Exam Report: 12.3.4 Practice Questions

Date: 4/10/2020 6:25:09 pm
Time Spent: 4:32

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 22%

Passing Score: 80%

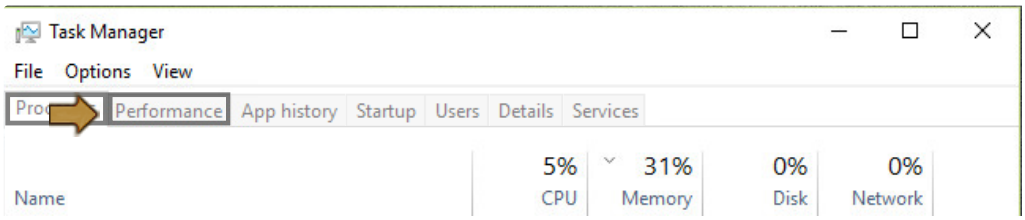
View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

You need to use Task Manager to analyze memory utilization on a Windows system. For example, you need to see how much system RAM is currently in use and how much is available.

Click on the tab in Task Manager that you would use to do this.



Explanation

In this scenario, you would access the Performance tab and then select the Memory graph. When you do, various memory utilization statistics are displayed.

The Processes tab displays a list of running applications on the system. The App History tab displays performance statistics for apps from the Microsoft Store that are running on the system. The Startup tab displays a list of applications that are automatically launched at system boot. The Users tab displays utilization statistics for each user logged into the system. The Details tab displays extended information about each process running on the system. The Services tab is used to view information about the services configured on the system.

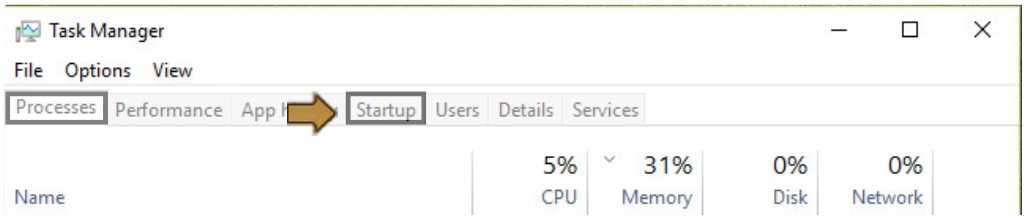
References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

You recently installed several applications on a Windows system. After doing so, you notice that the system takes much longer to boot up. You suspect that the new applications include one or more helper applications that are automatically loaded when the system boots. To improve performance, you want to identify any such helper applications and disable them.

Click on the tab in Task Manager that you would use to do this.



Explanation

In this scenario, you would access the Startup tab and then disable any undesired startup applications.

The Processes tab displays a list of running applications on the system. The Performance tab displays graphs for CPU, memory, disk, and network utilization. The App History tab displays performance statistics for apps from the Microsoft Store that are running on the system. The Users tab displays utilization statistics for each user logged into the system. The Details tab displays extended information about each process running on the system. The Services tab is used to view information about the services configured on the system.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

Drag each definition on the left to its corresponding performance counter on the right. Each definition may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Disk queue length

~~The number of hard faults that occur each second.~~ — The number of read and write requests that are waiting to be processed.

Processor utilization

✓ The amount of time the processor spends performing non-idle tasks.

Commit charge

~~The amount of time that the disk subsystem is busy reading from and writing to disk.~~ — The amount of memory that has been assigned to running processes.

Disk time

✓ The amount of time that the disk subsystem is busy reading from and writing to disk.

Page file usage

~~The amount of memory that has been assigned to running processes.~~ — (leave blank)

Memory pages per second

~~The amount of memory that has been assigned to running processes.~~ — The number of hard faults that occur each second.

Explanation

Be familiar with the following system performance utilization statistics:

- Processor utilization is the amount (percentage) of time the processor spends doing non-idle tasks.
- The % Disk Time statistic identifies the percentage of time that the disk subsystem is busy reading from and writing to disk.
- The average disk queue length tells you the number of read and write requests that are typically waiting to be processed.
- The commit charge identifies how much memory has been assigned to running processes.
- The memory pages per second statistic identifies the number of hard faults that occur each second.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

Which tool can you use to gather and display statistics that help you monitor the operation of a Windows system?

- ~~**MSinfo**~~
- Computer Management
- Event Viewer
- ➡ Performance Monitor

Explanation

Performance Monitor gathers and displays statistics that help you monitor the operation of a Windows system. Statistics gathered include items such as memory and CPU use, disk throughput, and network utilization.

Use Event Viewer to view log messages generated by applications, system events, and security incidents. Use MSinfo to view system information, such as hardware status. Computer Management is an MMC console that is used to manage the Windows system, such scheduling tasks, sharing folders, and managing device drivers.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_04]

Question 5: Incorrect

Your computer has a quad-core processor that supports multithreading installed. Given that the system is running Windows, how can you verify whether multithreading has been enabled?

- Task Manager can report CPU utilization values up to 800%.
- Task Manager will show a single process running on multiple processors simultaneously.
- ➡ Task Manager can display CPU utilization graphs for eight processors.
- ~~Task Manager will show each application running with two processes.~~

Explanation

For a processor that supports multithreading, Task Manager can be configured to display two CPU utilization graphs per core. Multithreading creates an additional virtual CPU for each core and allows the CPU to execute two threads at the same time. Because the system in this scenario has four cores, Task Manager can be configured to display eight utilization charts on the Performance tab.

