Exam Report: 11.2.10 Practice Questions

Date: 4/10/2020 1:02:52 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Time Spent: 6:33   Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 27%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ◯ Objective Analysis   ⦿ Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   **Incorrect**

Which of the following file extension types can be run from the command prompt? (Select THREE).

➡ ☐ .com

➡ ☑ .bat

☐ .sys

☑ ~~.dll~~

➡ ☑ .exe

Explanation

.exe, .bat, and .com files can all run stand-alone from the command prompt, while .dll and .sys files work in conjunction with other programs.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_EXT_01]

▼ **Question 2:**   **Incorrect**

Which of the following extensions identifies a program packaged for use by Windows Installer?

◯ .bat

⦿ ~~.exe~~

◯ .dll

◯ .pkg

➡ ◯ .msi

Explanation

The .msi extension identifies installation packages formatted for use by the Windows Installer. The .exe extension indicates a program file. The .bat extension indicates a batch file. The .dll extension indicates a dynamic link library system file.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_EXT_02]

▼ **Question 3:**   **Incorrect**

Which of the following file extensions indicates a Windows system file? (Select TWO).

☑ .msi

☐ .rtf

☐ .com

➡ ☑ .dll

➡ ☐ .vxd

Explanation

Windows system file extensions include .dll (dynamic link library), .drv (device driver), and .vxd (virtual device driver).

Program file extensions include .exe and .com. Document file extensions include .rtf (rich text). Windows installer files use the .msi extension.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_EXT_03]

▼ **Question 4:**   Incorrect

Which file attribute identifies the file as having been modified since the last backup?

○ Hidden

➡ ○ Archive

◉ Read only

○ Encrypted

Explanation

The Archive (A) attribute identifies whether a file has been modified since the last backup.
A file attribute is metadata that gives certain qualities to a file after the attribute has been assigned. The Read-only (R) attribute marks a file as read-only, meaning that the file cannot be altered by subsequent users. The Encrypted attribute encrypts a file. The Hidden (H) attribute hides a file within the file system so it cannot be viewed or accessed by users that do not have access to its specific filename.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_ATTR_01]

▼ **Question 5:**   Correct

You have a file which you would like other users to see, but not modify. Which file attribute should you use?

○ H

○ A

➡ ◉ R

○ S

Explanation

The Read-only (R) attribute marks a file as read-only, meaning that the file cannot be altered by subsequent users. A file attribute is metadata that gives certain qualities to a file after the attribute has been assigned.

The Archive (A) attribute identifies whether a file has been modified since the last backup. The System (S) attribute identifies a file as a system file that cannot be deleted. The Hidden (H) attribute hides a file within the file system so it cannot be viewed or accessed by users that do not have access to its specific filename.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_ATTR_02]

▼ **Question 6:**   <u>Correct</u>

Which commands can you use to create a new directory? (Select TWO).

➡ ☑ **mkdir**

☐ **rd**

☐ **cd**

☐ **newdir**

➡ ☑ **md**

Explanation

Use**md** or **mkdir** to create a directory.

Use **cd** to show the current directory. Use**rd** to delete a directory.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_01]

▼ **Question 7:**   <u>Incorrect</u>

Which command would you use to copy all files and subdirectories in a directory, including empty subdirectories?

◉ ~~xcopy /s~~

◯ **copy /n**

➡ ◯ **xcopy /e**

◯ copy /v

Explanation

Use **xcopy /e** to copy directories and subdirectories, including empty ones.

xcopy /s copies directories and subdirectories, but not empty ones. Use **copy /n** to copy a single directory with the short filenames. Use **copy /v** to verify the files after the copy.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_02]

▼ **Question 8:**   <u>Correct</u>

Which command lets you delete subdirectories in addition to files in the current directory?

◯ **rd /a**

◯ **rd /f**

➡ ◉ **rd /s**

○ **rd /q**

Explanation

Use **rd /s** to remove subdirectories in addition to files in the current directory.

