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Microsoft Networking with Windows Server 2016 Exam

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DEMO VERSION (LIMITED CONTENT)

Questions & Answers

Version: 8.0

Question: 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 1,000 client computers that run Windows 10.
A security audit reveals that the network recently experienced a Pass-the-Hash attack. The attack was initiated from a client computer and accessed Active Directory objects restricted to the members of the Domain Admins group.
You need to minimize the impact of another successful Pass-the-Hash attack on the domain.
What should you recommend?

A. Instruct all users to sign in to a client computer by using a Microsoft account.
B. Move the computer accounts of all the client computers to a new organizational unit (OU). Remove the permissions to the new OU from the Domain Admins group.
C. Instruct all administrators to use a local Administrators account when they sign in to a client computer.
D. Move the computer accounts of the domain controllers to a new organizational unit (OU). Remove the permissions to the new OU from the Domain Admins group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/access-protection/remote-credential-guard

Feature	Remote Desktop	Windows Defender Remote Credential Guard	Restricted Admin mode
Protection benefits	Credentials on the server are not protected from Pass-the-Hash attacks.	User credentials remain on the client. An attacker can act on behalf of the user *only* when the session is ongoing	User logs on to the server as local administrator, so an attacker cannot act on behalf of the "domain user". Any attack is local to the server
Version support	The remote computer can run any Windows operating system	Both the client and the remote computer must be running **at least Windows 10, version 1607, or Windows Server 2016**.	The remote computer must be running **at least patched Windows 7 or patched Windows Server 2008 R2**. For more information about patches (software updates) related to Restricted Admin mode, see Microsoft Security Advisory 2871997.
Helps prevent	N/A	• Pass-the-Hash • Use of a credential after disconnection	• Pass-the-Hash • Use of domain identity during connection
Credentials supported from the remote desktop client device	• **Signed on** credentials • **Supplied** credentials • **Saved** credentials	• **Signed on** credentials only	• **Signed on** credentials • **Supplied** credentials • **Saved** credentials

Question: 2

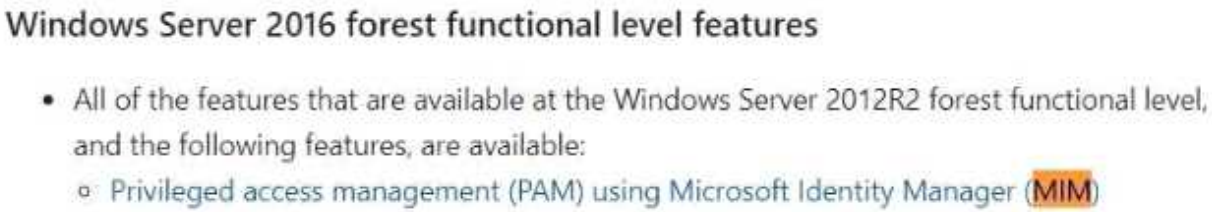
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest functional level is Windows Server 2012. All servers run Windows Server 2016.
You create a new bastion forest named admin.contoso.com. The forest functional level of admin.contoso.com is Windows Server 2012 R2.
You need to implement a Privileged Access Management (PAM) solution.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Raise the forest functional level of admm.contoso.com.
B. Deploy Microsoft Identify Management (MIM) 2016 to admin.contoso.com.
C. Configure contoso.com to trust admin.contoso.com.

D. Deploy Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) 2016 to contoso.com.
E. Raise the forest functional level of contoso.com.
F. Configure admin.contoso.com to trust contoso.com.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-identity-manager/pam/deploy-pam-with-windows-server-2016
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/windows-server-2016-functional-levels



For the bastion forest which deploys MIM, you should raise the Forest Functional Level to “Windows Server
2016”

Question: 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016.
Server1 is configured as a domain controller.
You configure Server1 as a Just Enough Administration (JEA) endpoint You configure the required JEA rights for a user named User1.
You need to tell User1 how to manage Active Directory objects from Server2.
What should you tell User1 to do first on Server2?

