

Security Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Mark works as a Systems Administrator for TechMart Inc. The company has a Windows-based network. The company is adding an open, high-speed, wireless access for their customers and secured wireless for employees at all 37 branches. He wants to check the various security concerns for ensuring that business traffic is secured. He is also under pressure to make this new feature a winning strategy for a company. Which of the following is the most secure protocol that Mark can implement to ensure that the business-related traffic is encrypted?

A. WiFi Protected Access (WPA) 2

- B. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- C. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
- D. Service Set Identifiers

Correct Answer: A

WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2) is used to provide network administrators with a high level of assurance that only authorized users are able to access the network. It provides government grade security by implementing the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) FIPS 140-2 compliant AES encryption algorithm. Wireless Security Options are used to decrease the risk of data interception by a third party in Wireless Networking. Data can be protected by using encryption technologies. In Wireless Networking Connection, various methods are used to increase security as follows: Using Wired Equivalent Privacy: The goal is to allow only authorized users to connect to the wireless network. While initially configuring routers and network adapters, users create a WEP key. The level of security depends on the length of the key measured in bits. Another step is to share WEP keys to authorized users. Specifically, it is possible for unauthorized users to determine the mathematical value of a WEP key by monitoring a sufficient amount of networking traffic. WEP is an additional security, but it does not completely address all potential vulnerabilities. Using Wi-Fi Protected Access: The Wi-Fi Protected Access protocol is used to provide higher security over the WEP standard. It is considered as a replacement for the less secured WEP protocol. WPA security is configured on a wireless router or an access point.

Using Service Set Identifiers: Service Set Identifiers are used to assist users to find and connect to a wireless network. Whenever a wireless network adapter is available on a computer, Windows Vista automatically identifies the available

networks based on their SSID.

Answer: B is incorrect. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is defined as an authentication framework providing for the transport and usage of keying material and parameters that are generated by EAP methods. EAP is not a wire

protocol and it defines only message formats.

QUESTION 2

Before you deploy Network Access Protection (NAP), you must install:

- A. Internet Information Server (IIS)
- B. Network Policy Server (NPS)
- C. Active Directory Federation Services
- D. Windows Update Service

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Correct Answer: B

Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb681008.aspx

QUESTION 3

Which of the following viruses cannot be detected by signature-based antivirus?

- A. Macro virus
- B. Boot sector virus
- C. MBR virus
- D. Polymorphic virus
- Correct Answer: D

A polymorphic virus has the ability to change its own signature at the time of infection. This virus is very complicated and hard to detect. When the user runs the infected file in the disk, it loads the virus into the RAM. The new virus starts making its own copies and infects other files of the operating system. The mutation engine of the polymorphic virus generates a new encrypted code, thus changing the signature of the virus. Therefore, polymorphic viruses cannot be detected by signature-based antivirus. Answer: A is incorrect. A macro virus is a virus that consists of a macro code which infects the system. A Macro virus can infect a system rapidly. Since this virus has VB event handlers, it is dynamic in nature and displays random activation. The victim has only to open a file having a macro virus in order to infect the system with the virus. DMV, Nuclear, and Word Concept are some good examples of macro viruses. Answer: C is incorrect. A Master boot record (MBR) virus replaces the boot sector data with its own malicious code. Every time when the computer starts up, the boot sector virus executes. It can then generate activity that is either annoying (system will play sounds at certain times) or destructive (erase the hard drive of the system). Because the code in the Master Boot Record executes before any operating system is started, no operating system can detect or recover from corruption of the Master Boot Record. Answer: B is incorrect. A boot sector virus infects the master boot files of the hard disk or floppy disk. Boot record programs are responsible for booting the operating system and the boot sector virus copies these programs into another part of the hard disk or overwrites these files. Therefore, when the floppy or the hard disk boots, the virus infects the computer.

QUESTION 4

You have an application that uses IPsec to secure communications between an Internet client and a server on the internal network.

To which network security service must the IPsec client connect?

A. SFTP

- B. SSH
- C. VPN
- D. RADIUS

Correct Answer: C

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QUESTION 5

You need to hide internal IP addresses from the Internet while maintaining client access to the Internet.

What should you implement?

- A. Port forwarding
- B. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- C. Access Control Lists
- D. Network Address Translation (NAT)
- Correct Answer: D

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