need to be verified, so just fabrikam.com.
2. 3 Enterpriseregistration DNS records.

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/51183-exam-ms-100-topic-4-question-48-discussion/

upvoted 28 times

Amir1909 Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

- 1
- 3

upvoted 7 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1: - Total Domains to Verify: 1 (fabrikam.com)

2: - Minimum Enterpriseregistration DNS Records: 3 (one for each new domain and subdomain: fabrikam.com, east.fabrikam.com, west.contoso.com)

upvoted 2 times

Cavazzana 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I tested in lab... any subdomain needs TXT record create when add domain in Office 365 Portal. Answer 3/3

upvoted 2 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

1 and 3

Subdomains are not required to verify

upvoted 1 times

spatrick 1 year, 1 month ago

If you want to add a subdomain name such as ‘europe.contoso.com’ to your organization, you should first add and verify the root domain, such as contoso.com. The subdomain is automatically verified by Microsoft Entra ID. To see that the subdomain you added is verified, refresh the domain list in the browser.

Is it a tricky question again? It needs to be verified. In this case it is automatically verified. 1=3 Seems to correct.

2=3 Correct

upvoted 4 times

norbe01 10 months, 1 week ago

This hurt me so much, I'm also thinking 2=3 as it tricky question.

upvoted 1 times

Drubury 1 year, 8 month ago

All sub-domains need to be verified.

See this article about half way down: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/multitenant/considerations/domain-names

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Drubury** 1 year, 8 months ago

My bad, you guys are correct. 1 and 3. See this article: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/domains-manage

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **Darekmso** 1 year, 8 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/51183-exam-ms-100-topic-4-question-48-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Should be 1 and second is 3

upvoted 4 times

Question #137 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You need to recommend a solution for monitoring and reporting application access. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Support KQL for querying data.
• Retain report data for at least one year.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. a security report in Microsoft 365 Defender

B. Endpoint analytics

C. Microsoft 365 usage analytics

D. Azure Monitor workbooks

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Momskii Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Azure Monitor workbooks allow you to create custom dashboards and reports using KQL queries and provide the flexibility to monitor various aspects of your applications and infrastructure, including application access. Azure Monitor also offers the ability to retain data for extended periods, making it suitable for meeting the one-year data retention requirement.

upvoted 12 times

mikl Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

For monitoring and reporting application access with a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription, while also supporting KQL (Kusto Query Language) for querying data and retaining report data for at least one year, you should include in the recommendation:

D. Azure Monitor workbooks

upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/visualize/workbooks-data-sources

upvoted 1 times

Question #138 Topic 1

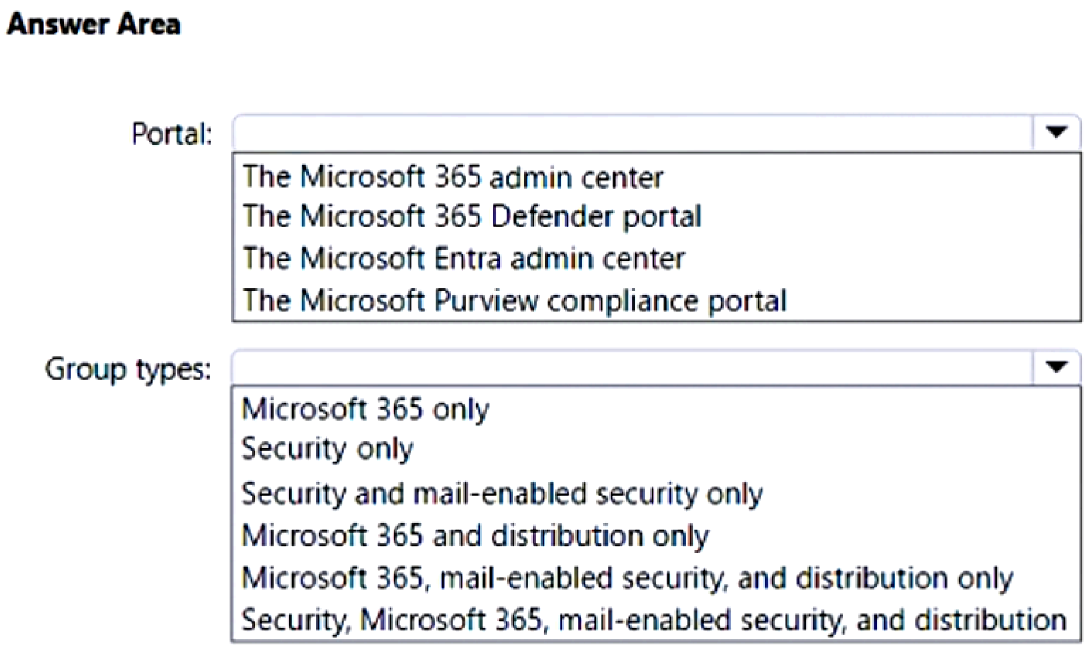
HOTSPOT
-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You need to configure a group naming policy.

Which portal should you use, and to which types of groups will the policy apply? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

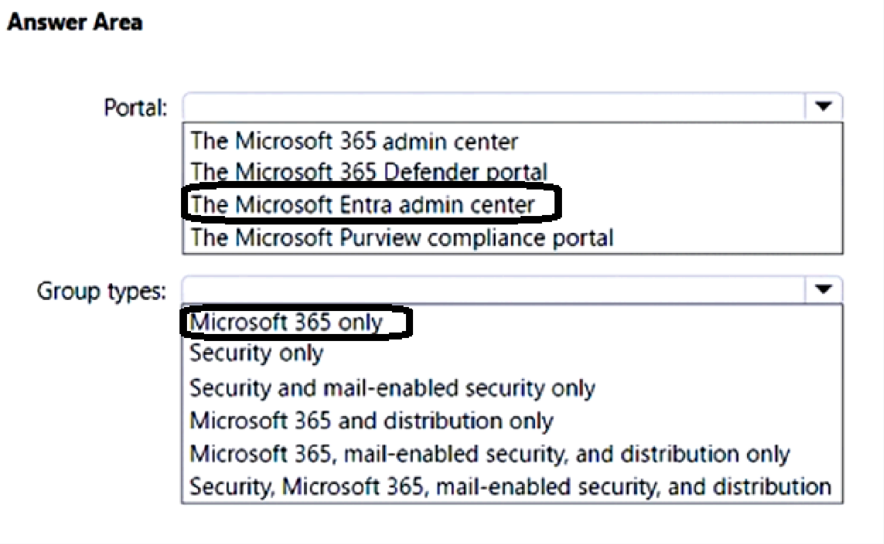


Answer Area

Portal: ▼
- The Microsoft 365 admin center
- The Microsoft 365 Defender portal
- The Microsoft Entra admin center
- The Microsoft Purview compliance portal

Group types: ▼
- Microsoft 365 only
- Security only
- Security and mail-enabled security only
- Microsoft 365 and distribution only
- Microsoft 365, mail-enabled security, and distribution only
- Security, Microsoft 365, mail-enabled security, and distribution

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Portal: ▼
- The Microsoft 365 admin center
- The Microsoft 365 Defender portal
- [✓ The Microsoft Entra admin center]
- The Microsoft Purview compliance portal

Group types: ▼
- [✓ Microsoft 365 only]
- Security only
- Security and mail-enabled security only
- Microsoft 365 and distribution only
- Microsoft 365, mail-enabled security, and distribution only
- Security, Microsoft 365, mail-enabled security, and distribution

⊟ **Casticod** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-quickstart-naming-policy

upvoted 15 times

⊟ **jarattdavis** Most Recent ⊙ 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/solutions/groups-naming-policy?view=o365-worldwide#:~:text=A-,Microsoft%20365%20group,-

naming%20policy%20only

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **mikl** 1 year, 1 month ago

To configure a group naming policy for your Microsoft 365 E5 subscription, you should use the Microsoft Entra admin center. Specifically, you would navigate to the Groups section under Manage, and then access the Naming policy settings.

The group naming policy will apply to Microsoft 365 Groups, which are used across various Microsoft services like Outlook, Microsoft Teams, SharePoint, Planner, and others. The policy affects both the group name and group alias and is enforced when a group is created or when an existing group's name, alias, description, or avatar is edited.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Thomasname** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-naming-policy#configure-a-naming-policy

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

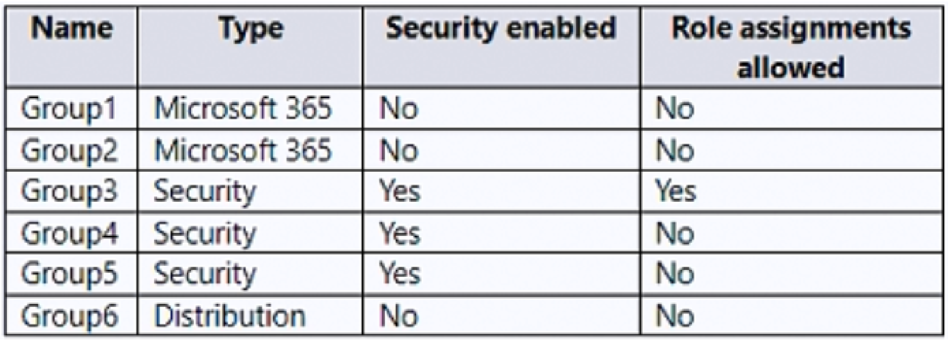
Correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

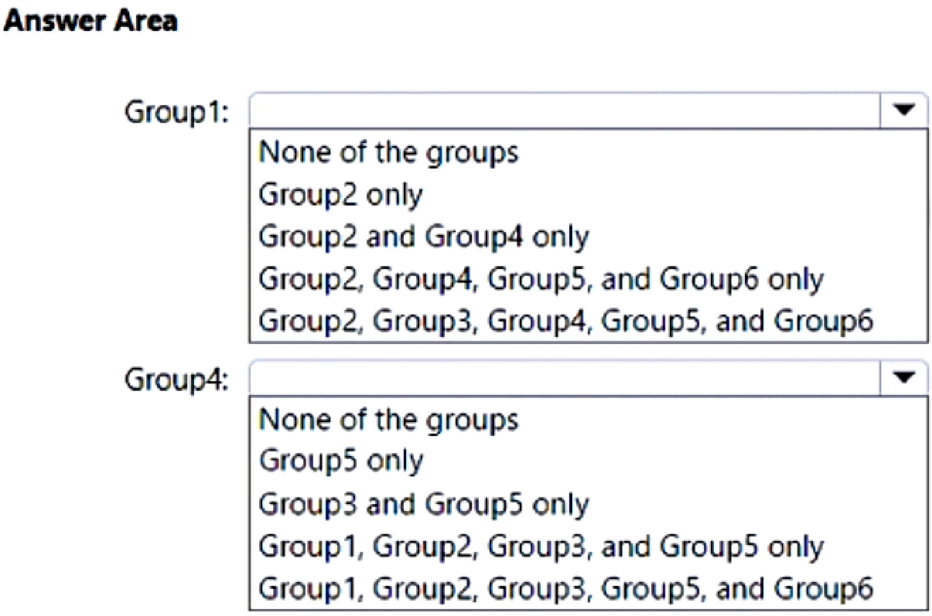
You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the groups shown in the following table.



Name	Type	Security enabled	Role assignments allowed
Group1	Microsoft 365	No	No
Group2	Microsoft 365	No	No
Group3	Security	Yes	Yes
Group4	Security	Yes	No
Group5	Security	Yes	No
Group6	Distribution	No	No

Which groups can be members of Group1 and Group4? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

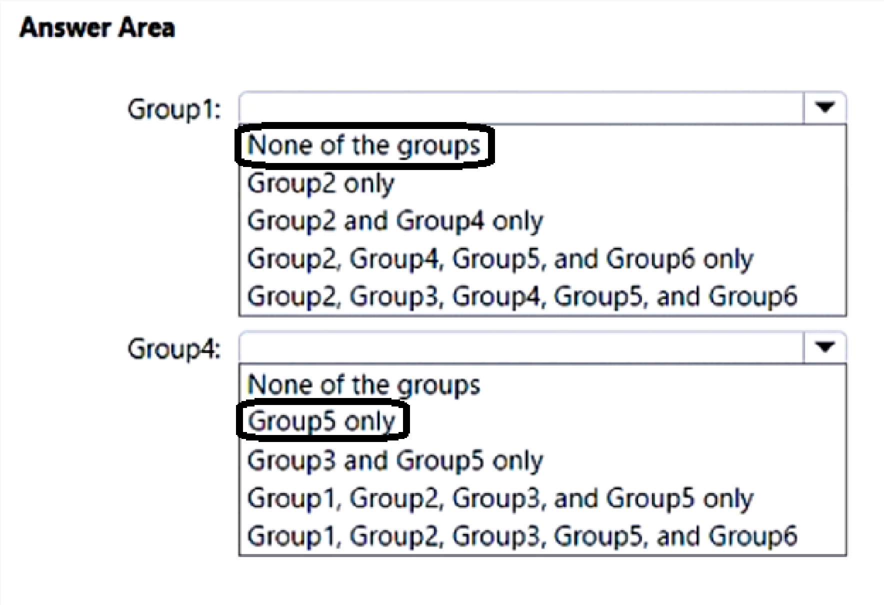
Group1: ▼

None of the groups
Group2 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group2, Group4, Group5, and Group6 only
Group2, Group3, Group4, Group5, and Group6

Group4: ▼

None of the groups
Group5 only
Group3 and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group3, Group5, and Group6

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Group1: ▼

[✓ None of the groups]
Group2 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group2, Group4, Group5, and Group6 only
Group2, Group3, Group4, Group5, and Group6

Group4: ▼

None of the groups
[✓ Group5 only]
Group3 and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group3, Group5, and Group6

cb0900 Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Group 1: None (M365 can only contain users).

Group 4: Group 3 and group 5.

Tested group 4 scenario in a lab as well.

upvoted 33 times

Thomasname Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 4 months ago

Group1: none

Group4: 3 + 5

"We currently don't support:

Adding groups to a group synced with on-premises Active Directory.

Adding security groups to Microsoft 365 groups.

Adding Microsoft 365 groups to security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups.

Assigned membership to shared resources and apps for nested security groups.

Applying licenses to nested security groups.

Adding distribution groups in nesting scenarios.

Adding security groups as members of mail-enabled security groups.

Adding groups as members of a role-assignable group."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group

upvoted 11 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

According to your own comment, should be Group 5 only for second question:

We currently don't support:

Adding groups as members of a role-assignable group.

Group 3 is a role assignable one.

upvoted 2 times

Staim 2 months, 1 week ago

I don't think so. Most likely, this means that Group4 cannot be a member of Group3

upvoted 1 times

Kallely Most Recent ⏲ 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Group 1: None

Group 4: Only Group 5, Currently don't support: "Adding groups as members of a role-assignable group" Group 3 Role assignments allowed group.

upvoted 5 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/it-it/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago

Thank you @Flim322, you are rigth,

Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group.

Therefore, Group 4: Group 5 only

I complete your answer by this important link.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept

upvoted 1 times

solderboy 1 year, 5 months ago

I am not convinced about this. Noticed the statement "Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group". However, Group4 is NOT a role-assignable group (but Group3 is a role-assignable group). But the question is asking to add Group3 to Group4, NOT the other way around. So, I think adding Group3 to Group4 is OK. But adding Group4 to Group3 won't be OK.

So Box2 should be Group3 and Group5 only.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **benpatto** 1 year, 7 months ago

seems no one has a good answer for this... :D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Festus365** 1 year, 7 months ago

Group 1: a member of group 2 only (M365)

Group 4: a member of group 3 and group 5 only

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **flim322** 1 year, 9 months ago

Group 4: Group 5 only

For the role role-assignable groups, group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **norbe01** 10 months, 1 week ago

Group3, being a role-assignable group, cannot have other groups nested within it, but it can be added as a member of Group4 since Group4 is not role-assignable. Therefore, the correct answer for Group4 is "Group3 and Group5 only."

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **solderboy** 1 year, 5 months ago

I am not convinced about this. Noticed the statement "Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group". However, Group4 is NOT a role-assignable group (but Group3 is a role-assignable group). But the question is asking to add Group3 to Group4, NOT the other way around. So, I think adding Group3 to Group4 is OK. But adding Group4 to Group3 won't be OK.

So Box2 should be Group3 and Group5 only.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **vercracked_007** 1 year, 9 months ago

Tested this.

