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Microsoft

70-688 PRACTICE EXAM

Managing and Maintaining Windows 8.1

Product Questions: 236

Version: 14.0

Question: 1

DRAG DROP

Your company recently purchased 25 new laptops. All 25 laptops have the same hardware configuration and do not have any operating system installed.

You have been asked to deploy Windows 8 on these laptops. You have installed and configured Windows 8 on a reference laptop.

You need to create an image and deploy it to the 25 new laptops.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area
Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the Diskpart tool to create the desired partition structure.
Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media, and then use the Fdisk tool to create the desired partition structure.
Remove computer-specific information from the reference laptop.
Start the reference laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the DISM tool to capture the image, and then upload the image file to a network share.
Use Windows Easy Transfer (WET) to transfer the image from network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.
Connect to the network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.

Answer:

Box 1:

Remove computer-specific information from the reference laptop.

Box 2:

Start the reference laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the DISM tool to capture the image, and then upload the image file to a network share.

Box 3:

Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the Diskpart tool to create the desired partition structure.

Box 4:

Connect to the network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.

Explanation:

Note:

- * You can create a reference computer by deploying Windows, and then removing the computer-specific information from the system.
- * On the destination computer, you will create a structure for the partitions where you apply your images. The partition structure on the destination computer must match the partition structure of the reference computer.
- * Use the Diskpart tool and the DISM tool to apply Windows images to one or more partitions onto a computer for deployment.
- * Use the DISM tool to apply images to your Windows partition.

Reference: How to Capture Images of Hard Disk Partitions by Using DISM

Reference: How to Apply Images by Using DISM

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825072.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825251.aspx>

Question: 2

DRAG DROP

You administer computers that run windows 7 and Windows 8. You run an application that saves files that contain local settings unique to each user.

You want to allow users to synchronize settings for an application to any enterprise computer when they log on to the enterprise computer.

You need to implement a solution that will move a user's settings files to any computer. You also need to ensure that you can roll back the changes if necessary.

Which required task or tasks should you perform with each approach? (To answer, drag the appropriate required task to the corresponding approach. Each required task may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Required Task	Approach
Create a settings location template.	Generator
Place the settings location template.	Template Catalog Path
Enable Folder Redirection.	Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP)
Deploy the User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) Agent.	

Answer:

Generator	Create a settings location template.
Template Catalog Path	Place the settings location template.
Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP)	Deploy the User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) Agent.

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) uses settings location templates to roam application settings between user computers. Some standard settings location templates are included with User Experience Virtualization. You can also create, edit, or validate custom settings location templates with the UE-V Generator.

Settings template catalog

The User Experience Virtualization settings template catalog is a folder path on UE-V computers or a Server Message Block (SMB) network share that stores all the custom settings location templates. The UE-V agent retrieves new or updated templates from this location. The UE-V agent checks this location once each day and updates its synchronization behavior based on the templates in this folder. Templates that were added or updated in this folder since the last time that the folder was checked are registered by the UE-V agent. The UE-V agent deregisters

templates that are removed from this folder. By default, templates are registered and unregistered one time per day at 3:30 A.M. local time by the task scheduler.

The Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP) is a suite of technologies available as a subscription for Software Assurance customers. MDOP virtualization technologies help personalize the user experience, simplify application deployment, and improve application compatibility with the Windows operating system (UE-V/App-V/MED-V). Additionally, MDOP helps manage, monitor, and deploy key Windows features (MBAM/AGPM). Using MDOP shifts desktop repair from reactive to proactive, saving time and removing challenges associated with troubleshooting and repairing system failures (DaRT).

Reference: Create UE-V Settings Location Templates with the UE-V Generator

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj680040.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 3

DRAG DROP

You support a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You want to create a dual-boot configuration by using the native boot virtual hard disk (VHD) method.

You need to create an alternate Windows 8 installation.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<p>Update the system partition by using the Bootrec tool, and then modify the boot menu by using the BCDedit tool.</p>	
<p>Update the system partition by using the BCDedit tool, and then modify the boot menu by using the Bootrec tool.</p>	
<p>Install Windows 8 into a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.</p>	
<p>Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the virtual hard disk (VHD).</p>	
<p>Use the Computer Management console to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.</p>	
<p>Use Windows System Image Manager to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.</p>	
<p>Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the original Windows 8 installation.</p>	

Answer:

Box 1:

Use the Computer Management console to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.

Box 2:

Install Windows 8 into a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.

Box 3:

Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the original Windows 8 installation.

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/dc60933c-990b-45b1-943e-a7cd11c48fc5/windows-7-and-windows-8-dual-boot-activation-problems?forum=w7itproinstall>

Question: 4

You administer client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8 Pro.

For all 25 new tablets, you want to replace the existing Windows 8 Pro installation with Windows 8 Enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- A. Start the tablets from the Windows To Go workspace.
- B. Start the tablets from a USB flash drive with a customized Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- C. Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.
- D. Start the tablets from a customized Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE).

Answer: B

Explanation:

Walkthrough: Create a Custom Windows PE Image

To create a bootable UFD (USB Flash Drive)

During a running Windows Vista operation system or a Windows PE session, insert your UFD device.

At a command prompt, use Diskpart to format the device as FAT32 spanning the entire device, setting the partition to active. For example,

```
diskpart
select disk 1
clean
create partition primary size=<size of device>
select partition 1
active
format fs=fat32
assign
exit
```

where the value of disk 1 is equal to UFD.

On your technician computer, copy all the content in the \ISO directory to your UFD device. You can manually create the directory structure or use the xcopy command to automatically build and copy the appropriate files from your technician computer to your UFD device. For example,

```
xcopy c:\winpe_x86\iso\*.* /s /e /f f:\
```

where c is the letter of your technician computer hard disk and f is the letter of your UFD device.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 5

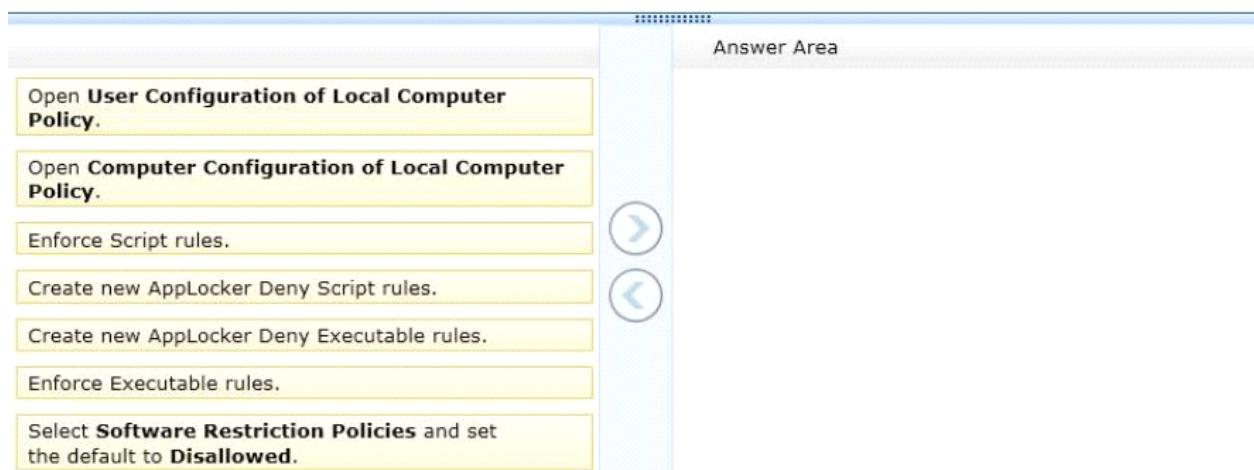
DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Company policy requires that Microsoft Internet Explorer be the only browser allowed and supported.

You collect software metering data and discover that several users are running other third-party browsers.

You need to block other web browsers from running on the computers. All other applications should be allowed.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:

Box 1:

Open Computer Configuration of Local Computer Policy.

Box 2: Enforce Executable rules.

Box 3:

Create new AppLocker Deny Executable rules.

Explanation:

Note:

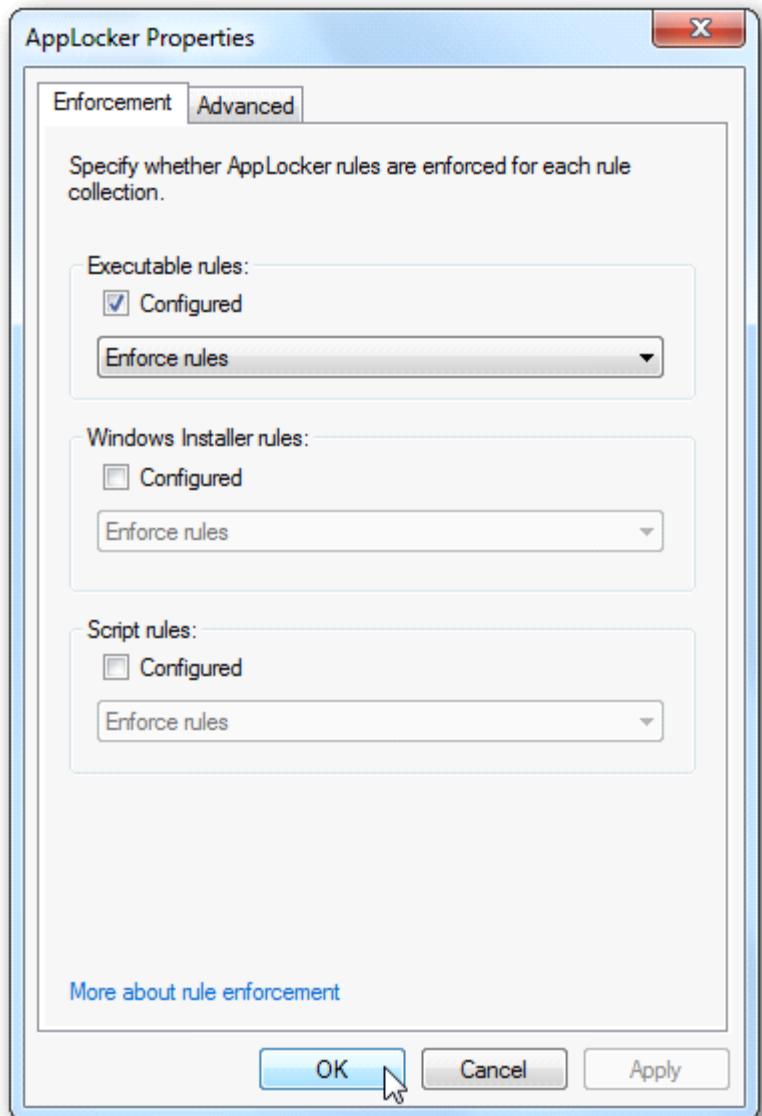
* Use Computer Configuration (not user configuration).

* Restrict Access to Programs with AppLocker in Windows 7

If you share a computer and don't want other users accessing certain applications, there is a new feature in Windows 7 that allows you to block them. We restrict what programs other users can access using AppLocker.

Under Local Computer Policy go to Computer Configuration \ Windows Settings \ Security Settings \ Application Control Policies \ AppLocker.

Now under AppLocker Properties check the boxes next to Configured under Executable rules then click Ok.



Finally create a Deny Executable rule for each browser you want to block.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831440.aspx>

Question: 6

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run windows 8 Enterprise. AppLocker policies are deployed.

Company policy states that AppLocker must be disabled.

You need to disable AppLocker.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Action	Answer Area
Delete all AppLocker rules.	
Disable the Application Identity service.	
Run the gpupdate /force command.	
Delete all Software Restriction Policy rules.	
Insert the Windows 8 Pro installation DVD into the optical drive of your computer. Run the setup.exe command with the /checkupgradeonly option.	
Install Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK).	

Answer:

Box 1: Delete all AppLocker rules.

Box 2: Disable the Application Identity service.

Box 3: Run the gpupdate /force command.

Explanation:

Note:

- * Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

- * The Application Identity service determines and verifies the identity of an application. Stopping this service will prevent AppLocker policies from being enforced.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852337.aspx>

Question: 7

DRAG DROP

You administer laptops and virtual desktop computers that run Windows 8 and are joined to an Active Directory domain.

Your company provides virtual desktop computers to all users. Employees in the sales department also use laptops, sometimes connected to the company network and sometimes disconnected from the company network.

You want sales department employees to have the same personal data, whether they are using their virtual desktop computers or their laptops.

You need to configure the network environment to meet the requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Configure folder redirection for the employees' domain accounts to the network share.	
Configure slow link detection for the laptops.	
Create a network share.	 
Disable offline files on the network share.	
Create a super-mandatory profile for all sales department employees on the network share.	
Set the primary computer for all employees from the sales department.	
Configure offline files for the laptops.	

Answer:

Box 1:

Create a network share.

Box 2:

Configure folder redirection for the employees' domain accounts to the network share.

Box 3:

Configure offline files for the laptops.

Explanation:**Note:**

Folder Redirection and Offline Files are used together to redirect the path of local folders (such as the Documents folder) to a network location, while caching the contents locally for increased speed and availability.

* Folder Redirection enables users and administrators to redirect the path of a known folder to a new location, manually or by using Group Policy. The new location can be a folder on the local computer or a directory on a file share. Users interact with files in the redirected folder as if it still existed on the local drive. For example, you can redirect the Documents folder, which is usually stored on a local drive, to a network location. The files in the folder are then available to the user from any computer on the network.

* Offline Files makes network files available to a user, even if the network connection to the server is unavailable or slow. When working online, file access performance is at the speed of the network and server. When working offline, files are retrieved from the Offline Files folder at local access speeds. A computer switches to Offline Mode when:

The new Always Offline mode has been enabled

The server is unavailable

The network connection is slower than a configurable threshold

The user manually switches to Offline Mode by using the Work offline button in Windows Explorer

References: Folder Redirection, Offline Files, and Roaming User Profiles overview

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 8

You manage a network that includes computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers on the network are members of an Active Directory domain.

The company recently proposed a new security policy that prevents users from synchronizing applications settings, browsing history, favorites, and passwords from the computers with their Microsoft accounts.

You need to enforce these security policy requirements on the computers.

What should you do?

- From each computer, navigate to Change Sync Settings and set the Sync Your Settings options for Apps, Browser, and Passwords to Off.

- B. On the Group Policy Object, configure the Accounts: Block Microsoft accounts Group Policy setting to Users can't add or log on with Microsoft accounts.
- C. On the Group Policy Object, configure the Accounts: Block Microsoft accounts Group Policy setting to Users can't add Microsoft accounts.
- D. From each computer, navigate to Change Sync Settings and set the Sync Your Settings option to Off.

Answer: B

Explanation:

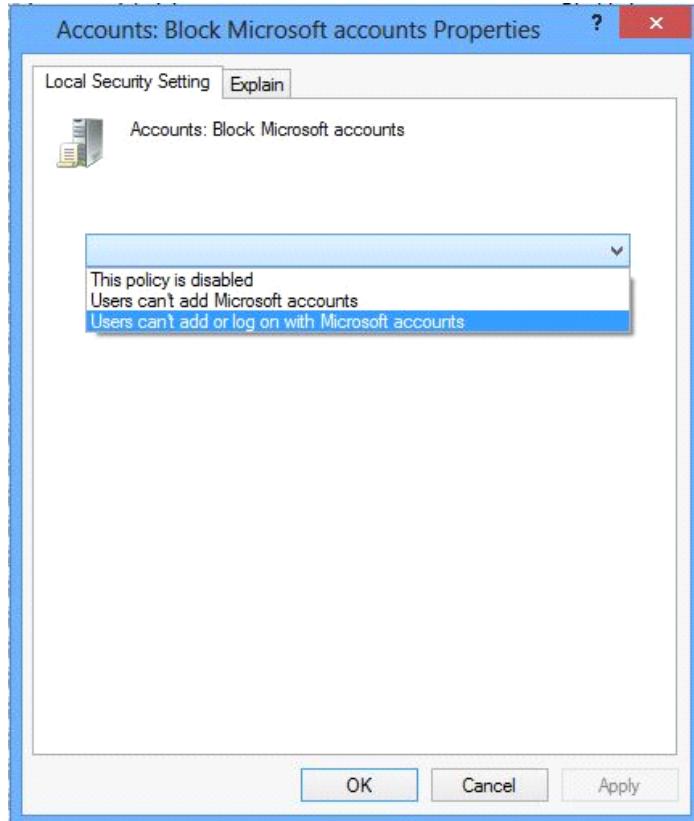
Windows 8 Group Policy Settings: Blocking Connected Accounts

Reference:

<http://sdmsoftware.com/group-policy/windows-8-group-policy-settings-blocking-connected-accounts/>

"Connected Accounts". This is the feature in Windows 8 where you can associate your local or domain user account with your Microsoft account (e.g. Live ID) for the purposes of synchronizing your Windows settings across all of your Windows devices. It's a nice feature, but not necessarily one that enterprises might find helpful— given the possibility of stuff that may be considered private to the organization such as passwords to websites and apps, being synchronized externally.

The setting is under Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Accounts:Block Microsoft Accounts



Question: 9

You administer a computer that runs Windows 8 Pro.

You need to create a backup copy of the computer system drive. The backup copy must support a complete system drive restore to another computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a system restore point.

- B. Run the bcdedit /export command.
- C. Perform a backup to a shared folder by using the wbadmin command with the -allcritical switch.
- D. Create a system recovery drive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

-allCritical

Specifies that all critical volumes (volumes that contain operating system's state) be included in the backups. This parameter is useful if you are creating a backup for bare metal recovery. It should be used only when -backupTarget is specified, otherwise the command will fail. Can be used with the -include option.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742083\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742083(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 10

You manage client computers that run Windows 8 and are part of a workgroup.

These computers are configured to use Microsoft Update. Updates are downloaded every day at 10:00 and installed automatically.

Users report that their computers sometimes reboot without any interaction.

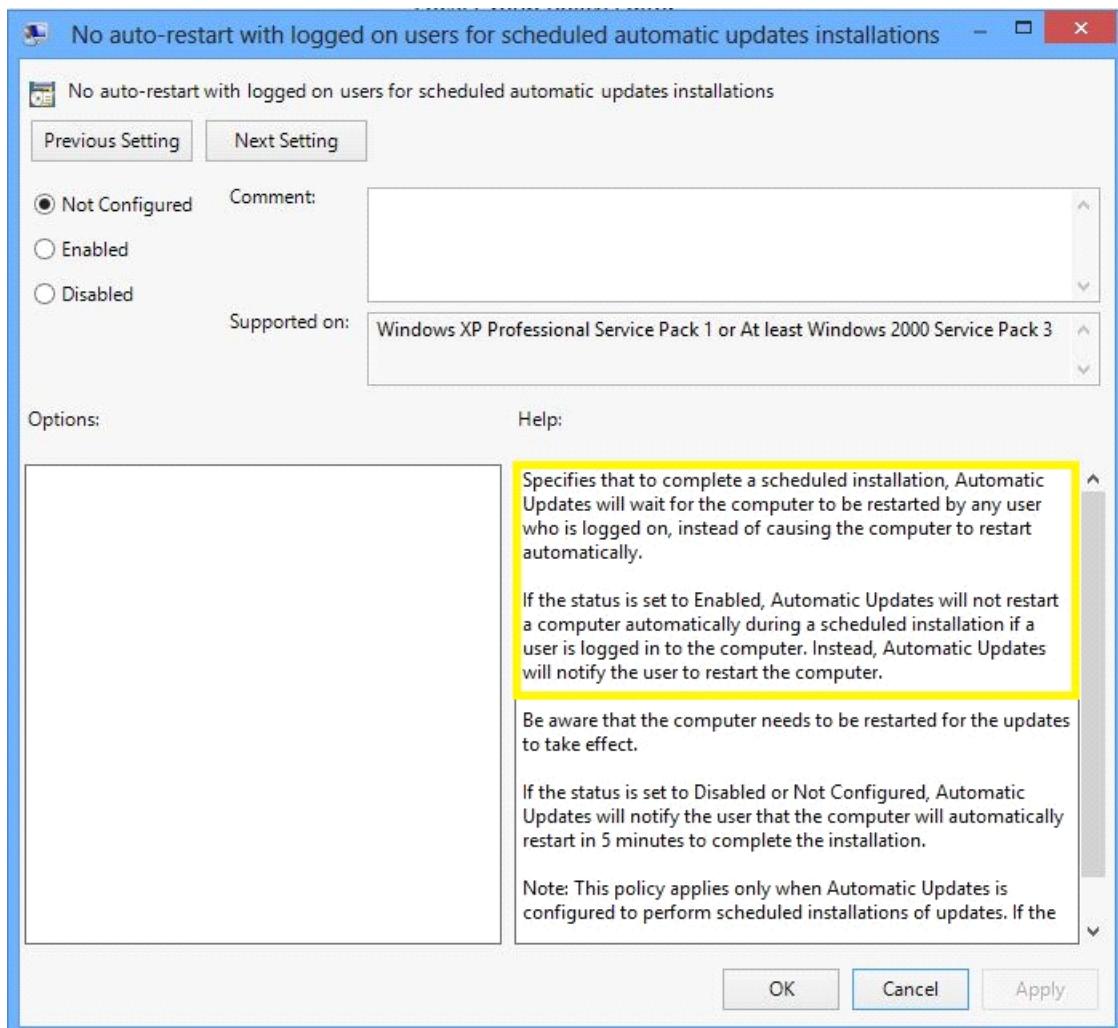
You need to prevent unplanned automatic reboots of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations policy setting.
- B. Disable the Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations policy setting.
- C. Enable the Automatic Updates detection frequency policy setting.
- D. Enable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting.