A. From a command prompt, run ntdsutil.exe.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Import-Module cmdlet.
C. From Windows PowerShell run the Enter-PSSession cmdlet.
D. Install the management consoles for Active Directory, and then launch Active Directory Users and Computer.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:
https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/privatecloud/2014/05/14/just-enough-administration-step-by-step/

Question: 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains 100

servers.
You deploy the Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) to the network.
You deploy a new server named FinanceServer5, and join FinanceServerS to the domain.
You need to ensure that the passwords of the local administrators of FinanceServer5 are available to the LAPS administrators.
What should you do?

A. On FinanceServerS, register AdmPwd.dll.
B. On FmanceServerS, install the LAPS Windows PowerShell module.
C. In the domain, modify the permissions for the computer account of FmanceServer5.
D. In the domain, modify the permissions of the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/Step-by-Step-Deploy-Local-7c9ef772

Question: 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Configuration	Operating system
DC1	Domain controller	Windows Server 2012 R2
DC2	Domain controller	Windows Server 2012
FS1	File server	Windows Server 2016
FS2	File server	Windows Server 2012 R2

You need to manage FS1 and FS2 by using Just Enough Administration (JEA).
What should you do before you can implement JEA?

A. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 4.6.2 on FS1
B. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2016
C. Install Windows Management Framework 5.0 on FS2.
D. Deploy Microsoft Identity Manager (MIM) 2016 to the domain.

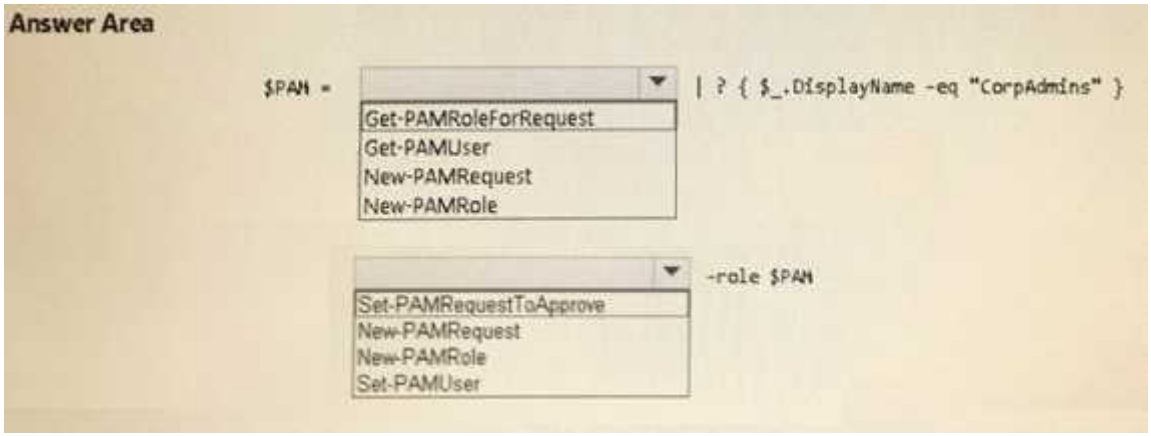
Answer: C

Explanation:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn896648.aspx
The current release of JEA is available on the following platforms:
-Windows Server 2016 Technical Preview 5 and higher
-Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2008 R2* with Windows Management Framework 5.0 installed
FS1 is ready to be managed by JEA, but FS2 need some extra work to do, either upgrade it to Windows Server
2016 or install Windows Management Framework

5.0 installed,

Question: 6

HOTSPOT
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.
The forest has Microsoft Identity Manager (MIM) 2016 deployed.
You implement Privileged Access Management (PAM).
You need to request privileged access from a client computer in contoso.com by using PAM.
How should you complete the Windows PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



Answer:

```
$PAM = Get-PAMRoleForRequest | ? {$_.DisplayName -eq "CorpAdmins" }
New-PAMRequest -role $PAM
```

Explanation:
References:
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt604089.aspx
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt604084.aspx

Question: 7

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains five servers. All servers run Windows Server 2016.
A new secunty policy states that you must modify the infrastructure to meet the following requirements:
*Limit the nghts of administrators.
*Minimize the attack surface of the forest
*Support Multi-Factor authentication for administrators.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the new security policy requirements.
What should you recommend deploying?

