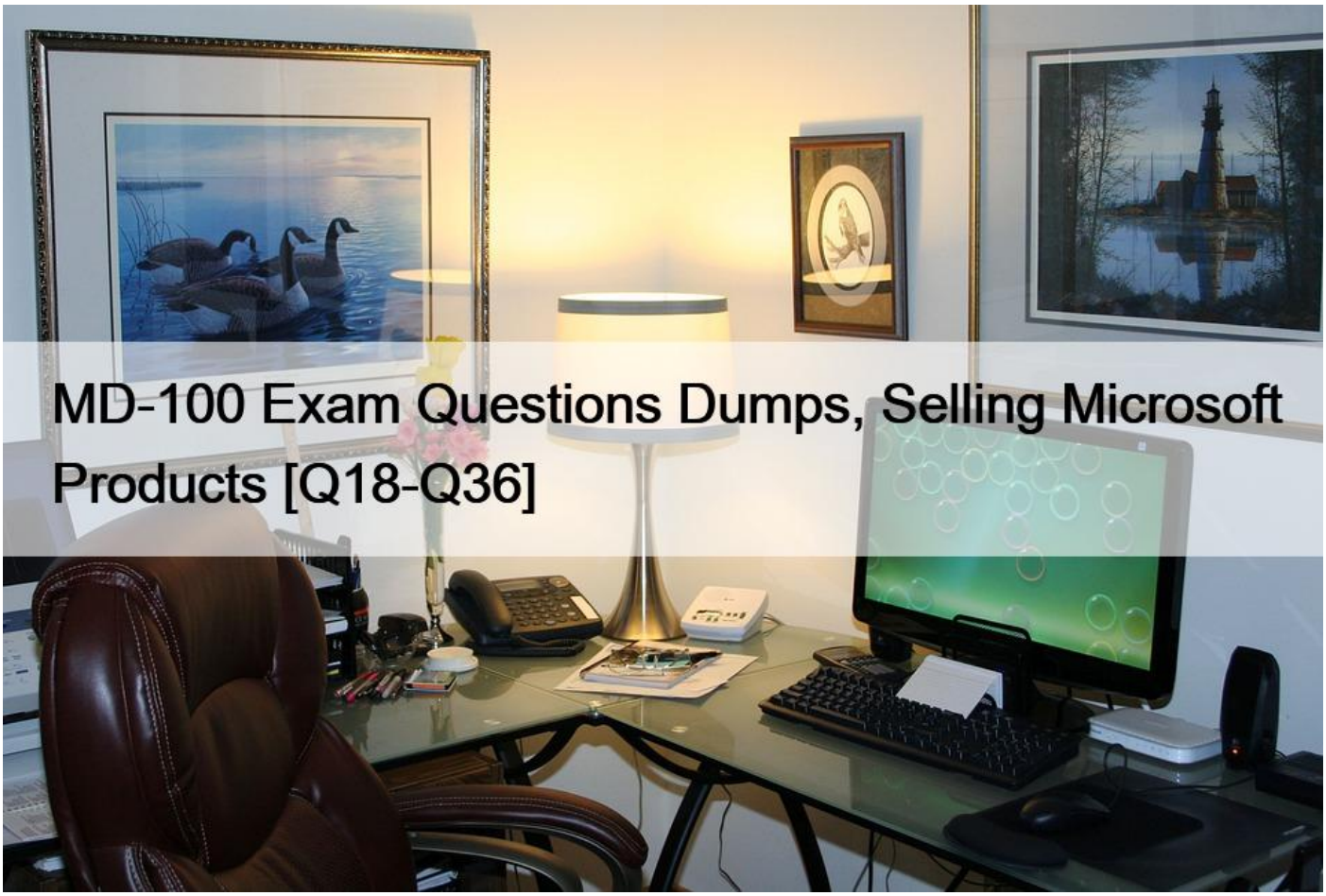
MD-100 Exam Questions Dumps, Selling Microsoft Products [Q18-Q36



MD-100 Exam Questions Dumps, Selling Microsoft Products
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Q18. You have several computers that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup.

You need to prevent users from using Microsoft Store apps on their computer.

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

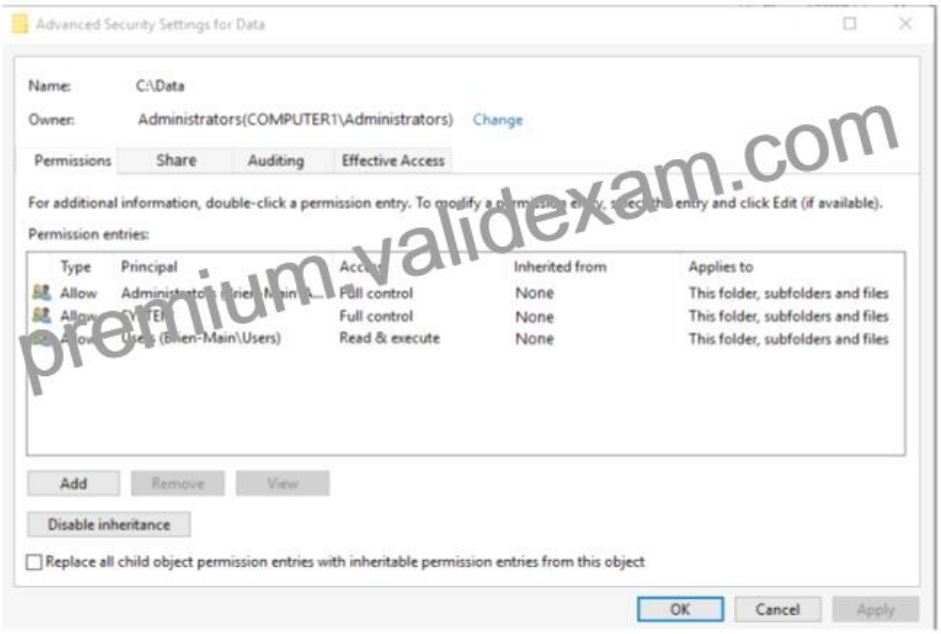
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
* From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Security Options.
* From Administrative Templates in the local Group Policy, configure the Store settings.
* From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Software Restriction Policies.
* From Security Settings in the local Group Policy, configure Application Control Policies.