Answer: D

If you Enable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting the computer will not restart until the user performs a manual restart.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786181%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

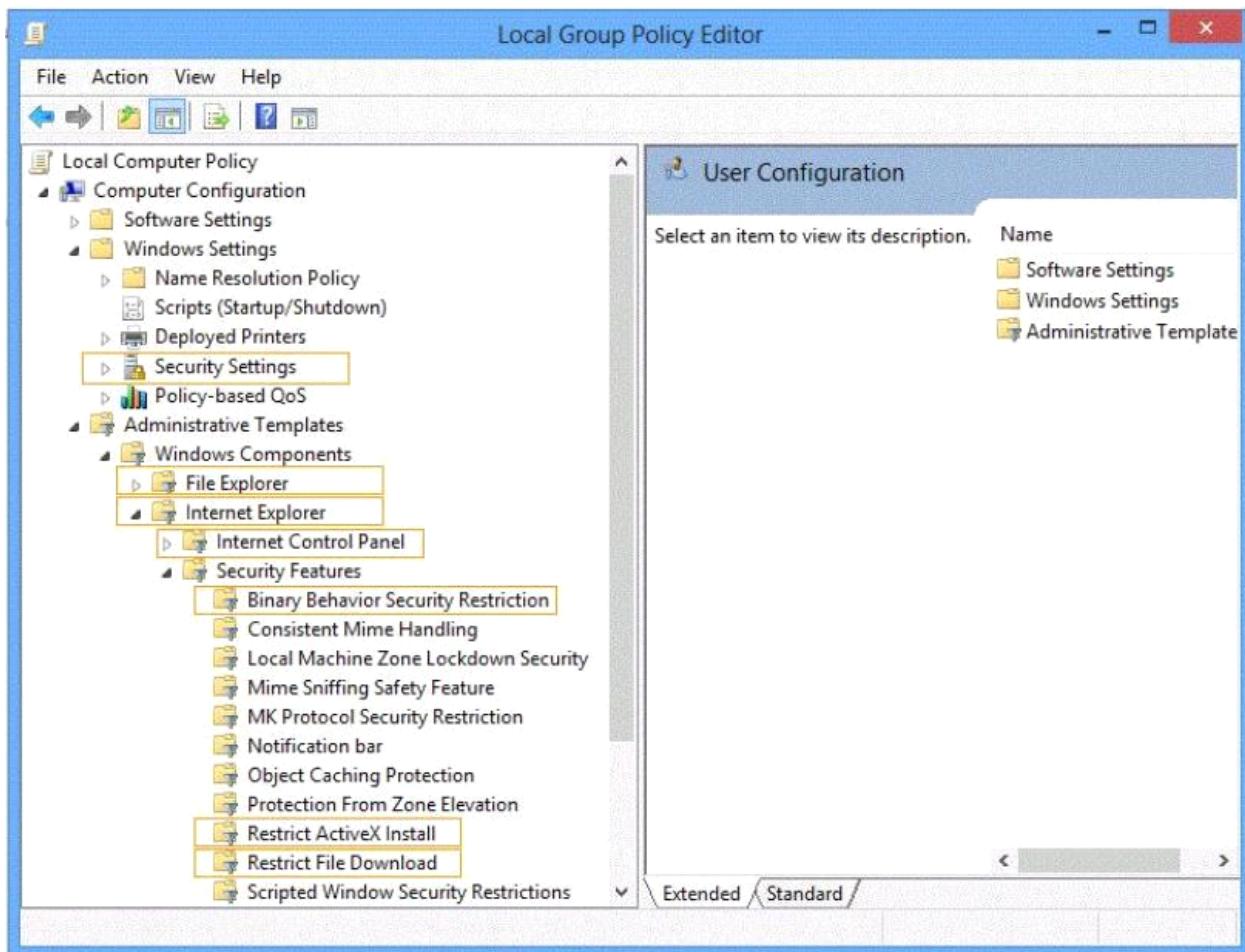
Question: 11

HOTSPOT

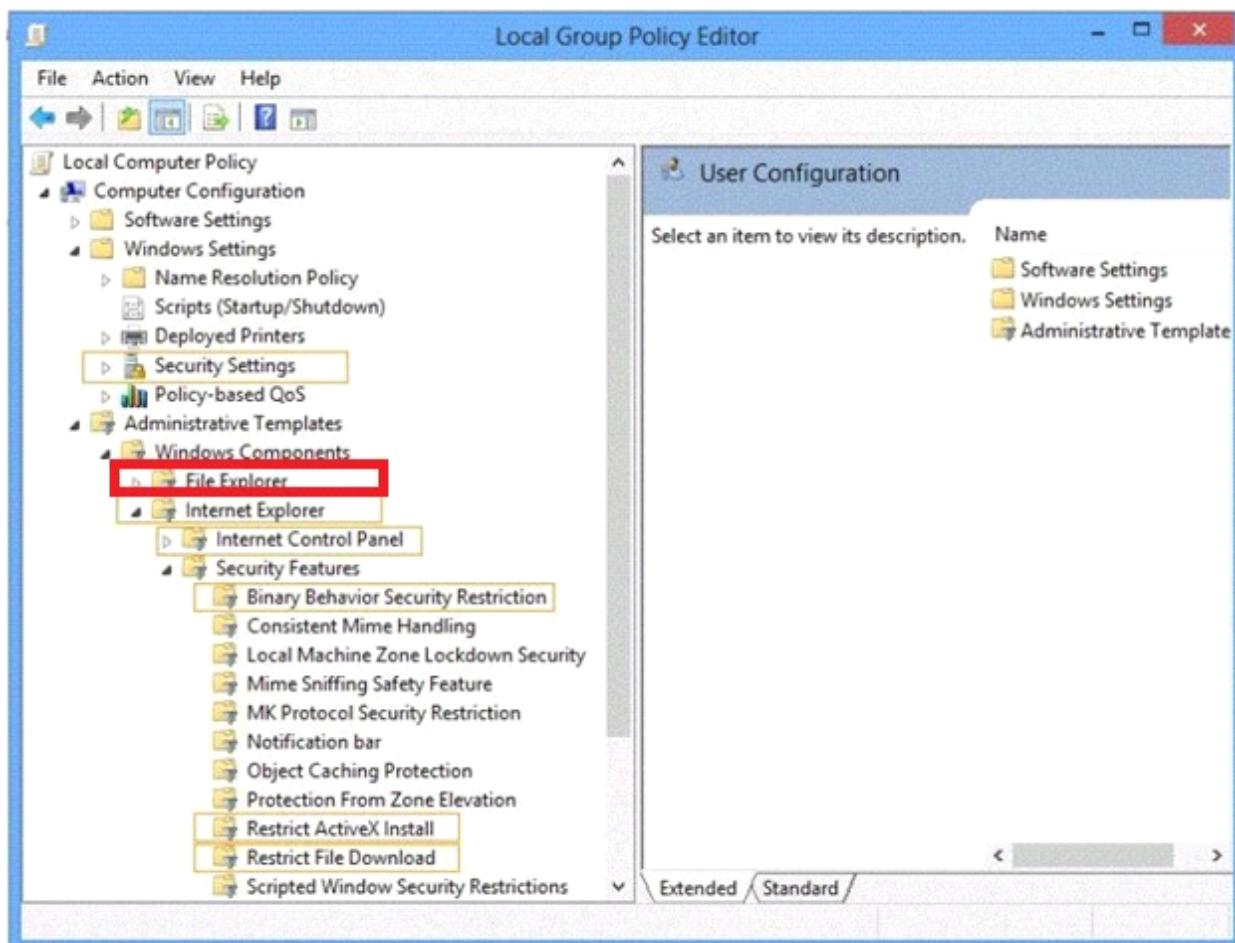
You support desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. One computer is a member of a workgroup and is used as a guest computer in a reception area.

You need to configure the SmartScreen setting to require administrator approval before running downloaded unknown software on the desktop computer.

Which policy setting should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771104.aspx>

Question: 12

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Your company uses credit card readers that require a custom driver supplied by the manufacturer. The readers frequently are moved from computer to computer.

Your company recently purchased five new computers that run Windows 8 Pro. You want the required drivers to be installed automatically and silently when users connect the readers to the new computers.

You need to pre-stage the credit card reader driver on the new computers.

What should you do?

- Add a Registry key with a path to a network shared folder that has the driver installation files.
- Run the pnputil.exe utility. Specify the document scanner driver.
- Add a Registry key with a path to a local folder on every computer. Copy the driver installation files to the folder.
- Run the dism.exe utility. Copy the driver files to the C:\Windows\System32\drivers folder in the WIM image.

Answer: B

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798(v=ws.10).aspx)

Pnutil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnutil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

Question: 13

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Your company protects all laptops by using the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.

Some employees work from home.

You need to ensure that employees can log on to their laptops when they work from home.

What should you do?

- A. Provide employees their BitLocker PINs.
- B. Ensure that the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chips in the laptops are version 1.2 or greater.
- C. Enable BitLocker To Go.
- D. Have users run the Manage-bde.exe -unlock command before they disconnect from the company network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In addition to the option of creating a startup key, you have the option of creating a startup personal identification number (PIN). You can create either the startup key or the startup PIN, but not both. The startup PIN can be any number that you choose from 4 to 20 digits in length. The PIN is stored on your computer. You will have to type the PIN each time you start the computer.

Reference:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-vista/What-is-a-BitLocker-Drive-Encryption-startup-key-or-PIN>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 14

DRAG DROP

You administer computers and printers on your company network. The computers run Windows 8 Pro.

You need to remove a print job from a print queue by using a remote PowerShell session.

Which three commands should you run in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands in the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Get-Printer"/>	
<input type="button" value="Remove-PrintJob"/>	
<input type="button" value="Get-PrintJob"/>	
<input type="button" value="Set-Printer"/>	
<input type="button" value="Set-PrintConfiguration"/>	
<input type="button" value="Get-PrintConfiguration"/>	

Answer:

Box 1: Get-Printer

Box 2: Get-PrintJob

Box 3: Remove-PrintJob

Explanation:

Note:

* The Get-Printer cmdlet retrieves a list of printers installed on a computer. You can also use Get-Printer to retrieve

the properties of a single printer, and then use that information as input into other cmdlets.

* **Get-PrintJob**

Retrieves a list of print jobs in the specified printer.

The Get-PrintJob cmdlet retrieves the current print jobs in the specified printer. Use the PrinterName parameter to list the print jobs from the specified printer.

* **Remove-PrintJob**

Removes a print job on the specified printer.

Reference: Get-Printer; Get-PrintJob; Remove-PrintJob

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918358.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918355.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918362.aspx>

Question: 15

You administer Windows 8 Pro and Windows RT tablets for your company. Your company network includes a Windows Server 2012 domain and Microsoft Exchange 2010 with ActiveSync and Outlook Web Access.

Users will be using the tablets outside of the corporate network.

The Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync policy is configured to require an alphanumeric password.

You need to ensure an alphanumeric password is required on all Windows 8 tablets.

What should you do?

- A. From the Mail app, add the user's Exchange account.
- B. Set up New Partnership in Sync Center.
- C. From Sync your Settings, set Password to Off.
- D. Create a user profile by using a Microsoft account.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123783%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/microsoft-exchange-features-cloud-email-services-FX103737962.aspx>

Question: 16

You support computers that run Windows 8 and are members of an Active Directory domain. Recently, several domain user accounts have been configured with super-mandatory user profiles.

A user reports that she has lost all of her personal data after a computer restart.

You need to configure the user's computer to prevent possible user data loss in the future.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the user's documents library to include folders from network shares.
- B. Remove the .man extension from the user profile name.
- C. Add the .dat extension to the user profile name.
- D. Configure Folder Redirection by using the domain group policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A mandatory user profile is a special type of pre-configured roaming user profile that administrators can use to specify settings for users. With mandatory user profiles, a user can modify his or her desktop, but the changes are not saved when the user logs off. The next time the user logs on, the mandatory user profile created by the administrator is downloaded. There are two types of mandatory profiles: normal mandatory profiles and super-mandatory profiles.

User profiles become mandatory profiles when the administrator renames the NTUser.dat file (the registry hive) on the server to NTUser.man. The .man extension causes the user profile to be a read-only profile.

User profiles become super-mandatory when the folder name of the profile path ends in .man; for example, \\server\share\mandatoryprofile.man\.

Super-mandatory user profiles are similar to normal mandatory profiles, with the exception that users who have super-mandatory profiles cannot log on when the server that stores the mandatory profile is unavailable. Users with normal mandatory profiles can log on with the locally cached copy of the mandatory profile.

Only system administrators can make changes to mandatory user profiles.

Reference:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb776895\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb776895(v=vs.85).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 17

DRAG DROP

You administer computers that run Windows 8.

The computers on your network are produced by various manufacturers and often require custom drivers.

You need to design a recovery solution that allows the repair of any of the computers by using a Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE).

In which order should you perform the actions? (To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Create a bootable WinRE Recovery media."/> <input type="button" value="Extract WinRE files from the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK)."/> <input type="button" value="Unmount the image file."/> <input type="button" value="Add additional drivers."/> <input type="button" value="Mount the WinRE image file."/> <input type="button" value="Commit the changes."/> 	

Answer:

Box 1: Extract WinRE files from the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK)

Box 2: Mount the WinRE image file.

Box 3: Add additional drivers.

Box 4: Unmount the image file

Box 5: Commit changes

Box 6: Create a bootable WinRe Recovery Media

Explanation:

Note:

* The Windows® Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK) is a collection of tools and documentation that you can use to customize, assess, and deploy Windows operating systems to new computers.

* Walkthrough: Create a Custom Windows PE Image

Step 1: Set Up a Windows PE Build Environment

Step 2: Mount the Base Windows PE Image

Step 3: Add Boot-Critical Drivers

Step 4: Add Optional Components

Step 5: Add Language Support (Optional)

Step 6: Add More Customization (Optional)

Step 7: Commit Changes

* Walkthrough: Create a Windows RE Recovery Media

Step 1: Create a Windows RE Image

Step 2: Create a bootable media

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744533%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

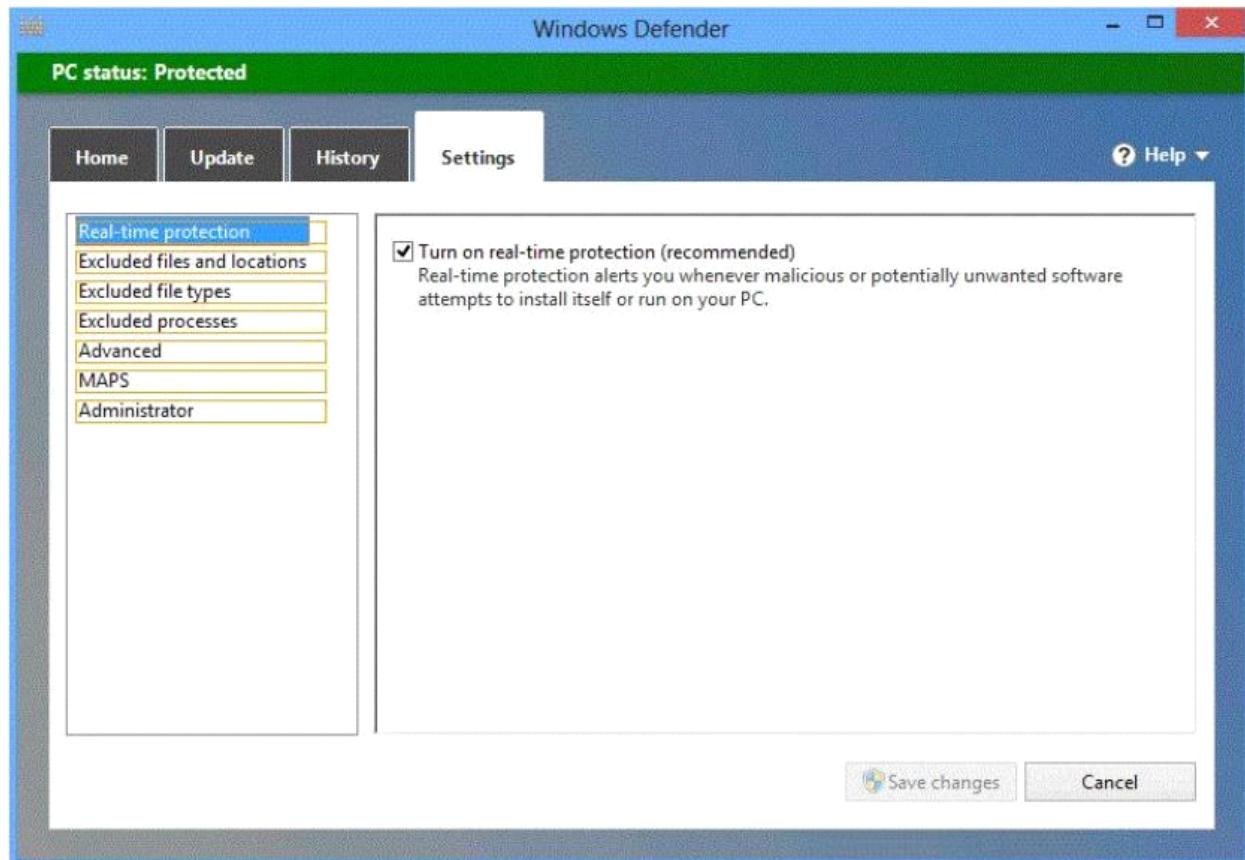
Question: 18

HOTSPOT

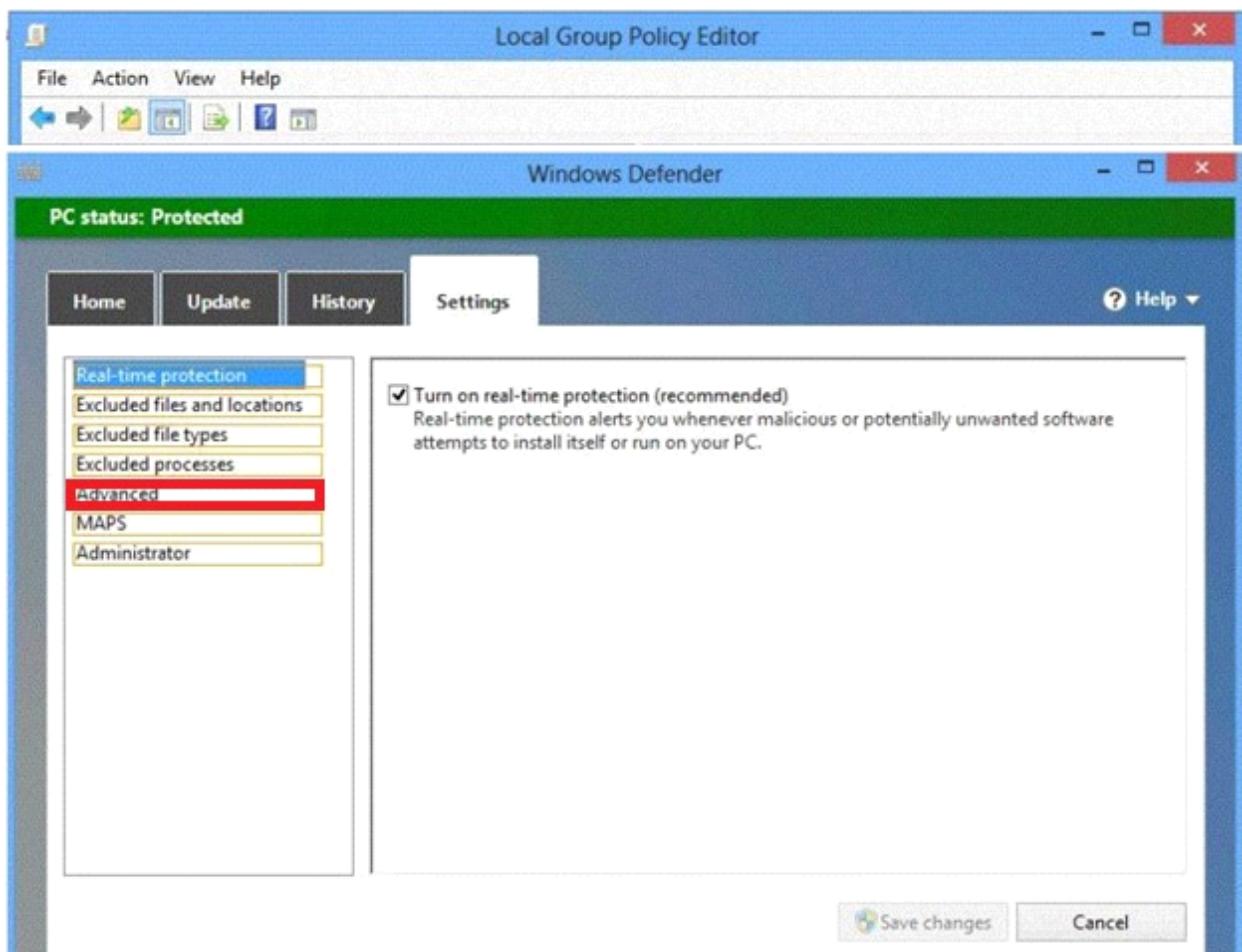
You have a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that all users can see the history of detected items in Windows Defender.

