MD-100^{Q&As}

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Windows Client

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You have a computer that runs Windows 10.

You need to configure the local computer policy to meet the following requirements:

An event must be created in the Security log when changes are made to local users or groups.

The local administrator and guest accounts must be renamed. Which Security Settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Create an event when local users or groups change:

- Account Lockout Policy
- Audit Policy
- Password Policy
- Security Options
- **User Rights Assignment**

Rename the local administrator and guest accounts:

- Account Lockout Policy
- Audit Policy
- Password Policy
- Security Options
- **User Rights Assignment**

Correct Answer:

Create an event when local users or groups change:

Account Lockout Policy
Audit Policy
Password Policy
Security Options
User Rights Assignment

Rename the local administrator and guest accounts:

Account Lockout Policy
Audit Policy
Password Policy
Security Options
User Rights Assignment

Create an event when local users or groups change: User Rights Assignment

Rename the local administrator and guest accounts: Security Options

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

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

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

You want to enable dynamic lock on Computer1.

What should you do?

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

A. See explanation below.

Correct Answer: A

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

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

Reference:

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

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QUESTION 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

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

A user named User1 has a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is joined to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. User1 joins Computer1 to contoso.com by using user1@contoso.com.

Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1. Folder1 is in drive C and is shared as Share1. Share1 has the permission shown in the following table.

Group	Share permission
Everyone	Full control
AzureAD\user1@contoso.com	Owner

A user named User2 has a computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 10. User2 joins Computer2 to contoso.com by using user2@contoso.com.

User2 attempts to access Share1 and receives the following error message: "The username or password is incorrect."

You need to ensure that User2 can connect to Share1. Solution: In Azure AD, you create a group named Group1 that contains User1 and User2.

You grant Group1 Modify access to Folder1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc754178(v%3dws.10)

QUESTION 4

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

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

You have a workgroup computer that runs Windows 10. The computer contains the local user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators
User1	Administrators
User2	Users
User3	Users

You need to configure the desktop background for User1 and User2 only.

Solution: You create two new local Group Policy Objects (GPOs) and apply one GPO to User1 and the other GPO to User2. You configure the Desktop Wallpaper setting in each GPO.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://www.windowscentral.com/how-apply-local-group-policy-settings-specific-users-windows-10

QUESTION 5

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

Computer1 was off for one year. During that time, two feature updates and 12 quality updates were released.

From the Microsoft Update Catalog website, you download the missing updates and save the updates to Computer1.

You need to ensure that Computer1 runs the latest version of Windows 10 and is fully updated. The solution must minimize the amount of time required to update the computer.

What should you do?

A. Install the last feature update, and then install the last quality update.

B. Install the last quality update, and then install both feature updates.

C. Install the last quality update, and then install the last feature update.

D. Install the last feature update, and then install all the quality updates released after the feature update.

E. Install all the quality and feature updates in the order in which they were released.
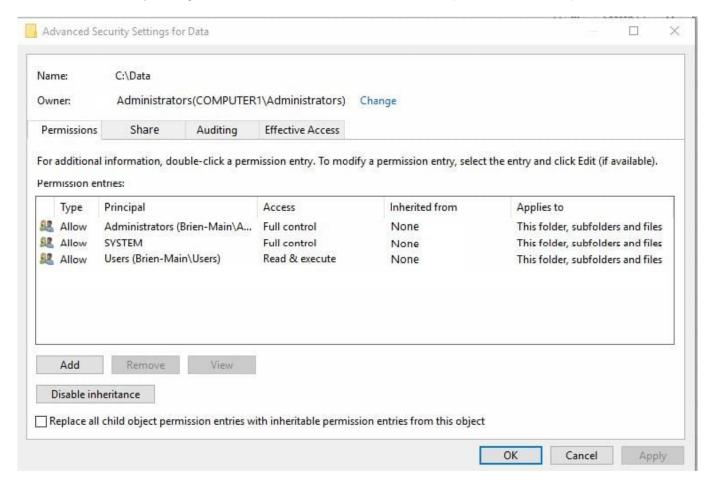
Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/update/get-started-updates-channels-tools

QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Data on drive C. The Advanced Security Settings for the Data folder are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

| Advanced Security Settings for Data | | — | □ | × |

Name: C:\Data

Owner: Administrators(COMPUTER1\Administrators)   Change

| Permissions | Share | Auditing | Effective Access |

For additional information, double-click a permission entry. To modify a permission entry, select the entry and click Edit (if available).

Permission entries:

Type	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to
Allow	Administrators (Brien-Main\A...	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	SYSTEM	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Users (Brien-Main\Users)	Read & execute	None	This folder, subfolders and files

| Add | Remove | View |

| Disable inheritance |

☐ Replace all child object permission entries with inheritable permission entries from this object

| OK | Cancel | Apply |

You share C:\Data as shown in the following table.

Group or user	Share permission
Administrators	Change
Users	Read
User1	Change

User1 is a member of the Users group.

Administrators are assigned Full control NTFS permissions to C:\Data.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read and write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	○	○
User1 can read and write files in C:\Data locally.	○	○
Administrators can change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read and write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	○	●
User1 can read and write files in C:\Data locally.	○	●
Administrators can change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data.	○	●

User1 cannot write files when connected to \\Computer1\Data because the Users group only has Read and Execute NTFS permission to the C:\Data folder and there are no explicit NTFS permissions for User1.

User1 cannot write files locally because the Users group only has Read and Execute NTFS permission to the C:\Data folder and there are no explicit NTFS permissions for User1.

Administrators cannot change the NTFS permissions of files and folders when connected to \\Computer1\Data because they only have Change share permission. The would need Full Control share permission. They could do it locally because they have Full Control NTFS permission.

QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You need to view the settings to Computer1 by Group Policy objects (GPOs) in the domain and local Group Policies.

Which command should you run?

A. gpresult

B. secedit

C. gpupdate

D. gpfixup

Correct Answer: A

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/gpresult

QUESTION 8

You have a computer that runs Windows 10.

You can start the computer but cannot sign in.

You need to start the computer into the Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE).

What should you do?

A. Turn off the computer. Turn on the computer, and then press F8.

B. Turn off the computer. Turn on the computer, and then press F10.

C. From the sign-in screen, hold the Shift key, and then click Restart.

D. Hold Alt+Ctrl+Delete for 10 seconds.

Correct Answer: C

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/windows-recovery-environment--windows-re--technical-reference

QUESTION 9

You have a computer named Computer! that runs Windows 11.

You need to ensure that when Computer 1 is low on disk space, the computer automatically cleans up temporary files and empties the Recycle Bin.

What should you use?

A. Optimize Drives

B. Disk Cleanup

C. Storage Sense

D. Storage Spaces

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. On Computer1, you create an NTFS folder and assign Full control permissions to Everyone.

You share the folder as Share1 and assign the permissions shown in the following table.

Name	Permission
User1	Full control
User2	Change

When accessing Share1, which two actions can be performed by User1 but not by User2? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Delete a file created by another user.

B. Set the permissions for a file.

C. Rename a file created by another user.

D. Take ownership of file.

E. Copy a file created by another user to a subfolder.

Correct Answer: BD

References: https://www.varonis.com/blog/ntfs-permissions-vs-share/

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

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You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 has the users accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Member of
User1	Administrators
User2	Users, Administrators
User3	Users

Computer1 has the local Group Policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Startup script	ScriptA1
Shutdown script	ScriptA2
Logon script	ScriptA3
Logoff script	ScriptA4

You create the Local Computer\Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptB1
Logoff script	ScriptB2

You create the Local Computer\Non-Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptC1
Logoff script	ScriptC2

You have a workgroup computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 has the users accounts shown in the following table: Computer1 has the local Group Policy shown in the following table. You create the Local Computer\Administrators policy shown in the following table. You create the Local Computer\Non-Administrators policy shown in the following table.

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

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
If User1 shuts down Computer1, script ScriptA2 will run.	○	○
If User2 signs in to Computer1, scripts ScriptA3, ScriptB1, and ScriptC1 will run.	○	○
If User3 signs out of Computer1, scripts ScriptC2 and ScriptA4 will run.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
If User1 shuts down Computer1, script ScriptA2 will run.	●	○
If User2 signs in to Computer1, scripts ScriptA3, ScriptB1, and ScriptC1 will run.	○	●
If User3 signs out of Computer1, scripts ScriptC2 and ScriptA4 will run.	○	●

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-vista/cc766291(v=ws.10)

QUESTION 12

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 laptop named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

When in range, Computer1 connects automatically to a Wi-Fi network named Wireless1.

You need to prevent Computer1 from automatically connecting to Wireless1.

Solution: From the properties of the Wi-Fi adapter, you disable Link-Layer Topology Discovery Responder.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

HOTSPOT

You have computers that run Windows 10 Enterprise as shown in the following table.

Name	Servicing channel
Computer1	Semi-Annual Channel (SAC)
Computer2	Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC) 2016

Both computers have applications installed and contain user data.

You plan to configure both computers to run Windows 10 Enterprise LTSC 2019 and to retain all the existing applications and data.

You need to recommend a method to deploy Windows 10 Enterprise LTSC 2019 to the computers. The solution must minimize effort to install and configure the applications.

What should you include in the recommendation for each computer? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Computer1:

Perform a clean installation.
Perform an in-place upgrade.
Update the product key.

Computer2:

Perform a clean installation.
Perform an in-place upgrade.
Update the product key.

Correct Answer:

Computer1:

Perform a clean installation.
Perform an in-place upgrade.
Update the product key.

Computer2:

Perform a clean installation.
Perform an in-place upgrade.
Update the product key.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/upgrade/windows-10-upgrade-paths

QUESTION 14

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a user named Admin1. All computers run Windows 10.

You enable Windows PowerShell remoting on the computers.

You need to ensure that Admin1 can establish remote PowerShell connections to the computers. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which group should you add Admin1?

A. Access Control Assistance Operators

B. Power Users

C. Remote Desktop Users

D. Remote Management Users

Correct Answer: D

https://4sysops.com/wiki/enable-powershell-remoting/

QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10 and has the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users, Group1
User2	Administrators

Computer1 contains the folders shown in the following table.

Name	Path	Permission	Share permission
Folder1	D:\Folder1	Administrators: Full control Group1: Read	Group1: Full control
Folder2	E:\Folder2	Administrators: Full control	None

You move Folder1 into Folder2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\Folder1 UNC.	O	O
User1 can read the content in E:\Folder2\Folder1 when the user signs in to Computer1.	O	O
User2 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\E$\Folder2\Folder1 UNC.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\Folder1 UNC.	O	☑
User1 can read the content in E:\Folder2\Folder1 when the user signs in to Computer1.	O	☑
User2 can connect to Folder1 by using a path of \\Computer1\E$\Folder2\Folder1 UNC.	☑	O

Box 1: No

If you move a shared folder, the share will no longer work.

Box 2: No

Folder1 will inherit the permissions of Folder2. User1 does not have permission to access Folder2.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a member of the Administrators group so he can access the administrative share \\Computer1\E$.

User2 has Full Control permission to Folder2 so he can access \\Computer1\E$\Folder2. Folder1 will inherit the permissions of Folder2 so User2 can access \\Computer1\E$\Folder2\Folder1.

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