References:

https://www.techrepublic.com/article/how-to-manage-your-organizations-microsoft-store-group-policy/

Q19. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Data on drive C.

The Advanced Security Settings for the Data folder are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



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

Group or user	Share permission
Administrators	Change
Users	Read
User1	Change

User1 is a member of the Users group.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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.	◯	◯

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.	◯	◯

Q20. 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?
* Yes
* No
Reference:

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

Q21. Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

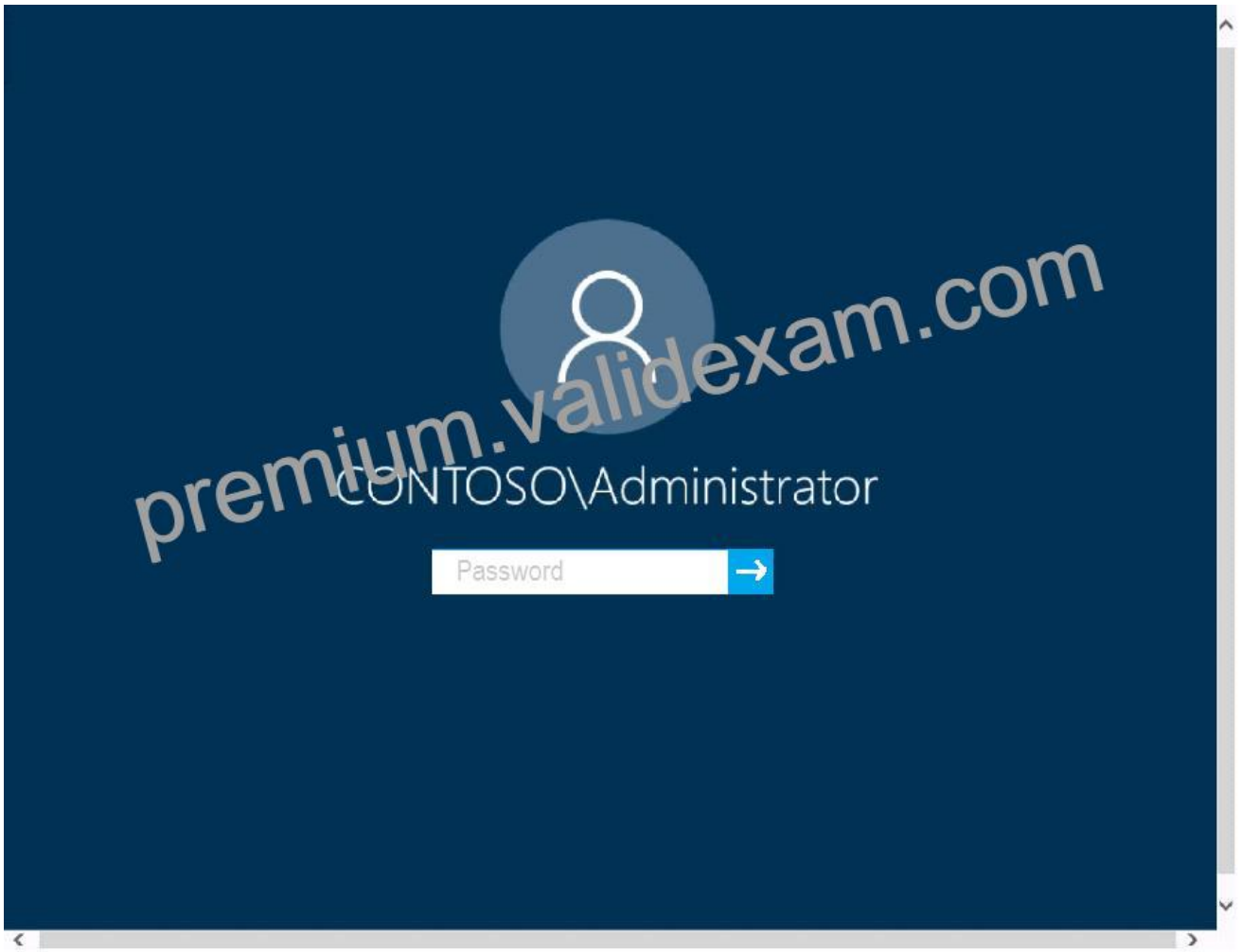
When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn’t matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Username and password



Use the following login credentials as needed:

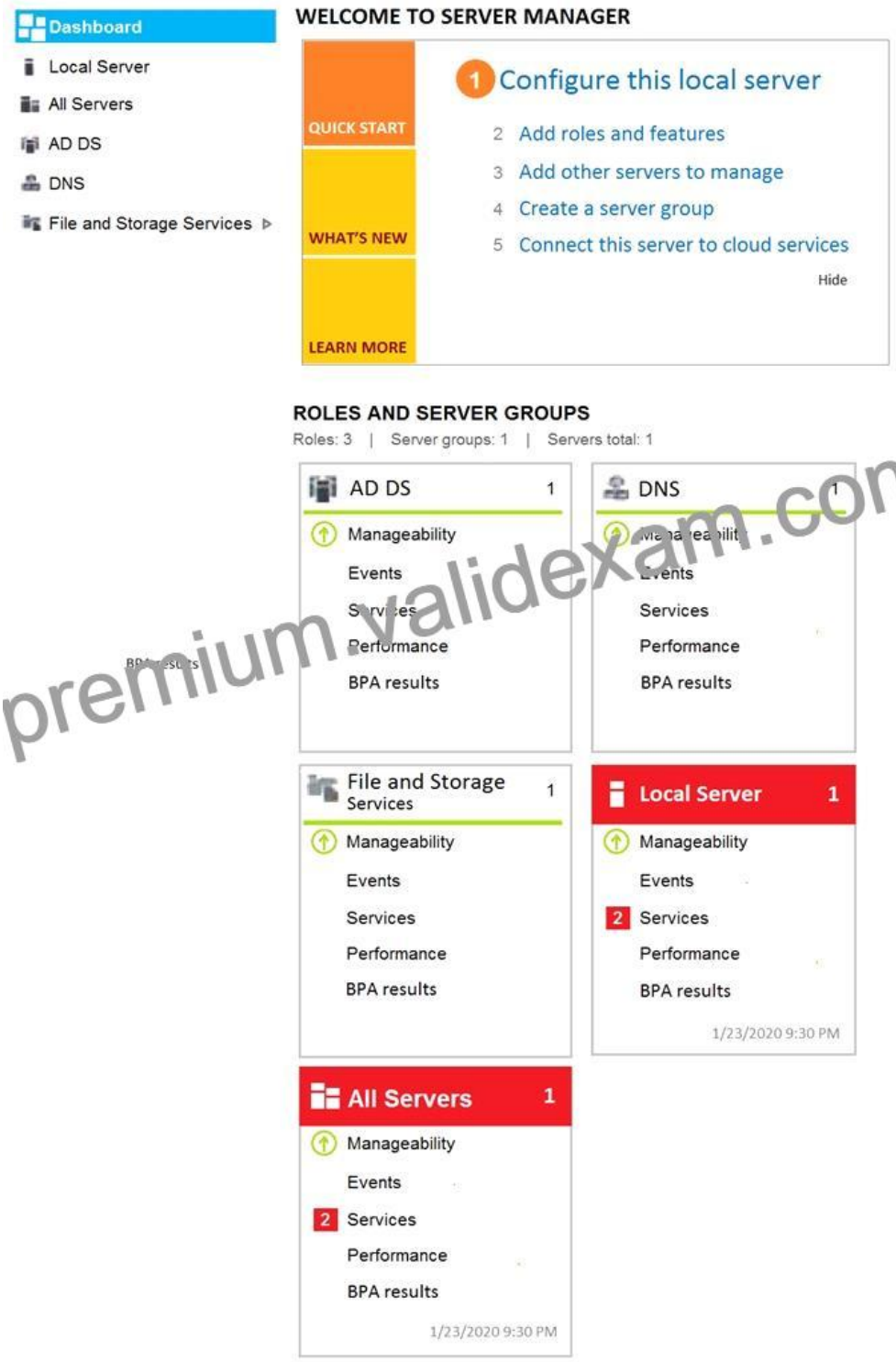
To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

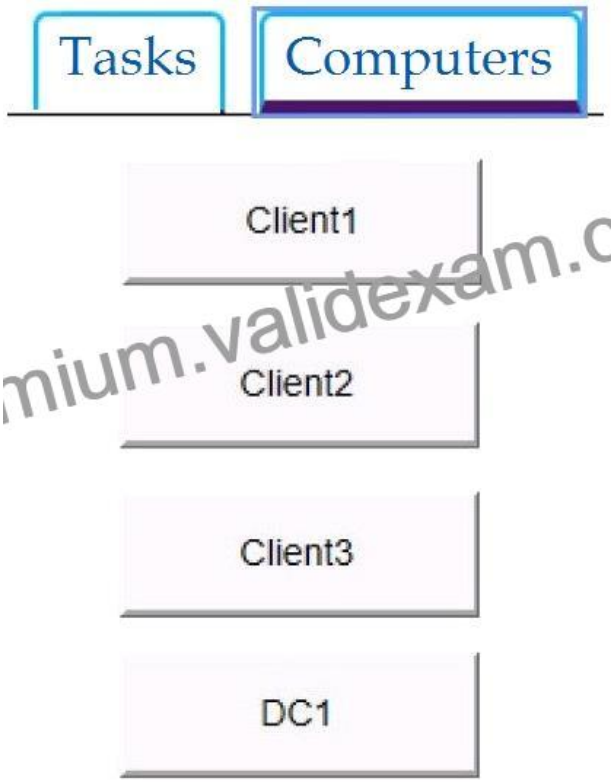
Username: Contoso/Administrator

Password: Passw0rd!

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 11145882





Users who attempt to sign in to the domain from Client3 report that the sign-ins fail.

You need to resolve the issue.

To complete this task, sign in to the required computer or computers.
Use a local administrator account to log on to the computer.

Select Start, press and hold (or right-click) Computer > Properties.

Select Change settings next to the computer name.

On the Computer Name tab, select Change.

Under the Member of heading, select Workgroup, type a workgroup name, and then select OK.

When you are prompted to restart the computer, select OK.

On the Computer Name tab, select Change again.

Under the Member of heading, select Domain, and then type the domain name.

Select OK, and then type the credentials of the user who has permissions in the domain.

When you are prompted to restart the computer, select OK.

Restart the computer.

Reference:

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2771040/the-trust-relationship-between-this-workstation-and-the-primary-domain

Q22. 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 ComputerAdministrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptB1
Logoff script	ScriptB2

You create the Local ComputerNon-Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptC1
Logoff script	ScriptC2

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

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.	○	○

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)

Q23. You have a computer that runs Windows 8.1.

When you attempt to perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 10, the computer fails to start after the first restart.

You need to view the setup logs on the computer.

Which folder contains the logs?
* $Windows.~BTSourcesPanther
* WindowsLogs
* WindowsTemp
* $Windows.~BTInf

Explanation

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/windows-setup-log-files-and-eventlog

Q24. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is in a workgroup.

Computer1 contains the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Administrator	Administrators, Users
User1	Users
User2	Users

Computer1 contains the folders shown in the following table.