Which option on the Settings tab should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)



Answer:



Explanation:

Configure Windows Defender in Windows 8

Reference:

<http://www.winhelp.us/index.php/general-security/free-anti-virus-programs/windows-defender-in-windows-8/configure-windows-defender-in-windows-8.html>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15142.map-software-usage-tracking.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd363904%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 19

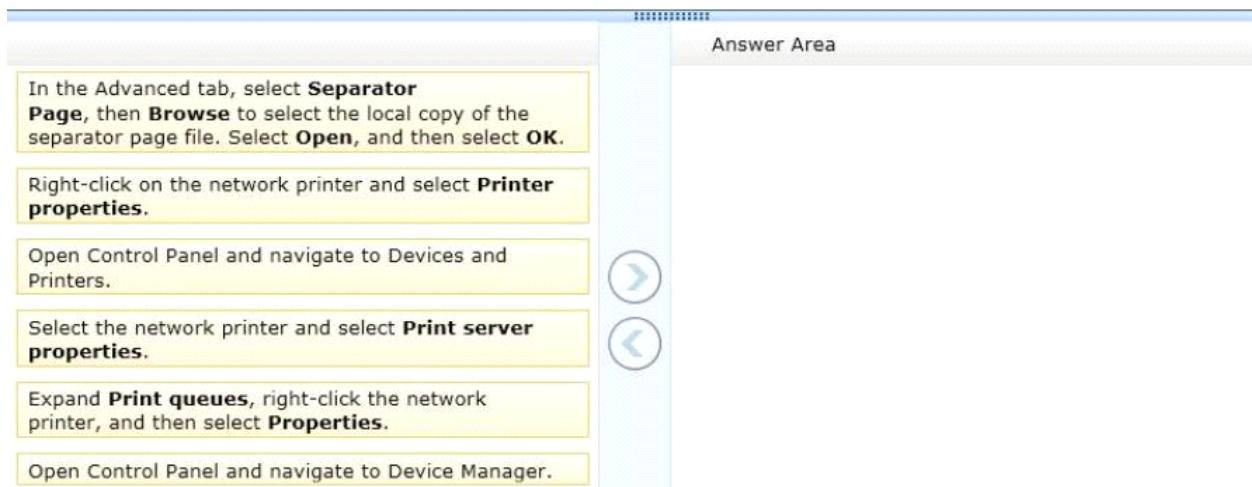
DRAG DROP

You administer computers and printers on your company network. The computers run Window 8 Pro.

An employee wants to add a separator page to her printer task on a network printer. You create a separator page file and save it to the C:\Windows\System32 folder on her computer.

You need to configure the computer to use the separator page for the print task.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence on the computer? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer Area

Answer:

Box 1: Open the Control Panel and navigate to Devices and Printers.

Box 2: Right-click on the network printer and select Printer Properties.

Box 3: In the Advanced tab, select Separator Page, then Browse to select the local copy of the separator page file. Select Open, and then select OK.

How to create custom separator page files

Explanation:

Windows allows the specification of a separator page file to be printed at the start of each print job. Several of these files are included with Windows. In addition, custom separator page files may be created to suit individual needs. The Windows "Concepts and Planning Guide" documents how to create such files.

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/102712>

Question: 20

You are an IT consultant for small and mid-sized businesses.

One of your clients wants to start using Virtual Smart Cards on its laptops and tablets, which run Windows 8 Pro. Before implementing any changes, the client wants to ensure that the laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards.

You need to verify that the client laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards.

What should you do?

- A. Ensure that each laptop and tablet can read a physical smart card.
- B. Ensure that BitLocker Drive Encryption is enabled on a system drive of the laptops and tablets.
- C. Ensure that each laptop and tablet has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip of version 1.2 or greater.
- D. Ensure that the laptops and tablets are running Windows 8 Enterprise edition.

Answer: C

Explanation:

TPM virtual smart cards

Virtual smart cards (VSCs) emulate the functionality of traditional smart cards, but instead of requiring the purchase of additional hardware, they utilize technology that users already own and are more likely to have with them at all times.

Microsoft virtual smart card platform is currently limited to the use of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip onboard most modern computers.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-au/download/confirmation.aspx?id=29076>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 21

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.

The computer has a shared folder named C:\Marketing. The shared folder is on an NTFS volume.

The current NTFS and share permissions are configured as follows:

Group name	NTFS permission	Shared folder permission
Everyone	Read and Execute	Read
Marketing	Modify	Full Control

UserA is a member of both the Everyone group and the Marketing group. UserA must access C:\Marketing from across the network.

You need to identify the effective permissions of UserA to the C:\Marketing folder.

What permission should you identify?

- A. Read
- B. Full Control
- C. Modify
- D. Read and Execute

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.serverwatch.com/tutorials/article.php/2107311/Getting-Results-Part-2-Determining-Effective-NTFS-Permissions-in-Windows-Server-2003.htm>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Explanation:

For example, a user named Dan is directly granted the Allow Read and Execute permission for a folder called Marketing. However, the Dan user account is a member of the group Marketing Users, which is granted the Allow Full Control permission, and the group Everyone, which granted the Allow Read permission.

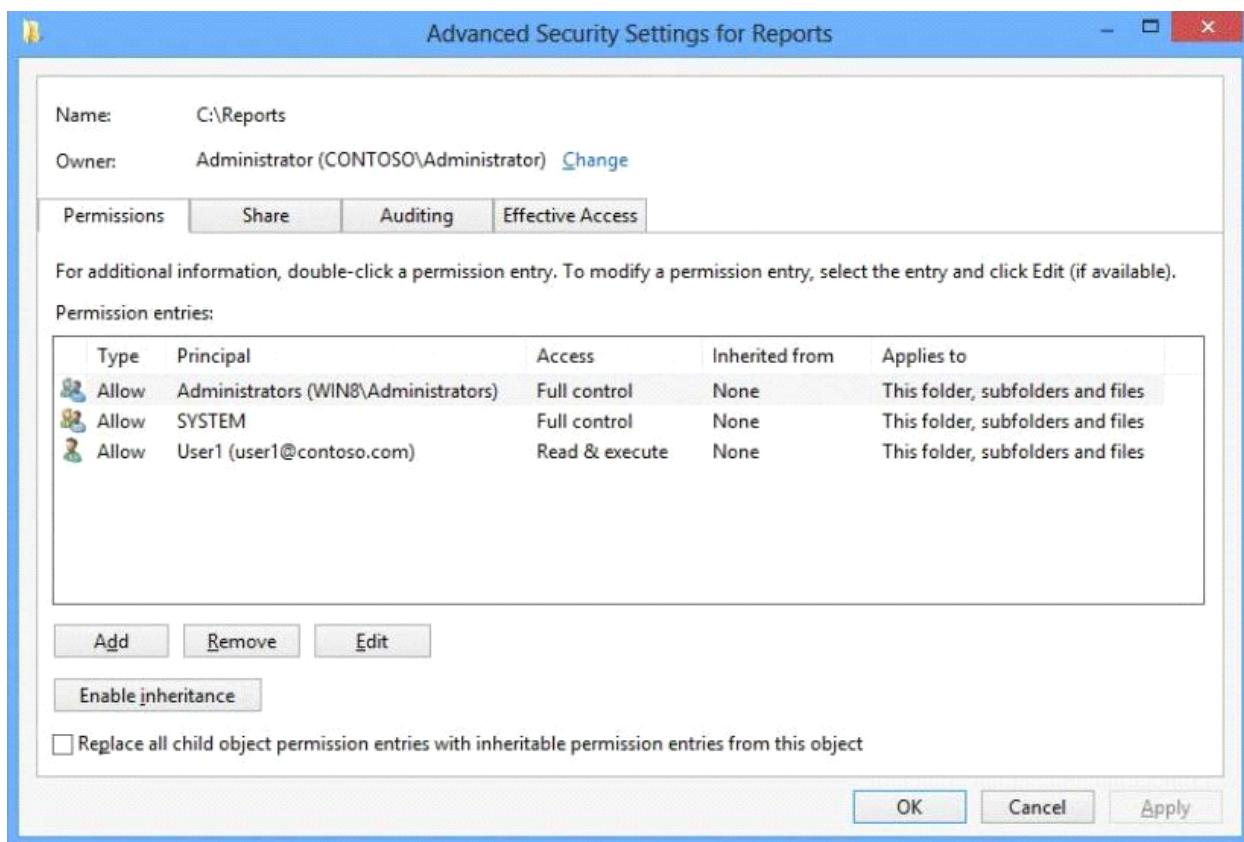
Based on the cumulative nature of NTFS permissions, the user Dan would be granted the effective permission Allow Full Control. This example is fairly basic, and production environments typically involve a much greater number of groups, with both allowed and denied permissions. In these cases, the Effective Permissions tab can greatly ease the burden of attempting to determine which permissions will or will not apply for a particular user.

Question: 22

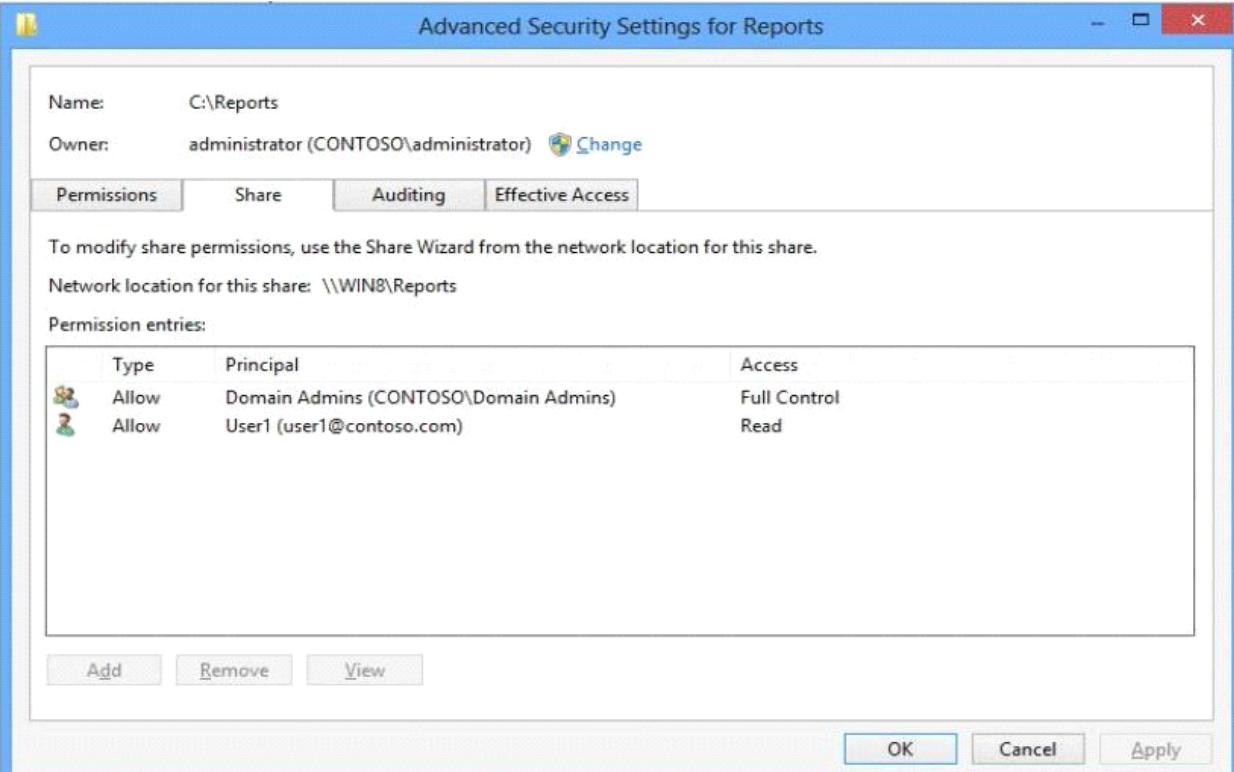
DRAG DROP

You support a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. The computer is joined to an Active Directory domain.

The computer has a folder named C:\Reports. The folder NTFS permissions are shown in Exhibit 1. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The folder is shared over the network with Read permission for a domain user account named User1 as shown in Exhibit 2. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Members of the domain security group named Accountants must have access to the shared folder.

You need to assign the required permissions.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area

Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Open permission entry for User1.

Add a condition for the Accountants group.

Click the Share... button.

Add the Accountants security group and grant it Read permission.

Add a condition for a device group.

Open advanced security settings for the folder.

Answer:

Box 1: Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Box 2: Click the Share... button.

Box 3: Add the Accounts security group and grant it Read permissions.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

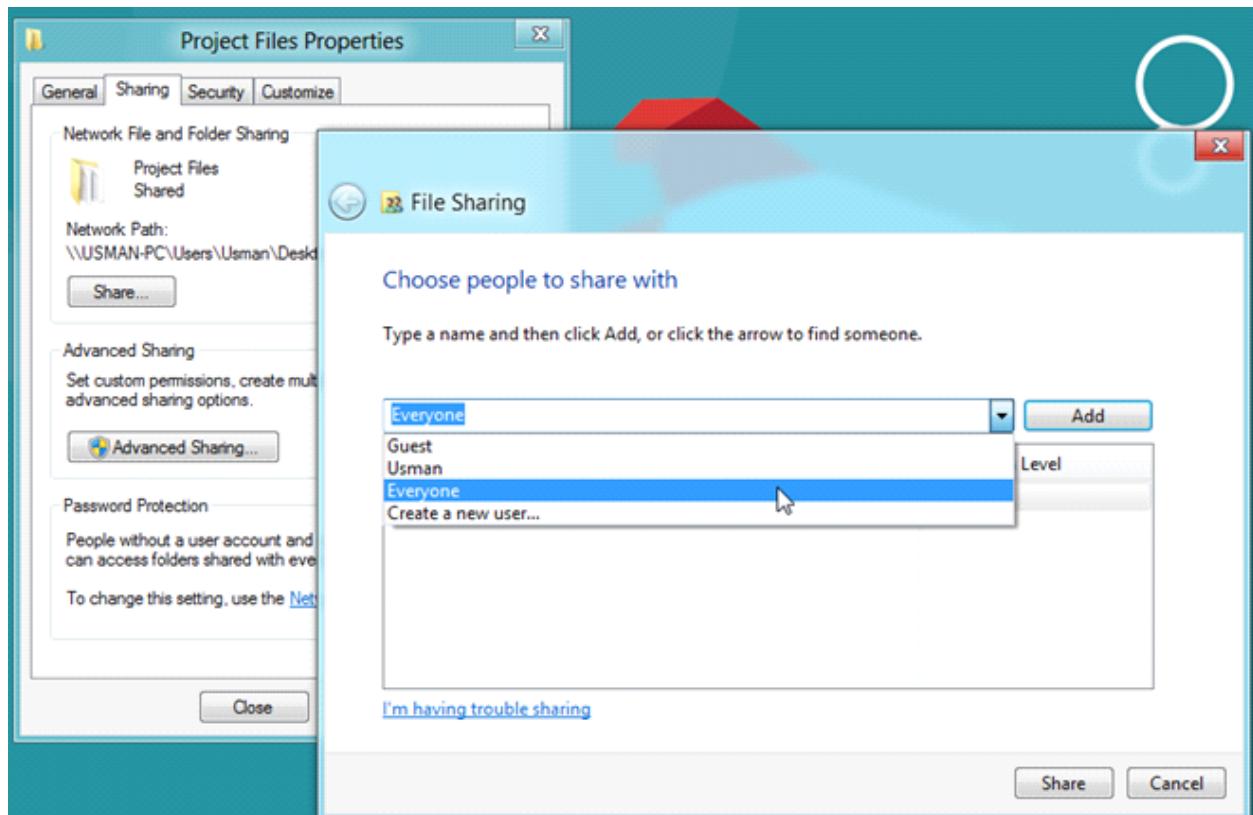
Explanation:

Note:

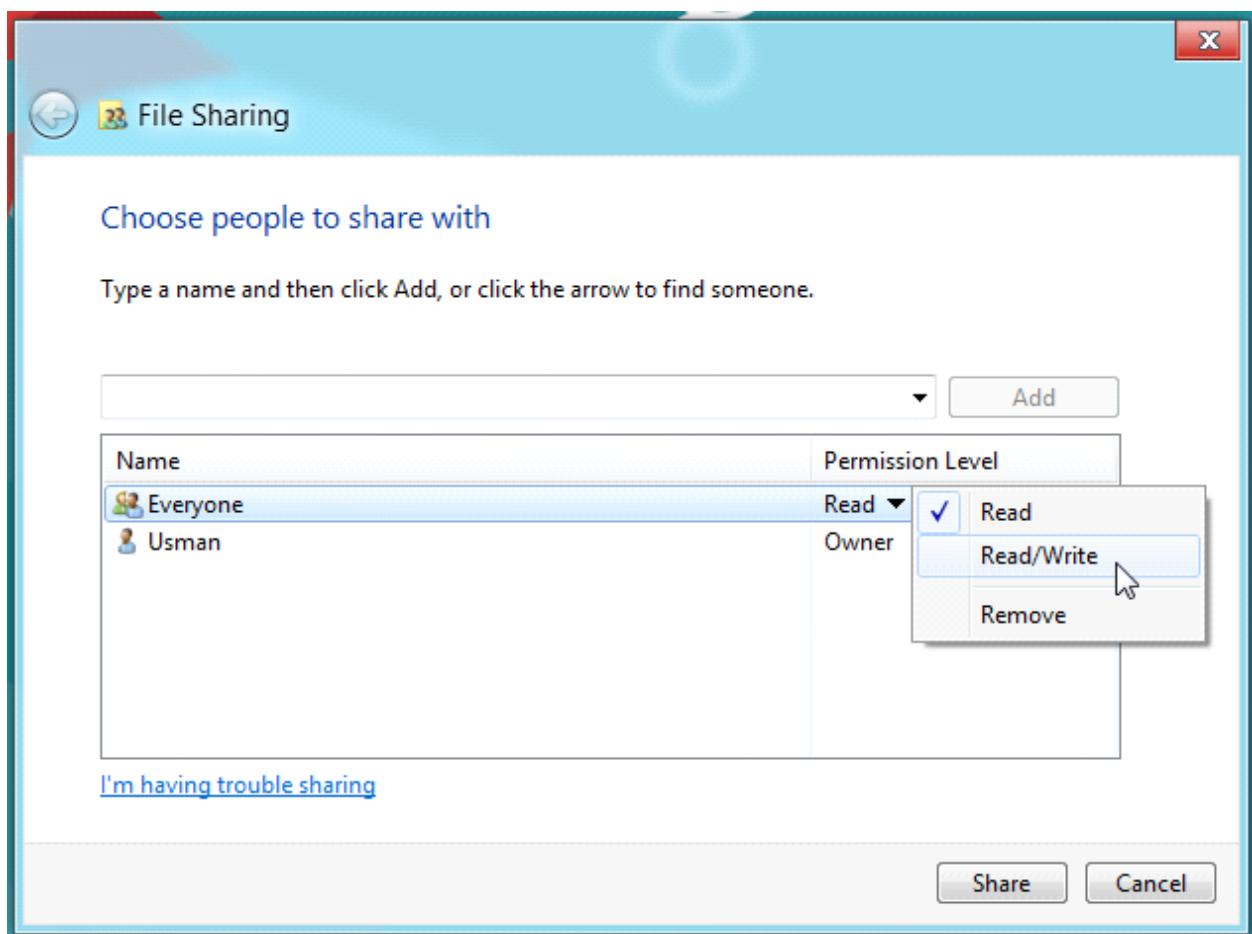
Example:

Share Folders From 'Users Profile' Locations & Local Drives

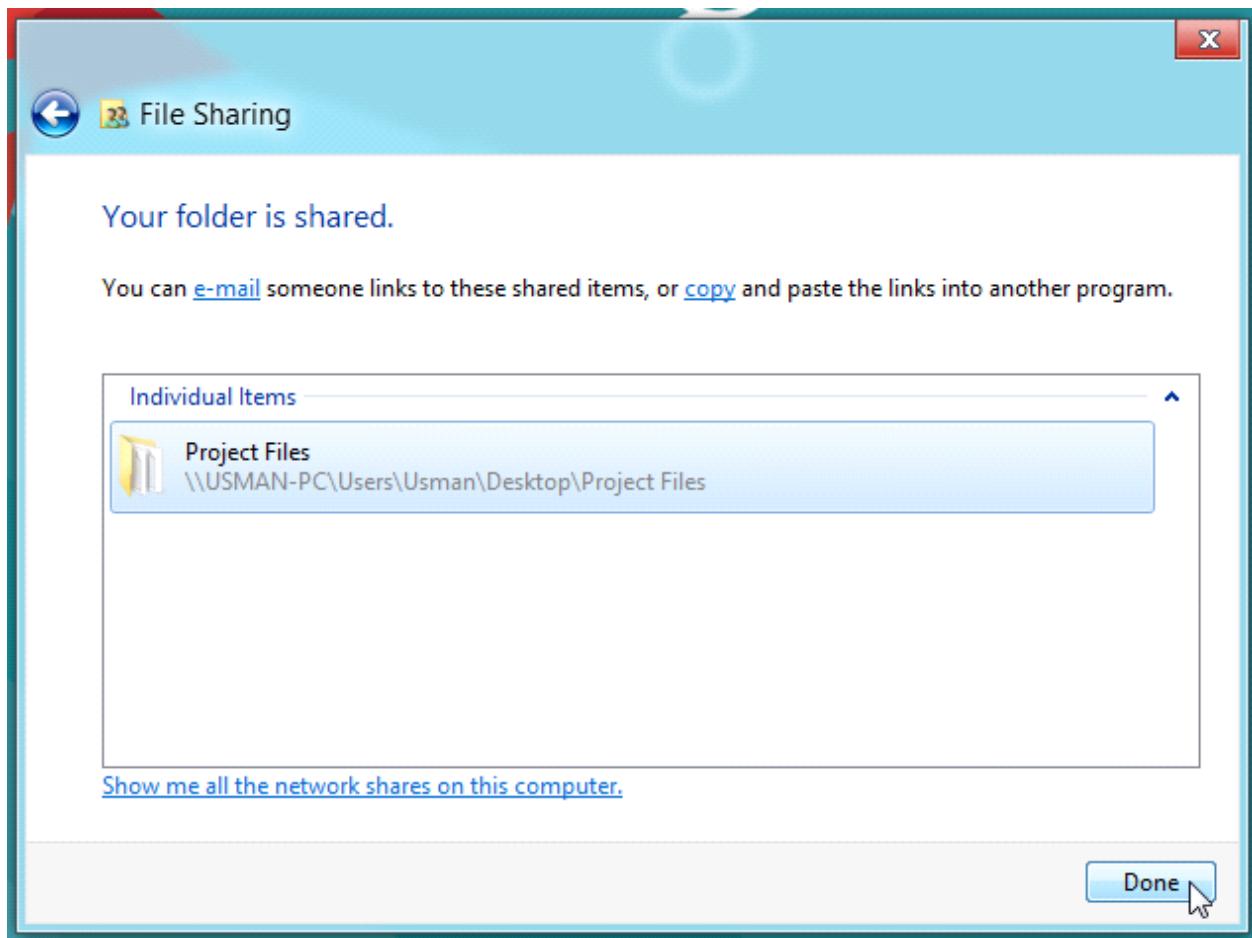
If you want to quickly share a folder residing in local drives or User Profile folders, open Properties dialog from right-click context menu, and then head over to Sharing tab. From Network File and Folder Sharing section, click Share to open File Sharing dialog. Now, select Everyone from drop-down menu, and click Add.



