



# 98-367<sup>Q&As</sup>

Security Fundamentals

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### QUESTION 1

Which password attack uses all possible alpha numeric combinations?

- A. Social engineering
- B. Brute force attack
- C. Dictionary attack
- D. Rainbow table attack

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 2

Keeping a server updated:

- A. Maximizes network efficiency
- B. Fixes security holes
- C. Speeds up folder access
- D. Synchronizes the server

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting management for computers to connect and use a network service?

- A. PEAP
- B. RADIUS
- C. Kerberos
- D. MS-CHAP v2

Correct Answer: B

Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for computers to connect and use a network service. Because of the

broad support and the ubiquitous nature of the RADIUS protocol, it is often used by ISPs and enterprises to manage access to the Internet or internal networks, wireless networks, and integrated e-mail services. These networks may

incorporate modems, DSL, access points, VPNs, network ports, Web servers, etc. RADIUS is a client/server protocol that runs in the application layer, using UDP as transport. The Remote Access Server, the Virtual Private Network



server,

the Network switch with port-based authentication, and the Network Access Server, are all gateways that control access to the network, and all have a RADIUS client component that communicates with the RADIUS

server is usually a background process running on a UNIX or Windows NT machine. RADIUS serves three functions:

To authenticate users or devices before granting them access to a network  
To authorize those users or devices for certain network services  
To account for usage of those services

Answer: D is incorrect. Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2 (MS-CHAP v2) is the new version of MS-CHAP.

MS-CHAP v2 provides the highest level of security and encryption for dial-up connection in the environment consisting of both Windows NT and Windows 2000/XP dial-up clients. It provides mutual authentication, stronger initial data

encryption keys, and different encryption keys for sending and receiving data.

Answer: A is incorrect. PEAP (Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol) is a method to securely transmit authentication information over wired or wireless networks. It was jointly developed by Cisco Systems, Microsoft, and RSA Security.

PEAP is not an encryption protocol; as with other EAP protocols, it only authenticates a client into a network.

PEAP uses server-side public key certificates to authenticate the server. It creates an encrypted SSL/TLS (Secure sockets layer/Transport

layer security) tunnel between the client and the authentication server. In most configurations, the keys for this encryption are transported using the server's public key. The resultant exchange of authentication information inside the tunnel to

authenticate the client is then encrypted and the user credentials are thus safe and secure. Answer: C is incorrect. Kerberos is a computer network authentication protocol that allows individuals communicating over a non-secure network to

prove their identity to one another in a secure manner. Kerberos builds on symmetric key cryptography and requires a trusted third party. Kerberos uses as its basis the Needham-Schroeder protocol. It makes use of a trusted third party,

termed a key distribution center (KDC), which consists of two logically separate parts:

Authentication Server (AS)

Ticket Granting Server (TGS)

Kerberos works on the basis of tickets, which serve to prove the identity of users. The KDC maintains a database of secret keys; each entity on the network, whether a client or a server, shares a secret key known only to itself and to the KDC.

Knowledge of this key serves to prove an entity's identity. For communication between two entities, the KDC generates a session key, which they can use to secure their interactions.

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#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements about Network Address Translation (NAT) are true? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.



- A. It allows the computers in a private network to share a global, ISP assigned address to connect to the Internet.
- B. It provides added security by using Internet access to deny or permit certain traffic from the Bastion Host.
- C. It allows external network clients access to internal services.
- D. It reduces the need for globally unique IP addresses.

Correct Answer: AD

Answer: A and D Network address translation (NAT) is a technique that allows multiple computers to share one or more IP addresses. NAT is configured at the server between a private network and the Internet. It allows the computers in a private network to share a global, ISP assigned address. It reduces the need for globally unique IP addresses. NAT modifies the headers of packets traversing the server. For packets outbound to the Internet, it translates the source addresses from private to public, whereas for packets inbound from the Internet, it translates the destination addresses from public to private. Answer: B is incorrect. Screened host provides added security by using Internet access to deny or permit certain traffic from the Bastion Host. Answer: C is incorrect. Bastion host allows external network clients access to internal services.

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#### QUESTION 5

You work as a network administrator for an insurance company called InZed Inc. The company has developed a corporate policy that requires all machines to use the IPSec security protocol. If the computer they are logging in from does not follow this corporate policy, they will be denied access to the network. Which of the following can you set up to help enforce the corporate policy?

- A. Server Access Protection
- B. System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM)
- C. Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit
- D. Network Access Protection

Correct Answer: D

The advantage of using Hyper-V on Windows Server 2008 is that a user can use many of the services offered with the Windows Server 2008 environment. One such service is the Network Access Protection (NAP) feature, which allows you to quarantine machines that do not meet specific network or corporate policies. The noncompliant machines will not be allowed to access the network utility unless and until they comply with the organization's policies.

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