Group 4: Group 3 and 5 Only

Even if a role is linked to the group. It can be a member of another group.

upvoted 11 times

⊟ **vercracked_007** 1 year, 9 months ago

The other way around wont work. Group 4 cant be a member of group 5

upvoted 1 times

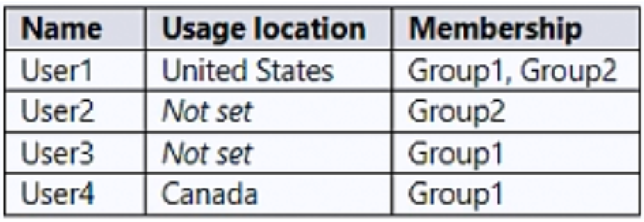
⊟ **vercracked_007** 1 year, 9 months ago

Sorry, group 3

upvoted 2 times

Question #140 Topic 1

Your company has a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that includes the users shown in the following table.



Name	Usage location	Membership
User1	United States	Group1, Group2
User2	*Not set*	Group2
User3	*Not set*	Group1
User4	Canada	Group1

Group2 is a member of Group1.

You assign a Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise E3 license to Group1.

How many Office 365 E3 licenses are assigned?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (63%) B (38%)

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

When Azure AD assigns group licenses, any users without a specified usage location inherit the location of the directory.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-groups-resolve-problems#usage-location-isnt-allowed

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-groups-assign

upvoted 16 times

JensV 1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct. User 3 inherits the tenant default location.
User 2 gets no license beacause group in group is not supported.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues

upvoted 8 times

60ed5c2 1 year, 8 months ago

Because the location is not set - it will inherit the location and therefore the license will be set because the license is allowed in those locations. However, if the location were set to be someplace where the license is not allowed - then you would get an error message......if I am reading the information correctly.

upvoted 1 times

WASDowningpower 1 month ago

C is correct. Here is the current docu about the usage location attribute inheritance: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced#usage-location

upvoted 1 times

Lud0 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Usage location is mandatory to affect license.

upvoted 11 times

elwa1 Most Recent 9 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-admin-center:
Some Microsoft services are not available in all locations. Before a license can be assigned to a user, the administrator has to specify the Usage location property on the user.

For group license assignment, any users without a usage location specified inherit the location of the directory. If you have users in multiple locations, we recommend that you always set usage location as part of your user creation flow in Microsoft Entra ID. For example, configure Microsoft Entra Connect configuration to set usage location. This recommendation makes sure the result of license assignment is always correct and users do not receive services in locations that are not allowed.

upvoted 1 times

abill 10 months, 1 week ago

Tested - answer is 3

upvoted 1 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49561-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-11-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

mikl 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I would go for C here.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues

Group-based licensing currently doesn't support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied.

upvoted 1 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I understand you are getting an error "License cannot be issued to a user without an use location specified." When assigning licenses in Azure Active Directory.

This is because some of these users do not have usage location specified in Azure Active Directory. To check for user location, sign in to Azure Active Directory > Users > select user > edit properties > check usage location.

https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/msoffice/forum/all/license-cannot-be-assigned-to-a-user-without-a/1239da04-1bf7-439b-a4b1-016cfbc2fa0d

upvoted 1 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

in the exercise is mentioned an Entra ID License, therefore you would do there the License assignment, where user location is NOT mandatory.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced

upvoted 1 times

msmamrs 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

definitely B!

upvoted 2 times

692a0df 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You need a Usage Location in order to set a license. Our tenant has a custom rule in play to auto assign Usage Location - so we never manually need to do it...
https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/msoffice/forum/all/license-cannot-be-assigned-to-a-user-without-a/1239da04-1bf7-439b-a4b1-016cfbc2fa0d

upvoted 2 times

Festus365 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C=3. {User2 inherited United States as a location from User1 as a group membership Group1 and Group2}.

upvoted 1 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

We have 200 customer tenants at the company I work for and we never set Usage location.

upvoted 4 times

Drumbum27 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

For group license assignment, any users without a usage location specified inherit the location of the directory.

upvoted 4 times

Darekmso 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49561-exam-ms-100-topic-2-question-11-discussion/

upvoted 3 times

Lud0 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer should be B: 2.

Usage location is mandatory to affect license :

Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-groups-resolve-problems#usage-location-isnt-allowed

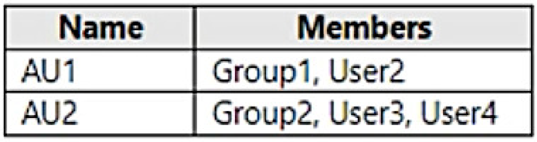
upvoted 3 times

Question #141 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

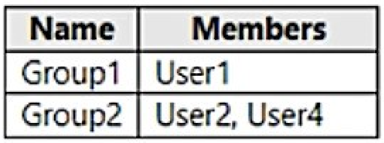
-

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the administrative units shown in the following table.



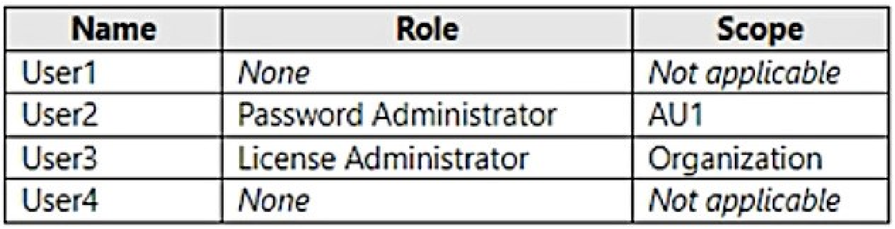
Name	Members
AU1	Group1, User2
AU2	Group2, User3, User4

The groups contain the members shown in the following table.



Name	Members
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, User4

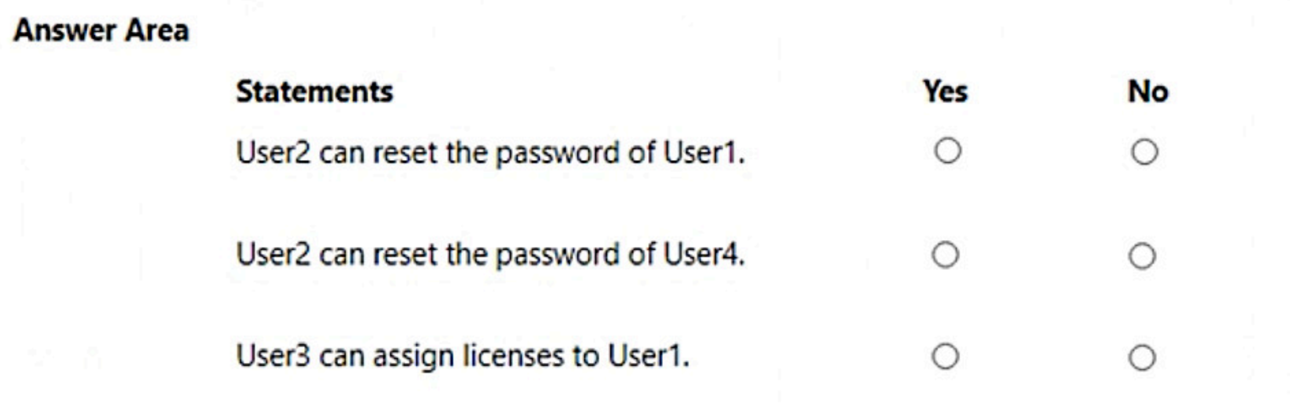
The users are assigned the roles shown in the following table.



Name	Role	Scope
User1	*None*	*Not applicable*
User2	Password Administrator	AU1
User3	License Administrator	Organization
User4	*None*	*Not applicable*

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

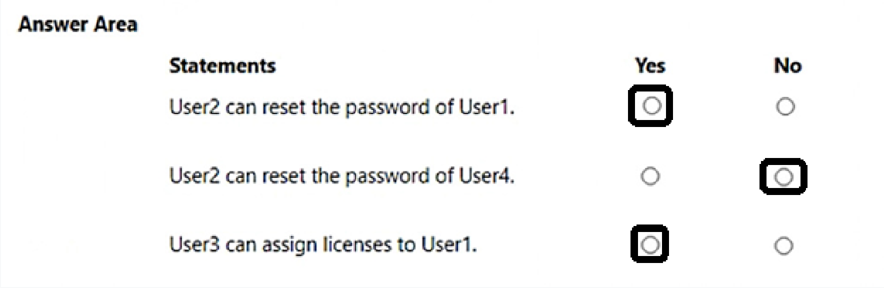
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 can reset the password of User1.	○	○
User2 can reset the password of User4.	○	○
User3 can assign licenses to User1.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 can reset the password of User1.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can reset the password of User4.	○	[✓ ○]
User3 can assign licenses to User1.	[✓ ○]	○

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

N - user1 is not a direct member of AU1

N - user 4 is not a member of AU1

Y - user 3 is a license admin for the Org.

Adding a group to an administrative unit brings the group itself into the management scope of the administrative unit, but not the members of the group

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units#groups

upvoted 63 times

Fran22 1 year, 4 months ago

Is correct. Adding a group to an administrative unit brings the group itself into the management scope of the administrative unit, but not the members of the group. In other words, an administrator scoped to the administrative unit can manage properties of the group, such as group name or membership, but they cannot manage properties of the users or devices within that group.

upvoted 5 times

correction Most Recent 2 months ago

N N Y

Adding a group to an administrative unit brings the group itself into the management scope of the administrative unit, but not the members of the group.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/admin-units-members-add?tabs=admin-center

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT:

Y: - User2 can reset the password for User1 because User1 is in AU1, and User2 is a Password Administrator for AU1.

N: - User2 cannot reset the password for User4, because User4 is in AU2, and User2's scope is limited to AU1.

Y: User3 can assign licenses to User1, because User3 is a License Administrator with a scope of the entire organization, which includes User1.

upvoted 2 times

Ruslan23 2 months ago

WRONG: User1 is not a member of AU1.

N N Y

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

NNY is the correct answer.

for me the given answer was correct, but then this document made me the correct answer as NNY

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/administrative-units#groups

upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 10 months, 2 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/administrative-units#groups

The last answer is correct

Note that if you assign a role to a user that is not a member of an administrative unit, the scope of the role is the entire tenant.

upvoted 1 times

XylosSW 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct by Copilot:

1. Yes, User 2 can reset the password of User1. User 2 is a Password Administrator and has scope over AU1, which includes User1 as it's a member of Group1 in AU1.
2. No, User 2 cannot reset the password of User4. Although User 2 is a Password Administrator, User4 is not under the scope of User2 (AU1).
3. Yes, User 3 can assign licenses to User1. User 3 is a License Administrator and has an organization-wide scope, which includes all users.

upvoted 1 times

PMR24875 9 months, 1 week ago

User1 not in AU1, so 1 should be No

upvoted 3 times

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 is in Group1, that is member of AU1, so answer is YES

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

My bad, correct is N+N+Y: n order for the User Administrator to manage the user properties or user authentication methods of individual members of the group, the group members (users) must be added directly as members of the administrative unit.

upvoted 4 times

oopspruu 1 year, 2 months ago

When you add a group to an AU, the AU actions only apply to group but not it's members. So NNY

upvoted 1 times

Thomasname 1 year, 4 months ago

Y - user1 is member of group1, so member of AU1. since au1 is no group itself, there is no nested group, so this works.

N - User 4 is not a member of AU1

Y: user3 can assign licenses to the entire organisation

upvoted 2 times

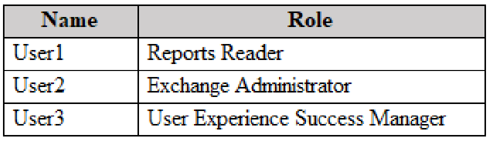
CheMetto 1 year, 8 months ago

I confirm NNY, Nested group aren't supported from Administrative Unit!

upvoted 3 times

Question #142 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Reports Reader
User2	Exchange Administrator
User3	User Experience Success Manager

Which users can review the Adoption Score in the Microsoft 365 admin center?

A. User1 only

B. User2 only

C. User1 and User2 only

D. User1 and User3 only

E. User1, User2, and User3

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (91%) 9%

Casticod Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Correct https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/adoption/adoption-score?view=o365-worldwide#adoption-score-prerequisites

upvoted 15 times

Greatone1 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Adoption Score is only available in the Microsoft 365 admin center and can only be accessed by IT professionals who have one of the following roles:

Global Administrator
Exchange Administrator
SharePoint Administrator
Skype for Business Administrator
Teams Service Administrator
Teams Communications Administrator
Global Reader
Reports Reader
Usage Summary Reports Reader
User Experience Success Manager
Organizational Messages Writer Role

upvoted 12 times

norbe01 Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Adoption Score is only available in the Microsoft 365 admin center and can only be accessed by IT professionals who have one of the following roles:

Global Administrator
Exchange Administrator
SharePoint Administrator
Skype for Business Administrator
Teams Service Administrator
Teams Communications Administrator
Global Reader
Reports Reader
Usage Summary Reports Reader
User Experience Success Manager
Organizational Messages Writer Role

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/adoption/adoption-score?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

jarattdavis 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. User1 and User3 only

Here's why:

User1 has the Reports Reader role, which provides access to various reports, including the Adoption Score.
User3 has the User Experience Success Manager role, which also includes access to the Adoption Score.
User2 has the Exchange Administrator role, which primarily focuses on Exchange Online administration tasks and doesn't include access to the Adoption Score

upvoted 1 times

> **jarattdavis** 10 months, 1 week ago
>
> THis is wrong.
>
> E: is the correct answer
>
> upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

E is correct

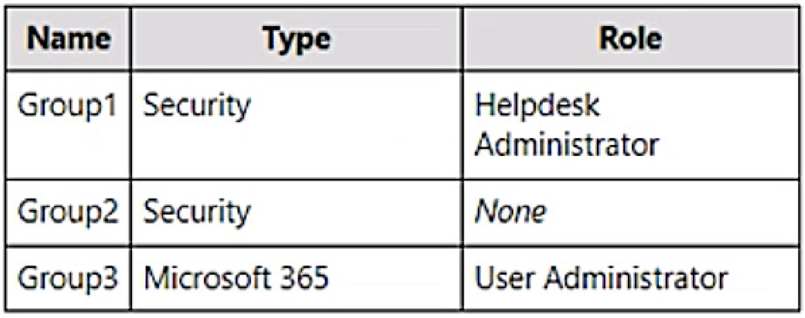
upvoted 3 times

Question #143 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

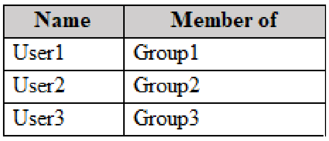
-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the groups shown in the following table.



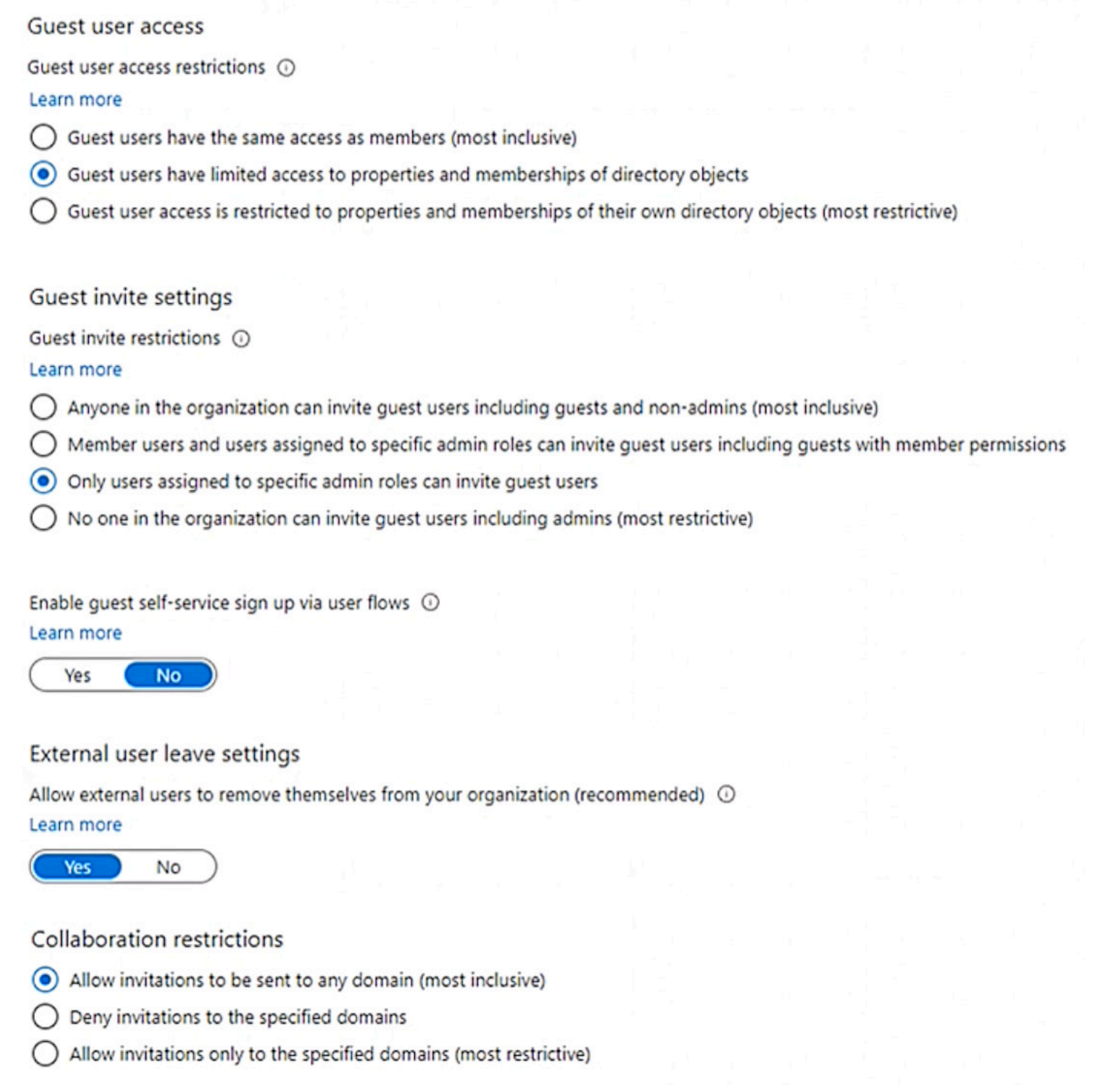
Name	Type	Role
Group1	Security	Helpdesk Administrator
Group2	Security	*None*
Group3	Microsoft 365	User Administrator

The subscription contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

In Azure AD, you configure the External collaboration settings as shown in the following exhibit.