This will add Everyone group in File Sharing list, and allow you to change folder access permission. Using Read pull-down menu, you can give read and write permissions to users, and remove Everyone group from the File Sharing list.



Once done, click Share to share the folder on the network. It will open a separate dialog, allowing you to email and copy the shared folder link.



Now, you can access the shared folder from any PC connected on the network.

Question: 23

You administer laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The laptops are members of an Active Directory domain and are configured with IPv6 disabled.

Some users require access to the internal company database servers while traveling.

You need to configure the requested network connection to the database servers.

What should you configure on the laptops?

- A. A DirectAccess connection to the company network
- B. A virtual private network (VPN) connection to the company network
- C. A metered network connection
- D. Out of band management

Answer: B

Explanation:

DirectAccess cannot be used in this case as IPv6 is disabled and DirectAccess requires IPv6 and IPsec.

IPv6 is the cornerstone of DirectAccess communications

The DirectAccess client always uses IPv6 to communicate with the DirectAccess server. The DirectAccess server will then forward these connections to IPv6-enabled hosts on the corpnet. The corpnet can use native IPv6 infrastructure (where the routers, switches, operating systems, and applications are all IPv6 capable) or it can use IPv6 transition technologies to connect to IPv6 resources on the corpnet.

Reference:

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/10things/10-things-you-should-know-about-directaccess/1371>

Question: 24

You have a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You add three new 3-terabyte disks.

You need to create a new 9-terabyte volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Disk Management, create a new spanned volume.
- B. From Disk Management, convert all of the 3-terabyte disks to GPT.
- C. From PowerShell, run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- D. From Disk Management, bring all disks offline.
- E. From Diskpart, run the Convert MBR command.
- F. From PowerShell, run the Add-PhysicalDisk cmdlet.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Create a Spanned Volume
A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

To create a spanned volume using the Windows interface
1. In Disk Management, right-click the unallocated space on one of the dynamic disks where you want to create the spanned volume.
2. Click New Spanned Volume.
3. Follow the instructions on your screen.

Using GPT Drives

Reference 2:
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463524.aspx>

A GPT disk uses the GUID partition table (GPT) disk partitioning system. A GPT disk offers these benefits:
Allows up to 128 primary partitions. Master Boot Record (MBR) disks can support up to four primary partitions and an additional 124 partitions inside extended partitions.
Allows a much larger partition size—greater than 2 terabytes (TB), which is the limit for MBR disks.
Provides greater reliability because of replication and cyclical redundancy check (CRC) protection of the partition table.

Can be used as a storage volume on all x64-based platforms, including platforms running Windows XP Professional x64 Edition. Starting with Windows Server 2003 SP1, GPT disks can also be used as a storage volume on x86-based Windows platforms.

Can be used as a boot volume on x64-based editions of Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Starting with Windows Server 2003 SP1, GPT disks can also be used as a boot volume on Itanium-based systems.
Note: Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.

Question: 25

You administer laptop and desktop computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Your company uses Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS).

Your company decides that access to the company network for all users must be controlled by two-factor authentication.

You need to configure the computers to meet this requirement.

What should you do?

- A. Install smart card readers on all computers. Issue smart cards to all users.
- B. Enable the Password must meet complexity requirements policy setting. Instruct users to log on by using the domain \username format for their username and their strong password.
- C. Create an Internet Protocol security (IPsec) policy that requires the use of Kerberos to authenticate all traffic. Apply the IPsec policy to the domain.
- D. Issue photo identification to all users. Instruct all users to set up and use PIN Logon.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Smart cards contain a microcomputer and a small amount of memory, and they provide secure, tamper-proof storage for private keys and X.509 security certificates. A smart card is a form of two-factor authentication that requires the user to have a smart card and know the PIN to gain access to network resources.

Registry certificates cannot be used for two factor authentication. Although certificates are ideal candidates for two-factor authentication, registry certificates – which are protected by a strong private key and are the most appropriate certificates for two-factor authentication - cannot be used. The reason for this is that Windows does not support registry certificates and completely ignores them. As a result, organizations must deploy and manage complex and expensive smart card solutions rather than using registry based certificates.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770519.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj200227.aspx>

Question: 26

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain.

Some volumes on the computers are encrypted with BitLocker. The BitLocker recovery passwords are stored in Active Directory. A user forgets the BitLocker password to local drive E: and is unable to access the protected volume.

You need to provide a BitLocker recovery key to unlock the protected volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Ask the user to run the manage-bde -protectors -disable e: command.
- B. Ask the user for a recovery key ID for the protected drive.
- C. Ask the user for his or her logon name.
- D. Ask the user for his or her computer name.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

BitLocker Drive Encryption Operations Guide: Recovering Encrypted Volumes with AD DS

Record the name of the user's computer

You can use the name of the user's computer to locate the recovery password in AD DS. If the user does not know the name of the computer, ask the user to read the first word of the Drive Label in the BitLocker Drive Encryption Password Entry user interface. This is the computer name when BitLocker was enabled and is probably the current name of the computer.

Verify the user's identity

You should verify that the person that is asking for the recovery password is truly the authorized user of that

computer. Another option is to verify that the computer with the name the user provided belongs to the user.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 27

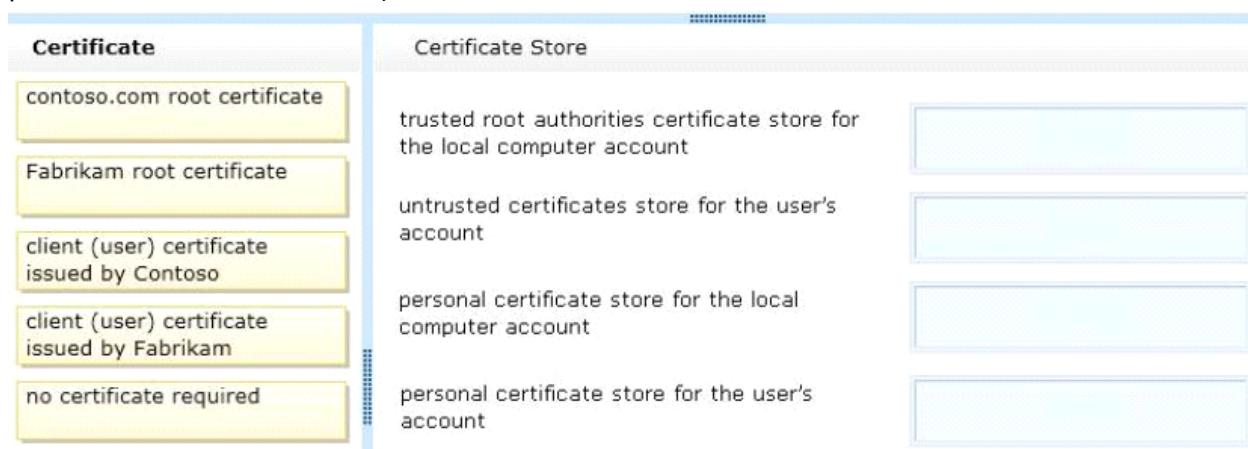
DRAG DROP

You support desktop computers for a company named Fabrikam, Inc. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam works with a supplier named Contoso, Ltd. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. Fabrikam employees regularly use a Contoso website that is hosted on a server in the contoso.com domain. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow Fabrikam users to access the Contoso website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Answer:

trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account	contoso.com root certificate
untrusted certificates store for the user's account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the local computer account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the user's account	client (user) certificate issued by Contoso

Explanation:

Note:

Contoso.com provided the resources. contoso.com be the trusted root authorities store

No untrusted certificates

Not allow access to local computer account (just to user account)

User account access through client (user) certificate issued by Contoso

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776679%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 28

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

You have a tablet that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. You configure the tablet to access your company network by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection.

You need to manage Active Directory from the tablet by using a VPN connection.

What should you do?

- A. Run the winrm.exe qc command.
- B. Install the System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) 2012 client.
- C. Install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- D. Install the Windows Intune client.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 includes Server Manager, Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins, consoles, Windows PowerShell cmdlets and providers, and command-line tools for managing roles and features that run on Windows Server 2012. In limited cases, the tools can be used to manage roles and features that are running on Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008. Some of the tools work for managing roles and features on Windows Server 2003.

Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithcombs/archive/2012/09/13/remote-server-administration-tools-rsat-for-windows-8-now-available-for-download.aspx>

Question: 29

You support tablets that run Windows 8 Pro. You are designing a remote access server (RAS) that will be placed behind a firewall. The firewall will accept incoming TCP connections to ports 80 and 443 only.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a tablet.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IPSec/L2TP
- B. SSTP
- C. PPTP
- D. IPSec/IKEv2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Was a bit difficult to find information on Technet regarding SSTP but, the below explains it well and why it would be used here.

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_Socket_Tunneling_Proto

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783910%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Explanation:

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a form of VPN tunnel that provides a mechanism to transport PPP or L2TP

traffic through an SSL 3.0 channel. SSL provides transport-level security with key-negotiation, encryption and traffic integrity checking. The use of SSL over TCP port 443 allows SSTP to pass through virtually all firewalls and proxy servers.

Question: 30

You are a systems administrator of a small branch office. Computers in the office are joined to a Windows 8 HomeGroup. The HomeGroup includes one shared printer and several shared folders.

You join a new computer to the HomeGroup and try to access the HomeGroup shared folders.

You discover that the shared folders are unavailable, and you receive an error message that indicates the password is incorrect.

You need to reconfigure the new computer in order to access the HomeGroup resources.

What should you do?

- A. Adjust the time settings on the new computer to match the time settings of the HomeGroup computers.
- B. Change the HomeGroup password and re-enter it on the computers of all members of the HomeGroup.
- C. Change the default sharing configuration for the shared folders on the HomeGroup computers.
- D. Reset your account password to match the HomeGroup password.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You may receive a misleading error message when trying to join a Windows 7 Homegroup, when the computer's date and time does not match the date/time of system that owns the homegroup

Explanation:

Symptoms

When joining a system to a homegroup, you may receive the following error message "The password is incorrect", even though you have typed the password correctly.

Cause

This can be caused by a difference in the Date and Time settings on the computer trying to join the homegroup, and not an invalid password. If the date/time of the computer joining a homegroup is greater than 24 hours apart from the date/time of the system that owns the homegroup, this will cause the error.

Resolution

Adjust the date/time settings on the system joining the homegroup, to match the system that owns the homegroup, and then try to join again.

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2002121>

Question: 31

You are a systems administrator for Contoso; Ltd. All client computers run Windows 8 and are members of the contoso.com Active Directory domain. Users log on to their computers by using domain user accounts.

Contoso develops an internal line of business (LOB) Windows Store app. You want to deploy the LOB app to the client computers and configure the app to access various resources in the domain.

You need to enable all users to run the LOB app and access the required resources from the LOB app.

What should you do?

- A. Certify the LOB app with Windows Store. Ask users to log on to their computers by using a Microsoft Account. Install the LOB app from Windows Store. Ask users to log off, and then log back on in by using their domain accounts.
- B. Restart each computer by using WinPE. From WinPE, copy all of the LOB app executable files in the Program Files

folder. Restart into Windows 8 and ask users to log on by using their domain accounts.

C. Use the DISM utility to include the LOB app in a new Windows 8 image. Reimage the computers with the new image. Join the computers to a new workgroup. Ask each user to log on to the computer by using a new Microsoft Account that ends with @contoso.com.

D. Configure the Allow all trusted apps to install policy settings for all computers. Ask users to log on by using their domain accounts, and then execute a PowerShell script that includes the add-appxpackage cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/dn645534.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/dn168168.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 32

You administer a company network that includes a wireless network infrastructure and computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are planning to add a guest wireless network.

You need to collect information about nearby wireless networks, including their encryption methods.

Which command should you include in the batch file?

- A. Netsh wlan set autoconfig enabled=no interface="Wireless Network Connection"
- B. ipconfig /allcompartments
- C. Get-WmiObject win32_networkadapterconfiguration -Filter 'ipenabled = "true"'
- D. netsh wlan show networks
- E. netsh wlan show hostednetwork
- F. netstat -a

Answer: D

Explanation:

Netsh Commands for Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) in Windows Server 2008

Explanation:

The Netsh commands for wireless local area network (WLAN) provide methods to configure 802.11 wireless connectivity and security settings for computers running Windows Vista® and Windows Server 2008. You can use the Netsh WLAN commands to configure the local computer or to configure multiple computers by using a logon script. You can also use the netsh WLAN commands to view applied wireless Group Policy settings.

Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies profiles are read-only, and cannot be modified or deleted by using Netsh WLAN commands.

show networks

Displays a list of wireless networks that are visible on the computer.

Syntax

shownetworks [[interface=]InterfaceName] [[mode=]{ssid|bssid}]

```
C:\>netsh wlan show networks
Interface name : Wireless Network Connection
There are 1 networks currently visible.

SSID 1 : Casper
Network type      : Infrastructure
Authentication    : WPA2-Personal
Encryption        : CCMP

C:\>
```

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301\(v=ws.10\).aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301(v=ws.10).aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks)

Question: 33

DRAG DROP

You administer desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain. A new security policy states that all traffic between computers in the research department must be encrypted and authenticated by using Kerberos V5.

You need to configure the requested traffic authentication settings by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Settings. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Select Require authentication for inbound and outbound connection , and then for authentication method, select Computer (Kerberos V5) .	
Select Allow on app or feature through Windows Firewall .	
Click to expand Inbound Rule , and then select New Rule .	
Select the rule type Isolation , and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.	
Click to expand Outbound Rule , and then select New Rule .	
Click to expand Connection Security Rule , and then select New Rule .	
Select the rule type Server-to-Server , and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.	

Answer:

Box 1:

Click to expand **Connection Security Rule**, and then select **New Rule**.

Box 2:

Select the rule type **Isolation**, and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.

Box 3:

Select **Require authentication for inbound and outbound connection**, and then for authentication method, select **Computer (Kerberos V5)**.

Explanation:

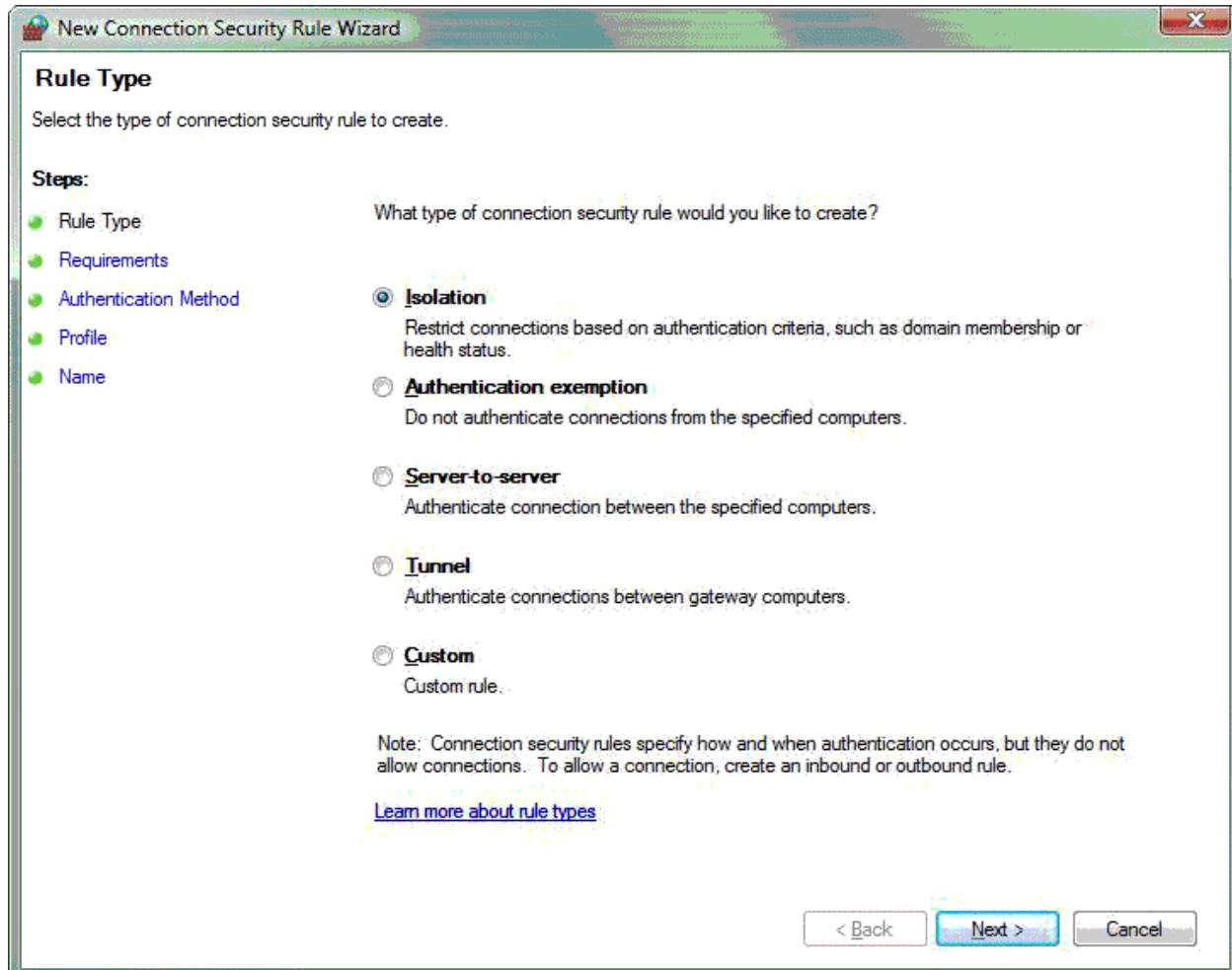
Note:

A connection security rule forces two peer computers to authenticate before they can establish a connection and to secure information transmitted between the two computers. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security uses IPsec to enforce these rules.

To create a connection security rule

1. In Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, in the console tree, click Connection Security Rules.
2. In the Actions list, click New Rule.

The Rule Type page, shown in the Figure below, allows you to select the type of rule you want to create. Select a type, and use the wizard to configure the new rule according to the information in the following sections.



Isolation

An isolation rule isolates computers by restricting inbound connections based on credentials, such as domain membership or compliance with policies that define the required software and system configurations. Isolation rules allow you to implement a server or domain isolation strategy. When you create an isolation rule, you will see the

following wizard pages:

* Requirements. You can choose when authentication is required:

/Request authentication for inbound and outbound connections

/Require authentication for inbound connections and request authentication for outbound connections

/Require authentication for inbound and outbound connections

*Authentication Method. You can select from the following authentication methods:

Default. This selection uses the current computer default selections specified on the IPsec Settings tab of the Windows Firewall Properties page.

Computer and user (Kerberos V5). This method uses both computer- and user-based Kerberos V5 authentication to restrict connections to domain-joined users and computers. User authentication, and therefore this method, is compatible only with computers running Windows Vista and later.

Computer (Kerberos V5). This method uses Kerberos V5 authentication to restrict connections to domain-joined computers. This method is compatible with computers running Windows 2000 or later.

Advanced. This setting allows you to designate multiple authentication methods, such as computer certificate, NTLMv2, and preshared key.

* Profile. Choose the profiles (Domain, Public, and Private) to which the rule applies.

* Name. Name the rule and type an optional description.

Reference: Creating Connection Security Rules

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx>

Question: 34

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is stored locally on the tablets.

Access to the application is protected with extra logon credentials, in addition to a standard domain account used by users.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

The application must maintain access to the current desktop.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Client Hyper-V

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 35

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8. Domain joined computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is installed locally on the tablets.

The application installation is hosted in a public cloud.

The installation must support Windows RT.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: F

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/dn645534.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/dn168168.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 36

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the

tablets with dual boot.

H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)

Explanation:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) enables enterprises to meet the needs of users and IT by empowering anywhere productivity and accelerated application deployment. App-V provides anywhere user access to applications that are available on any authorized device without application installs. Virtual applications and user settings are preserved whether users are online or offline. App-V increases business agility through faster application deployment and updates with no user interruptions. It minimizes conflicts between applications, allowing enterprises to reduce application compatibility testing time. App-V together with Microsoft User State Virtualization (USV) provides users with a consistent experience and reliable access to applications and business data, no matter their location and connection to the Internet.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/enterprise/products-and-technologies/virtualization/app-v.aspx>

Question: 37

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application does not utilize the company server infrastructure.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space possible on a solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using Windows To Go

Windows To Go is not a late-night drive-through offering at the local Microsoft Store. Rather, it's a feature in the Windows 8 Enterprise operating system that allows you to start a Windows 8 image (a Windows To Go workspace) from an external USB drive. You can start a Windows To Go workspace on most computers that meet the Windows 7 or Windows 8 certification requirements, regardless of the operating system currently running on them.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874386.aspx>

Question: 38

You administer laptop and desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to install Intune Endpoint Protection on all computers. Some of the computers also have another antimalware application installed.

