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**Vendor:**Microsoft

**Exam Code:**98-367

**Exam Name:**Security Fundamentals

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

Coho Winery wants to increase their web presence and hires you to set up a new web server. Coho already has servers for their business and would like to avoid purchasing a new one. Which server is best to use as a web server, considering the security and performance concerns?

- A. SQL Server
- B. File Server
- C. Domain Controller
- D. Application Server

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 2

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 3

Which of the following is a US Federal government algorithm created to generate a secure message digest?

- A. DSA
- B. RSA
- C. Triple DES
- D. SHA

Correct Answer: D

SHA is a Federal government algorithm created to generate a secure message digest. The Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) is a cryptographic hash algorithm. It generates a fixed-length digital representation (message digest) of an input data sequence of any length. The SHA algorithm is very secure, as it is computationally very difficult to find a message that corresponds to a given message digest. In this algorithm, any change to a message will result in a completely different message digest. There are five SHA algorithms: SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512. Answer: A is incorrect. Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) is a United States Federal Government standard or FIPS for digital signatures. DSA is a public key algorithm; the secret key operates on the message hash generated by SHA-1; to verify a signature, one recomputes the hash of the message, uses the public key to decrypt the signature and then compares the results. The key size is variable from 512 to 1024 bits, which is adequate for the current computing capabilities as long as a user uses more than 768 bits. Answer: B is incorrect. RSA stands for Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman. It is an algorithm for public-key cryptography. It is the first algorithm known to be suitable for signing as well as encryption, and one of the first great advances in public key cryptography. RSA is widely used in electronic commerce protocols, and is believed to be secure given sufficiently long keys and the use of up-to-date implementations. Answer: C is incorrect. Triple DES is the common name for the Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA). It is so named because it applies the Data Encryption Standard (DES) cipher algorithm three times to each data block. The Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a block cipher (a form of shared secret encryption), which is based on a symmetric-key algorithm that uses a 56-bit key. The algorithm was initially controversial with classified design elements, a relatively short key length, and suspicions about a National Security Agency (NSA) backdoor. Triple DES provides a relatively simple method of increasing the key size of DES to protect against brute force attacks, without requiring a completely new block cipher algorithm.

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#### QUESTION 4

Network Access Protection (NAP) enables administrators to control access to network resources based on a computer's:

- A. Encryption level
- B. Warranty
- C. Physical location
- D. Configuration

Correct Answer: D

Network Access Protection (NAP) is a new set of operating system components included with the Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista operating systems that provides a platform to help ensure that client computers on a private network meet administrator-defined requirements for system health. NAP policies define the required configuration and update status for a client computer's operating system and critical software. For example, computers might be required to have antivirus software with the latest signatures installed, current operating system updates installed, and a host-based firewall enabled. By enforcing compliance with health requirements, NAP can help network administrators mitigate some of the risk caused by improperly configured client computers that might be exposed to viruses and other malicious software.

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#### QUESTION 5

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 6**

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

	Yes	No
IPsec requires network applications to be IPsec aware.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPsec encrypts data.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPsec adds overhead for all network communications for which it is used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

	Yes	No
IPsec requires network applications to be IPsec aware.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IPsec encrypts data.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IPsec adds overhead for all network communications for which it is used.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### QUESTION 7

Which of the following ports is used by the IMAP4 protocol?

- A. 443
- B. 53
- C. 143
- D. 110

Correct Answer: C

Port 143 is used by the IMAP4 protocol.

Answer: A is incorrect. Port 443 is used by the HTTPS protocol.

Answer: B is incorrect. Port 53 is used by DNS. Answer: D is incorrect. Port 110 is used by the POP3 protocol.

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### QUESTION 8

Which of the following describes a VLAN?

- A. It connects multiple networks and routes data packets.
- B. It is a logical broadcast domain across physical subnets.
- C. It is a subnetwork that reveals a company's externally facing resources to the public network.
- D. It allows different network protocols to communicate between different network segments.