Guest user access

Guest user access restrictions ⓘ

Learn more

○ Guest users have the same access as members (most inclusive)

● Guest users have limited access to properties and memberships of directory objects

○ Guest user access is restricted to properties and memberships of their own directory objects (most restrictive)

Guest invite settings

Guest invite restrictions ⓘ

Learn more

○ Anyone in the organization can invite guest users including guests and non-admins (most inclusive)

○ Member users and users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users including guests with member permissions

● Only users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users

○ No one in the organization can invite guest users including admins (most restrictive)

Enable guest self-service sign up via user flows ⓘ

Learn more

Yes [✓ No]

External user leave settings

Allow external users to remove themselves from your organization (recommended) ⓘ

Learn more

[✓ Yes] No

Collaboration restrictions

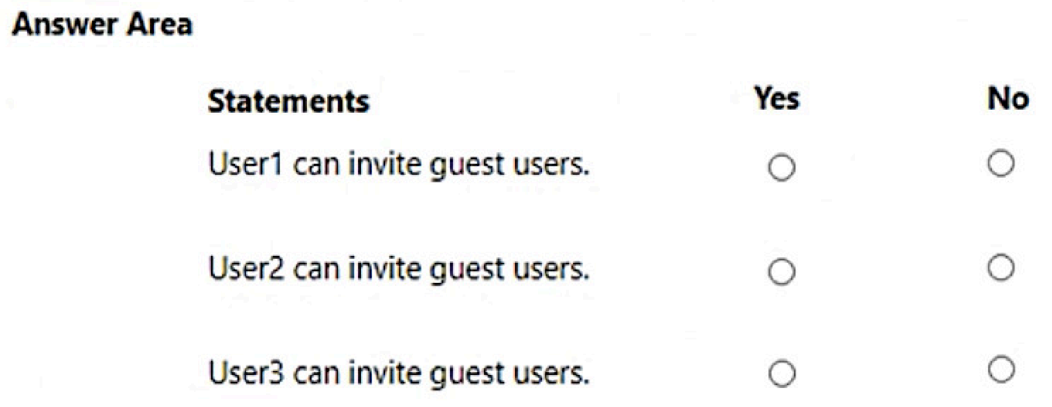
● Allow invitations to be sent to any domain (most inclusive)

○ Deny invitations to the specified domains

○ Allow invitations only to the specified domains (most restrictive)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

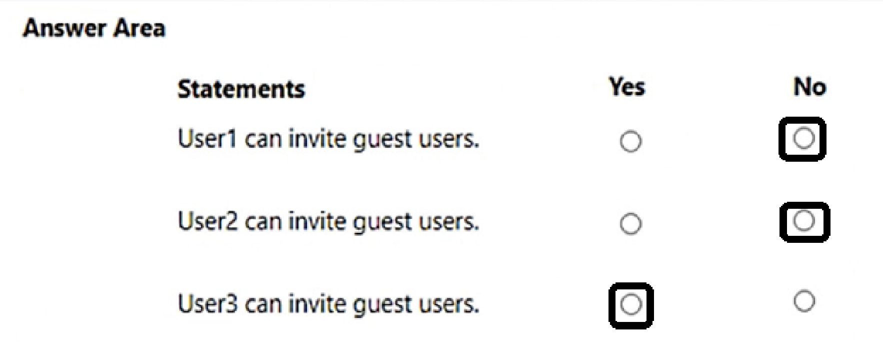
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can invite guest users.	○	○
User2 can invite guest users.	○	○
User3 can invite guest users.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can invite guest users.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 can invite guest users.	○	[✓ ○]
User3 can invite guest users.	[✓ ○]	○

jt2214 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

This is correct. HelpDesk Administrator cannot invite guest users.
Only users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users: To allow only those users with administrator roles to invite guests, select this radio button. The administrator roles include Global Administrator, User Administrator, and Guest Inviter.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/external-collaboration-settings-configure

upvoted 14 times

INSOMEA Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 9 times

wael_kodmani Most Recent 10 months ago

correct I tested

upvoted 2 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/adoption/adoption-score?view=o365-worldwide#adoption-score-prerequisites

Only users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users: To allow only those users with administrator roles to invite guests, select this radio button. The administrator roles include Global Administrator, User Administrator, and Guest Inviter.

upvoted 1 times

PhoenixMan 1 year, 7 months ago

in today exam

upvoted 5 times

Question #144 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com that contains the following users:

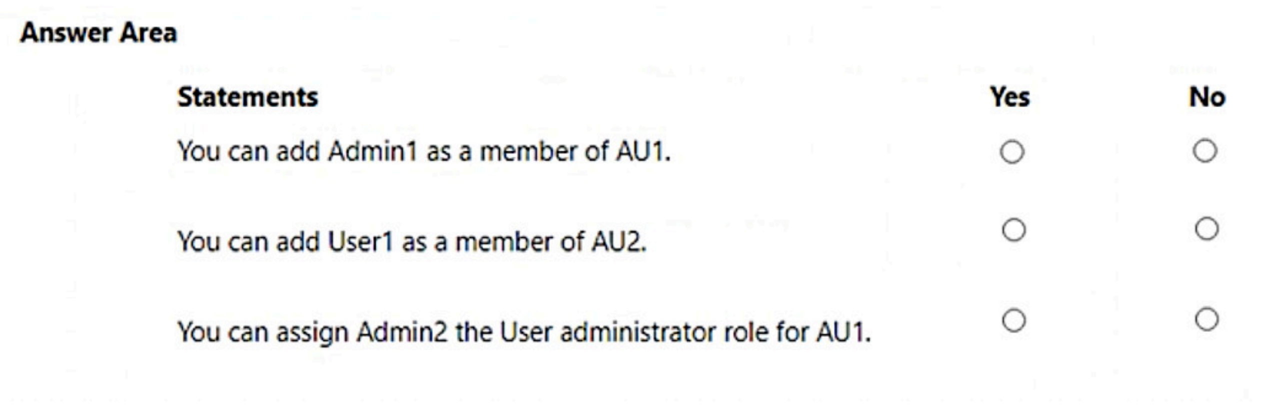
• Admin1
• Admin2
• User1

Contoso.com contains an administrative unit named AU1 that has no role assignments. User1 is a member of AU1.

You create an administrative unit named AU2 that does NOT have any members or role assignments.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

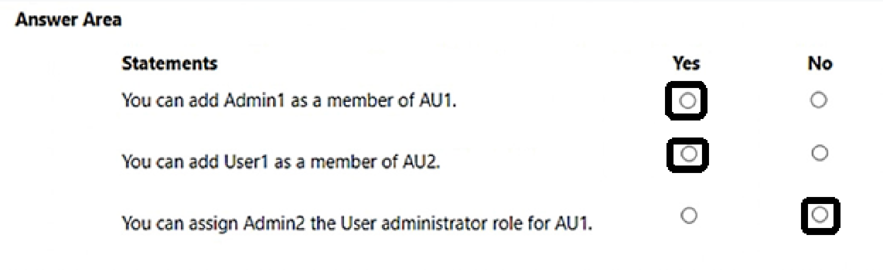
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add Admin1 as a member of AU1.	○	○
You can add User1 as a member of AU2.	○	○
You can assign Admin2 the User administrator role for AU1.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add Admin1 as a member of AU1.	[✓ ○]	○
You can add User1 as a member of AU2.	[✓ ○]	○
You can assign Admin2 the User administrator role for AU1.	○	[✓ ○]

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Y
Y
Y

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/96500-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-100-discussion/

upvoted 27 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

THANK YOU BROTHER

upvoted 4 times

APK1 Highly Voted 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Who am I? I must be Global Admin for my Tenant - so the answer should be YYY

upvoted 11 times

Rodrigo_VI Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Copilot says: Y Y Y

Yes, you can assign Admin2 the User administrator role for AU1. In Azure AD, you can assign roles to users within specific administrative units (AUs). Even though AU1 currently has no role assignments, you can still assign roles to users within that AU.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Khattak3143** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

and here I thought Microsoft exam creators claimed, they aren't in the business of tricking

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **martinods** 1 year ago

ok but what is my role :-) ?

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **e6d6bf4** 1 year ago

Since the question stated "You create an administrative unit named AU2 that does NOT have any members or role assignments." --> to be able to create AU, you have to be "Global Admin or Privilege Role Admin". So it is safe to assume, "You" in this question has one of those role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/admin-units-manage?tabs=ms-powershell

upvoted 8 times

⊟ **de0e20a** 1 year, 2 months ago

For the “You can assign Admin2 the User administrator role for AU1”

I think the trick in assumption here is in the not in the fact you could do this action, but as the tenant is setup currently you need to do additional steps. As it stands Admin2 is not an assigned security principal for AU1 nor is AU1 assigned the user administrator role currently. So you would fist need to assign that role to the AU and then assign that user to the AU and then it would be given the User Administrator role.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/admin-units-assign-roles

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Should be Y,Y,Y

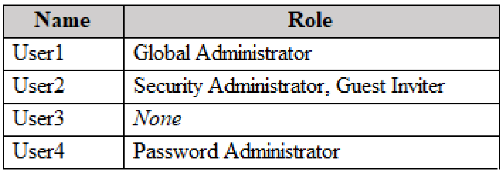
upvoted 5 times

Question #145 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

Your company has a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Global Administrator
User2	Security Administrator, Guest Inviter
User3	*None*
User4	Password Administrator

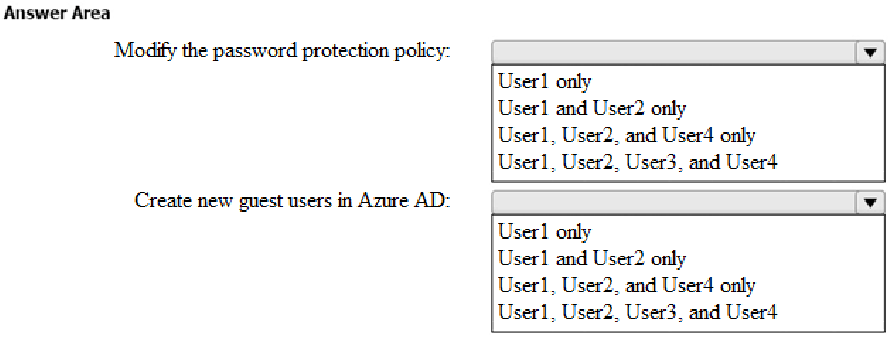
External collaboration settings have default configuration.

You need to identify which users can perform the following administrative tasks:

• Modify the password protection policy.
• Create guest user accounts.

Which users should you identify for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

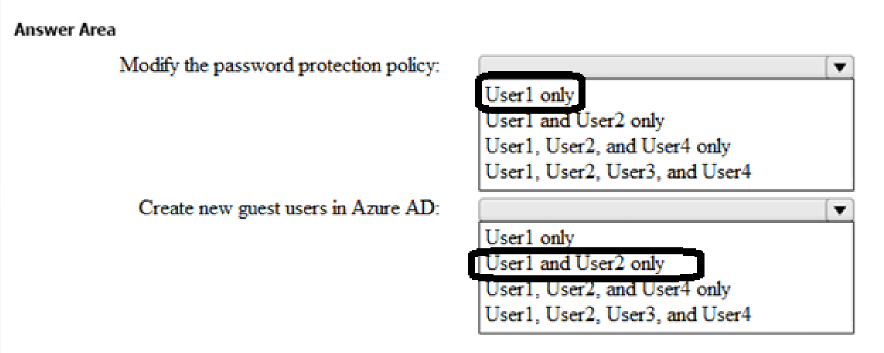


Answer Area

Modify the password protection policy: ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Create new guest users in Azure AD: ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Modify the password protection policy: ▼
- [✓ User1 only]
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Create new guest users in Azure AD: ▼
- User1 only
- [✓ User1 and User2 only]
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

⊟ **Frank9020** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answers:

1: -User1 only - Global Administrator

2: -User1 & User2 - Global Administrator + Guest Inviter

upvoted 13 times

⊟ **Big076** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

correct - Only Global Administrator or the Authentication Policy Administrator roles can modify the password protection policy. Just as a reminder on this one all the users can actually INVITE a guest user, but not CREATE. Another trick question

upvoted 6 times

⊟ **siulas** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

1. Correct.
2. All users
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/50897-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-79-discussion/
upvoted 13 times

aleksdj 1 year, 7 months ago
The first one is wrong, it is users 1 and 2 for sure!
upvoted 8 times

siulas 1 year, 9 months ago
1. User1 and User2 only
2. All users
upvoted 27 times

cb0900 1 year, 9 months ago
Agree:
1. User 1 and User 2
2. All users

Tested in a lab.
upvoted 6 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago
I think The same
1. User1 and User2 only
2. All users
upvoted 9 times

EEMS700 1 year, 8 months ago
1. User1 and User2 only
2. All users
upvoted 8 times

Ruslan23 Most Recent 2 months ago
Security Administrator can modify password protection policy:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#security-administrator

Guest Inviter has read permissions and "microsoft.directory/users/inviteGuest" BUT NOT "microsoft.directory/users/create", you need to be able to create a user to choose if it will be a member or guest like User Administrator can do:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#guest-inviter

Password administrator role can ONLY reset password on Entra ID "microsoft.directory/users/password/update"
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#password-administrator

Answers
- Modify the password protection policy: User1 (Global Administrator) and User2 (Security Administrator) only
- Create new guest users in Azure AD (Entra ID): User1 only
upvoted 1 times

ct1984 9 months ago
To modify the password protection policy you need Authentication Policy Administrator role. That is not available here, so here it's USER1, Global Administrator.

To CREATE (not invite) guest users in this excercise, it's Global administrator and Guest Inviter roles that apply. So User 1 and User 2.
upvoted 7 times

radamelca 9 months ago
1- User 1 and User 2
2- User 1 and User 2
Question is about CREATE guest users, not INVITE guest users.
upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 1 week ago

Inviting guest through B2B is different than inviting or creating guest to AZURE AD or ENTRA.
A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as at least a Guest Inviter role or a User Administrator. Create a guest, admin will be manually created with the required actions.

Question specifically asked for “Create guest user in Azure AD”, so as per the scenario

User1 (Global Admin) and User2 (Security Admin with guest inviter role is the correct answer

So, the conclusion is
Box1: User1 and User2
Box2: User1 and User2
upvoted 2 times

wael_kodmani 10 months, 2 weeks ago
the question is create a guest not invite a guest!! there is a difference between them, invite a guest by using B2B, and the guest will receive an invitation. Create a guest admin will be manually created with the required actions
upvoted 1 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 2 weeks ago
There is no option of creating guests. Safe to assume, creating guests means inviting guests!
upvoted 3 times

Khanbaba43 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Nevermind my response above. I misread the question.
upvoted 1 times

Jamesat 1 year, 2 months ago
This is the second time this question has come up. And both times the wrong answer.

If the external collaboration settings are default then All Users can invite guest users.
upvoted 3 times

TonyManero 1 year, 2 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#security-administrator
User 1 and User 2 because Global and Security admin can modify password protection.
All Users can invite Guest (default)
upvoted 1 times

Frippy 1 year, 6 months ago
Wait wait wait...
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-guest-users?view=o365-worldwide

Before you begin: You must be a global administrator to perform this task.