You need to ensure that only the Intune Endpoint Protection application is running on all computers.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Enable Realtime Protection policy to Yes.
- B. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy to Only on computers that are unprotected when Endpoint Protection is installed.
- C. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy setting to Yes.
- D. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy setting to No.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using Windows Intune Endpoint Protection or an Existing Endpoint Protection Application

Explanation:

To explicitly enable Windows Intune Endpoint Protection on client computers that are running another endpoint protection application that was detected by Windows Intune, you have to create a Windows Intune policy, and then deploy it to those computers. To do so, in the Windows Intune administrator console, create a new policy, set the policy value for Enable Endpoint Protection to Yes, and deploy the policy to the appropriate computers. After you confirm that Windows Intune Endpoint Protection is helping to secure the client computers, you can remove or disable the other endpoint protection application.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsintune.latest/hh850832.aspx>

Question: 39

Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. You use Windows Intune to automatically deploy Windows updates.

You create an automatic approval rule in Windows Intune but notice that previously existing updates are not deployed.

You need to ensure that all previously existing updates are automatically approved.

What should you do?

- A. Run the approval rule.
- B. Edit the schedule for the automatic approval rule.
- C. Create and deploy a policy that uses the recommended settings in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.
- D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creating Automatic Update Approval Rules

Explanation:

When an automatic approval rule is created it only approves future updates, and does not automatically approve previously existing updates that already exist in Windows Intune. To approve these updates you need to run the automatic approval rule.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsintune.latest/hh850815.aspx?sl=1>

Question: 40

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. The desktops have the Application Virtualization (App-V) client installed. Multiple App-V applications are published on the network.

A user reports that it is taking a long time to launch App-V applications on his computer. You discover that the user has a roaming profile on the computer.

You need to minimize the time that is required for the user to start App-V applications on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Change the user profile to Super-Mandatory.
- B. Change the location of the App-V client cache file on the computer.
- C. Increase the size of the App-V client cache on the computer.
- D. Change the user profile to Local.

Answer: C

Explanation:

How to Change the Size of the FileSystem Cache

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843780.aspx>

Explanation:

You can change the size of the FileSystem cache by using the command line. This action requires a complete reset of the cache, and it requires administrative rights.

To change the size of the FileSystem cache

Set the following registry value to 0 (zero):

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SoftGrid\4.5\Client\AppFS\State

Set the following registry value to the maximum cache size, in MB, that is necessary to hold the packages—for example, 8192 MB:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SoftGrid\4.5\Client\AppFS\FileSize

Restart the computer.

Question: 41

You administer a company network that includes computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Corporate security policy requires that computers in the accounting department have file and program activity logged. A user in the accounting department uses a computer that is managed by Windows Intune.

You need to ensure that file and program activity is always monitored on this computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Firewall Setting policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- B. In the Windows Intune Admin Console, create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy that uses the recommended settings.

- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure Your Windows Intune Environment

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh441722.aspx>

Explanation:

To set up the default Windows Intune Policies:

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Policy icon.

Under Tasks, click Add Policy.

In the Create a New Policy dialog box, the following policy templates are displayed in the list of templates in the left pane:

Mobile Device Security Policy

Windows Firewall Settings

Windows Intune Agent Settings

Windows Intune Center Settings

Question: 42

DRAG DROP

You use a desktop computer and a laptop, both of which run Windows 8. You use a Microsoft account to log on to the desktop computer and a local user account to log on to the laptop. The desktop computer is joined to the HomeGroup and the laptop is a member of a workgroup.

When you access a frequently visited website from your laptop, Internet Explorer saves your password. When you visit the website from your desktop computer, you are prompted to enter your password.

You need to sync your saved password from your laptop to your desktop computer.

Which three actions should you perform on the laptop in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Trust your PC.	
Switch your account to a Microsoft account.	
Enable Protected Mode.	
Go to PC Settings.	
Go to Internet Options in Internet Explorer	

Answer:

Box 1: Go to PC Settings

Box 2: Switch your account to a Microsoft account.

Box 3: Trust your PC

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service—use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account—but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu. When you set up your user account—either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward—you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

PC settings

Personalize

Users

Notifications

Search

Share

General

Privacy

Devices

Ease of Access

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks won't sync until you trust this PC.

trust this PC

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync between the PCs you use.

Switch to a local account

More account settings online

Sign-in options

Change your password

Create a picture password

Create a PIN

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 43

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

Your company recently purchased 200 new desktop computers. Company policy requires that the desktop computers include a recovery partition. The partition must contain a bootable image that includes support for incoming Remote Desktop connections.

You need to configure the desktop computers to comply with company policy.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.	
Extract the install.wim file.	
Install WinRE to the recovery partition.	
Extract the boot.wim file.	
Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.	
Mount the install.wim file.	
Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	

Answer:

- Box 1: Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.
Box 2: Extract the boot.wim file
Box 3: Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.
Box 4: Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.

Explanation:

Note:

After you have finished running the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0 Recovery Image wizard and created the recovery image, you can extract the boot.wim file from the ISO image file and deploy it as a recovery partition in a Windows 8 image. A partition is recommended, because any corruption issues that prevent the Windows operating system from starting would also prevent the recovery image from starting.

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 44

You have computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft BitLocker Administration and Monitoring (MBAM) is deployed on your network on a server named MBAM1.

Company policy requires that within 2 hours of being started, computers that have the MBAM client installed prompt users to enable BitLocker.

You need to make changes to the Configure MBAM Services Group Policy settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set MBAM Recovery and Hardware service endpoint to MBAM1.
- B. Set Enter status reporting frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- C. Set MBAM Status reporting endpoint to MBAM1.
- D. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password and key package.
- E. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password only.
- F. Set Enter client checking status frequency (in minutes) to 120.

Answer: BF

MBAM: Real World Information

Reference:

<http://ahmedhusseinonline.com/2011/07/mbam-step-by-step-bitlocker-administration-and-monitoring/>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Explanation:

User Prompting

When configuring the MBAM services via Group Policy there are two policy timers that are configured.

Client	Checking	Status	Frequency	(Default:	90	Min)
Status Reporting Frequency (Default: 720 Min)						

These timers have corresponding registry settings that can be manually changed to initiate their checks immediately when the MBAM client is restarted. This is generally performed to more quickly initiate the user prompt for starting the encryption process as well as forcing the status reporting to update.

Question: 45

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Users access a Microsoft Exchange environment by using the Mail tile. The Microsoft Exchange environment is connected to Windows Intune. Company security policy defines the minimum length of passwords and required

encryption settings.

You need to create a Windows Intune policy that meets the security policy requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Intune Center Settings policy.
- B. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy.
- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy.
- D. Create a new Windows Firewall Settings policy.

Answer: C

Configure Your Windows Intune Environment

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh441722.aspx>

Explanation:

To set up the default Windows Intune Policies:

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Policy icon.

Under Tasks, click Add Policy.

In the Create a New Policy dialog box, the following policy templates are displayed in the list of templates in the left pane:

- .Mobile Device Security Policy
- .Windows Firewall Settings
- .Windows Intune Agent Settings
- .Windows Intune Center Settings

Question: 46

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Your company has started testing Application Virtualization (App-V) applications on several laptops. You discover that the App-V applications are available to users even when the laptops are offline.

You need to ensure that the App-V applications are available to users only when they are connected to the company network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure mandatory profiles for laptop users.
- B. Reset the App-V client FileSystem cache.
- C. Disable the Disconnected operation mode.
- D. Change user permissions to the App-V applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Disconnected Operation Mode

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843712.aspx>

Explanation:

The disconnected operation mode settings—accessible by right-clicking the Application Virtualization node, selecting Properties , and clicking the Connectivity tab—enables the Application Virtualization Desktop Client or Client for

Remote Desktop Services (formerly Terminal Services) to run applications that are stored in the file system cache of the client when the client is unable to connect to the Application Virtualization Management Server.

Question: 47

At work, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. At home, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You want to use the same settings for both computers.

You need to ensure that all computer settings, including stored passwords, are synced between the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Add both computers to the same Active Directory domain.
- B. Use the same local accounts for both computers.
- C. Install SkyDrive for Windows on both computers.
- D. Designate both computers as trusted PCs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service--use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account--but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu.

When you set up your user account--either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward--you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

PC settings

Personalize

Users

Notifications

Search

Share

General

Privacy

Devices

Ease of Access

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks

Trust this PC

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync with your Microsoft account.

Switch to a local account

More account settings online

Sign-in options

Change your password

Create a picture password

Create a PIN

Question: 48

Your company recently purchased 10 new desktop computers for a remote unconnected location. All of the desktop computers have the same hardware configuration.

You install Windows 8 Pro on a reference computer and install a custom driver to support the video adapter.

You want to create an image of the reference desktop that retains the custom driver in the image.

You need to edit the unattended answer file.

Which setting in the unattended answer file should you edit?

- A. Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep | PersistAllDeviceInstalls
- B. Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep | DoNotCleanUpNonPresentDevices
- C. Microsoft-Windows-PnpCustomizationNonWinPE | DriverPaths
- D. Microsoft-Windows-Shell-Setup | OEMInformation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766005\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766005(v=ws.10).aspx)

Explanation:

The Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep component specifies whether all Plug and Play information persists during the generalize pass. Typically, during the generalize pass, all device information is removed from the computer.

If the device information is removed during the generalize pass, the next time the computer runs Plug and Play, the

devices will be re-initialized. Typically, the next time the computer boots, the specialize pass runs, and Plug and Play runs.

PersistAllDeviceInstalls

Specifies whether all Plug and Play information persists during the generalize configuration pass.

Question: 49

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application through a public file transfer protocol (FTP) site.
- B. Publish the application through an intranet web site.
- C. Instruct employees to disable the SmartScreen Filter from within the Internet Explorer settings.
- D. Publish the application to Windows Store.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intranet is the generic term for a collection of private computer networks within an organization. An intranet uses network technologies as a tool to facilitate communication between people or work groups to improve the data sharing capability and overall knowledge base of an organization's employees.

Intranets utilize standard network hardware and software technologies like Ethernet, Wi-Fi, TCP/IP, Web browsers and Web servers. An organization's intranet typically includes Internet access but is firewalled so that its computers cannot be reached directly from the outside.

http://compnetworking.about.com/cs/intranets/g/bldef_intranet.htm

<http://www.dynamicwebs.com.au/tutorials/ftp.htm>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/apps/xaml/hh974576.aspx>

Question: 50

DRAG DROP

You administer 50 laptops that run Windows 7 Professional 32-bit.

You want to install Windows 8 Pro 64-bit on every laptop. Users will keep their own laptops.

You need to ensure that user application settings, Windows settings, and user files are maintained after Windows 8 Pro is installed.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area
Run the Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress command.
Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.
Run the Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c command.
Install Windows 8 Pro on the existing Windows partition with no formatting or repartitioning. Install standard operating environment applications.
Run the Loadstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress command.
Install Windows 8 Pro by deleting all existing partitions and creating a new one. Install standard operating environment applications.

Answer:

Box 1:

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Box 2:

Run the **Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress** command.

Box 3:

Install Windows 8 Pro on the existing Windows partition with no formatting or repartitioning. Install standard operating environment applications.

Box 4:

Run the **Loadstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress** command.

Explanation:

Note:

* You use the User State Migration Tool (USMT) 5.0 when hardware and/or operating system upgrades are planned for a large number of computers. USMT manages the migration of an end-user's digital identity by capturing the user's operating-system settings, application settings, and personal files from a source computer and reinstalling them on a destination computer after the upgrade has occurred.

One common scenario when only the operating system, and not the hardware, is being upgraded is referred to as PC refresh. A second common scenario is known as PC replacement, where one piece of hardware is being replaced, typically by newer hardware and a newer operating system.

* Scenario: PC-refresh using a hard-link migration store

A company has just received funds to update the operating system on all of its computers to Windows 8. Each employee will keep the same computer, but the operating system on each computer will be updated. In this scenario, an administrator uses a hard-link migration store to save each user state to their respective computer.

The administrator runs the ScanState command-line tool on each computer, specifying the /hardlink /nocompress command-line options. ScanState saves the user state to a hard-link migration store on each computer, improving performance by minimizing network traffic as well as minimizing migration failures on computers with very limited space available on the hard drive.

On each computer, the administrator installs the company's SOE which includes Windows 8 and other company applications.

The administrator runs the LoadState command-line tool on each computer. LoadState restores each user state back on each computer.

Reference: User State Migration Toolkit (USMT) Reference
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825256.aspx>

Question: 51

You support desktop computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are used as guest terminals in a reception area. They are connected to the Internet and are configured with automatic logon by using a local user account.

You discover new applications on the Start screen of the computers.

You need to restrict access to Windows Store for local user accounts on the computers.

What should you do?

- A. From Local Computer Policy, navigate to App Package Deployment and disable All Trusted Apps to Install.
- B. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and enable Turn off the Store application.
- C. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and disable Turn off Automatic Downloads for Updates.
- D. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and disable Allow Store to install apps on Windows To Go workspaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

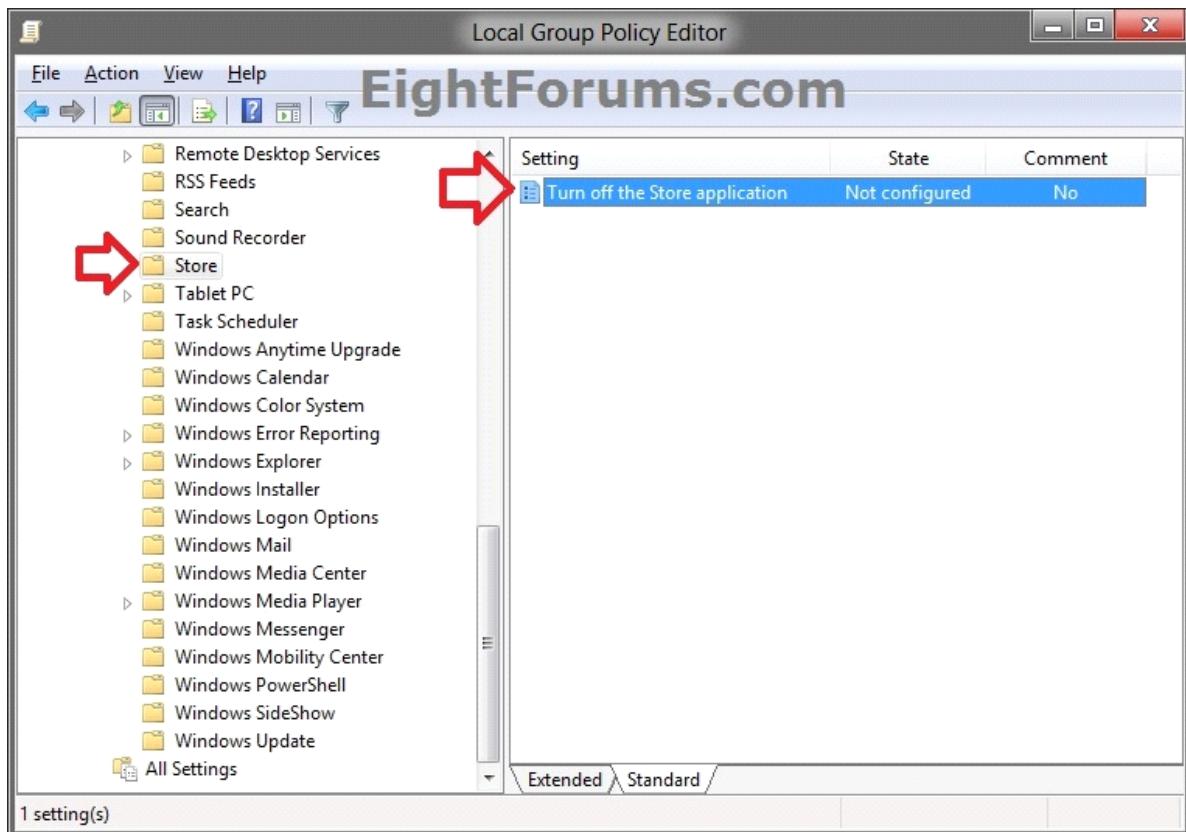
<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/5804-store-enable-disable-windows-8-a.html>

Enable or Disable "Windows Store" in Group Policy

NOTE: This option for using group policy is only available in the Windows 8 Pro and Windows 8 Enterprise editions.

1. Open the all users, specific users or groups, or all users except administrators Local Group Policy Editor for how you want this policy applied.

2. In the left pane, click/tap on to expand User Configuration, Administrative Templates, Windows Components, and open Store. (see screenshot below)



3. In the right pane of Store, double click/tap on Turn off the Store application. (see screenshot above)

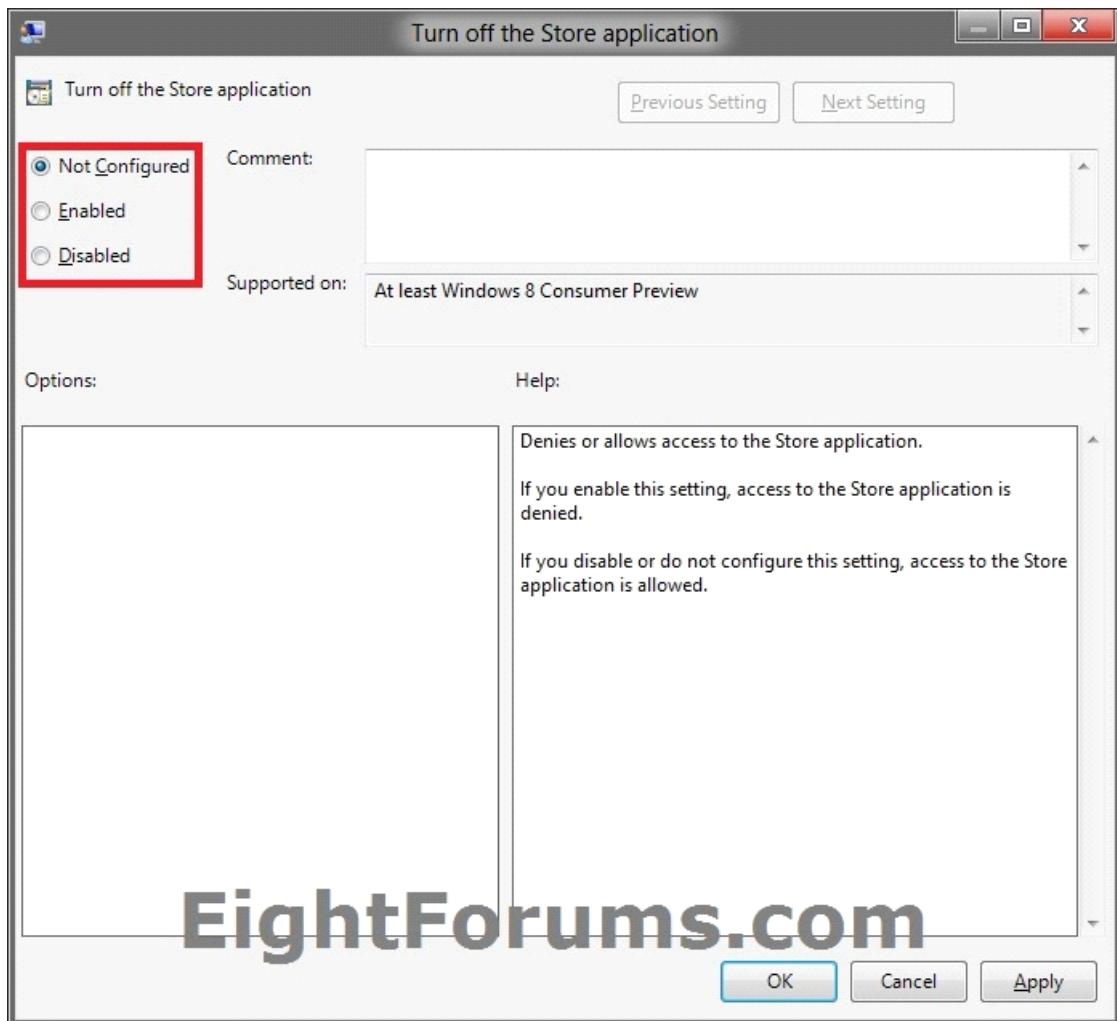
4. Do step 5 or 6 below for what you would like to do.

5. To Enable "Store" in Windows 8

A) Select (dot) Disabled or Not Configured, and click/tap on OK. (see screenshot below step 6A)
NOTE: Not Configured is the default setting.

6. To Disable "Store" in Windows 8

A) Select (dot) Enabled, and click/tap on OK. (see screenshot below)



7. You can now close the Local Group Policy Editor window if you like.

Question: 52

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. The domain is configured with user folder redirection by using a Group Policy Object (GPO). Loopback group policies are not used. Your company has decided to deploy tablets to all managers, for use as secondary computers. Tablets will be added to the domain. You need to ensure that the folder redirection settings are applied only to laptops. What should you do?

- A. Apply one GPO to the managers' laptops and another GPO to the tablets.
- B. Assign the msDS-Primary Computer attribute for the managers' user domain accounts.
- C. Assign the msDS-Primary Computer attribute for the computer domain accounts on the managers' laptops.
- D. Block the managers' tablets from receiving the GPO.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Storage Team at Microsoft - File Cabinet Blog

Explanation:

To designate a primary computer in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), use the following procedure:

Open Active Directory Administrative Center.

In the console tree, under the domain name node (dPMDemo in my case), click Computers.

To designate PMClient1 as Bob Smith's primary computer, double click PMClient1, and then in the Extensions section, click the Attribute Editor tab.

Double-click the distinguishedName attribute, right-click the value and then click Copy.

In Active Directory Administrative Center, click Users, and then double-click Bob Smith. In the Extensions section, click the Attribute Editor tab.

Double-click the msDS-Primary Computer attribute, paste the distinguished name of PMClient1 into the Value to Add box, and then click Add.

You can specify a list of computer names in the Value to Add box; each listed computer will be designated as a primary computer for the user.