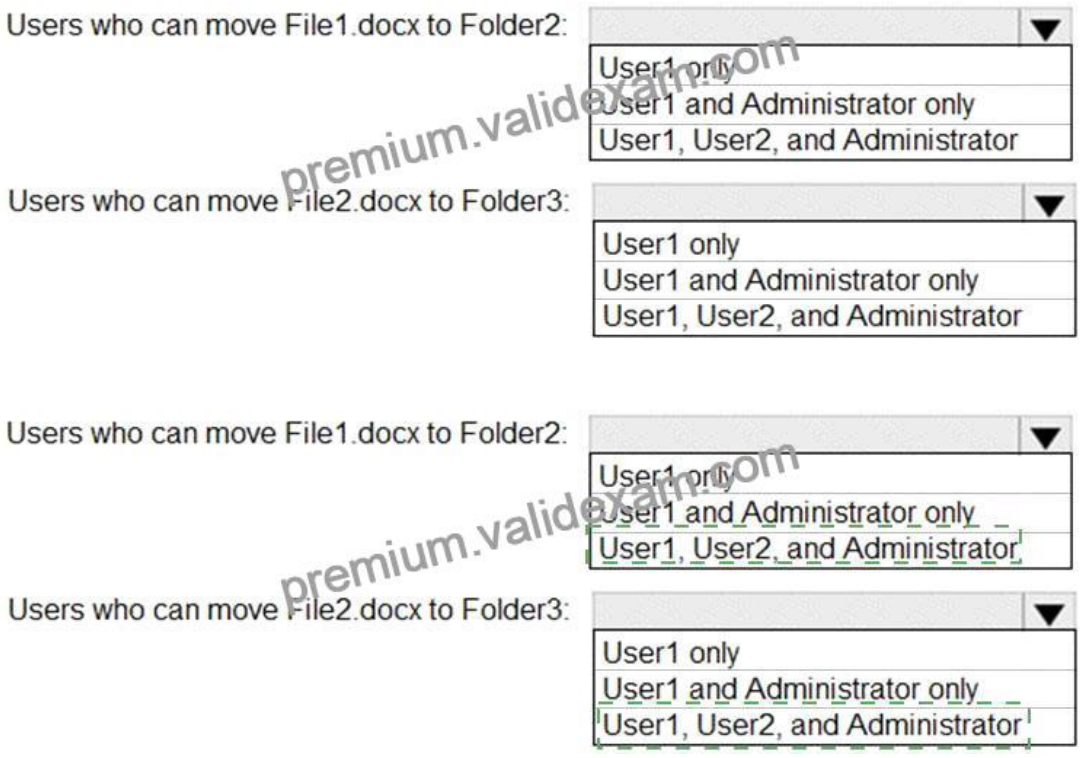
Name	Path
Folder1	D:\Folder1
Folder2	D:\Folder2
Folder3	E:\Folder3

The Users group has Full control permissions to Folder1, Folder2, and Folder3.

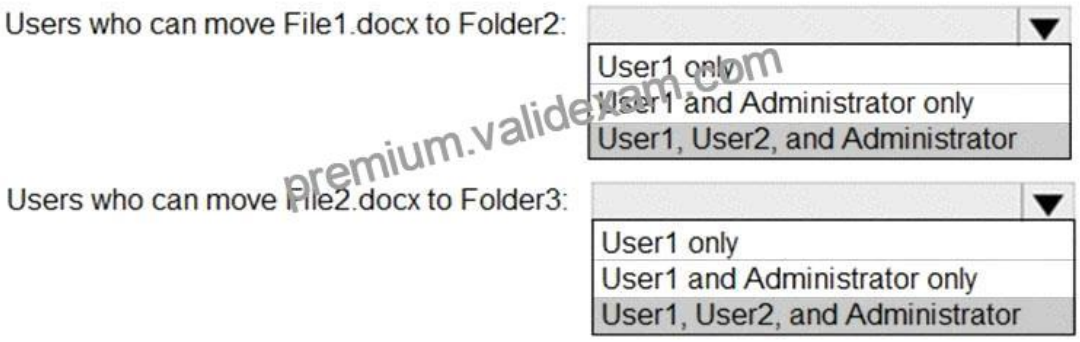
User1 encrypts two files named File1.docx and File2.docx in Folder1 by using EFS.

Which users can move each file? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Explanation



EFS works by encrypting a file with a bulk symmetric key. The symmetric key that is used to encrypt the file is then encrypted with a public key that is associated with the user who encrypted the file. Because the encryption & decryption operations are performed at a layer below NTFS, it is transparent to the user and all their applications.

Box 1: User1, User2, and Administrator

Box 2: User1, User2, and Administrator

All three are members of the Users group that has Full control permissions to Folder1, Folder2, and Folder3.

Q25. Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group1, Group2
User3	Group2

The domain contains a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 contains a folder named Folder1 that has the following permissions:

* User2: Deny Write

* Group1: Allow Read

* Group2: Allow Modify

Folder1 is shared as Share1$. Share1$ has the following configurations:

* Everyone: Allow Full control

* Access-based enumeration: Enabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1$.	○	○
User2 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1$.	○	○
If User3 connects to \\Computer1 from File Explorer, Share1$ will be visible.	○	○

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1$.	○	○
User2 can list files in \\Computer1\Share1$.	○	○
If User3 connects to \\Computer1 from File Explorer, Share1$ will be visible.	○	○

Explanation:

References:

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

http://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-permissions-file-advanced.htm

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/dfs-namespaces/enable-access-based-enumeration-on-a-namespace

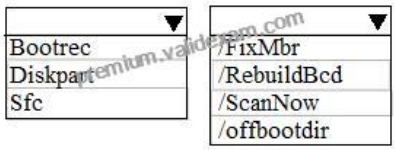
Q26. You are a network administrator at your company.

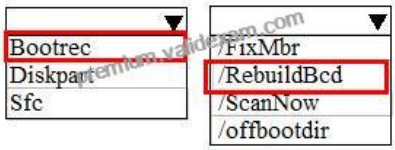
A user attempts to start a computer and receives the following error message: “Bootmgr is missing.” You need to resolve the issue.

You start the computer in the recovery mode.

Which command should you run next? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.





References:

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

Q27. You have four computers that run Windows 10. The computers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Computer1	Workgroup named WG1
Computer2	Workgroup named WG1
Computer3	Workgroup named WG2
Computer4	Active Directory domain named contoso.com

On Computer1, you create a user named User1. In the domain, you create a user named User2.