So
1: User1 and User2
2. User1
upvoted 6 times

m2L 1 year, 6 months ago
1. User1 & User2(Tested)
upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 6 months ago
Both box: 1&2 answers should be User 1, user 2 and user 4 because user 3 has no role and shouldn't be included as an administrative role.(Global administrator, security administrator and password administrator could modify password protection policy as well as create new guest users)
upvoted 1 times

Drumbum27 1 year, 7 months ago
I think this is word play.. All users can invite a guest user. All users can not create a guest user
upvoted 4 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago
No it's not. No one can simply ' create' a guest user. It will always be an invite, no matter who's inviting the guest.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **5e0d3df** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct, even when you're doing it through AAD "Create user" option, it will show "Invite external user". Just tested it without any active role.

So:

1: User 1 & User 2

2: All users

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **imlearningstuffagain** 1 year, 8 months ago

Invite Guest users:

"External collaboration settings have default configuration." the table states "Invite Guest Users"

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/users-default-permissions?context=%2Fazure%2Factive-directory%2Froles%2Fcontext%2Fugr-context#compare-member-and-guest-default-permissions

So answer should be: Users 1, 2 3,4

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **tunstila** 3 weeks ago

The question says create new guest users, NOT invite.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **rfree** 1 year, 9 months ago

2. am thinking Users 1, 2 and 4 as 3 has no roles.

A role that allows you to create users in your tenant directory, such as the Global Administrator role or a limited administrator directory role such as Guest Inviter or User Administrator.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/b2b-quickstart-add-guest-users-portal

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **JensV** 1 year, 9 months ago

Also the Security Administrator can "Configure custom banned password list or on-premises password protection." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#security-administrator

And yes with tenant default everyone can invite guests.

1. User 1 and User 2
2. All users

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **tunstila** 3 weeks ago

Explain how user3 can create a guest user when he has no role

upvoted 1 times

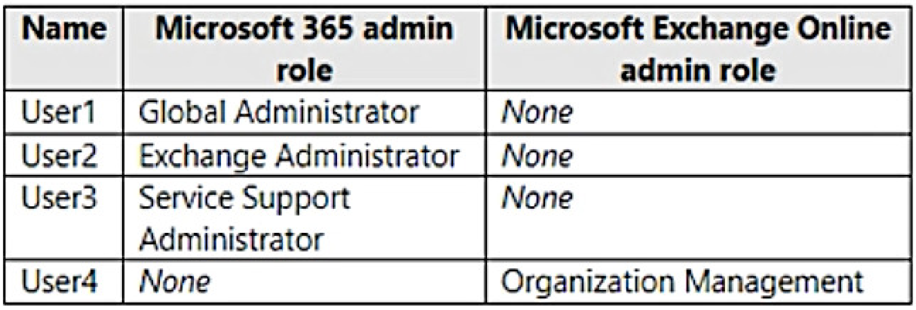
⊟ **Casticod** 1 year, 9 months ago

Try in my lab tenant, Standard user (not assigned rol) to be able to create a Guest user.

upvoted 2 times

Question #146 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Microsoft 365 admin role	Microsoft Exchange Online admin role
User1	Global Administrator	*None*
User2	Exchange Administrator	*None*
User3	Service Support Administrator	*None*
User4	*None*	Organization Management

You plan to use Exchange Online to manage email for a DNS domain.

An administrator adds the DNS domain to the subscription.

The DNS domain has a status of Incomplete setup.

You need to identify which user can complete the setup of the DNS domain. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which user should you identify?

A. User1

B. User2

C. User3

D. User4

Suggested Answer: *A*

sigvast Highly Voted 👍 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.

To add, modify, or remove domains, you must be a Domain Name Administrator or Global Administrator

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-domain?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 10 times

justITtopics Highly Voted 👍 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Mi vote for User 1: Global Admin
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-domain?view=o365-worldwide#before-you-begin
Global Administrator or Domain Name Administrator
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#domain-name-administrator

Organization Management is a role of Exchange Online
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/permissions-exo/permissions-exo#:~:text=domains%2C%20and%20connectors.-,Organization%20Management,-Reset%20Password

upvoted 6 times

Shreekb27 Most Recent ⏱ 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The question doesn't ask you to add a domain, just the level of permissions required to handle the "incomplete setup" related to Exchange Online. So based on the least privileges "Organization Management" role in Exchange Online is the correct one. I asked Gemini as well and this is the answer it provided me.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **correction** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/add-domain?view=o365-worldwide#before-you-begin

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Frank_2022** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Members of the Organization Management role group definitely have the permissions required to complete the setup of a DNS domain for use with Exchange Online. This includes verifying the domain and configuring the necessary MX, SPF, and other DNS records within the Microsoft 365 admin center's domain management section.
And it has less power than a Global Admin.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **SummerK** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Domain Name Admin is not the same as a Global Admin. Least Priv is Exchange Admin

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **broadwayLamb** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Global admins or Domain Name Administrators can add a domain

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Krayzr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To complete the setup of the DNS domain in Exchange Online, the user needs to have the appropriate permissions in Exchange Online.

Given the roles:

User1: Global Administrator (Microsoft 365) - No Exchange Online role
User2: Exchange Administrator (Microsoft 365) - No Exchange Online role
User3: Service Support Administrator (Microsoft 365) - No Exchange Online role
User4: No Microsoft 365 role - Organization Management (Exchange Online)
The user with the Organization Management role in Exchange Online has the necessary permissions to complete the setup of the DNS domain. This role has the highest level of permissions in Exchange Online and can manage all aspects of the service.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. User4.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **8b43f56** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D: User4.
Organization management role can complete the setup of the DNS domain.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/permissions-exo/permissions-exo

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Greatone1** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/55314-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-76-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **justITtopics** 5 months, 1 week ago

In the link you provided, they vote for Global Admin

upvoted 1 times

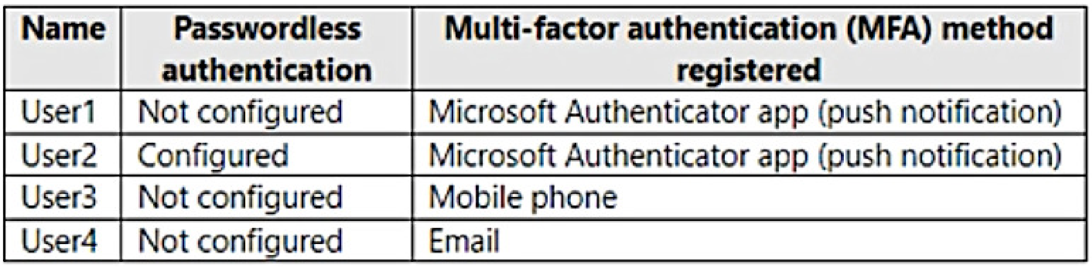
⊟ **[Removed]** 9 months, 1 week ago

Agree with the answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #147 Topic 1

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Passwordless authentication	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) method registered
User1	Not configured	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User2	Configured	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User3	Not configured	Mobile phone
User4	Not configured	Email

You plan to create a Conditional Access policy that will use GPS-based named locations.

Which users can the policy protect?

A. User2 and User4 only

B. User1, User2, User3, and User4

C. User1 only

D. User1 and User3 only

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

⊟ **Vincent1966** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

GPS location doesn't work with passwordless authentication methods and when the location condition of a Conditional Access policy is configured, users will be prompted by the Authenticator app to share their GPS location.

upvoted 13 times

⊟ **Vaerox** 1 year, 5 months ago

So the answer is D? Both User 1 and User 3?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Big076** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

therefore its C: User1 Mobile/Cell Phone & Email is not supported for GPS location and GPS location doesn't work with passwordless authentication

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **basak** 1 year, 1 month ago

Mobile Phone may be used for SMS service

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **faeem** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. GPS location doesn't work with passwordless authentication methods.

Multiple Conditional Access policies may prompt users for their GPS location before all are applied. Because of the way Conditional Access policies are applied, a user may be denied access if they pass the location check but fail another policy. For more information about policy enforcement, see the article Building a Conditional Access policy.

Important

Users may receive prompts every hour letting them know that Microsoft Entra ID is checking their location in the Authenticator app. The preview should only be used to protect very sensitive apps where this behavior is acceptable or where access needs to be restricted to a specific country/region. Therefore, user 1 has MFA registered app but not setup for passwordless authentication.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **vixxx83** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

GPS location can be used with passwordless phone sign-in only if MFA push notifications are also enabled. Users can use Microsoft Authenticator to sign in, but they also need to approve subsequent MFA push notifications to share their GPS location.

GPS location doesn't work when only passwordless authentication methods are set.

Answer should be User 1 and 2

upvoted 2 times

c4e009c 1 month, 1 week ago

This is the correct answer.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-assignment-network#countries

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

User1: Uses MFA with the Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification), which supports GPS-based conditions.

User2: Uses passwordless authentication with MFA push notifications enabled, which supports GPS-based conditions.

User3: Uses MFA with a mobile phone, which supports GPS-based conditions.

User4: Uses MFA with email, which supports GPS-based conditions.

GPS location can be used with passwordless phone sign-in only if MFA push notifications are also enabled.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-assignment-network

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Ignore user2. From User1, User3, User4.

User4 is using email, User3 is using Mobile

upvoted 3 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/location-condition

GPS location doesn't work with passwordless authentication methods.

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct. Iwas confused because normally a CA policy would be able to help defend all users but...using GPS named locations requires a user to have the MS Authenticator app:

"

If you select Determine location by GPS coordinates, the user needs to have the Microsoft Authenticator app installed on their mobile device. Every hour, the system contacts the user's Microsoft Authenticator app to collect the GPS location of the user's mobile device.

"

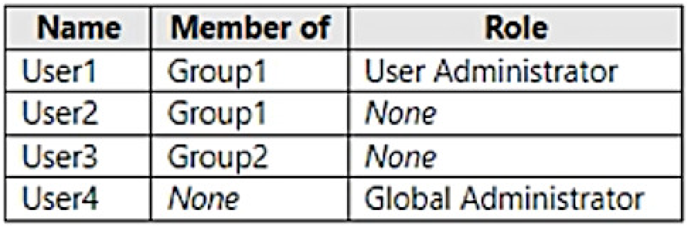
upvoted 3 times

Question #148 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

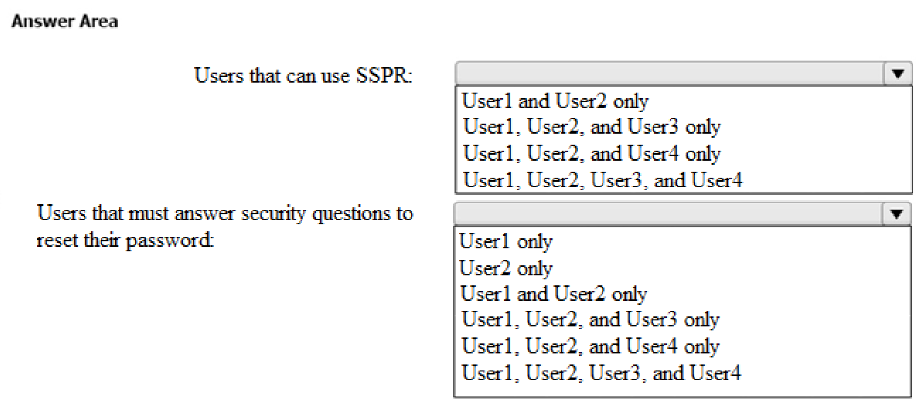


Name	Member of	Role
User1	Group1	User Administrator
User2	Group1	*None*
User3	Group2	*None*
User4	*None*	Global Administrator

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for Group1. You configure security questions as the only authentication method for SSPR.

Which users can use SSPR, and which users must answer security questions to reset their password? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

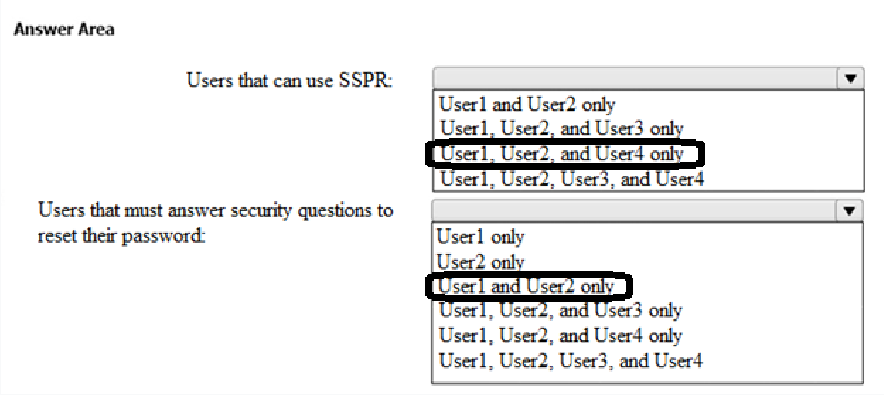
Users that can use SSPR:

- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Users that must answer security questions to reset their password:

- User1 only
- User2 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Users that can use SSPR:

- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- [✓ User1, User2, and User4 only]
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Users that must answer security questions to reset their password:

- User1 only
- User2 only
- [✓ User1 and User2 only]
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Vincent1966 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1: 1,2 and 4 - Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset

Box 2: 2 - Admins are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password.

upvoted 28 times

Frank9020 Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Users who can use SSPR: User1, User2, and User4.

Users who must answer security questions to reset their password (under the Group1 policy): User2 only.

User1 and User4, as administrators, will follow the default two-gate policy, which does not include security questions.

upvoted 7 times

CursosGEMED Most Recent 5 months ago

Answers are correct , SSPR its just for Group 1

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1 = user1, user2, user4

Box 2 = user2

upvoted 5 times

Craigg 1 year, 4 months ago

Hi

Box 2 should only be user 2. As Administrator Roles cannot use security questions as part of SSPR. As explained in this link.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy.

upvoted 1 times

de0e20a 1 year, 2 months ago

In the Link you gave:

Administrator reset policy differences

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced.

upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree with vincent, use entra / intune every day and 100% correct.

upvoted 2 times

vercracked_007 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1 - user1 en user 2 only - because member of group 1

Box 2 - User 2 only, User 1 is a admin and needs to use authenticator app or e-mail as well.

upvoted 3 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

You forgot User4, he's an admin. Admins are always enabled for SSPR:

"By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced."

upvoted 2 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

Checking it again, in the second response it should be User1 user2 and user4 Since user 1 and user 4 are administrators and user 2 is a member of the group assigned for SSPR.

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences

upvoted 4 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

Sorry error in the responses.

Option 1: User1, user2, and user4 (user 1and 4 by admins, user 2 for group assignement)

Option 2: User 2 Only (the admins can´t use the security Questions)

upvoted 8 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

I think user 1 and 2 for both. If you select a group, only enable SSPR for this group and nested. The rest of users don´t have access to SSPR

upvoted 2 times

Casticod 1 year, 9 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#enable-self-service-password-reset

upvoted 2 times

Question #149 *Topic 1*

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.local.

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You plan to implement a directory synchronization solution that will use password hash synchronization.

From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you successfully verify the contoso.com domain name.

You need to prepare the environment for the planned directory synchronization solution.

What should you do first?

A. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, verify the contoso.local domain name.

B. From the public DNS zone of contoso.com, add a new mail exchanger (MX) record.

C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, add contoso.com as a UPN suffix.

D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the UPN suffix for all users.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

EM1234 Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/prepare-a-non-routable-domain-for-directory-synchronization?view=o365-worldwide#what-if-i-only-have-a-local-on-premises-domain

upvoted 5 times

de0e20a Most Recent 8 months ago

This is a case of what is the Microsoft approved method versus what will work, Option D will work with out option C being put in place but its not the Microsoft approved method as is documented.

upvoted 2 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 2 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

spectre786 1 year, 2 months ago

Could you please comment on all questions from 122 to 236, only when there is no existing comment already ? Thank you for your help.

upvoted 1 times

Question #150 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 ES subscription.

On Monday, you create a new user named User1.

On Tuesday, User1 signs in for the first time and perform the following actions:

• Signs in to Microsoft Exchange Online from an anonymous IP address.
• Signs in to Microsoft SharePoint Online from a device in New York City.
• Establishes Remote Desktop connections to hosts in Berlin and Hong Kong, and then signs in to SharePoint Online from the Remote Desktop connections.

Which types of sign-in risks will Azure AD Identity Protection detect for User1?