Click OK in the Multi-valued String Editor dialog and again in the Bob Smith window. PMClient1 is now configured in AD DS as a primary computer for Bob Smith.

Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/filecab/archive/2012/03/30/configuring-primary-computers-for-folder-redirection-and-roaming-profiles-in-windows-server-8-beta.aspx>

Question: 53

You administer desktop computers on your company network.

You want to deploy a WIM file of Windows 8 Enterprise to 15 desktop computers that have a third-party iSCSI adapter installed. The hardware vendor provided a device driver to support this adapter.

You need to update the image to ensure that the device driver is installed when you deploy the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the fadd-driver parameter.
- B. Download and run the drvload.exe tool and specify the path to the driver .inf file.
- C. Download and run the imagex.exe tool and specify the /remount parameter.
- D. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /append-image parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Driver Servicing Command-Line Options

Explanation:

The driver servicing commands can be used on an offline image to add and remove drivers based on the INF file, and on a running operating system (online) to enumerate drivers.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd799258\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd799258(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/516.how-to-boot-from-a-vhd.aspx#Add>

Question: 54

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft BitLocker Administration and Monitoring (MBAM) are deployed on your network on a server named SERVER1.

Company policy requires that laptops with MBAM client installed prompt users to enable BitLocker within 2 hours of being started.

You need to make changes to the Configure MBAM Services Group Policy settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set Enter status reporting frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- B. Set Enter client checking status frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- C. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password and key package.
- D. Set MBAM Status reporting endpoint to SERVER1
- E. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password only.
- F. Set MBAM Recovery and Hardware service endpoint to SERVER1.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh826072.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 55

At work, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. At home, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You want to use the same settings for both computers.

You need to ensure that all computer settings, including stored passwords, are synced between the computers.
What should you do?

- A. Enable the Guest account on both computers.
- B. Designate both computers as trusted PCs.
- C. Add both computers to the same workgroup.
- D. Join both computers to the same HomeGroup

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 56

You are a Windows 8 user. Your organization has purchased an Office 365 subscription. You install Microsoft Lync and Microsoft Outlook on your computer.

You need to connect Office 365 to Lync and Outlook.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office Professional Plus setup from the Office 365 portal.
- B. Run the Windows Mail application. Add a new account by using your Office 365 credentials.
- C. Run the People application. Add a new account by using your Office 365 credentials.
- D. Run the Office 365 desktop setup from the Office 365 portal.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Set up your desktop for Office 365

Explanation:

When you have set up your desktop, you will be able to:

- .Install the complete suite of Microsoft Office 2010 desktop apps, if you have a Office Professional Plus subscription.
- .Install Lync, your workplace connection for instant messaging and online meetings, including audio and video.
- .Use your user ID to sign in to Office 365 from your desktop applications.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/office365-enterprises/ff637594.aspx>

Question: 57

DRAG DROP

You use a desktop computer and a laptop, both of which run windows 8. You use a Microsoft account to log on to the desktop computer and a local user account to log on to the laptop. The desktop computer is joined to the HomeGroup and the laptop is a member of a workgroup.

When you access a frequently visited website from your laptop, Internet Explorer saves your password. When you visit the website from your desktop computer, you are prompted to enter your password.

You need to sync your saved password from your laptop to your desktop computer.

Which three actions should you perform on the laptop in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Go to PC Settings."/> <input type="button" value="Switch your account to a Microsoft account."/> <input type="button" value="Turn on Network Discovery."/> <input type="button" value="Trust your PC."/> <input type="button" value="Go to HomeGroup settings."/>	

Answer:

Box 1: Go to PC Settings

Box 2: Switch your account to a Microsoft account.

Box 3: Trust your PC

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service—use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account—but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu.

When you set up your user account—either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward—you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

PC settings

- Personalize
- Users**
- Notifications
- Search
- Share
- General
- Privacy
- Devices
- Ease of Access

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks won't sync until you trust this PC.
trust this PC

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync between the PCs you use.
Switch to a local account

[More account settings online](#)

Sign-in options

Change your password

Create a picture password

Create a PIN

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 58

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

Your company recently purchased 200 new desktop computers. Company policy requires that the desktop computers include a recovery partition. The partition must contain a bootable image that includes support for incoming Remote Desktop connections.

You need to configure the desktop computers to comply with company policy.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Copy the content of the ISO file to a bootable USB drive.	
Copy the content of the ISO file to a newly created partition.	
Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.	
Extract the boot.wim file.	
Create a default Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	
Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	
Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.	

Answer:

Box 1: Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.

Box 2: Extract the boot.wim file

Box 3: Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.

Box 4: Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.

Explanation:

Note:

After you have finished running the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0 Recovery Image wizard and

created the recovery image, you can extract the boot.wim file from the ISO image file and deploy it as a recovery partition in a Windows 8 image. A partition is recommended, because any corruption issues that prevent the Windows operating system from starting would also prevent the recovery image from starting.

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 59

At home, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8. At work, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8 and is connected to a corporate network. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You have a folder with some personal documents on your desktop computer. The folder must be available and synced between both computers.

You need to ensure that the latest version of these files is available.

What should you do?

- A. Move the folder to the Documents folder.
- B. Go to PC Settings. Under Homegroup, select Documents to be Shared.
- C. Install SkyDrive for Windows. In Windows Explorer, move the folder that contains the personal documents to the SkyDrive folder.
- D. Move the folder to the Libraries folder.
- E. Go to PC Settings. Under Sync your settings, enable App settings.
- F. Right-click the folder and click Properties. Under Security, provide Full Control for the Microsoft account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows 8 Tip: Syncing Settings and Files with Multiple PCs

Reference:

<http://winsupersite.com/windows-8/windows-8-tip-syncing-settings-and-files-multiple-pcs>

Windows 8: How to Synchronize your files and settings

Reference 2:

<http://darktips.com/synchronize-windows-8-files-settings/>

Question: 60

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain in a single Active Directory Site. All user account objects in Active Directory have the Manager attribute populated. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. The domain security groups are synchronized with the Microsoft Online directory.

You create a Windows Intune group that specifies a manager as a membership criterion. You notice that the group has no members.

You need to ensure that users that meet the membership criteria are added to the Windows Intune group.

What should you do?

- A. Force Active Directory replication within the domain.
- B. Ensure that all user accounts are identified as synchronized users.
- C. Ensure that the user who is performing the search has been synchronized with the Microsoft Online directory.
- D. Synchronize the Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) with the Microsoft Online directory.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Add Computers, Users, and Mobile Devices

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh441723.aspx>

For users and security groups to appear in the Windows Intune administrator console, you must sign in to the Windows Intune account portal and do one of the following:

.Manually add users or security groups, or both, to the account portal.

.Use Active Directory synchronization to populate the account portal with synchronized users and security groups.

Windows Intune

The Windows Intune cloud service enables you to centrally manage and secure PCs through a single web-based console so you can keep your computers, IT staff, and users operating at peak performance from virtually anywhere without compromising the essentials—cost, control, security, and compliance.

Reference 2:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/intune.aspx>

Question: 61

You support computers that run Windows 8. You are designing a remote access server (RAS).

The firewall accepts incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a laptop.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. L2TP
- B. SSTP
- C. PPTP
- D. IPSEC

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/firewalls_and_VPN/Secure-Socket-Tunneling-Protocol.html

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731352%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 62

You administer a company network that includes a wireless network infrastructure and computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are planning to add a guest wireless network.

You need to collect information about nearby wireless networks, including their encryption methods.

Which command should you include in the batch file?

- A. Get-WmiObject win32_networkadapterconfiguration -Filter 'ipenabled = "true"'
- B. PowerShell commandlet Get-Host
- C. PowerShell commandlet Get-NetAdapter with parameter -Wireless
- D. netstat -a
- E. netsh wlan show hostednetwork
- F. netsh wlan show networks

Answer: F

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301%28v=WS.10%29.aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks

Question: 63

You are a systems administrator of a small branch office. Computers in the office are joined to a Windows 8 HomeGroup. The HomeGroup includes one shared printer and several shared folders.

You join a new computer to the HomeGroup and try to access the HomeGroup shared folders. You discover that the shared folders are unavailable, and you receive an error message that indicates the password is incorrect.

You need to reconfigure the new computer in order to access the HomeGroup resources.

What should you do?

- A. Adjust the time settings on the new computer to match the time settings of the HomeGroup computers.
- B. Reset your account password to match the HomeGroup password.
- C. Disjoin all HomeGroup members and re-create the HomeGroup.
- D. Change NTFS security permission on the shared folders. Grant Everyone account Read & Execute permission.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Question: 64

DRAG DROP

You have a computer that runs Windows 8. You have a 1-terabyte external hard drive. You purchase a second 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You need to create a fault-tolerant volume that includes both external hard drives. You also need to ensure that additional external hard drives can be added to the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
From Control Panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .	
From Disk Manager, create a mirror between the two USB drives.	
From Disk Management, create a new volume on the second USB drive. Format the new volume.	
Schedule a backup job to automatically copy your data to the second USB drive.	
Restore your data from the backup.	
From Control Panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to parity .	
Back up the existing data on your old USB drive.	

Answer:

Box 1: Back up the existing data on your old USB drive.

Box 2: From Control panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to two-way mirror.

Box 3: Restore your data from the backup.

Explanation:

Note:

To create a storage space, you'll have to connect two or more additional drives to your computer – you can't use your system drive for this. The drives can be either internal or external drives.

You can open the Storage Spaces configuration window from the Control Panel or by bringing up the Start screen with the Windows key, typing "Storage Spaces," clicking the Settings category and selecting the Storage Spaces shortcut.

Select the drives you want to use for the storage space and click the "Create pool" button to continue. You'll lose any files that are already on the drive – copy any important files off the drives before pooling them. You can add additional drives later.

The resiliency type controls how Windows handles your data

a. There are four options:

* None: Windows will store only a single copy of your data. You'll lose the data if one of your drives fails, but no space will be used on backups.

* Two-way mirror: Windows will store two copies of your data. If one of your drives fails, you won't lose your data. This requires at least two drives.

* Three-way mirror: Windows will store three copies of your data. If one or two of your drives fails, you won't lose your data. This requires at least three drives.

* Parity: Windows stores parity information with the data, protecting you from a single drive failure. Parity uses drive space more efficiently than mirroring, but file access times are slower. Parity is ideal for drives with large, infrequently updated files, such as video files.

Reference: How to Use Windows 8's Storage Spaces to Mirror & Combine Drives

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx>

Question: 65

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. The computers are encrypted with BitLocker and are configured to store BitLocker encryption passwords in Active Directory.

A user reports that he has forgotten the BitLocker encryption password for volume E on his computer.

You need to provide the user a BitLocker recovery key to unlock the protected volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Ask the user for his computer name.
- B. Ask the user to run the manage-bde -unlock E: -pw command.
- C. Ask the user for his logon name.
- D. Ask the user for a recovery key ID for the protected volume.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/bitlocker-recovery-keys-faq>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn383583.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd875560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 66

You administer laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain.

Users travel frequently and access domain resources from inside client networks or from their home network. You want to manage the laptops when they are connected to the company network from the external networks.

You need to ensure that the laptops can be managed and maintained while users are not logged on to the computers.

Which of the following should you recommend?

- A. Remote Assistance
- B. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- C. DirectAccess
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: C

Networking and Access Technologies

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/dd420463.aspx>

DirectAccess, introduced in the Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 operating systems, allows remote users to securely access enterprise shares, web sites, and applications without connecting to a virtual private network (VPN). DirectAccess establishes bi-directional connectivity with a user's enterprise network every time a user's DirectAccess-enabled portable computer connects to the Internet, even before the user logs on. Users never have to think about connecting to the enterprise network and IT administrators can manage remote computers outside the office, even when the computers are not connected to the VPN. Forefront Unified Access Gateway (UAG) 2010 extends the benefits of DirectAccess across your infrastructure, enhancing scalability and simplifying deployment and ongoing management.

Question: 67

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8 desktop computers for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso works with a supplier named Fabrikam, Inc. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. The Fabrikam network includes a website that is accessible from the Contoso network. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow contoso.com domain users to access the website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Certificate	Certificate Store
contoso.com root certificate	trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account
Fabrikam root certificate	untrusted certificates store for the user's account
client (user) certificate issued by Contoso	personal certificate store for the local computer account
client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam	personal certificate store for the user's account
no certificate required	

Answer:

trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account	Fabrikam root certificate
untrusted certificates store for the user's account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the local computer account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the user's account	client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam

Explanation:

Note:

- * Fabrikam.com provided the resources. contoso.com be the trusted root authorities store
- * No untrusted certificates
- * Not allow access to local computer account (just to user account)
- * user account access through client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753828.aspx>

Question: 68

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. Several desktop computers are located in a subnet that is protected by a firewall. The firewall allows incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to manage disk volumes on the desktop computers from your computer, which is located outside the protected subnet.

You need to configure the network to support the required remote administration access.

What should you do?

- A. Enable Remote Desktop on the desktop computers.
- B. Run the winrm quickconfig command on your computer.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) on your computer.
- D. Run the winrm quickconfig command on the desktop computers.

Answer: D

Installation and Configuration for Windows Remote Management (Windows)

Reference:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa384372\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa384372(v=vs.85).aspx)

Explanation:

Quick default configuration

Starting with Windows Vista, you can enable the WS-Management protocol on the local computer and set up the default configuration for remote management with the following command: Winrm quickconfig.

Windows Server 2003 R2: The Winrm quickconfig command is not available.

The winrm quickconfig command (or the abbreviated version winrm qc) performs the following operations:

Starts the WinRM service, and sets the service startup type to auto-start.

Configures a listener for the ports that send and receive WS-Management protocol messages using either HTTP or HTTPS on any IP address.

Defines ICF exceptions for the WinRM service, and opens the ports for HTTP and HTTPS.

Note The winrm quickconfig command creates a firewall exception only for the current user profile. If the firewall profile is changed for any reason, winrm quickconfig should be run to enable the firewall exception for the new profile; otherwise, the exception might not be enabled.

Reference 2:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jonjor/archive/2009/01/09/winrm-windows-remote-management-troubleshooting.aspx>
WinRM (Windows Remote Management) Troubleshooting

While WinRM listens on port 80 by default, it doesn't mean traffic is unencrypted. Traffic by default is only accepted by WinRM when it is encrypted using the Negotiate or Kerberos SSP. WinRM uses HTTP (TCP 80) or HTTPS (TCP 443). WinRM also includes helper code that lets the WinRM listener share port 80 with IIS or any other application that may need to use that port.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

Question: 69

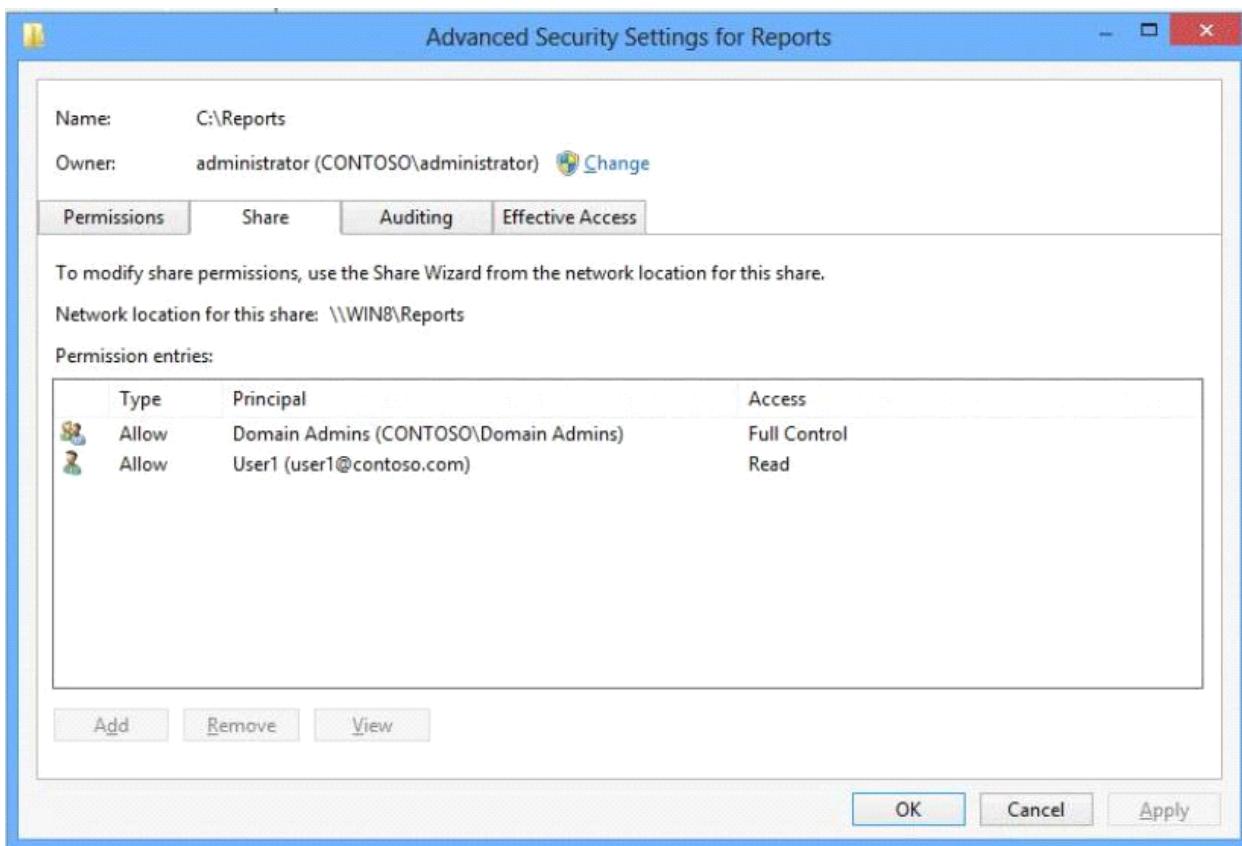
DRAG DROP

You administer a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise and is a member of an Active Directory domain.

You create a folder named C:\Reports and assign NTFS permissions as shown in Exhibit 1. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Type	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to
Allow	Administrators (WIN8\Administrators)	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	SYSTEM	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	User1 (user1@contoso.com)	Read & execute	None	This folder, subfolders and files

You share the folder over the network with Read permission for a domain user account named User1 as shown in Exhibit 2. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You want to provide access to the shared folder only for the time that User1 is a member of the domain security group named Project. You need to assign the required permissions.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Add a condition for a user group.

Open the permission entry for User1.

Add a condition for a device group.

Click Share.

Add the Project security group and grant it Read permission.

Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Open advanced security settings for the folder.

>
<

Answer:

Box 1: Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Box 2: Click Share

Box 3: Add the Projects security group and grant it Read permissions.