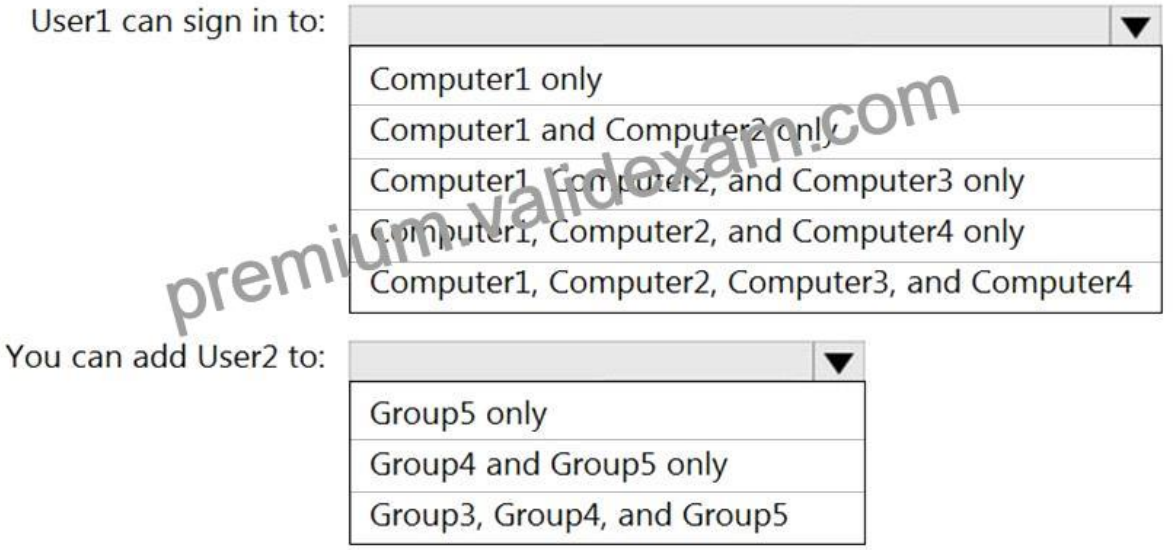
You create the groups shown in the following table.

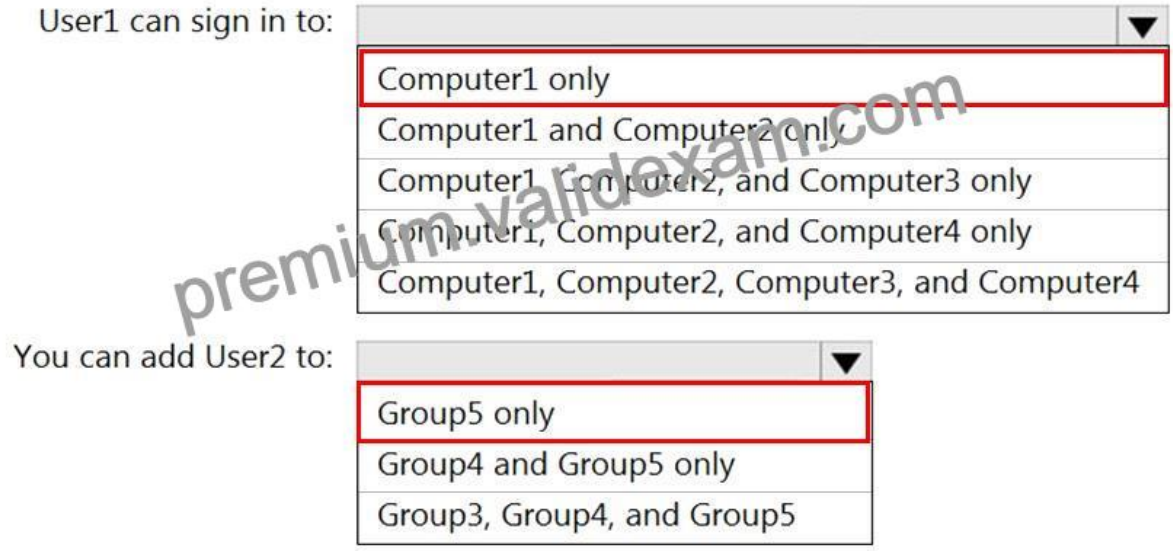
Name	Created on/in
Group3	Computer3
Group4	Computer4
Group5	Contoso.com

You need to identify to which computers User1 can sign in, and to which groups you can add User2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.





Q28. Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

You test Windows updates on Computer1 before you make the updates available to other users at your company.

You install a quality update that conflicts with a customer device driver.

You need to remove the update from Computer1.

Solution: From System Restore, you revert the system state to a restore point that was created before the update was installed.

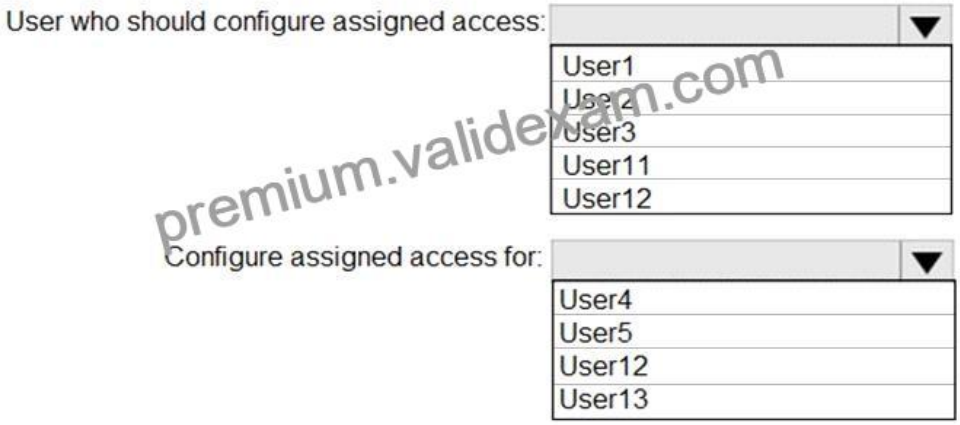
Does this meet the goal?
* Yes
* No
Explanation/Reference:

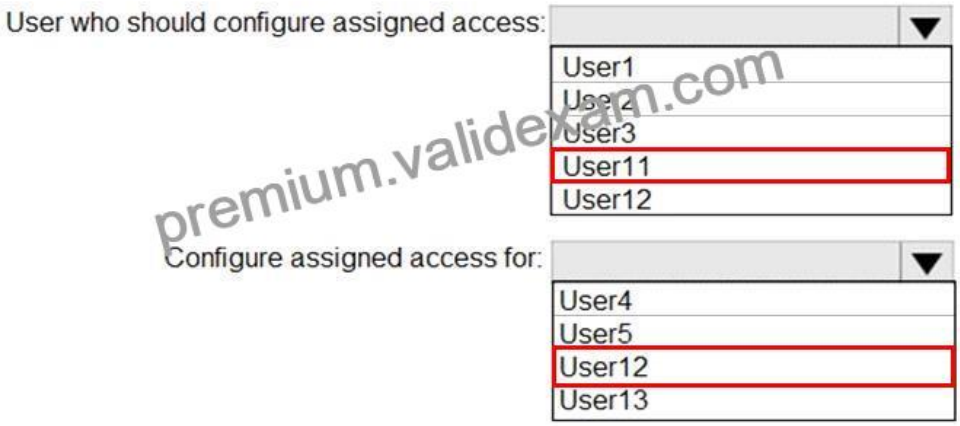
References:

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/934307/description-of-the-windows-update-standalone-installer- in-windows

Q29. You need to meet the technical requirement for Computer1.

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





Q30. Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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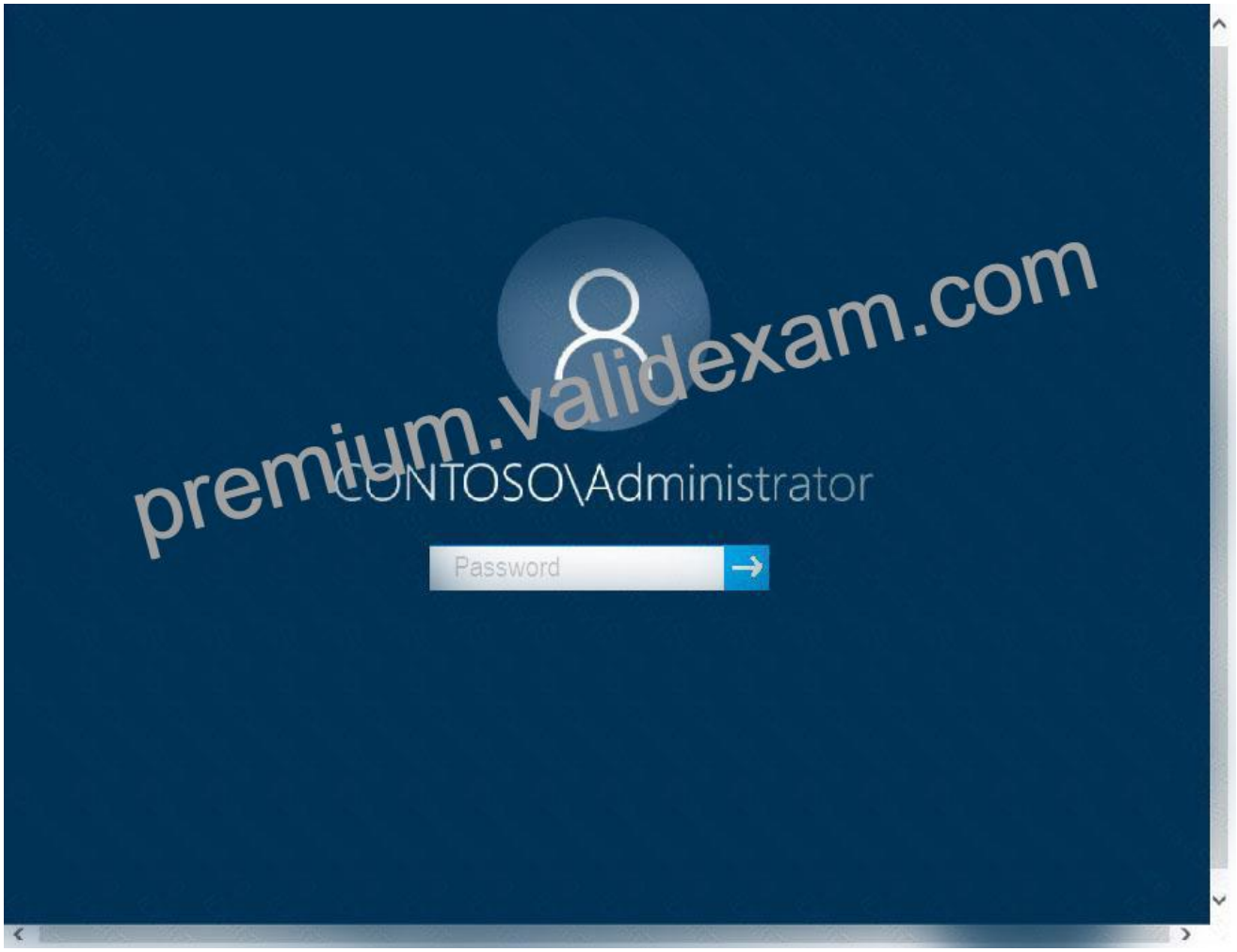
Username and password



Use the following login credentials as needed:

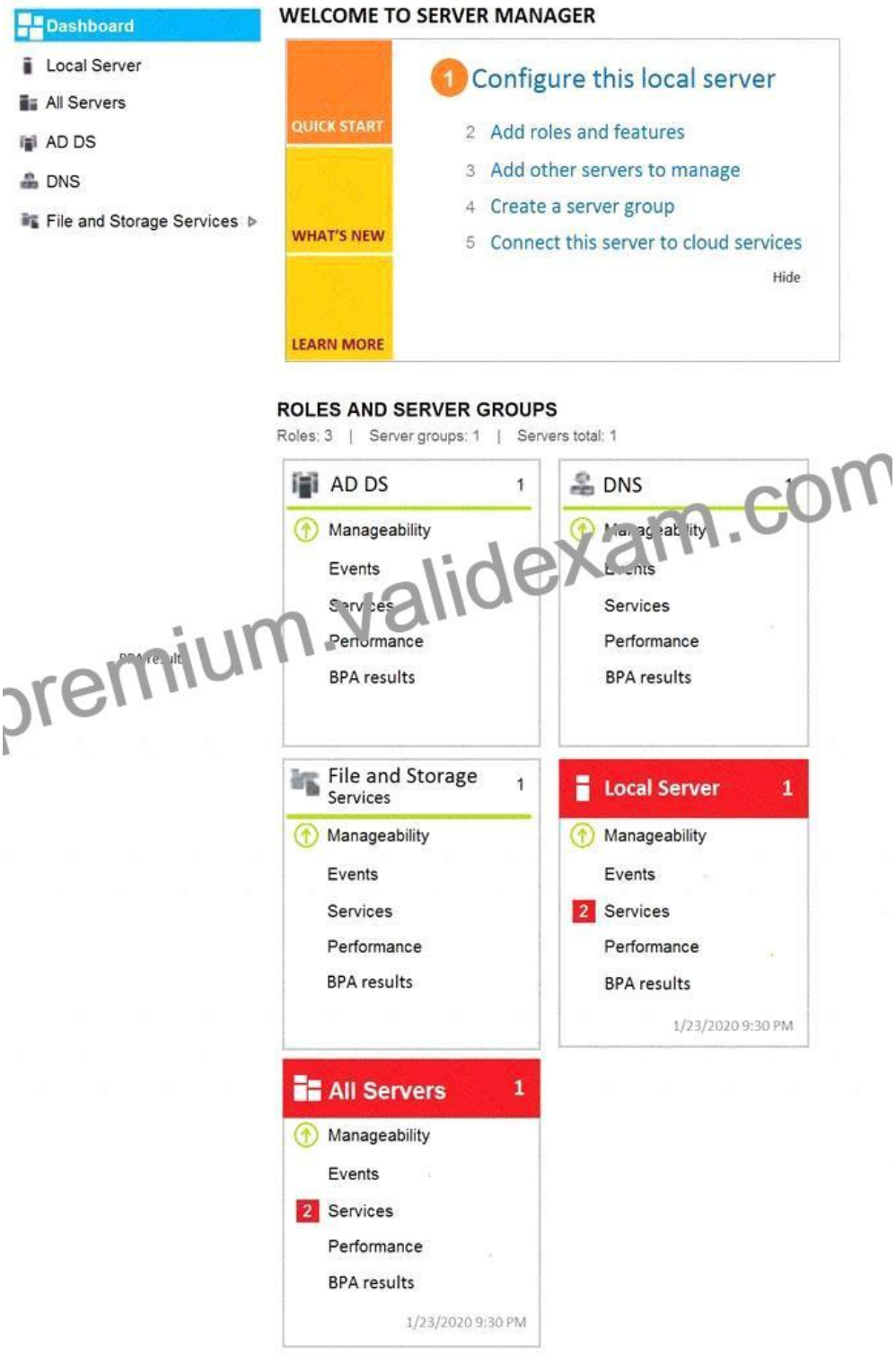
To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

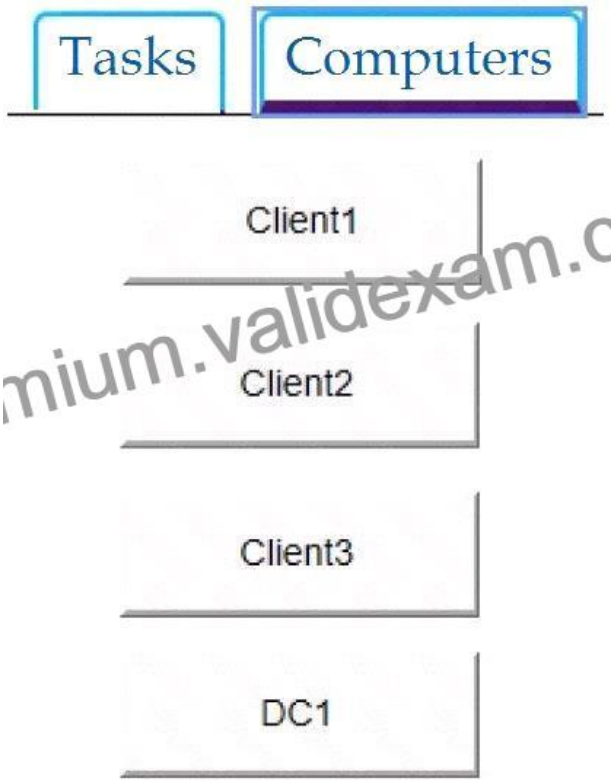
Username: Contoso/Administrator

Password: Passw0rd!

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 11145882





You need to ensure that the File History of ContosoAdministrator on Client1 is backed up automatically to

DC1Backups.

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

Explanation

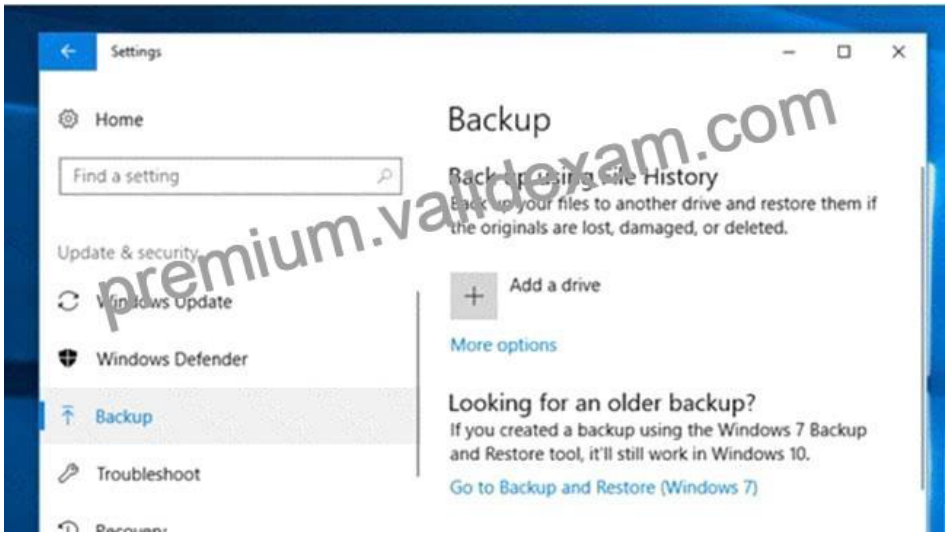
How to set up and enable File History

1. On Client1, go to Start > Settings > Update & Security.

2. Select Backup and click “Add a drive.”

3. Select the drive or network location (\DC1Backups) you want to use for File History’s backups.

Now click “More options.” Here you can start a backup, change when your files are backed up, select how long to keep backed up files, add or exclude a folder, or switch File History to a different drive.