Many applications launch multiple processes that are associated with the same application. The number of processes for an application depends on how the application is designed, as well as the number of running instances of that application.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_05]

Question 6: Incorrect

Your computer seems to be running slowly. In particular, you notice that the hard drive activity light stays lit constantly when running multiple applications and switching between open windows, even though you aren't saving large files.

What could you do to troubleshoot the problem? (Select two.)

- [ ] Use Task Manager to monitor memory utilization.
- [ ] Use Resource Monitor to monitor disk activity.
- [x] ~~Use Task Manager to monitor disk activity.~~
- [ ] Use Reliability Monitor to monitor system reliability.
- [x] Use Resource Monitor to monitor memory utilization.
- [ ] Use Reliability Monitor to monitor memory utilization.

Explanation

In this scenario, you should use either Task Manager or Resource Monitor to monitor memory utilization. Most likely, you will see that the physical RAM is being over-utilized. When physical memory is low, the computer must swap data from memory to hard disk (to the paging file) to make physical memory available for other applications. If you hear the hard drive constantly operating as you work, or if the hard drive light on the front of the system case stays illuminated for long periods of time, the computer is constantly working moving data into and out of memory. The only long-term solution is to add more physical RAM.

Monitoring disk activity with Resource Monitor or Task Manager will not reveal the true source of the problem in this scenario (which is a shortage of physical RAM). Reliability Monitor monitors system errors and is not the appropriate tool to use in this scenario.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_06]

Question 7: Correct

Your job functions have recently changed. As a result, you find that you are needing to work with more running programs on your Windows 10 computer at a time. Although you haven't seen these in the past, you are now starting to receive error messages warning you of low virtual memory. However, no additional RAM can be added to your computer.

Which of the following Control Panel utilities would BEST allow you to eliminate or reduce the number of error messages?

- ( ) Device Manager
- (•) System
- ( ) Troubleshooting
- ( ) Programs

Explanation

Starting at the Control Panel's System Settings, you can select Advanced System Settings and then navigate to Virtual Memory Performance Options. From there, you can change the way your computer handles virtual memory (page files). If needed, an initial and maximum size can be set. Since no additional RAM can be added to the computer, increasing these sizes should reduce or eliminate the low virtual memory error messages.

Program lets you view the programs installed and, if needed, uninstall, change, or repair an application. These options will not increase the amount of virtual memory used. Although the Troubleshooting option can be used to locate and fix many issues, such as fixing problems with Windows Update, running maintenance tasks, and more, it will not let you increase the virtual memory settings. Device Manager allows users to view and control the hardware attached to the computer. It does not let you increase the virtual memory settings.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_07]

Question 8: Incorrect

Jodie's computer is acting unusually sluggish today. She calls you, an IT technician, to see if you can find out what is going on and to improve her computer's performance.

You run Task Manager on Jodie's computer and find that a suspicious application has nearly 90% CPU utilization.

Which of the following actions can you take from Task Manager to stop the application from running?

- Right-click > Stop
- Right-click > Switch to
- ~~Right-click > Disable~~
- Right-click > End task
- Right-click > Disconnect

Explanation

From the Processes page, you can right-click on the offending application and select End task. This will stop the program from running, and the computer's CPU should return to a more normal utilization.

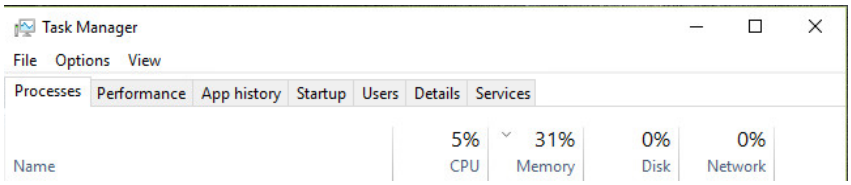
Right-click > Switch to is used from the App history tab open a Microsoft application. Right-click > Disable is used from the Startup tab to stop a program from running on the next boot. Right-click > Disconnect is used from the Users tab to disconnect a user from a computer. Right-click > Stop is used from the Services page to stop a service from running.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_08]

Question 9: Correct

This question includes an image to help you answer the question. Close



You are an IT technician for your company. Rachel, who works at the receptionist desk, thinks her Windows 10 machine is running slowly today and calls you to see if you can speed it up.

None of the other employees have called regarding any related issues, so you suspect it is an issue with Rachel's computer, perhaps a malfunctioning application. To help troubleshoot Rachel's computer, you run Task Manager.

Which of the following tabs would be the MOST helpful for getting an overall view of how her computer is running? (Select TWO).

- [x] Processes
- [ ] Details
- [ ] App history
- [x] Performance
- [ ] Services
- [ ] Users

Explanation

The Processes and Performance tabs both show the overall performance of the main areas of the computer, including CPU, memory, disk, network, and GPU.

App history only displays performance and statistics for Microsoft applications. Details only shows individual CPU utilization for each program running. Users show the same statistic as Processes and Performance, but they are divided out by each individual user instead of for the entire computer. Services only shows whether services are running or stopped; it does not display statistics.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.3 Performance Monitoring
[e_perf_pp6.exam.xml Q_PERF_FCT_09]