Note:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726004.aspx>

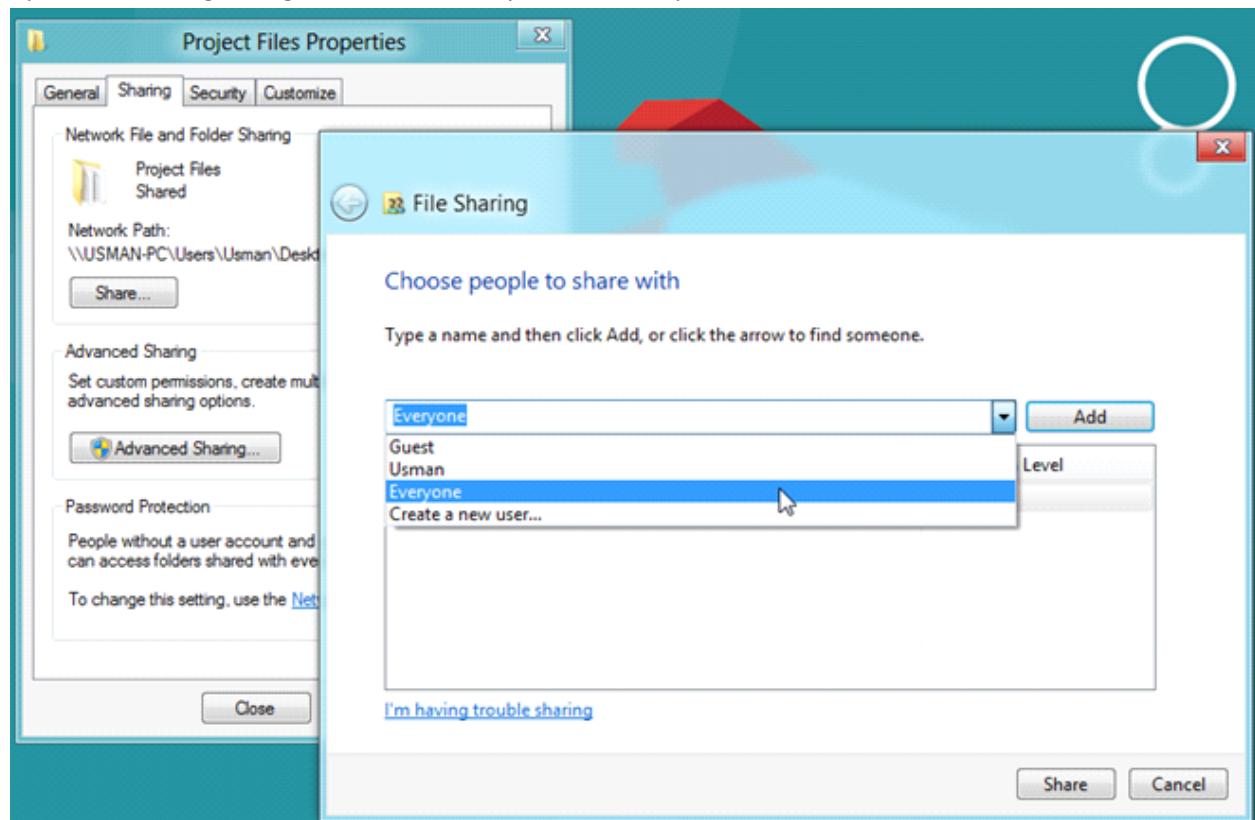
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Example:

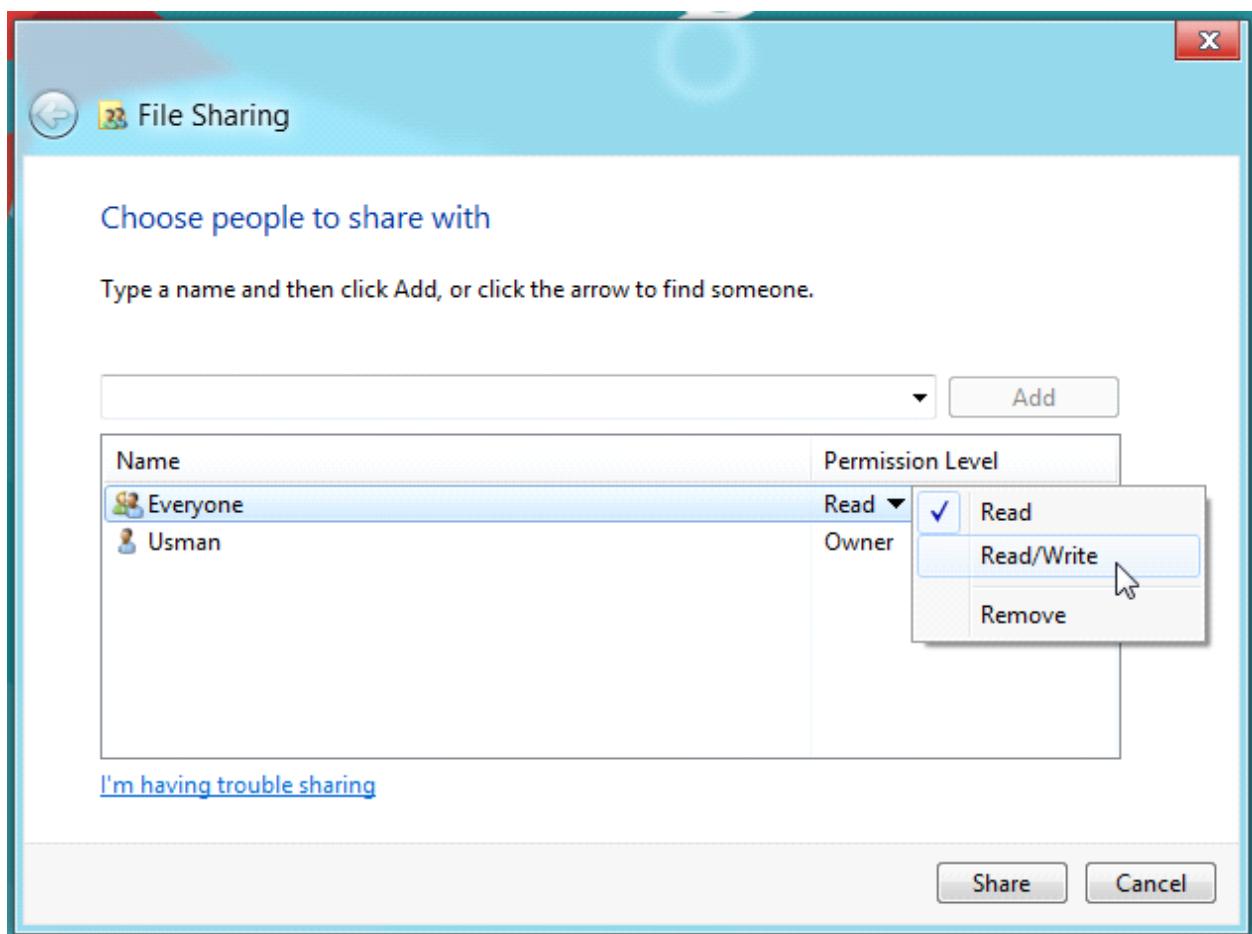
Share Folders From 'Users Profile' Locations & Local Drives

If you want to quickly share a folder residing in local drives or User Profile folders, open Properties dialog from right-

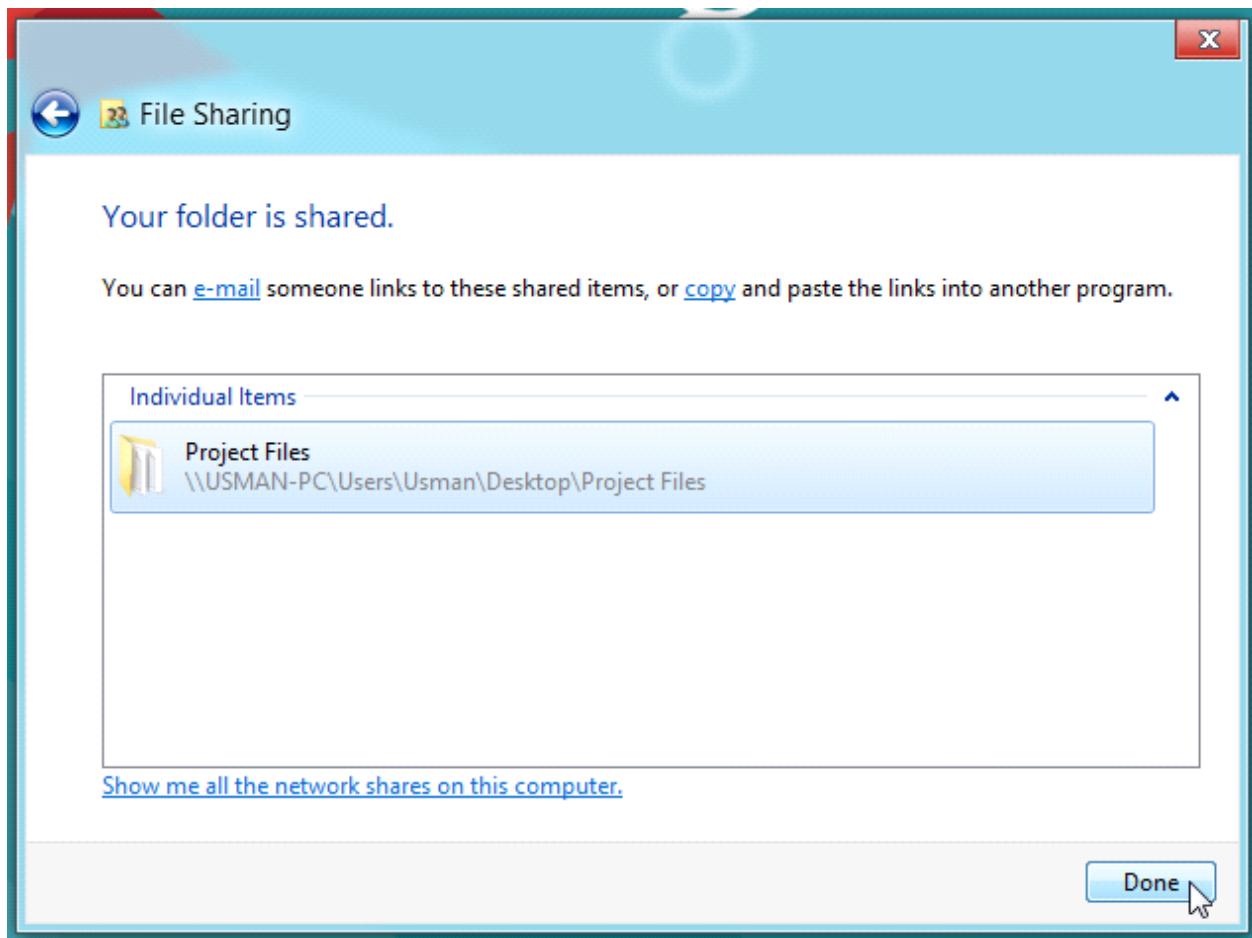
click context menu, and then head over to Sharing tab. From Network File and Folder Sharing section, click Share to open File Sharing dialog. Now, select Everyone from drop-down menu, and click Add.



This will add Everyone group in File Sharing list, and allow you to change folder access permission. Using Read pull-down menu, you can give read and write permissions to users, and remove Everyone group from the File Sharing list.



Once done, click Share to share the folder on the network. It will open a separate dialog, allowing you to email and copy the shared folder link.



Now, you can access the shared folder from any PC connected on the network.

Question: 70

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is stored on an internal solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843848.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj680850.aspx>

Question: 71

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

Users have offline access to the application only within the first seven days following their latest online session.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj680850.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843848.aspx>

Question: 72

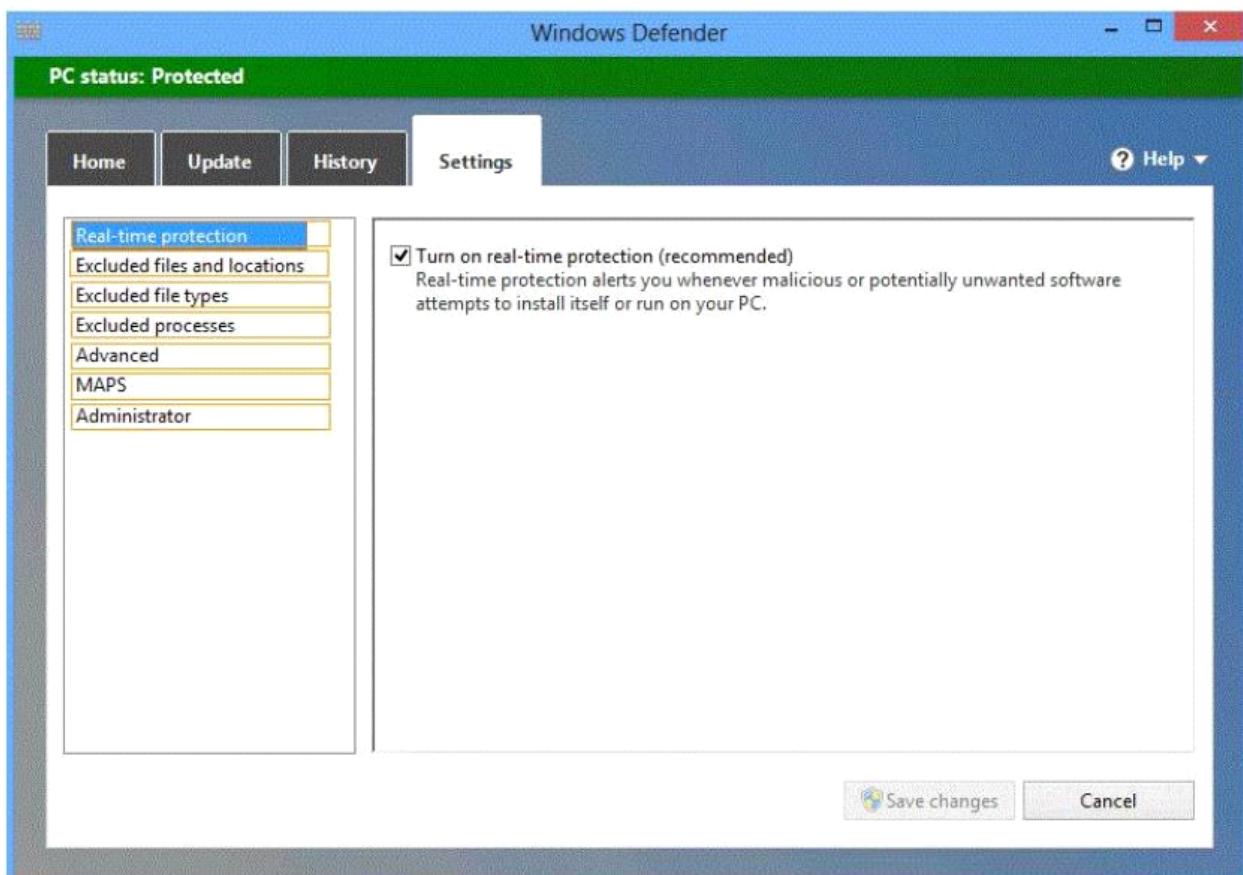
HOTSPOT

You have computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are configured as a workgroup. Each computer is scheduled to run a Windows Defender full scan every morning at 07:00.

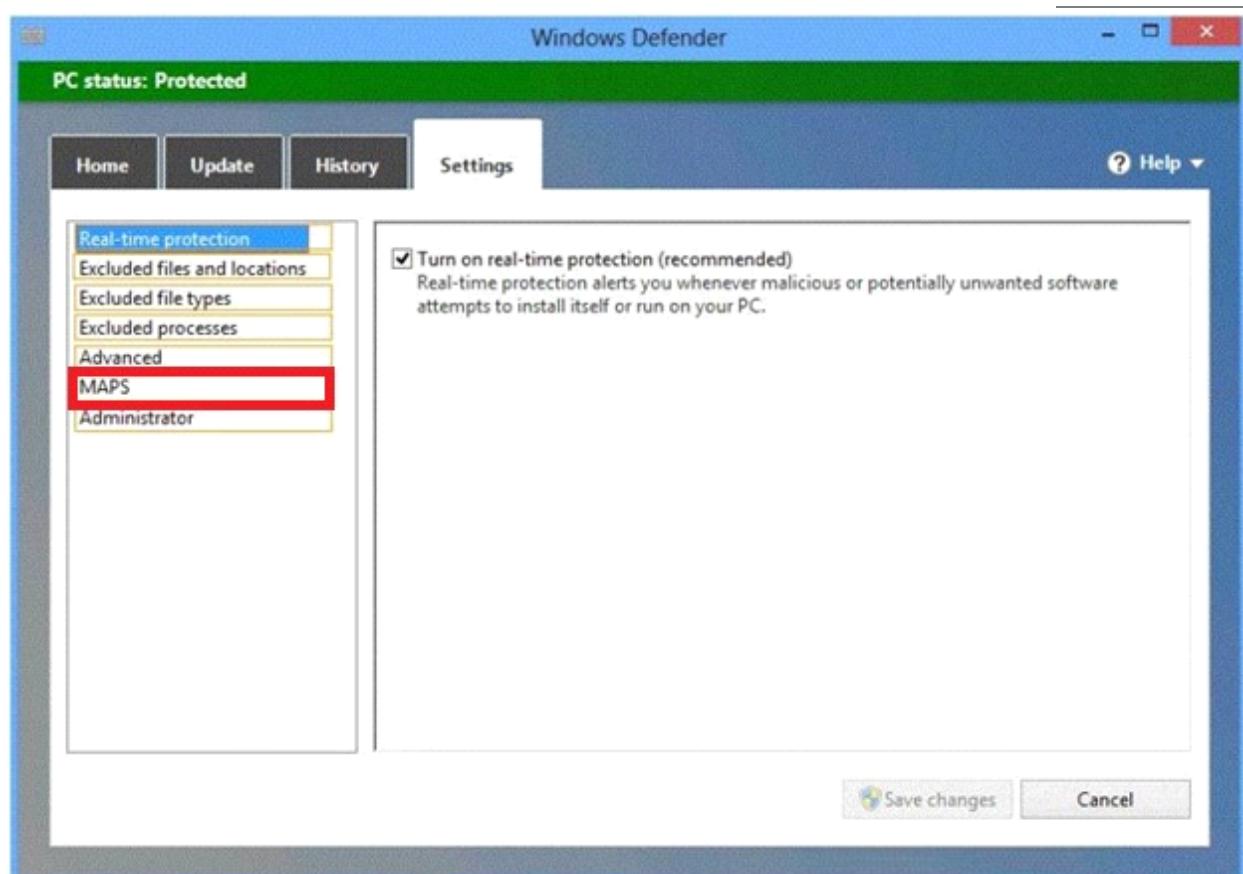
Users report that they are unable to view previous instances of detected malware when they arrive to work.

You need to ensure that all users can see previous instances of detected malware in Windows Defender.

Which option on the Settings tab should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)



Answer:



The MAP Toolkit is used for multi-product assessment and planning. It assesses a network environment using

agentless data collection technologies to gather inventory and performance information. Then provides assessment reports to aid organizations with their IT infrastructure planning.

The main areas of planning covered by MAP:

- Migration Planning
- Consolidation/Virtualization
- Private/Public Cloud Planning
- Software Usage Tracking

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15142.map-software-usage-tracking.aspx>

Real-Time Protection (RTP) is a feature of Windows Defender, running in the context of the logged-on user, that monitors the registry and file system on the computer by using agents that monitor auto-start extensibility points (ASEP).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd363904%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 73

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Pro and are part of a workgroup.

An employee is unable to start Windows Mobility Center on his laptop.

You need to make it possible for the employee to use Windows Mobility Center on the laptop.

What should you do?

- A. Use Add features to Windows 8 to add Windows Mobility Center.
- B. Use Programs and Features to repair the installation of Windows Mobility Center.
- C. Use Local Group Policy Editor to set Turn off Windows Mobility Center to Not Configured.
- D. Use Turn Windows features on or off in Programs and Features to enable Windows Mobility Center.

Answer: C

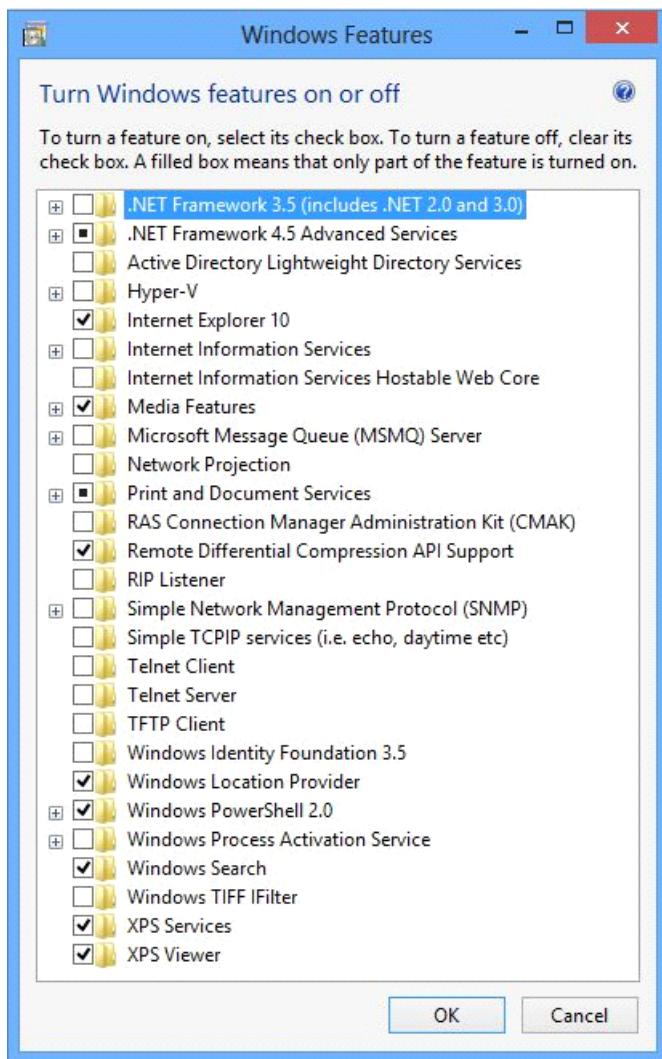
How to Enable or Disable Windows Mobility Center in Windows 7 and Windows 8

Reference:

<http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/88151-windows-mobility-center-enable-disable.html>

Explanation:

Original answer 'A' however, I reviewed in lab and could not find Windows Mobility Center within Windows Features options.



User Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components and Windows Mobility Center

Question: 74

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of a workgroup. Company policy requires that all computers receive the latest updates from a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. Only updates that are digitally signed by Microsoft are installed. You need to configure the computers to automatically receive and apply the updates. What should you do first?

- Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Allow local admin to choose setting.
- Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Auto download and schedule for install.
- Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting to use the local WSUS server.
- Enable the Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff646957%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939906%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939900%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 75

You administer several computers that run Windows 8.

The manufacturer of the video display adapters used in these computers issues a new version of the video driver.

You need to install the new version of the driver on the computers.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Start screen, search settings for "update device drivers."
- B. From the Start screen, search settings for "devices and printers."
- C. From the Start screen, right-click the Video tile.
- D. From the Start screen, open the Charms bar and select Devices.
- E. From the Start screen, open the Charms bar and select Settings.

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-za/windows/update-driver-hardware-isnt-working-properly#update-driver-hardware-isnt-working-properly=windows-7>

Question: 76

You are an administrator for a large company that has an Active Directory domain. Your company has tablets that run Windows RT.

Users report that their tablets get locked after one minute of inactivity. They also report that when they change the Personalization setting to 15 minutes, it resets back to 1 minute.

You need to ensure that the lockout time for inactivity is set to 15 minutes.

What should you do?

- A. Log on to the tablets as a local administrator and configure the screensaver wait time and logon options.
- B. Modify Group Policy.
- C. Modify ActiveSync configuration.
- D. Log on to the tablets as a local administrator and run the PowerShell cmdlet Set-ScreenSaverTimeout -Seconds 900.
- E. Configure the local system policy Do not display the lock screen setting to Enabled.

Answer: C

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_8-performance/windows-8-and-activesync/85a1bf41-54c7-47ee-9e25-c78939671153

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-ZA/windows-vista/How-to-keep-your-information-in-sync>

Question: 77

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. You have secured the computers by using BitLocker.

You have distributed a new application to the computers. Users report that file associations for ZIP archives is broken and users are unable to open ZIP files.

You need to design a solution that recovers file association. You also need to ensure that BitLocker encryption settings are maintained.

What should you do?

- A. Restore computer from the latest restore point.
- B. Delete the HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\exefile\shell\open\command registry key.

- C. Modify setting in Change default settings for media or devices.
- D. Select Reset your PC.