A. an administrative forest
B. domain isolation

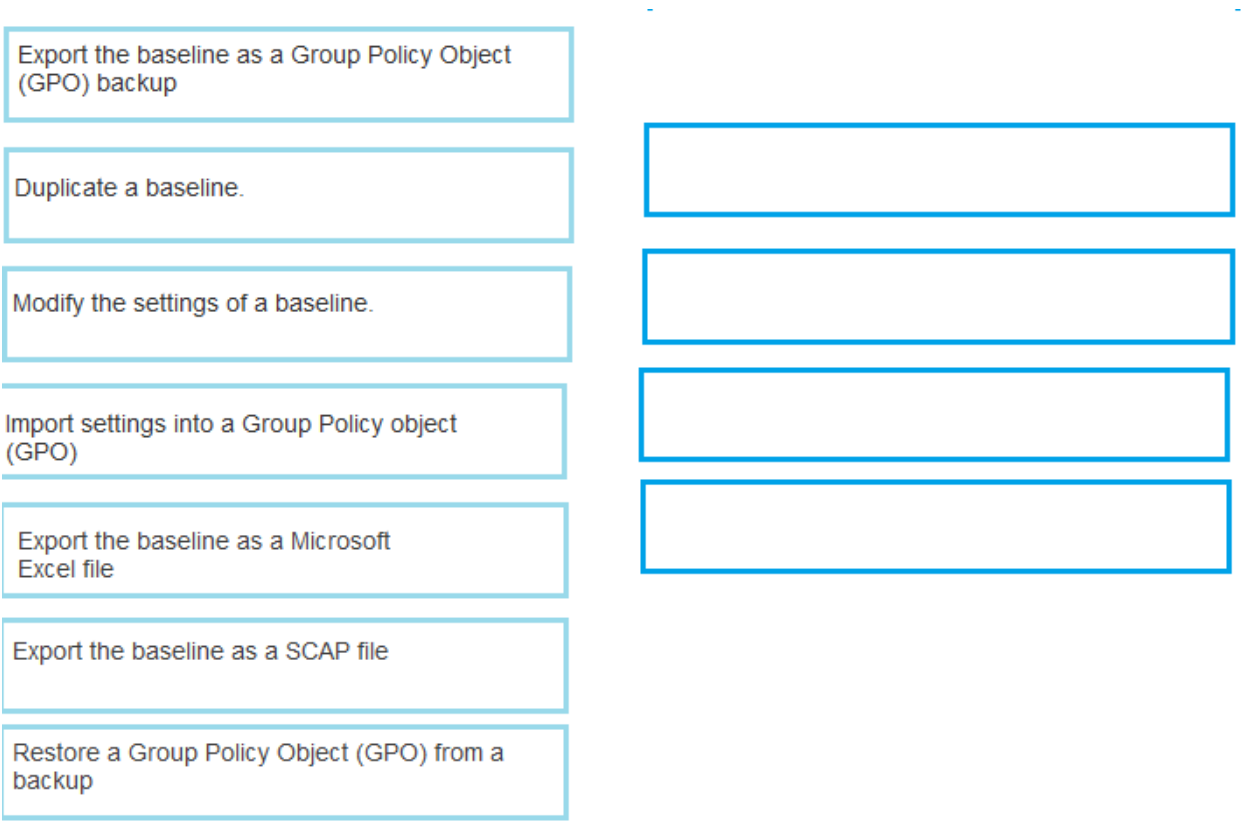
C. an administrative domain in contoso.com
D. the Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS)

Answer: A

Explanation:
You have to "-Minimize the attack surface of the forest", then you must create another forest for administrators.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/securing-privileged-access/securing-privilegedaccess-reference-material#ESAE_BM
This section contains an approach for an administrative forest based on the Enhanced Security Administrative
Environment (ESAE) reference architecture deployed
by Microsoft's cybersecurity professional services teams to protect customers against cybersecurity attacks.
Dedicated administrative forests allow organizations to host administrative accounts, workstations, and groups in an environment that has stronger security controls
than the production environment.

Question: 8

DRAG DROP
Your network contains an Active Directory domain.
You install Security Compliance Manager (SCM) 4.0 on a server that runs Windows Server 2016.
You need to modify a baseline, and then make the baseline available as a domain policy.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence?