Click the “Back up now” button to start your first File History backup.

Reference:

https://lifehacker.com/how-to-back-up-your-computer-automatically-with-windows-1762867473

Q31. Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. The computer contains a folder. The folder contains sensitive data.

You need to log which user reads the contents of the folder and modifies and deletes files in the folder.

Solution: From the properties of the folder, you configure the Auditing settings and from Audit Policy in the local Group Policy, you configure Audit object access.

Does this meet the goal?
* Yes
* No

Reference:

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

Q32. You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 10. The computers are in a workgroup.

You perform the following configurations on Computer1:

* Create a user named User1.

* Add User1 to the Remote Desktop Users group.

You perform the following configurations on Computer2:

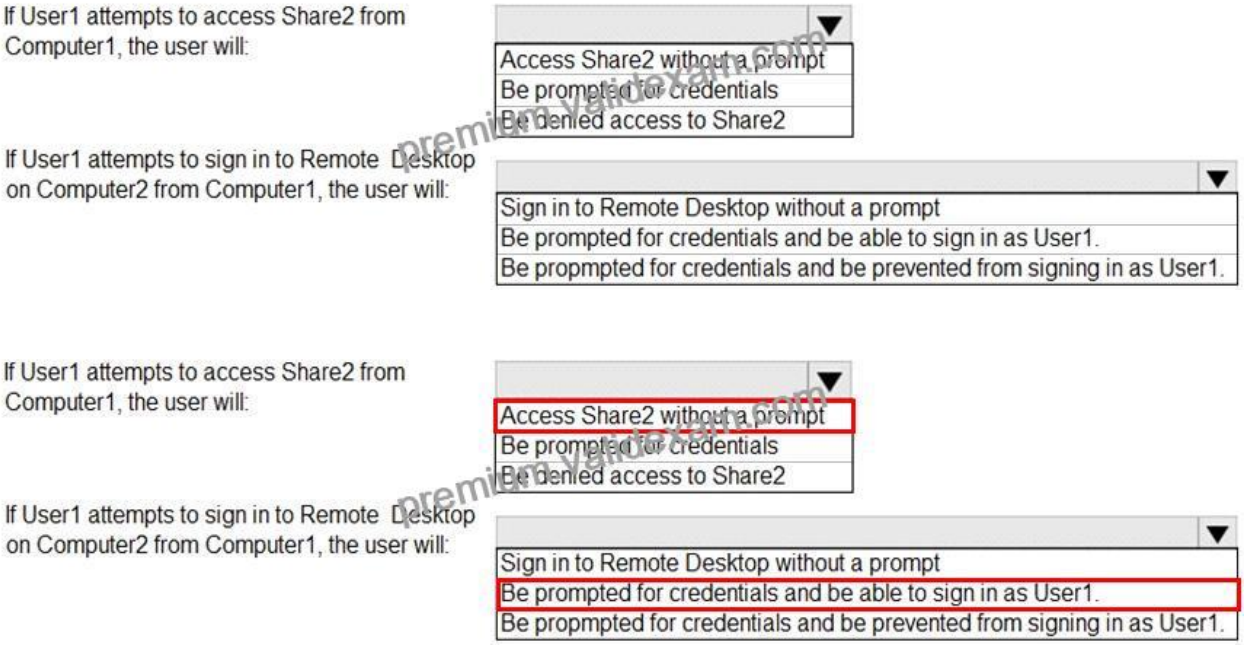
* Create a user named User1 and specify the same user password as the one set on Computer1.

* Create a share named Share2 and grant User1 Full control access to Share2.

* Enable Remote Desktop.

What are the effects of the configurations? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Q33. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10.

On Computer1, you create the local users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Users
User2	Users, Guests
User3	Power Users, Guest
User4	Guests, Users, Administrators
User5	Users, Distributed COM Users

Which three user profiles will persist after each user signs out? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
* User1
* User2
* User3
* User4
* User5

Q34. A user has a computer that runs Windows 10. The user has access to the following storage locations:

* A USB flash drive

* Microsoft OneDrive

* OneDrive for Business

* A drive mapped to a network share

* A secondary partition on the system drive

You need to configure Back up using File History from the Settings app.

Which two storage locations can you select for storing File History data? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
* OneDrive for Business
* OneDrive
* the USB flash drive
* the secondary partition on the system drive
* the drive mapped to a network share

Q35. 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 ComputerAdministrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptB1
Logoff script	ScriptB2

You create the Local ComputerNon-Administrators policy shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Logon script	ScriptC1
Logoff script	ScriptC2

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

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.	○	○

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)

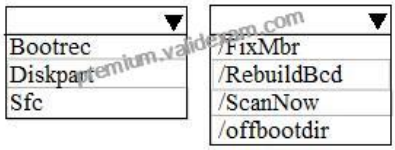
Q36. You are a network administrator at your company.

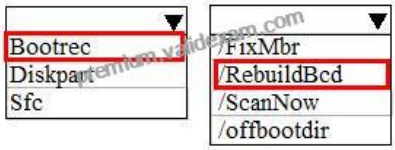
A user attempts to start a computer and receives the following error message: “Bootmgr is missing.” You need to resolve the issue.

You start the computer in the recovery mode.

Which command should you run next? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.





Reference:

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

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