A. anonymous IP address and atypical travel only

B. anonymous IP address only

C. unfamiliar sign-in properties and atypical travel only

D. anonymous IP address and unfamiliar sign-in properties only

E. anonymous IP address, atypical travel, and unfamiliar sign-in properties

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (85%) E (15%)

Demonster Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer. Atypical travel and Unfamiliar sign-in properties have learning period.
The system has an initial learning period of the earliest of 14 days or 10 logins, during which it learns a new user's sign-in behavior.

upvoted 22 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks#atypical-travel

upvoted 2 times

Big076 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct B. Atypical Travel and Unfamiliar Sign-In Properties rely on an established baseline

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Just looking at this, the only thing the system should care about is the anonymous login since the user is new. Microsoft likes to paint their security products as being useful, not generating false positives for normal behavior. NYC login isn't bad by itself and remote desktop connections almost certainly have some sort of reputation/trust associated with them established by the IT department. The fact that they call out the the recent user creation date lends further credence they want you to demonstrate we know what detections require time to learn a new user.

upvoted 5 times

Frank9020 Most Recent ⊙ 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

E. anonymous IP address, atypical travel, and unfamiliar sign-in properties

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 1 year, 4 months ago

- anonymous IP adress and atypical travel only

upvoted 2 times

benpatto 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree with NrdAlrt, for atypical travel etc, it would make a difference if the user wasn't connecting over an RDP. Seeing as there's a RDP connection setup by the IT team, these would have to be trusted locations in the network to be able to access Sharepoint in the first place.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **poesklap** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Anonymous IP address: User1 signed in from an anonymous IP address.

Atypical travel: User1 established Remote Desktop connections to hosts in Berlin and Hong Kong, indicating atypical travel from New York City.

Unfamiliar sign-in properties: The sign-in from an anonymous IP address and the sign-in from the Remote Desktop connections could be considered unfamiliar sign-in properties, as they deviate from the usual patterns of sign-ins.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **JensV** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct as the other two indicators are still in learning mode for a newly created user

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks#atypical-travel
he system has an initial learning period of the earliest of 14 days or 10 logins, during which it learns a new user's sign-in behavior.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks#unfamiliar-sign-in-properties
Newly created users are in "learning mode" period where the unfamiliar sign-in properties risk detection is turned off while our algorithms learn the user's behavior.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **poesklap** 1 year, 8 months ago

In the scenario described, actions like signing in from an anonymous IP address, atypical travel, and establishing remote desktop connections to locations like Berlin and Hong Kong could be considered unusual and may trigger risk assessments, even during the learning period. The learning period allows the system to better understand the user's typical behavior and adapt its risk assessments accordingly.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **NrdAlrt** 1 year, 7 months ago

Good point, but tough question still. I question why they include the info about when the user was created. That seems to be an intentional callout. Also remote desktops in a corporation would likely be excluded from those policies if they are allowing people to login from wherever.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **vercracked_007** 1 year, 9 months ago

should be E

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/concept-identity-protection-risks#risk-types-and-detection

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **vercracked_007** 1 year, 9 months ago

Should be A i think

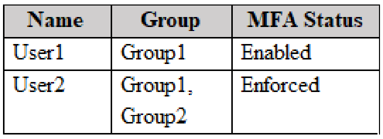
upvoted 1 times

Question #151 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

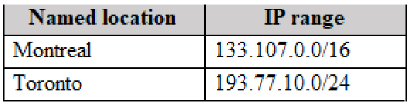
-

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Group	MFA Status
User1	Group1	Enabled
User2	Group1, Group2	Enforced

You have the named locations shown in the following table.



Named location	IP range
Montreal	133.107.0.0/16
Toronto	193.77.10.0/24

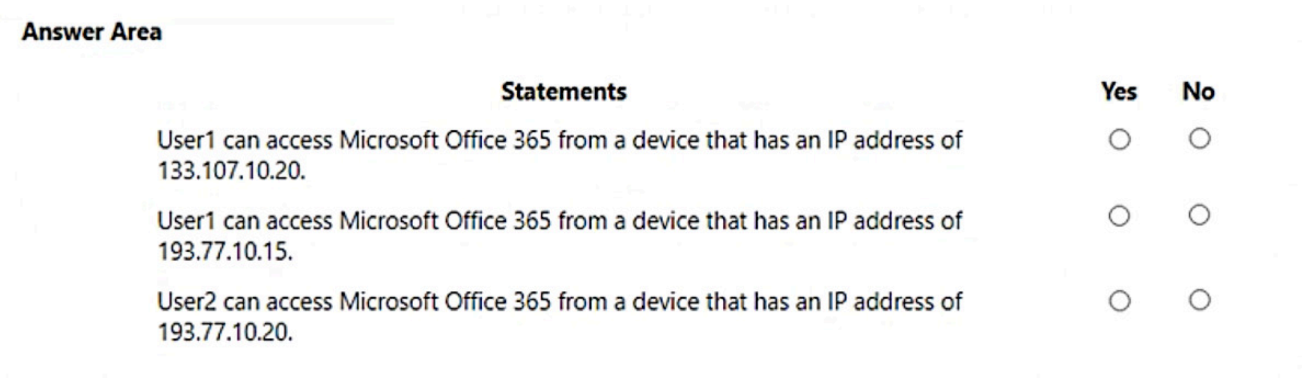
You create a conditional access policy that has the following configurations:

- Users or workload identities:
- Include: Group1
- Exclude: Group2
- Cloud apps or actions: Include all cloud apps
- Conditions:
- Include: Any location
- Exclude: Montreal
- Access control: Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication

User1 is on the multi-factor authentication (MFA) blocked users list.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

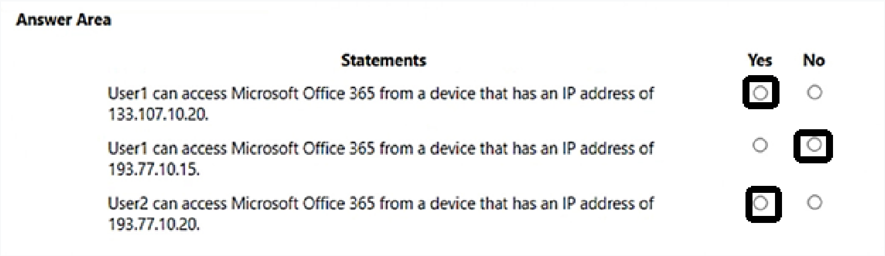
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 133.107.10.20.	○	○
User1 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 193.77.10.15.	○	○
User2 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 193.77.10.20.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 133.107.10.20.	[✓ ○]	○
User1 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 193.77.10.15.	○	[✓ ○]
User2 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 193.77.10.20.	[✓ ○]	○

aleksdj Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Y = User1 is on the MFA block list BUT IP range 133.107.10.20 is Montreal which is EXLUDED from MFA so user1 can access

N = User1 is on the MFA block list AND IP range 193.77.10.15 is Toronto which is INCLUDED in MFA so User cannot access

Y = User2 is not in the MFA block list and and member of Group2 which is excluded from the conditional acces policy and therefore can access from 193.77.10.20 Toronto. User2 is even allowed to access M365 from Montreal because the policy is noit applied to User2.

upvoted 23 times

Krayzr 5 months, 3 weeks ago

In scenarios where a user is included and excluded in the same Conditional Access policy, the exclusion takes precedence. This means that if User 2 is part of both Group1 (included) and Group2 (excluded), the policy will not apply to User2

upvoted 3 times

Motanel 1 year, 2 months ago

But since the policy is a grant access, and not block access, doesn't that mean all answers are the other way around?

which would be

N,

Y

N

upvoted 6 times

2dwarf Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

I think it is NNY ,because MFA in not enforced by policy. When you are blocked with MFA you cannot sign in any way.

upvoted 15 times

Shreekb27 Most Recent ⊙ 3 weeks ago

NNY

Statement 1: User1 can access Microsoft Office 365 from a device that has an IP address of 133.107.10.20.

User1's Groups: User1 is in Group1. The policy includes Group1.

Location: 133.107.10.20 falls within the Montreal IP range (133.107.0.0/16). The policy excludes Montreal.

MFA Blocked List: User1 is on the MFA blocked users list. This is a critical override; even if the policy would grant access, being on the MFA blocked list prevents access.

Conclusion for Statement 1: No. User1 is on the MFA blocked users list, and the location is excluded by the policy.

upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago

NO: - User1 cannot access any cloud apps because User1 is on the MFA blocked users list, preventing them from completing the required MFA sign in.

NO: -User1 cannot access Microsoft Office 365 because User1 is blocked from completing MFA.

NO: -User2 is in Group1 and Group2. In conditional access the rule is that exclusions take precedence over inclusions, so User2 is not allowed to sign in being member of the exclusion group.

When there is a Conditional Access Policy with locations as we have here:

Excluded: Location Montreal: IP range 133.107.0.0/16. - The meaning of exclusion is that if you are in Montreal: - You are not allowed/blocked from signing in or accessing.

Included: Any Location - which includes Toronto: IP range 193.77.10.0/24, and many other locations they might have you are allowed to sign in with MFA, and you have to be in Group1 (included)

upvoted 3 times

Tr619899 8 months, 1 week ago

User1 is in Group1, which is included in the conditional access policy. However, Montreal is an excluded location in the policy, and since the IP address 133.107.10.20 falls within the Montreal IP range, this location is excluded from the MFA requirement.

User1 is on the MFA blocked list, but since MFA is not required for this location, being blocked from MFA would not prevent access.

Answer: YES

The IP address 193.77.10.15 is from Toronto, which is not in the excluded location list. Therefore, MFA is required based on the policy.

Since User1 is on the MFA blocked list, they would not be able to complete the MFA process.

Answer: NO

User2 is in Group1 (included) and Group2 (excluded) in the conditional access policy. Since Group2 is excluded, User2 is not subject to this policy's conditions.

User2 can access Office 365 from any location, including the Toronto IP range (193.77.10.20), without being blocked by the policy.

Answer: YES

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **3abmula** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For first question, I think it should be NO.

Explanation: User1 MFA status is "Enabled", it means User1 still didn't complete MFA registration and will be prompted to register for MFA the next sign-in, which will not be able to do since he is on the MFA block list. Does that make any sense?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Tomtom11** 10 months, 1 week ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **APK1** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY my choice

Once user blocked he is blocked everywhere irrespective of different IP.

Group 2 excluded for user2

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **pali5178** 1 year, 1 month ago

Statement 1: User1 can sign in to Microsoft SharePoint Online from Toronto.

No. Even though Toronto is included in the locations, User1 is on the MFA blocked users list. This means they will be blocked from signing in regardless of the conditional access policy's rules.

Statement 2: User2 can sign in to SharePoint Online from Montreal.

No. While User2 is part of a group excluded from the policy, the location Montreal is specifically excluded. Any access attempt from that location will be blocked.

Statement 3: User3 can sign into SharePoint Online from Montreal if the user performs multi-factor authentication.

Yes. Here's why:

User3 is in the included Group1.

Montreal is explicitly excluded, HOWEVER, the policy grants access if MFA is performed.

Therefore, if User3 performs MFA successfully, the location restriction is bypassed.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **DNGFORMA** 1 year ago

I think your reply belong to Question 152 as there is no User 3 in this example

upvoted 4 times

⊟ **de0e20a** 1 year, 1 month ago

The issue here is that “Blocked MFA users List” according to Microsoft Learn is actually a report that says why a users mfa was blocked. In this case the second option would cause an entry in that “list”

This is the only reference I could find to a “List”

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-entra/unblock-mfa/m-p/408018

there is however a section in Azure MFA that you can block or unblock the ability for the app to send requests to the Azure Tenant. This however is not a seen as a list in the Microsoft documentation.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#block-and-unblock-users

So the user being on a blocked mfa list just means that they have had failed mfa attempts which wouldn’t matter to the Conditional Access Policies.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **SBGM** 1 year, 4 months ago

Can't figure this one out and don't have the time to set up a lab scenario, but:

Azure blocked users page states:

'A blocked user will not receive multifactor authentication requests. Authentication attempts for that user will be automatically denied. A user will remain blocked for 90 days from the time they are blocked.'

ChatGPT:

'

If a user is on the blocked MFA users list in Azure, their sign-in attempts will be blocked regardless of the location from which they are attempting to sign in. Exclusions based on location for not requiring MFA typically apply to users who are not on the blocked list. Once a user is on the blocked list, their sign-in attempts will be blocked regardless of other factors such as location exclusions. Therefore, even if the user is trying to sign in from a location excluded from MFA requirements, their login attempt will still be blocked if they are on the blocked MFA users list.'

I am convinced that User 1 is unable to sign in regardless of location/IP address

upvoted 3 times

itguys 1 year, 6 months ago

NNY

user MFA is enabled in lgeacy settings....

upvoted 4 times

itguys 1 year, 6 months ago

*legacy

upvoted 1 times

TP447 1 year, 7 months ago

YNY is correct. User1 wouldnt trigger the CA Policy from Montreal due to the exclusion so would be granted access without requiring MFA.

upvoted 2 times

jt2214 1 year, 7 months ago

I would assume since User 1 is on the blocked list they cannot access?

upvoted 3 times

rfree 1 year, 8 months ago

YNY. Question is, Can User 1 connect? NOT can User1 connect with MFA. And the CA doesn't apply to montreal anyway since its excluded.

upvoted 2 times

Darekmso 1 year, 8 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/55435-exam-ms-100-topic-4-question-36-discussion/ NNY

upvoted 2 times

netbw 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. User1 can connect from Montreal.

upvoted 1 times

BlackCat9588 1 year, 9 months ago

NNY?

MFA of user1 is blocked

upvoted 4 times

BlackCat9588 1 year, 9 months ago

Exclude: Montreal

upvoted 1 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

But an exclusion just means they are excluded from the policy and the policy grants access. I guess it's assumed they are still allowed access by skipping this policy being applied to them(and that nothing else is denying them access).

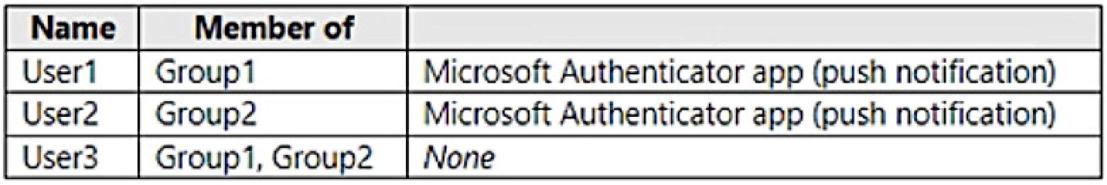
upvoted 1 times

Question #152 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



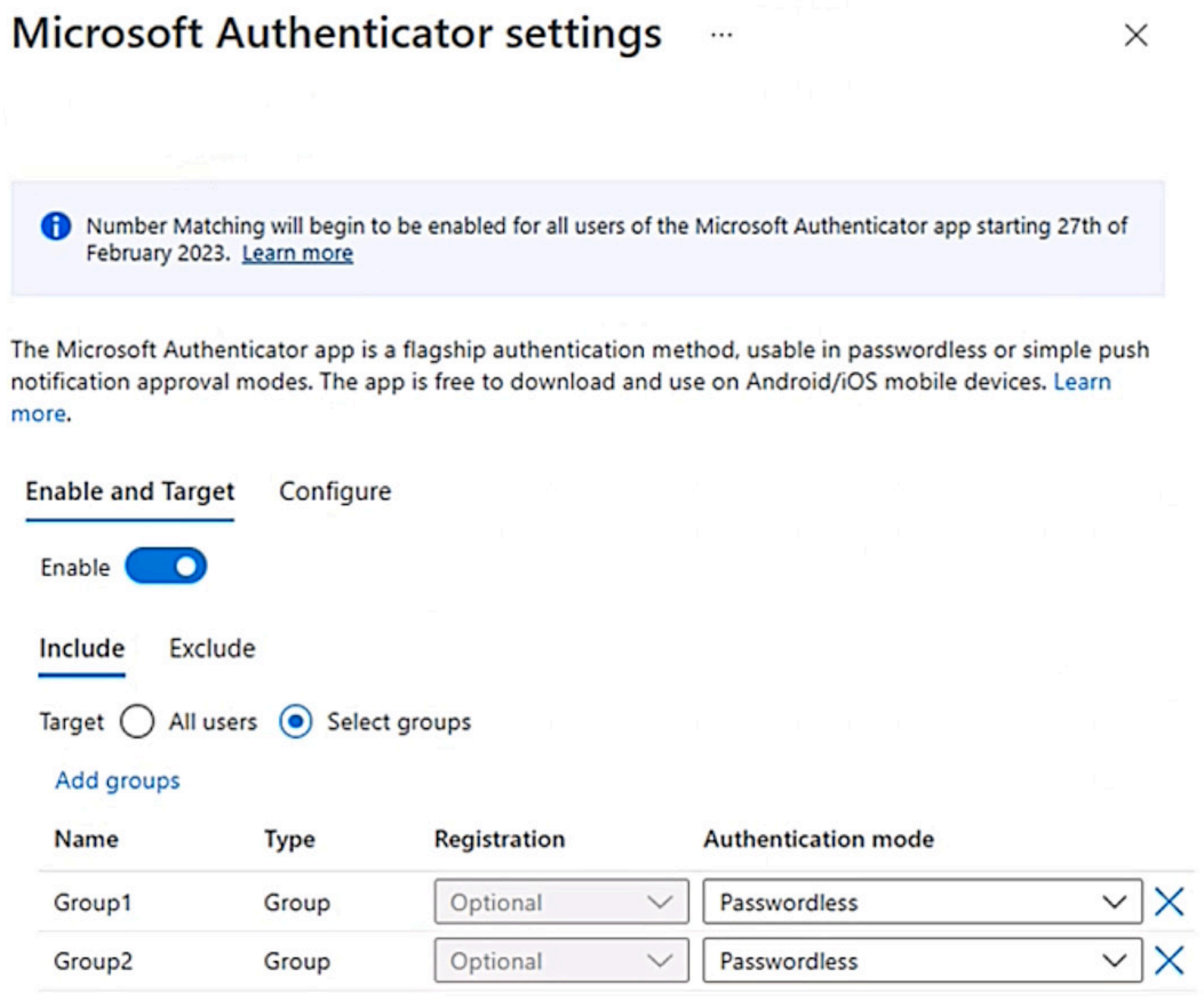
Name	Member of	
User1	Group1	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User2	Group2	Microsoft Authenticator app (push notification)
User3	Group1, Group2	*None*

Each user has an Android device with the Microsoft Authenticator app installed and has set up phone sign-in.