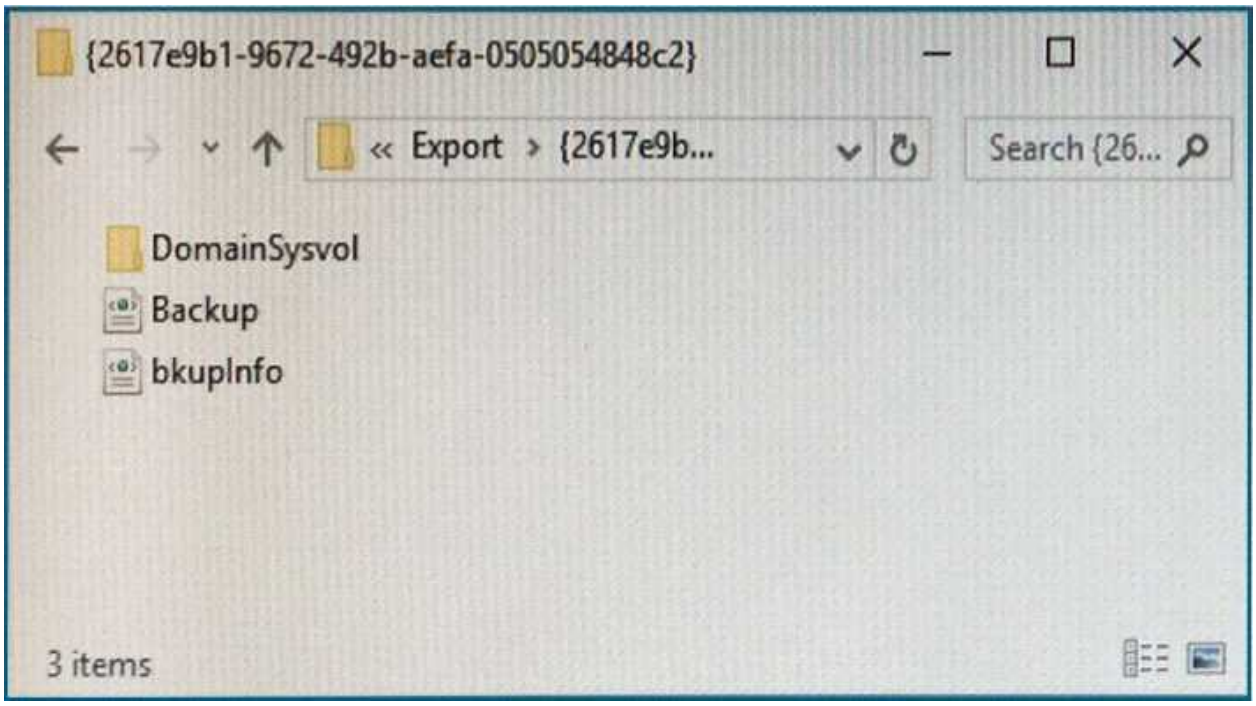


Answer:

1. Duplicate a baseline.
2. Modify the settings of a baseline.
3. Export the baseline as a Group Policy Object (GPO) backup
4. Import settings into a Group Policy object (GPO)

Question: 9

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2016.
The domain contains a server named Serverl that has Microsoft Security Compliance Manager (SCM) 4.0 installed.
You export the baseline shown in the following exhibit.



You have a server named Server2 that is a member of a workgroup.
You copy the (2617e9b1-9672-492b-aefa-0505054848c2) folder to Server2.
You need to deploy the baseline settings to Server2.
What should you do?

A. Download, install, and then fun the Lgpo.exe command.
B. From Group Policy Management import a Group Policy object (GPO).
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Restore-GPO cmdlet.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Import-GPO cmdlet.
E. From a command prompt run the secedit.exe command and specify the /import parameter.