Use **rd /q** to remove directories without prompting.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_03]

▼ **Question 9:**   Correct

Which command would you use to change the current directory to the immediate parent directory?

○ **pdir**

○ **cd**

○ **dir**

➡ ◉ **cd ..**

Explanation

Use **cd ..** to change the current directory to the immediate parent directory.

The **cd** command by itself shows the current directory. Use **dir** to display a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_04]

▼ **Question 10:**   Incorrect

Which option, used with the **copy** command, makes sure that all copied files are written correctly after they have been copied?

○ **/n**

○ **/a**

➡ ○ **/v**

◉ ~~/y~~

Explanation

The **copy /v** command verifies files after they are copied.

The **copy /a** specifies that the file is an ASCII text file. The **copy /n** command copies files using short filenames. The **copy /y** command will not prompt you before each overwrite operation.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_05]

▼ **Question 11:**   Incorrect

You need to copy several hundred files from one directory to another. Most of the files exist in the target directory, but you want to overwrite the existing files with the ones you will copy. You want the file copy to proceed automatically without prompting you to overwrite existing files.

Which copy command switch should you use?

○ **/v**

⊙ ~~/a~~

○ **/o**

➡ ○ **/y**

Explanation

The **copy /y** command will not prompt you before each overwrite operation.

The **copy /v** command verifies files after they are copied. The **copy /a** command specifies that the file is an ASCII text file.
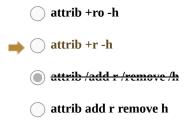
References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_06]

▼ **Question 12:**   Incorrect

You are working at the command line and want to add the Read-only attribute to a file and remove the Hidden attribute. Which command would you use?

○ **attrib +ro -h**

➡ ○ **attrib +r -h**

⊙ ~~attrib /add r /remove /h~~

○ **attrib add r remove h**

Explanation

Use **attrib +r -h** to add the Read-only attribute and remove the Hidden attribute.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_07]

▼ **Question 13:**   Incorrect

Which Windows command displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory?

○ **md**

○ **list**

○ **cd**

○ **attrib**

⊙ ~~ls~~

➡ ○ **dir**

Explanation

Use the **dir** command to display a list of files and subdirectories in a directory on a Windows system.

Use the **cd** command to work with the current directory. Use the **md** (and mkdir) command to create a directory. Use the **attrib** command to change or view the attributes of one or more files. The **ls** command is used on Linux systems. List is not a command line command.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_09]

▼ **Question 14:**   Incorrect

Which command is used to copy entire folder structures between volumes or across a network while maintaining all NTFS file permissions and attributes?

➡️ ⭕ **robocopy**

⭕ **copy /robust**

🔘 ~~**copy**~~

⭕ **xcopy**

Explanation

The **robocopy** command (short for Robust File Copy) is used to copy entire folder structures between volumes or across a network. The benefit of using **robocopy** is that all NTFS file permissions and attributes are maintained and interrupted transfers can be resumed.

The **copy** command copies files from one location to another. The **xcopy** command copies files and directory trees, but does not maintain all NTFS file permissions and attributes.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_10]

🔻 **Question 15:**   Incorrect

While troubleshooting a Windows computer, you open a command prompt to explore the folders (directories) on the hard drive. You notice that one of the folders required for your project is missing.

Which of the following Microsoft command line tools would allow you to QUICKLY create the missing folder?

➡️ ⭕ **md**

⭕ **sfc**

🔘 ~~**rd**~~

⭕ **del**

⭕ **cd**

Explanation

The **md** command (Make Directory) creates a directory/folder or subdirectory/subfolder.

The **rd** command removes a directory. The **cd** command changes which directory you are working in. The **del** command (delete) deletes files and directories. The **sfc** command scans the integrity of all protected system files and replaces incorrect versions with correct Microsoft versions.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 11.2 Manage Files on Windows
[e_fileman_pp6.exam.xml Q_FIL_COM_11]