The subscription has the following Conditional Access policy:

- Name: Policy1
- Assignments
- Users and groups: Group1, Group2
- Cloud apps or actions: All cloud apps
- Access controls
- Grant: Require multi-factor authentication
- Enable policy: On

From Microsoft Authenticator settings for the subscription, the Enable and Target settings are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



Microsoft Authenticator settings ... ×

Number Matching will begin to be enabled for all users of the Microsoft Authenticator app starting 27th of February 2023. Learn more

The Microsoft Authenticator app is a flagship authentication method, usable in passwordless or simple push notification approval modes. The app is free to download and use on Android/iOS mobile devices. Learn more.

Enable and Target | Configure

Enable: On

Include | Exclude

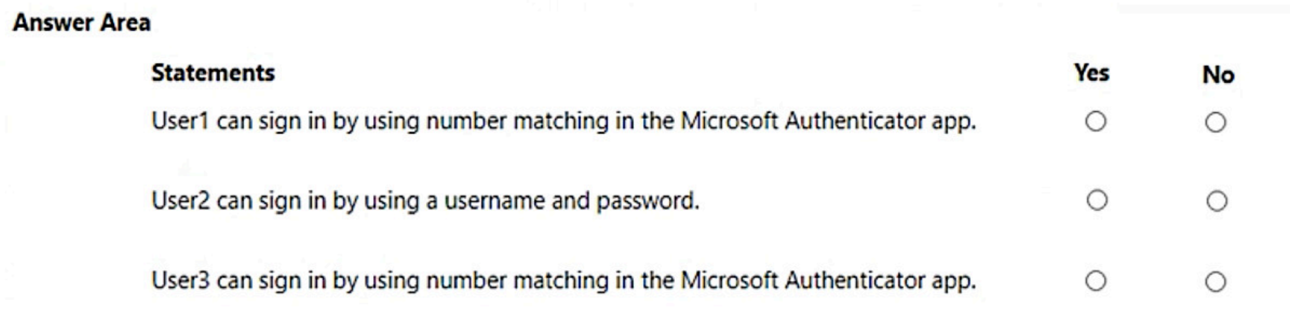
Target ○ All users ● Select groups

Add groups

Name	Type	Registration	Authentication mode
Group1	Group	Optional	Passwordless
Group2	Group	Optional	Passwordless

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

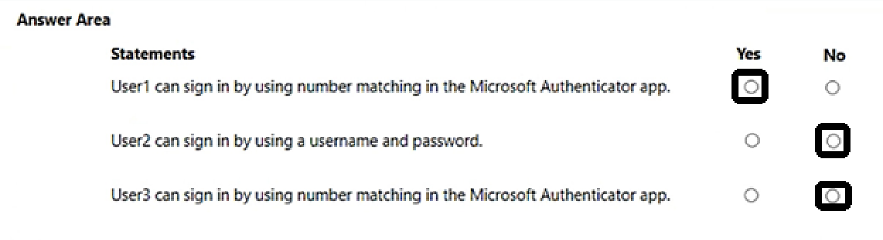
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in by using number matching in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○
User2 can sign in by using a username and password.	○	○
User3 can sign in by using number matching in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in by using number matching in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can sign in by using a username and password.	○	[✓ ○]
User3 can sign in by using number matching in the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	[✓ ○]

MarkusSan Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer look correct to me

upvoted 8 times

Big076 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct...YES - User2 is in Group2, which is included in both the Conditional Access policy and the Authenticator app settings.
Passwordless authentication is enforced due to the Conditional Access policy requiring MFA. User2 cannot bypass MFA using just a username and password.
No - User3 is in both Group1 and Group2, so they are included in the Conditional Access policy and the Authenticator settings.
However, User3 has not set up the Microsoft Authenticator app, making number matching unavailable.
No - User3 is in both Group1 and Group2, so they are included in the Conditional Access policy and the Authenticator settings.
However, User3 has not set up the Microsoft Authenticator app, making number matching unavailable.

upvoted 1 times

WASDowningpower Most Recent 1 month ago

I think it's NNN. Regarding the first question: number matching is only for push notifications. And the config requires the user to sign in passwordless, so they can't sign in with number matching

upvoted 1 times

WASDowningpower 1 month ago

nvmd this. it's YNN

upvoted 1 times

f0f4a76 9 months ago

How can you say "everyone has -THE MICROSOFT AUTHENTICATOR- and -PHONE SIGN IN- But state in the above chart that USER 3 is not configured? Given answer seems correct if reviewing the top chart, but if reading the question its Y,N,Y. User 2 cannot because he needs to use his phone as required per Conditional Access. Regardless of setting up passwordless. Passwordless just means you get a phone popup with no password, The phone is required.

upvoted 3 times

APK1 11 months ago

Thought user3 should be Yes, but found as no MFA configured. Answer YNN

upvoted 1 times

Murad01 12 months ago

Given answers looks correct

upvoted 1 times

Scotte2023 1 year, 2 months ago

How does multifactor authentication work?
Let's say you're going to sign into your Microsoft account or work or school account, and you enter your username and password. If that's all you need then anybody who knows your username and password can sign in as you from anywhere in the world!

But if you have multifactor authentication enabled, things get more interesting. The first time you sign in on a device or app you enter your username and password as usual, then you get prompted to enter your second factor to verify your identity.

https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/topic/what-is-multifactor-authentication-e5e39437-121c-be60-d123-eda06bddf661

User2: It doesn`t specify that they "only" enter a username and password? With passwordless MFA optional, I`d say User2 could sign in.

upvoted 3 times

saurekind 1 year, 2 months ago

If all users have authenticator app, why can't user 3 use number matching?

upvoted 1 times

Khattak3143 10 months, 2 weeks ago

User 3 does not have an authenticator app.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-ie/entra/identity/authentication/howto-authentication-passwordless-phone

Recommended: Microsoft Entra multifactor authentication, with push notifications allowed as a verification method. Push notifications to your smartphone or tablet help the Authenticator app to prevent unauthorized access to accounts and stop fraudulent transactions. The Authenticator app automatically generates codes when set up to do push notifications. A user has a backup sign-in method even if their device doesn't have connectivity.

upvoted 1 times

Harau 1 year, 8 months ago

YYN

User 2 can use username and password, since passwordless is optional

upvoted 2 times

MarkusSan 1 year, 8 months ago

User 2 cannot use username and password only, because of Conditional Access Policy 1: Grant, require MFA for Group1 and Group2

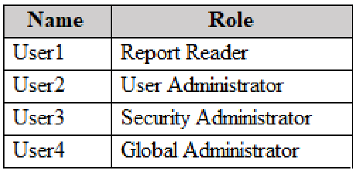
upvoted 11 times

Question #153 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

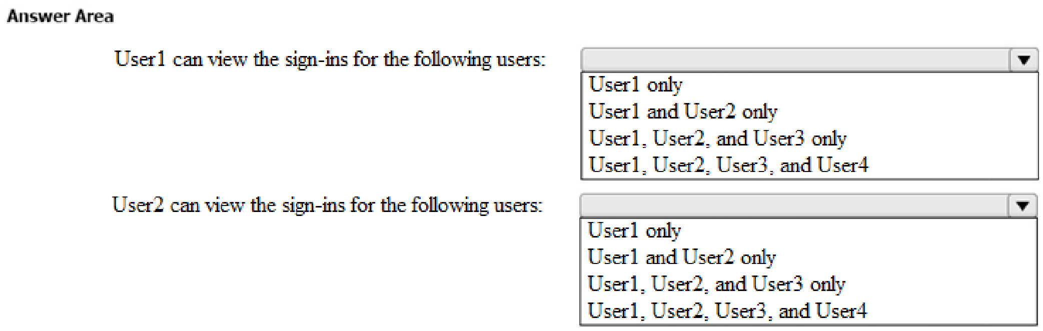
You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that uses an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Report Reader
User2	User Administrator
User3	Security Administrator
User4	Global Administrator

From the Sign-ins blade of the Microsoft Entra admin center, for which users can User1 and User2 view the sign-ins? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

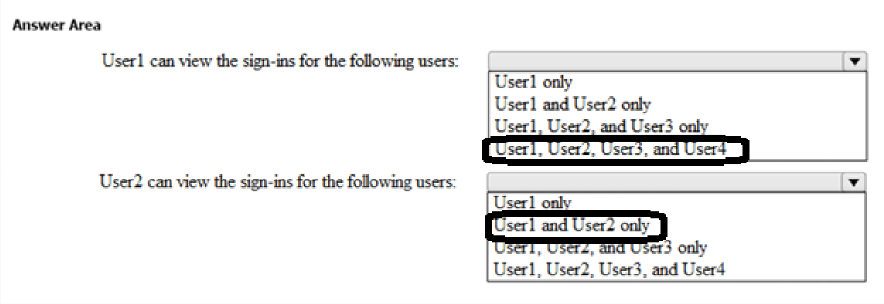


Answer Area

User1 can view the sign-ins for the following users: ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

User2 can view the sign-ins for the following users: ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

User1 can view the sign-ins for the following users: ▼
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- [✓ User1, User2, User3, and User4]

User2 can view the sign-ins for the following users: ▼
- User1 only
- [✓ User1 and User2 only]
- User1, User2, and User3 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

User 1 - can view sign-in logs for user 1, user 2, user3, and user4. Correct
User 2 - can only view sign-in logs for user2. This isn't listed as a possible answer, suspect the options are slightly wrong.

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/60216-exam-ms-100-topic-4-question-50-discussion/

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/howto-access-activity-logs

upvoted 17 times

⊟ **NrdAlrt** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree, the answers here don't make sense. They are only a user administrator which doesn't give them access to the sign-in reports.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ **SemtechIT** Most Recent 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Because sign-in logs for higher-privileged accounts (like Security Administrator and Global Administrator) are hidden from accounts with lower privileges, we get:
For User1 (Report Reader):
They can view only their own sign-in logs.

→ Dropdown answer for User1: "User1 only"

For User2 (User Administrator):

They can view sign-in logs for their own account and for accounts that are lower in privilege than themselves. In this case, that means User1 (Report Reader) and User2 (User Administrator) themselves. They would not see the sign-in logs for User3 (Security Administrator) or User4 (Global Administrator).

→ Dropdown answer for User2: "User1 and User2 only"

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Frank9020** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answers are correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Frank9020** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 - can only see sign in for User1

User2 - can see sign in for User1 and User2

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Frank9020** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 (Reports Reader) can view the sign-in logs for themselves and standard users (non-administrators), but not for any administrator roles (like User2, User3, or User4).

User2 (User Administrator) can view the sign-in logs for themselves (User2), User1 (Reports Reader), and standard users, but cannot view the sign-ins for other administrators (like User3 (Security Administrator) or User4 (Global Administrator)).

upvoted 5 times

⊟ **APK1** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Following users can see the sign in for part one

Global administrator

Security administrator

Security reader

Global reader

Report reader

For part2 - Only User Admin (user admin can only see his/her sign-ins)

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Khattak3143** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

User1: Can view sign-in activities for all.

User2: Can only see user 2's sign-in activity.

Not sure why there isn't a 5th option, unless there's something I'm missing??

upvoted 3 times

Question #154 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

Corporate policy states that user passwords must not include the word Contoso.

What should you do to implement the corporate policy?

A. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, create a conditional access policy.

B. From the Microsoft Entra admin center, configure the Password protection settings.

C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, configure the Password policy settings.

D. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure a sign-in risk policy.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Frank9020 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Is correct

upvoted 2 times

TonyManero 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

upvoted 2 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 9 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/45311-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-66-discussion/

upvoted 4 times

GLL 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

CloudCanary 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-configure-custom-password-protection

upvoted 3 times

Question #155 *Topic 1*

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 forest.

You deploy Microsoft 365.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

You need to recommend a security solution for the synchronized identities. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Users must be able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
• User passwords must be 10 characters or more.

Solution: Implement pass-through authentication and modify the password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Festus365 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is NO! B: because Active directory is unavailable for Pass through authentication.

upvoted 9 times

momowagdy 1 year, 2 months ago

I dont get the point of ur answer. but it is because if active directory goes unavailable, microsoft will need AD to authenticate the password since pass through authentication is on. the solution here is to use password hash

upvoted 2 times

Krayzr Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Password Hash Sync

Password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It should be PHS for A, if PTA then correct answer is B

upvoted 3 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

ANSWER IS B !!!!!!

upvoted 3 times

Question #156 *Topic 1*

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 forest.

You deploy Microsoft 365.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

You need to recommend a security solution for the synchronized identities. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Users must be able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
• User passwords must be 10 characters or more.

Solution: Implement password hash synchronization and configure password protection in the Azure AD tenant.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (70%) A (30%)

BSVIT Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B, WHY?

Solution only partly meets requirements.
solution does meet the goal for requirement 1: Password hash synchronization synchronizes user password hashes from Active Directory to Azure AD. This allows users to authenticate to Microsoft 365 services even if Active Directory is unavailable.

solution does NOT meet the goal for requirement 2: "When password hash synchronization is enabled, the password complexity policies in your on-premises Active Directory instance override complexity policies in the cloud for synchronized users. You can use all of the valid passwords from your on-premises Active Directory instance to access Microsoft Entra services."

So configuring password complexity policies in AzureAD is pointless as is gets overwritten.

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization
upvoted 22 times

e201546 1 year ago

Thanks for explaining that, it helps with more questions
upvoted 2 times

Hard1k Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

s, the solution meets the goal.

Password hash synchronization synchronizes user password hashes from Active Directory to Azure AD. This allows users to authenticate to Microsoft 365 services even if Active Directory is unavailable.

Password protection in Azure AD allows you to configure password requirements, such as minimum length and complexity. You can also use password protection to block specific words or phrases from being used in passwords.

By implementing password hash synchronization and configuring password protection in the Azure AD tenant, you can meet the following requirements:

Users must be able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
User passwords must be 10 characters or more.
upvoted 12 times

Frippy 1 year, 6 months ago
There is no "minimum length and complexity" in AzureAD
upvoted 4 times

Milad666 1 year, 8 months ago
WRONG! User that syncronized with PHS will just inherit Policies and attributes from Active Directory. So Solution doasnt meet the goal.
upvoted 15 times

EEMS700 1 year, 7 months ago
I agree with Milad
Policies they will be used are from Active Directory
Correct answer is B
upvoted 4 times

THONARA Most Recent 2 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
I have a hybrid environment; I Implemented password hash synchronization and configured password protection in the Azure AD tenant, can I able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable?
Answer:
Yes, you can authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services even if your on-premises Active Directory becomes unavailable. With password hash synchronization enabled, your users' password hashes are synchronized from your on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD12. This means that authentication requests can be handled directly by Azure AD, ensuring continuity of access to Microsoft 365 services3.
upvoted 1 times

vixxx83 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
password hash synchronization ensures that users can still authenticate to Microsoft 365 services even if the on-premises Active Directory becomes unavailable. This is because the password hashes are synchronized to Azure AD, allowing Azure AD to handle the authentication independently of the on-premises Active Directory.
upvoted 1 times

vixxx83 4 months ago
Sorry selected answer to be A
upvoted 1 times

Frank9020 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Correct answer is A.
Password hash synchronization allows users to authenticate to Microsoft 365 services even if the on-premises Active Directory becomes unavailable, as the authentication is handled by Azure AD1. Additionally, configuring password protection in the Azure AD tenant ensures that user passwords meet the required complexity, such as being 10 characters or more2.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/prepare-for-directory-synchronization?view=o365-worldwide
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/set-up-directory-synchronization?view=o365-worldwide
upvoted 2 times

ExamCheater1993 1 year ago
Question 158,. Solution: Implement password hash synchronization and modify the password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory.
upvoted 2 times

oopspruu 1 year, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B

The solution doesn't satisfy the 2nd requirement. The password policies needs to be enforced in on-prem AD if PHS is used. With PHS, AD password policies always override AAD password policies.

upvoted 2 times

CharlesS76 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Password policies that will be used are from Active Directory...