Answer: D

Explanation:
References:
https://anytecho.wordpress.com/2015/05/22/importing-group-policies-using-powershell-almost/

Question: 10

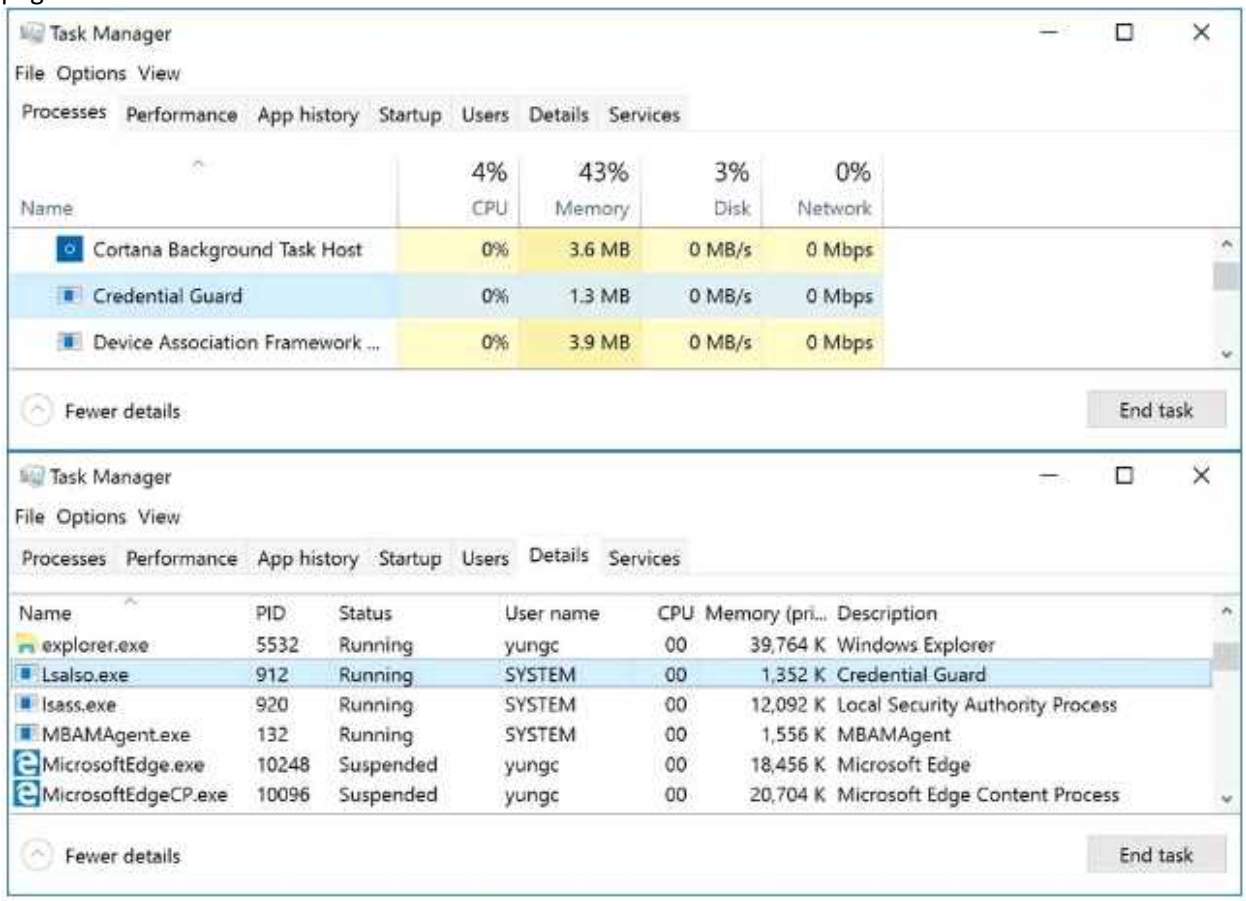
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Serve1, that runs Windows Server 2016.
A technician is testing the deployment of Credential Guard on Server1.
You need to verify whether Credential Guard is enabled on Server1.
What should you do?

A. From a command prompt fun the credwiz.exe command.
B. From Task Manager, review the processes listed on the Details tab.
C. From Server Manager, click Local Server, and review the properties of Server!

D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Get-WsManCredSSP cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://yungchou.wordpress.com/2016/10/10/credential-guard-made-easy-in-windows-10-version-1607/
The same as before, once Credential Guard is properly configured, up and running. You should find in Task Manager the 'Credential Guard' process and 'lsaiso.exe' listed in the Details page as below.



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