Correct Answer: B

VLAN (Virtual Local Network) is a logically separate IP subnetwork which allow multiple IP networks and subnets to exist on the same-switched network. VLAN is a logical broadcast domain that can span multiple physical LAN segments. It is a modern way administrators configure switches into virtual local-area networks (VLANs) to improve network performance by separating large Layer 2 broadcast domains into smaller ones.

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### QUESTION 9

Mark works as a Security Officer for TechMart Inc. The company has a Windows- based network. He has been assigned a project for ensuring the safety of the customer's money and information, not to mention the company's reputation. The company has gone through a security audit to ensure that it is in compliance with industry regulations and standards. Mark understands the request and has to do his due diligence for providing any information the regulators require as they are targeting potential security holes. In this situation, his major concern is the physical security of his company's system. Which of the following actions will Mark take to prevent the use of key loggers in the company?

- A. Provide protection against a Distributed Denial of Services attack.
- B. Call a team member while behaving to be someone else for gaining access to sensitive information.
- C. Ensure that the terminals are locked and perform a regular inspection of the ports on the systems.
- D. Develop a social awareness of security threats within an organization.

Correct Answer: C

To prevent the use of key loggers in the organization, user is required to ensure that the terminals are locked and to perform a regular inspection of the ports on the systems.

Answer: A While stressing the Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability triangle in the training of users, the process of providing availability is related to security training to ensure the protection against a Distributed Denial of Services attack.

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#### QUESTION 10

Which of the following types of attack is used to configure a computer to behave as another computer on a trusted network by using the IP address or the physical address?

- A. Distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack
- B. Honeypot
- C. RIP/SAP Spoofing
- D. Identity spoofing

Correct Answer: D

Identity spoofing (IP address spoofing) will occur when the attacker wants to use an IP address of a network, computer, or network component without being authorized for this task. It allows the unprivileged code to use someone else's identity, and use their security credentials Answer: B is incorrect. A honey pot is a computer that is used to attract potential intruders or attackers. It is for this reason that a honey pot has low security permissions. A honey pot is used to gain information about the intruders and their attack strategies. Answer: C is incorrect. RIP and SAP are used to broadcast network information in a regular way regardless of no changes in the routing or service tables. RIP/SAP spoofing method is used to intercept the SAP and RIP broadcasts by using a spoofing modem/router, and then re-broadcast network information via its own routing table or service table. Answer: A is incorrect. In the distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack, an attacker uses multiple computers throughout the network that it has previously infected. Such computers act as zombies and work together to send out bogus messages, thereby increasing the amount of phony traffic. The major advantages to an attacker of using a distributed denial-of-service attack are that multiple machines can generate more attack traffic than one machine, multiple attack machines are harder to turn off than one attack machine, and that the behavior of each attack machine can be stealthier, making it harder to track down and shut down. TFN, TRIN00, etc. are tools used for the DDoS attack.

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#### QUESTION 11

The stronger password is a critical element in the security plan. Which of the following are the characteristics used to make up a strong password?

- A. It contains more than seven hundred characters and does not contain the user name, real name, or any name that

can be guessed by the attacker easily.

B. It contains more than seven characters and does not contain the user name, real name, or anyname that can be guessed by the attacker easily.

C. It contains the user name, real name, or any name that can be remembered easily and does not contain more than seven characters.

D. It contains more than seven characters and the user name, real name, or any name.

Correct Answer: B

A strong password contains more than seven characters and does not contain the user name, real name, or any name that can be guessed by the attacker easily.

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## QUESTION 12

The process of creating a barrier between domain members and non-domain members by using IPsec policies is referred to as:

A. server filtering

B. domain filtering

C. domain isolation

D. server isolation

Correct Answer: C

References: [https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/james\\_morey/2005/04/21/what-the-heck-is-domain-isolation/](https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/james_morey/2005/04/21/what-the-heck-is-domain-isolation/)

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