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-password-ban-bad-on-premises

Microsoft Entra Password Protection detects and blocks known weak passwords and their variants, and can also block additional weak terms that are specific to your organization. On-premises deployment of Microsoft Entra Password Protection uses the same global and custom banned password lists that are stored in Microsoft Entra ID, and does the same checks for on-premises password changes as Microsoft Entra ID does for cloud-based changes. These checks are performed during password changes and password reset events against on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain controllers.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-password-ban-bad-combined-policy

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 2 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization

There are two types of password policies that are affected by enabling password hash synchronization:

Password complexity policy

Password expiration policy

upvoted 1 times

Fran22 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is no.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization.

Says: When password hash synchronization is enabled, the password complexity policies in your on-premises Active Directory instance override complexity policies in the cloud for synchronized users.

Passwords for users that are created directly in the cloud are still subject to password policies as defined in the cloud.

upvoted 1 times

Tomtom11 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization

Generally, password hash synchronization is simpler to implement than a federation service. It doesn't require any additional servers, and eliminates dependence on a highly available federation service to authenticate users.

Password hash synchronization can also be enabled in addition to federation. It may be used as a fallback if your federation service experiences an outage

upvoted 1 times

SBGM 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Hybrid deployments where user accounts are synced from AD to Azure AD will keep the Active Directory password restrictions, even when Pass Through Authentication is not active. The Azure AD Password restrictions only restrict cloud-native accounts.

upvoted 1 times

AAlmani 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the given scenario is about synchronizing users from op-prem AD to Azure AD, so password protection should be applied on-prem AD. Correct Solution: Implement password hash synchronization and modify the password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory.

upvoted 1 times

shubu2276 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, this does not meet the goal. Password hash synchronization and password protection in Azure AD are two different features that serve different purposes. Password hash synchronization allows users to sign in to Microsoft 365 services using the same password as their on-premises Active Directory account, but it does not provide any backup or failover mechanism if Active Directory becomes unavailable. Password protection helps to enforce strong passwords by blocking common or weak terms, but it does not affect the length of the passwords. To meet the goal, you need to implement a different solution, such as Azure AD Connect Health with AD FS or Pass-through Authentication, and configure a password policy in Active Directory that requires passwords to be 10 characters or more.

upvoted 1 times

Christianbrivio1991 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer B

upvoted 1 times

Question #157 *Topic 1*

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 forest.

You deploy Microsoft 365.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

You need to recommend a security solution for the synchronized identities. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
- User passwords must be 10 characters or more.

Solution: Implement pass-through authentication and configure password protection in the Azure AD tenant.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

justITtopics 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

You needd password hash synchronization, not pass-trough.

upvoted 1 times

EEMS700 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

pass-through will not work if AD is down.

upvoted 3 times

imlearningstuffagain 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

pass-through authentication needs the on-prem domain to be available to check the credentials at signin.

upvoted 3 times

Question #158 *Topic 1*

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 forest.

You deploy Microsoft 365.

You plan to implement directory synchronization.

You need to recommend a security solution for the synchronized identities. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to authenticate successfully to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable.
- User passwords must be 10 characters or more.

Solution: Implement password hash synchronization and modify the password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Fran22 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization
When password hash synchronization is enabled, the password complexity policies in your on-premises Active Directory instance override complexity policies in the cloud for synchronized users. You can use all of the valid passwords from your on-premises Active Directory instance to access Microsoft Entra services.

upvoted 5 times

Frank9020 Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

While password hash synchronization allows users to authenticate to Microsoft 365 services if Active Directory becomes unavailable, modifying the password settings from the Default Domain Policy in Active Directory DOES NOT ensure that the password policy is enforced in Entra ID. The password length requirement should be configured in Entra ID to ensure it applies to synchronized identities.

upvoted 3 times

LiamAzure 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A, Synchronization lets you reset from 365

upvoted 3 times

PhoenixMan 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer I had the question in today exam

upvoted 3 times

EEMS700 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

Vincent1966 1 year, 9 months ago

The Default Domain Policy should only set the following: Password Policy. Domain Account Lockout Policy. Domain Kerberos Policy

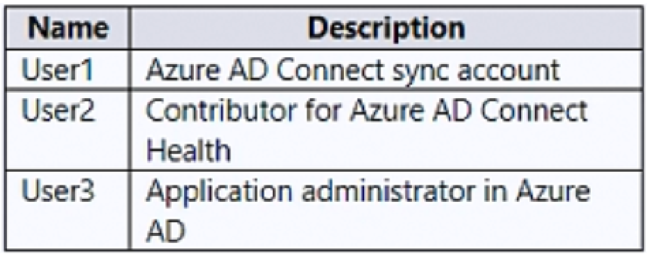
upvoted 2 times

Question #159 Topic 1

HOTSPOT

-

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.



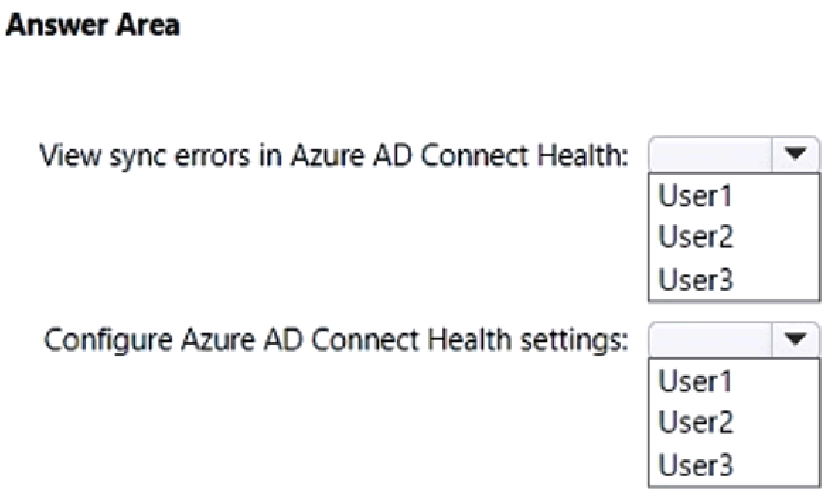
Name	Description
User1	Azure AD Connect sync account
User2	Contributor for Azure AD Connect Health
User3	Application administrator in Azure AD

You need to identify which users can perform the following tasks:

- View sync errors in Azure AD Connect Health.
- Configure Azure AD Connect Health settings.

Which user should you identify for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

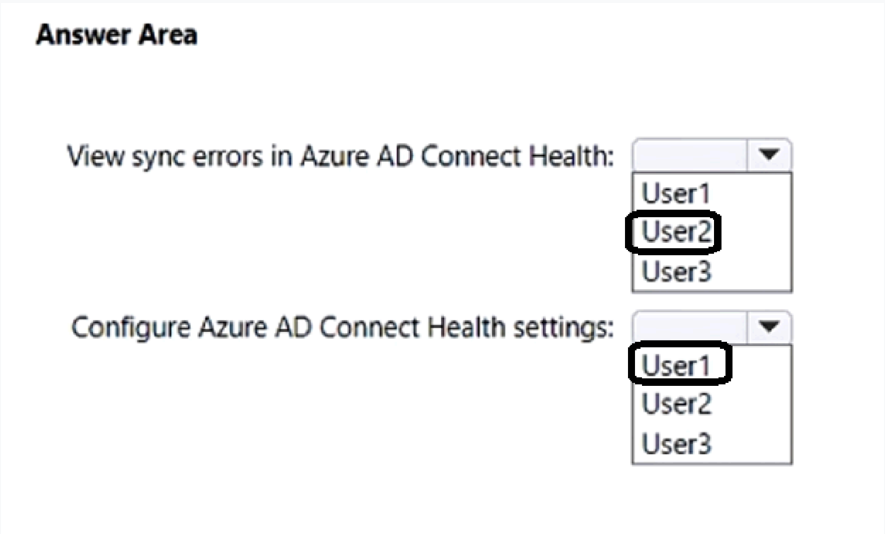


Answer Area

View sync errors in Azure AD Connect Health: User1 / User2 / User3

Configure Azure AD Connect Health settings: User1 / User2 / User3

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

View sync errors in Azure AD Connect Health: User1 / [✓ User2] / User3

Configure Azure AD Connect Health settings: [✓ User1] / User2 / User3

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

View sync errors - user 2

Configure AADConnect - user 2

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/83065-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-88-discussion/

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-health-operations

upvoted 35 times

imlearningstuffagain 1 year, 8 months ago

Source at Microsoft Site.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-health-operations#roles

upvoted 4 times

br99mlpt Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

I think user 2 for both

upvoted 3 times

cc780eb 8 months, 3 weeks ago

From my point of view, the answer is user 2 for both

upvoted 1 times

Fran22 1 year, 3 months ago

Only there are 3 roles for Microsoft Entra Connect Health.

Owner, Contributor and reader, and they can see all information

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-health-operations

upvoted 1 times

SabicomSistemi 1 year, 5 months ago

CHATGPT:

1) View sync errors in Azure AD Connect Health: User2 or User3. User2 is a contributor for Azure AD Connect Health, which means they have access to view the health data and alerts for the service instances1. User3 is an application administrator in Azure AD, which means they have the Microsoft.EntraConnectHealth/read permission that allows them to view the health data and alerts for all service instances2.

2) Configure Azure AD Connect Health settings: User3. User3 is an application administrator in Azure AD, which means they have the Microsoft.EntraConnectHealth/write permission that allows them to configure the settings for the service instances2. User2 does not have this permission, and User1 is the Azure AD Connect sync account, which is not related to Azure AD Connect Health3.

upvoted 1 times

Festus365 1 year, 6 months ago

View sync errors = User 1(Azure AD connect sync account)

Configure AADConnect health settings = User 2(Role: Contributor)

upvoted 1 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

I think the first account is supposed to be Azure AD Connector Account which wouldn't have rights to what they're asking about. It's purpose is strictly to write exports to Azure AD.

upvoted 2 times

Question #159 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription. The subscription contains users that have the following types of devices:

• Windows 11
• Android
• iOS

To which devices can you apply Endpoint DLP policies?

A. Windows 11 only

B. Windows 11 and Android only

C. Windows 11 and iOS only

D. Windows 11, Android, and iOS

Correct Answer: *A*

skids222 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer:

A. Windows 11 only

Why?

Endpoint Data Loss Prevention (Endpoint DLP) in Microsoft Purview currently runs the DLP "sensor" only on Windows endpoints (Windows 10 Enterprise/Pro/Education 1809 + and Windows 11).
Mobile platforms (Android and iOS) don't support Endpoint DLP; data-protection on those devices is handled instead through Intune app-protection or MAM policies, not through Endpoint DLP.

upvoted 3 times

Frank_2022 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Windows 11, Android, and iOS.

upvoted 1 times

ca7859c 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Windows 10,11, and server and MacOS

upvoted 1 times

004b54b 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/endpoint-dlp-learn-about#endpoint-dlp-windows-1011-and-macos-support:

Devices for which Endpoint DLP is available are:
Windows 10, 1809 and later,
Windows 11,
Windows Server 2019,
Windows Server 2022 (21H2 onwards) for Endpoints (X64)
macOS (three latest released versions)

upvoted 4 times

daleritf 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Win11 , Android and ioS

upvoted 1 times

471e282 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct - Microsoft Endpoint DLP allows you to monitor onboarded Windows 10, and Windows 11 and onboarded macOS devices

upvoted 4 times

Question #160 *Topic 1*

Your company has three main offices and one branch office. The branch office is used for research.

The company plans to implement a Microsoft 365 tenant and to deploy multi-factor authentication.

You need to recommend a Microsoft 365 solution to ensure that multi-factor authentication is enforced only for users in the branch office.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Azure AD password protection

B. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile

C. a Microsoft Intune device compliance policy

D. Azure AD conditional access

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

APK1 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In a conditional access policy you can set a location

upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

D IS VERIFIED CORRECT !!!!

upvoted 1 times

Question #161 *Topic 1*

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.

You deploy an Azure AD tenant.

Another administrator configures the domain to synchronize to Azure AD.

You discover that 10 user accounts in an organizational unit (OU) are NOT synchronized to Azure AD. All the other user accounts synchronized successfully.

You review Azure AD Connect Health and discover that all the user account synchronizations completed successfully.

You need to ensure that the 10 user accounts are synchronized to Azure AD.

Solution: From Azure AD Connect, you modify the filtering settings.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

dado11 9 months, 1 week ago

it's Yes

upvoted 2 times

Khattak3143 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Dear Admin please process APK1's request.

A final answer!

upvoted 1 times

APK1 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Dear Admin,

Please correct the answer as A

upvoted 2 times

oopspruu 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The section where you choose which OUs to sync is called "Domain and OU Filtering". The option is a big ambiguous. Technically it is a filtering setting so it can count as A.

upvoted 1 times

Fran22 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answer is A: Filtering options: Organizational unit (OU)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering

Filtering options: Group-based, Domain-based, Organizational unit (OU)–based and Attribute-based

upvoted 1 times

SBGM 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Just checked, the OU selection menu is called 'Domain/OU Filtering' so I guess that counts as Filter.

upvoted 1 times

EEMS700 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Would agree with A

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Just realized filters are also considered the part where you pick OU's. Oops. A it is.

upvoted 3 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

It's A simply because a filter is meant to be exclusive, not inclusive. Given all users except a single OU are syncing, it's not the culprit, unless, technically, someone created a group and added all users to it except people from the OU(very unlikely as that's not the point).

upvoted 2 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 7 months ago

I meant B.

upvoted 1 times

jt2214 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/59313-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-22-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

Paul_white 1 year, 8 months ago

ANSWER IS A !!!!!

upvoted 1 times

Sas2003 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

No error just remove filtering or U exclusion

upvoted 4 times

jakke91 1 year, 9 months ago

A indeed

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/59313-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-22-discussion/

upvoted 2 times

vercracked_007 1 year, 9 months ago

Should this nog be A?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-configure-filtering

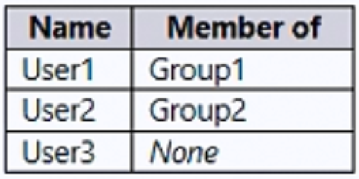
upvoted 4 times

Question #162 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

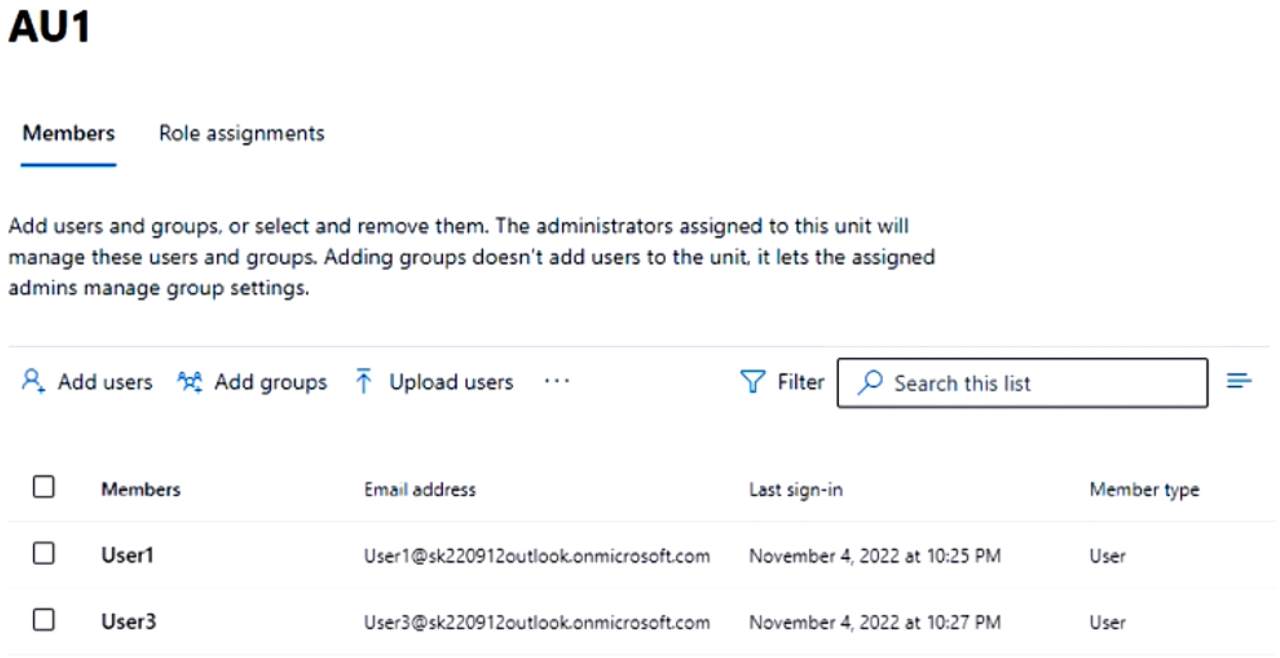
-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	*None*

You create an administrative unit named AU1 that contains the members shown in the following exhibit.

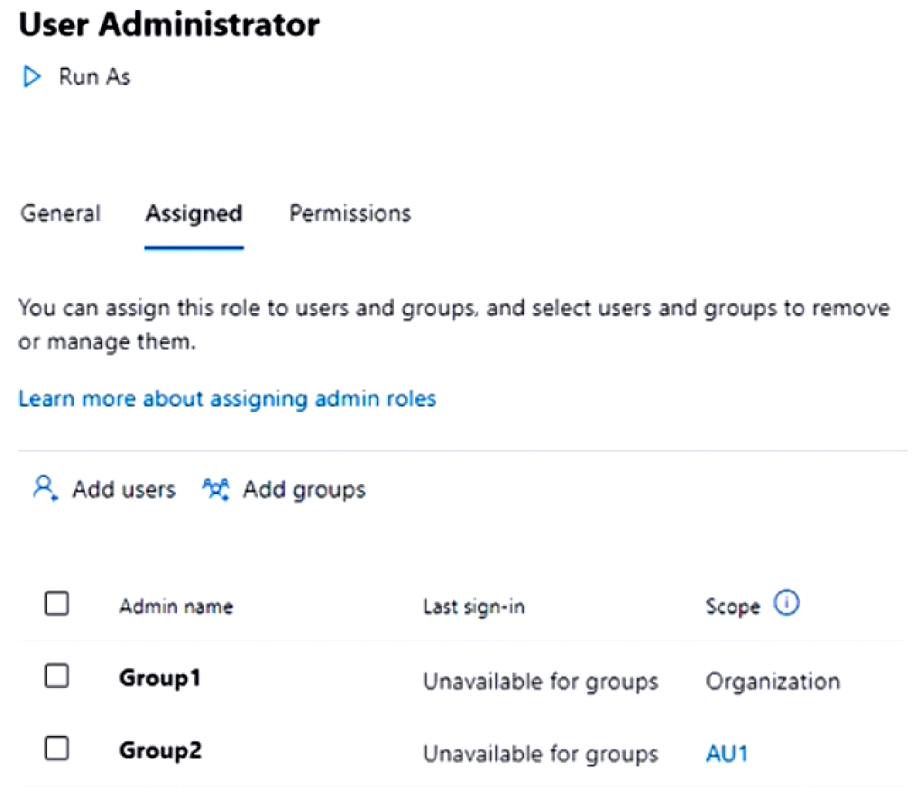


AU1

Add users and groups, or select and remove them. The administrators assigned to this unit will manage these users and groups. Adding groups doesn't add users to the unit, it lets the assigned admins manage group settings.

□	Members	Email address	Last sign-in	Member type
□	User1	User1@sk220912outlook.onmicrosoft.com	November 4, 2022 at 10:25 PM	User
□	User3	User3@sk220912outlook.onmicrosoft.com	November 4, 2022 at 10:27 PM	User

The User Administrator role has the assignments shown in the following exhibit.



User Administrator

▷ Run As

General | Assigned | Permissions

You can assign this role to users and groups, and select users and groups to remove or manage them.

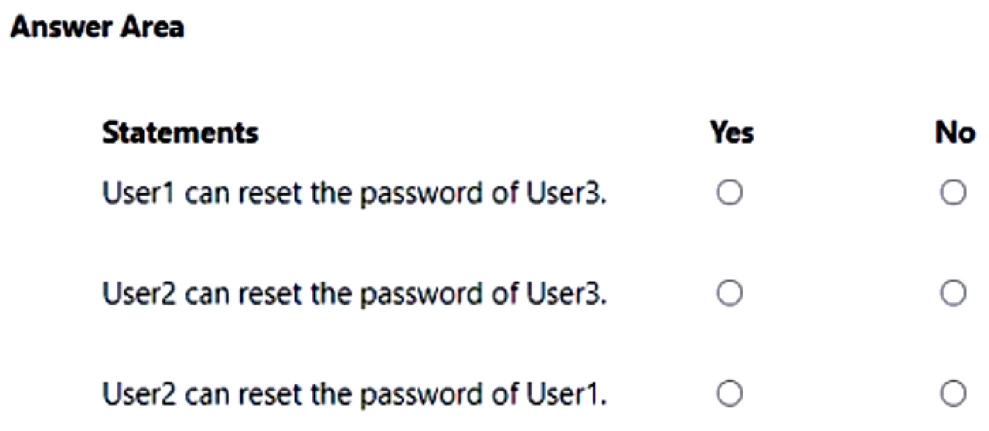
Learn more about assigning admin roles

Add users Add groups

□	Admin name	Last sign-in	Scope
□	Group1	Unavailable for groups	Organization
□	Group2	Unavailable for groups	AU1

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

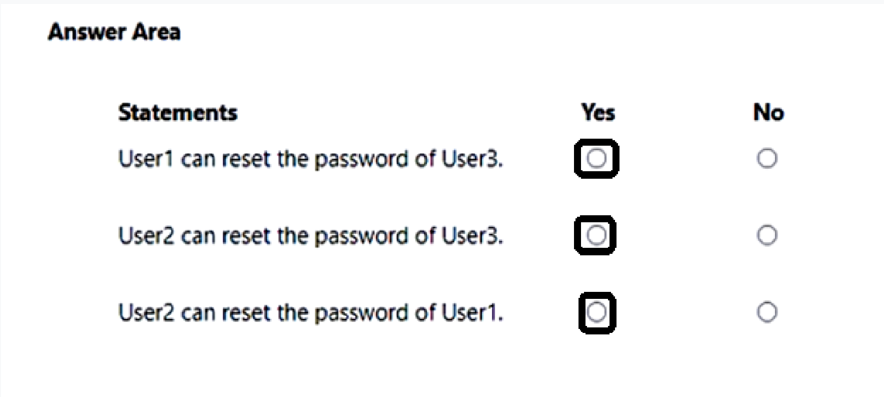
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can reset the password of User3.	○	○
User2 can reset the password of User3.	○	○
User2 can reset the password of User1.	○	○

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can reset the password of User3.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can reset the password of User3.	[✓ ○]	○
User2 can reset the password of User1.	[✓ ○]	○

aleksdj Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

YES

User1 can reset password of User3 because User1 is User Administrator Organization and User3 is direct member of AU1 which is inside Scope Organization

YES
User2 can reset password of User3 because User2 is member of Group2 and Group2 has assigned role for User Administrator for Scope AU1, User3 is direct user member of AU1

NO
User2 can NOT reset password of User1 because both User2 and User1 are member of a role-assignable group and you cannot change a password of user in a role-assignable group
upvoted 19 times

fabiomartinsnet 3 months, 1 week ago
Key Rule of Administrative Units (AUs) in Microsoft Entra ID:
An Administrative Unit (AU) restricts role assignments to apply only to the users within that AU. However, the administrator (User02) must also be a member of the AU for the role to take effect.

Since User02 is NOT a member of Administrative Unit 01, the User Administrator role within the AU does not apply to any user of AU1.
upvoted 1 times

OHMSS 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Yes they can
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/privileged-roles-permissions?tabs=admin-center#who-can-reset-passwords
upvoted 1 times

ca7859c 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Under the User Adminstrator role:
Users with this role cannot do the following:

Cannot manage MFA.
Cannot change the credentials or reset MFA for members and owners of a role-assignable group.
Cannot manage shared mailboxes.
Cannot modify security questions for password reset operation.
upvoted 1 times

VikC Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago
Y/Y/N

User Administrator Cannot change the credentials or reset MFA for members and owners of a role-assignable group, and User2 is a member of a role assigned group.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator
upvoted 15 times

NrdAlrt 1 year, 1 month ago
Good point, thanks.
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago
by your logic then user 2 would also be no
upvoted 4 times

Ruslan23 Most Recent 2 months ago
Y Y N
Logically for security reason User2 cannot change the password of User1 because he could gain the same access on Organization level instead of AU1 only.
upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Y/Y/N
Here the point is that: User 2 in an Admin only of the AU scope, so cannot reset password for users out of the scope.
upvoted 4 times

Tomtom11 10 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#user-administrator
Users with this role cannot do the following:

Cannot manage MFA.

Cannot change the credentials or reset MFA for members and owners of a role-assignable group.

Cannot manage shared mailboxes.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ **Ranger_DanMT** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think this is the correct answer, the only "no" anwer would be if User 3 could reset the password of user 1 or user 2.

upvoted 3 times

Question #163 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The tenant includes a user named User1.

You enable Azure AD Identity Protection.

You need to ensure that User1 can review the list in Azure AD Identity Protection of users flagged for risk. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which role should you add User1?

A. Security Reader

B. Global Administrator

C. Owner

D. User Administrator

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

de0e20a 8 months ago

I think the trick here is that the test questions has not stated that these groups are role assignable. If you do not do this at the creation of the group then "isAssignableToRole" is automatically set to false and no role is applied or can be applied to the group afterwards as this setting cannot be changed once the group is created. So we are meant to assume that the role was never added to the group because its the AU that is giving the role not the groups listed in the first section.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept

upvoted 1 times

TonyManero 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The question doesn't talk about groups. You can directly assign a role to a User too.

upvoted 1 times

benpatto 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A due to least privilege

upvoted 3 times

Paul_white 1 year, 2 months ago

SECURITY READER

upvoted 3 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 3 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 1 times

cb0900 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/49685-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-29-discussion/

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview-identity-protection#permissions

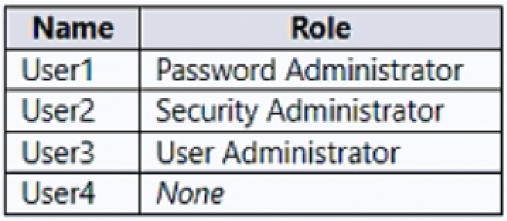
upvoted 1 times

Question #164 *Topic 1*

HOTSPOT

-

Your company has an Azure AD tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Role
User1	Password Administrator
User2	Security Administrator
User3	User Administrator
User4	*None*

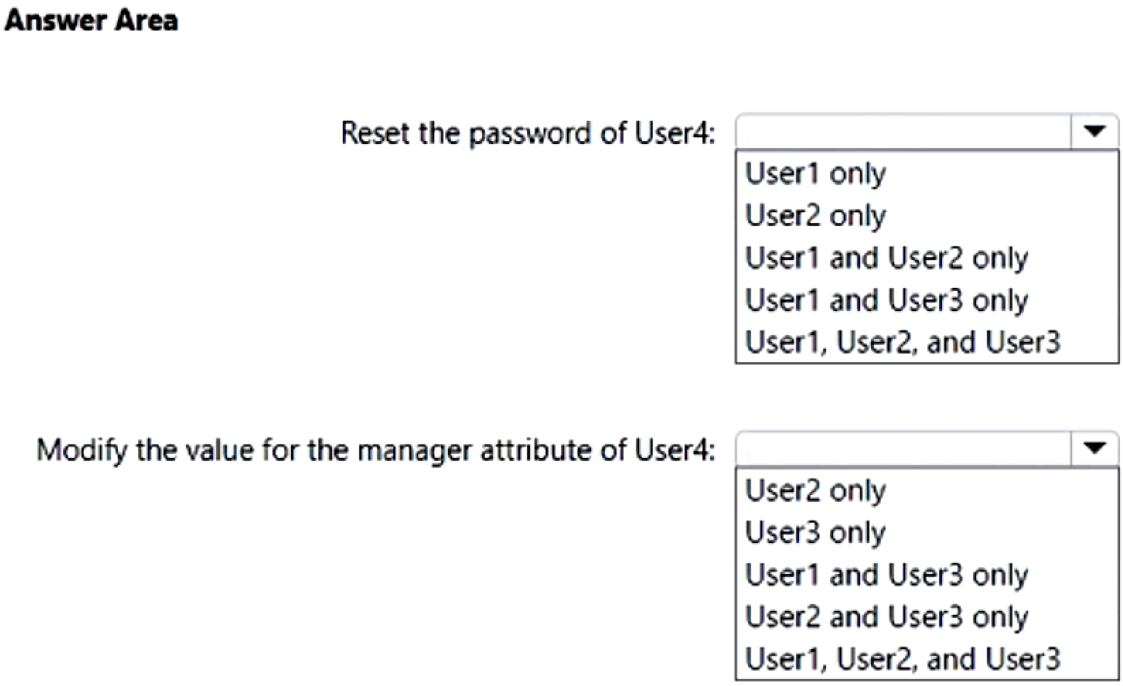
You need to identify which users can perform the following administrative tasks:

• Reset the password of User4.

• Modify the value for the manager attribute of User4.

Which users should you identify for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

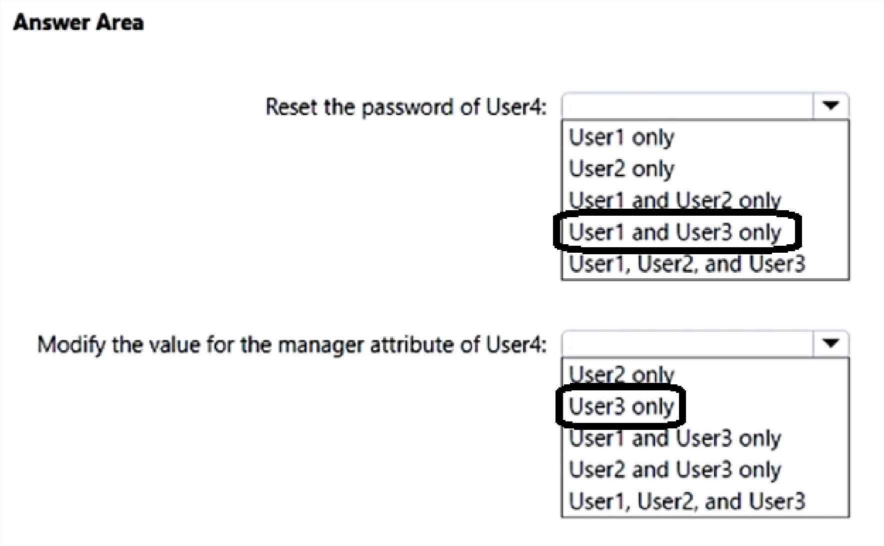
Reset the password of User4: ▼

- User1 only
- User2 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Modify the value for the manager attribute of User4: ▼

- User2 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Suggested Answer:



Answer Area

Reset the password of User4:

- User1 only
- User2 only
- User1 and User2 only
- [✓ User1 and User3 only]
- User1, User2, and User3

Modify the value for the manager attribute of User4:

- User2 only
- [✓ User3 only]
- User1 and User3 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

⊟ **cb0900** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answers are correct.
Reset pwd of User4: User1 and User3

Modify value or User4: User3

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/53490-exam-ms-100-topic-3-question-62-discussion/

upvoted 12 times

⊟ **Frank_2022** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

box 1, user1, user2 and user3
A security Admin can reset password for an non-admin user for sure.
box 2, correct, user3 only

upvoted 3 times

⊟ **dado11** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ **Vaerox** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answers seem correct. Take a look at all the roles at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#security-administrator.

upvoted 2 times

Question #165 *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

Users have Android or iOS devices and access Microsoft 365 resources from computers that run Windows 11 or MacOS.

You need to implement passwordless authentication. The solution must support all the devices.

Which authentication method should you use?

A. Windows Hello

B. FIDO2 compliant security keys

C. Microsoft Authenticator app

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

cb0900 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Agree with C. Authenticator App.

B would work too. I guess as they mention Android and iOS they're looking for the app as an answer.

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/81291-exam-ms-100-topic-5-question-73-discussion/

upvoted 6 times

APK1 Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

What tricky question - Users have Android or iOS devices - This part is ok

and access Microsoft 365 resources from computers that run Windows 11 or MacOS - This has nothing to do with Android and iOS device.

upvoted 4 times

Vaerox 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

MS Authenticator app is the way to go if you want to go passwordless when taking into consideration that both devices must be supported.

upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 1 year, 9 months ago

I think The MS recommad MFA by using Authenticator App

upvoted 2 times