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/bitlocker-drive-encryption>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747463%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 78

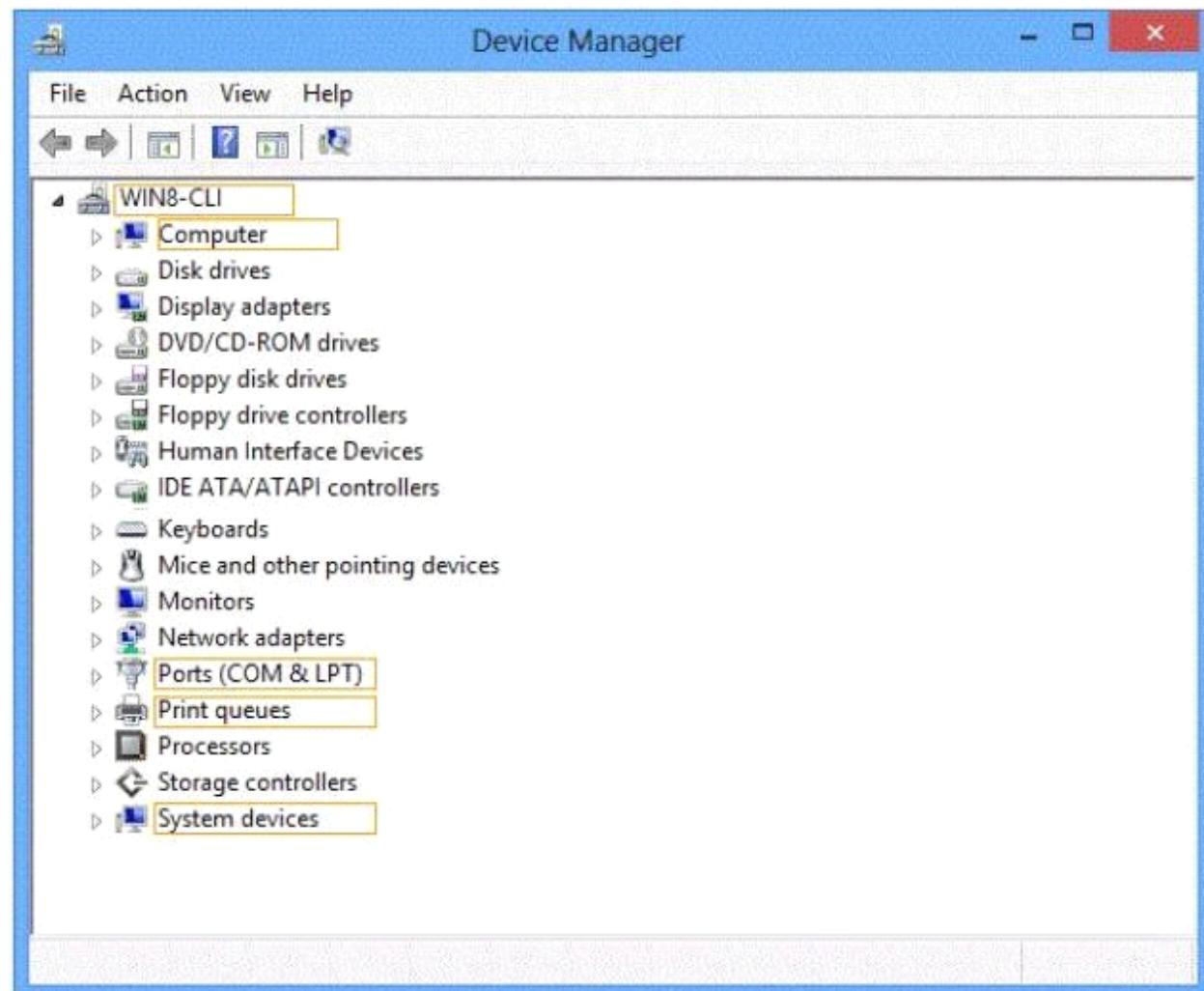
HOTSPOT

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

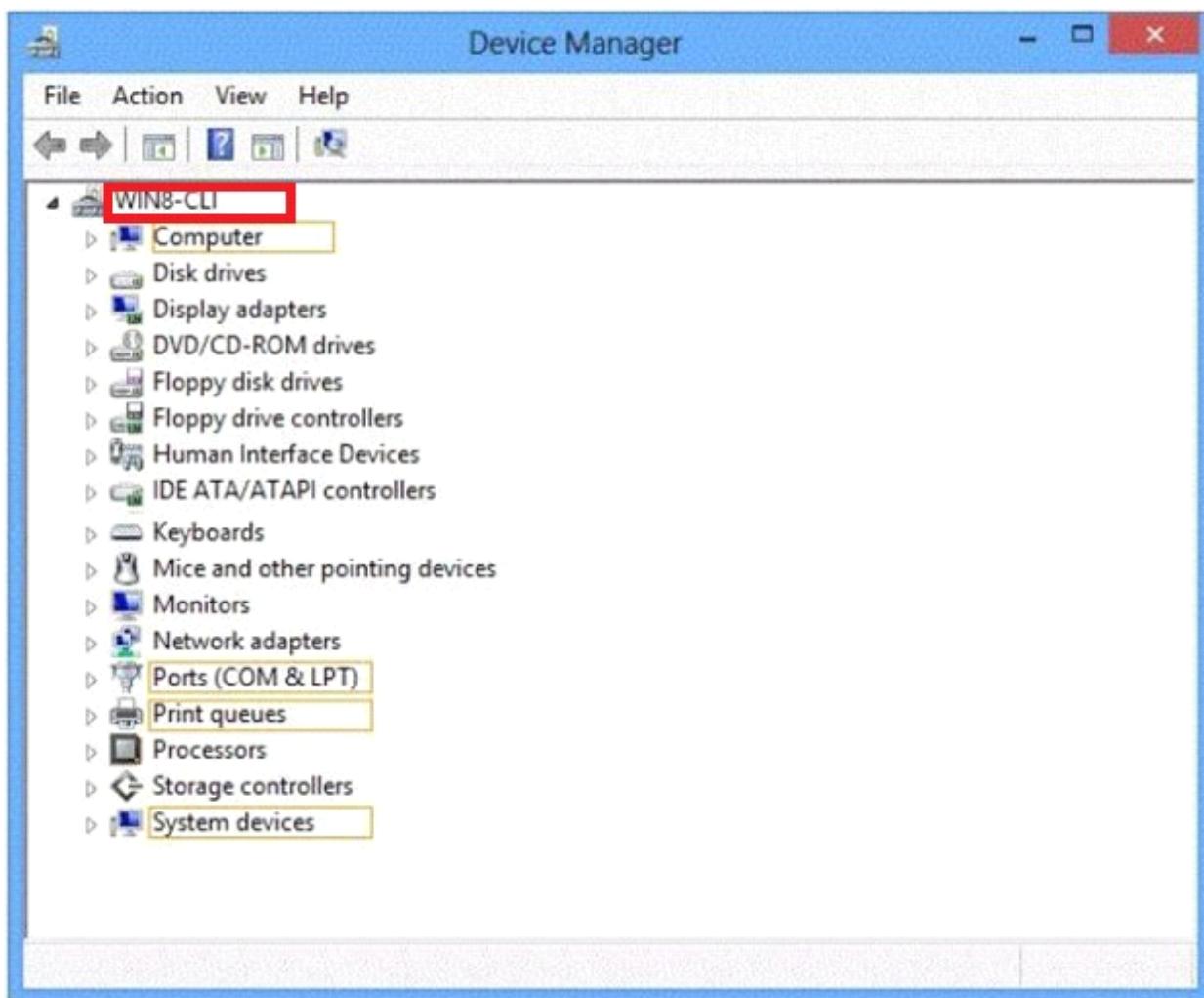
You plug a legacy hardware adapter into a computer. You open Device Manager and notice that the legacy hardware adapter is not listed.

You need to install the legacy hardware adapter.

To which node should you add the legacy hardware adapter? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731478.aspx>

Question: 79

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of a workgroup.

Users are able to download and install any app from Windows Store.

You need to ensure that only approved apps can be installed from Windows Store.

What should you do?

- A. Configure an AppLocker Packaged app rule.
- B. Enable Windows SmartScreen and select the Get administrator approval before running an unrecognized app from the Internet option.
- C. Configure an AppLocker Publisher rule.
- D. Configure a Software Restriction Policy Certificate rule.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee619725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

Question: 80

DRAG DROP

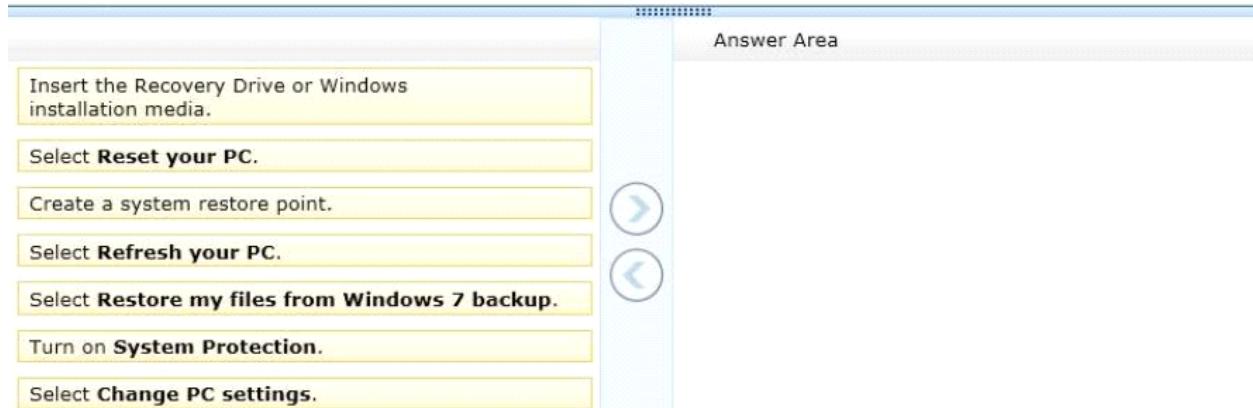
You support computers that run Windows 8.

A computer receives a STOP error.

You plan to restore the operating system without losing user documents and settings.

You need to restore the operating system and user data in the least amount of time.

Which three steps should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:

Box 1: Select Change PC Settings

Box 2: Select Refresh your PC

Box 3: Insert the Recovery Drive or Windows installation media.

Note:

* Refresh PC lets you restore all Windows settings to their defaults without deleting your documents, music and other files, and Reset PC reinstalls Windows and wipes out everything, including your files.

* To refresh your PC

Swipe in from the right edge of the screen, tap Settings, and then tap Change PC settings. (If you're using a mouse, point to the upper-right corner of the screen, move the mouse pointer down, click Settings, and then click Change PC settings.)

Under PC settings, tap or click General.

Under Refresh your PC without affecting your files, tap or click Get started.

Follow the instructions on the screen.

If asked, insert your Windows 8 disc, flash drive, or whatever else you used to first install Windows.

Reference: How To Reset Or Refresh Windows 8 Without DVD

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj593197.aspx>

Question: 81

You administer client computer that run Windows 8 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8 Pro.

For all 25 new tables, you want to replace the existing Windows 8 Pro installation with Windows 8 enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.
- Start the tablets from a customized Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE)
- Start the tablets in Windows Recovery Mode.
- Start the tablets from a USB flash drive with a customized Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE.).

Answer: A

Note:

Extract the boot.wim file

Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 82

You have a client computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

The computer uses BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on a fixed disk that only stores data.

You need to prevent any data from being written to the fixed disk.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Disable-BitLocker cmdlet.
- B. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -pause switch.
- C. Run the Lock-BitLocker cmdlet.
- D. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -off switch.

Answer: B

Manage-bde: pause

Pauses BitLocker encryption or decryption.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: The Disable-BitLocker cmdlet disables BitLocker Drive Encryption for a BitLocker volume. When you run this cmdlet, it removes all key protectors and begins decrypting the content of the volume.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829848.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee706522%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 83

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers.

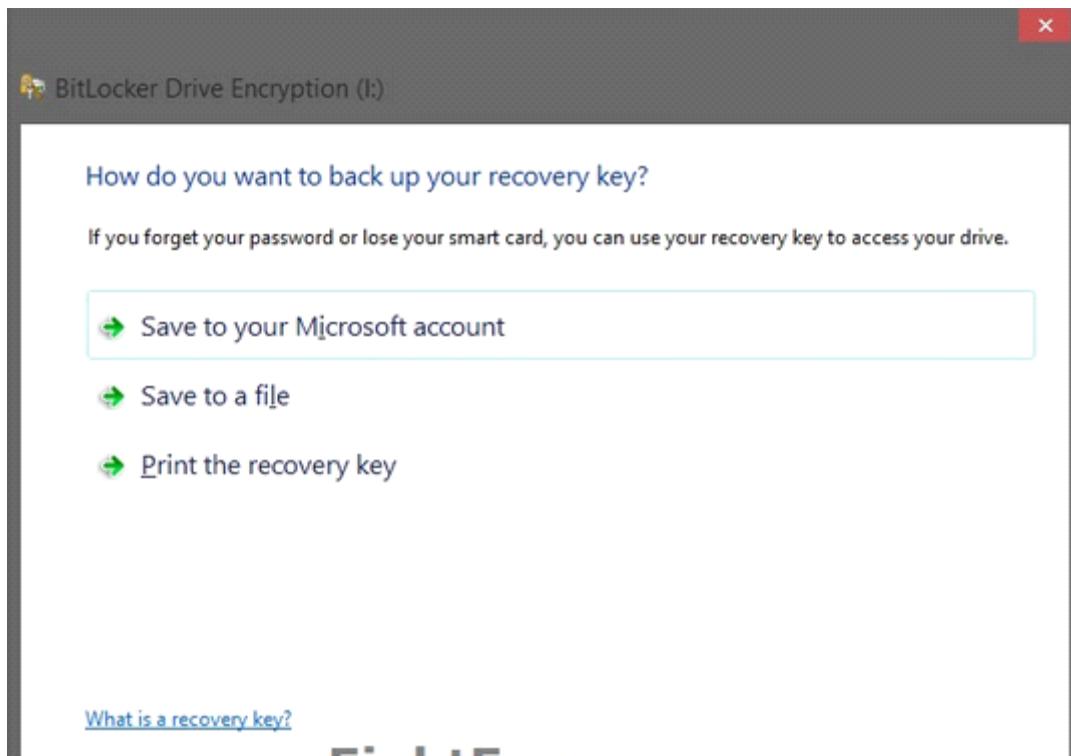
Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted.

You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.
- B. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Print the recovery key.
- C. Implement the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.
- D. Publish a data recovery agent certificate by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

Answer: B



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 84

You have laptops that run Windows 8. The laptops have Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) installed. You need to ensure that the application settings, which are synchronized by using UE-V, apply to computers that are disconnected from the network.
What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run sc config PeerDistSvc start=auto.
- B. From Group Policy Management Editor, configure the Windows Connection Manager settings.
- C. From a command prompt, run sc config CscService start=auto.
- D. From Group Policy Management Editor, configure the Network Connections settings.

Answer: C

Problem: UE-V Agent installation fails with error: The Offline Files service is not running
Cause: The UE-V Agent installation failed because Offline Files was not enabled on the system.
Resolution: To resolve the issue, enable Windows Offline files on the system.

Windows 7 and Windows 8

Run the following command from an elevated command prompt:

sc config cscservice start=auto

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/jj680025.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/cc990290.aspx>

Question: 85

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the netdom command
- B. the Enable-BCHostedClient cmdlet
- C. the Enable-BCDistributed cmdlet
- D. the winrm command

Answer: B

Enable-BCHostedClient

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Note:

* BranchCache is designed to reduce WAN link utilization and improve application responsiveness for branch office workers who access content from servers in remote locations. Branch office client computers use a locally maintained cache of data to reduce traffic over a WAN link. The cache can be distributed across client computers (Distributed Cache mode) or can be housed on a server in the branch (Hosted Cache mode).

* BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

Turn on BranchCache.

Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848394.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848398.aspx>

Question: 86

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. File History
- B. the Program and Features Control Panel item
- C. Windows 7 File Recovery
- D. System Restore points

Answer: D

A restore point is a representation of a stored state of your computer's system files. You can use a restore point to restore your computer's system files to an earlier point in time.

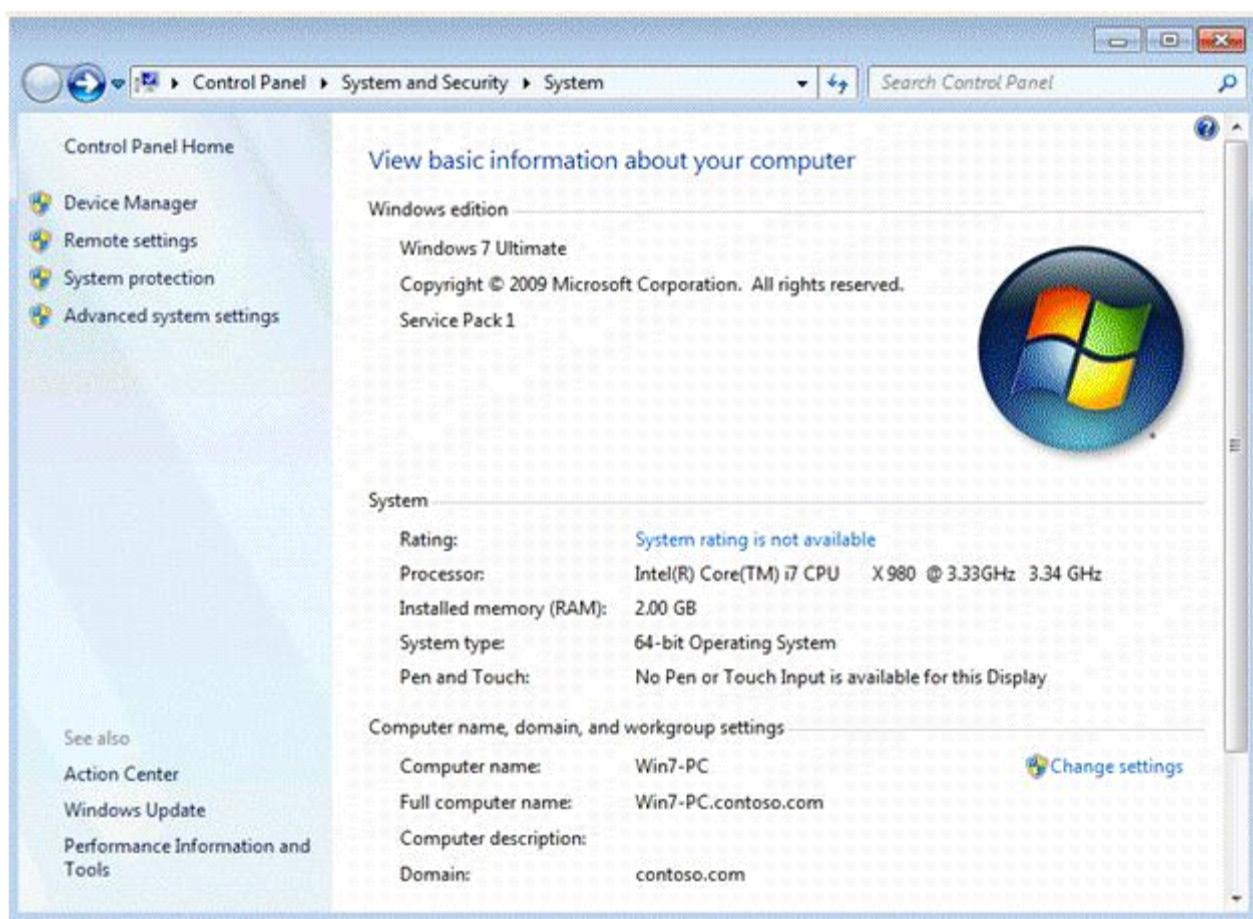
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff398019.aspx>

Question: 87

HOTSPOT

You have several client computers that run Windows 7. The computers have identical hardware and software.

The system properties of one of the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

The computers can be upgraded to ...

Windows 8.
Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

After the upgrade, the computers will have ... from Windows 7.

the applications, settings, and files
only the settings and files
nothing

Answer:

The computers can be upgraded to ...

Windows 8.
Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

After the upgrade, the computers will have ... from Windows 7.

the applications, settings, and files
only the settings and files
nothing

Explanation:

Note: You can upgrade to Windows 8 Pro and keep Windows settings, personal files, and applications from the following Windows operating system editions:

Windows 7 Starter
Windows 7 Home Basic
Windows 7 Home Premium
Windows 7 Professional
Windows 7 Ultimate
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj203353.aspx>

Question: 88

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and two branch offices named Branch1 and Branch2. The main office contains a file server named Server1 that has BranchCache enabled. Branch1 contains a server named Server2 that is configured as a hosted cache server.

All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are joined to an Active Directory domain. The BranchCache settings of all the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows the Group Policy Management console interface. The title bar reads "BranchCache GPO". Below the title bar are tabs: Scope, Details, Settings (which is selected), Delegation, and Status. The main content area is titled "BranchCache GPO" and shows the following details:

- Data collected on: 5/17/2013 7:30:30 AM
- Computer Configuration (Enabled)**
 - Policies** (selected): Shows "Administrative Templates" which defines policy definitions (ADMX files) retrieved from the local computer.
 - Network/BranchCache**:

Policy	Setting	Comment
Configure BranchCache for network files	Enabled	
Type the maximum round trip network latency (milliseconds) after which caching begins		80
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache	Enabled	
Discovery by Service Connection Point		
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Enabled	
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Enabled	
Specify the percentage of total disk space allocated for the cache		5
Turn on BranchCache	Enabled	
 - User Configuration (Enabled)**: Shows "No settings defined."

In the table below, identify the effective setting for the client computers in each branch office. Make one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Effective setting	Branch1 Computers	Branch2 Computers
Will not use BranchCache.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from peers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Effective setting	Branch1 Computers	Branch2 Computers
Will not use BranchCache.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from peers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

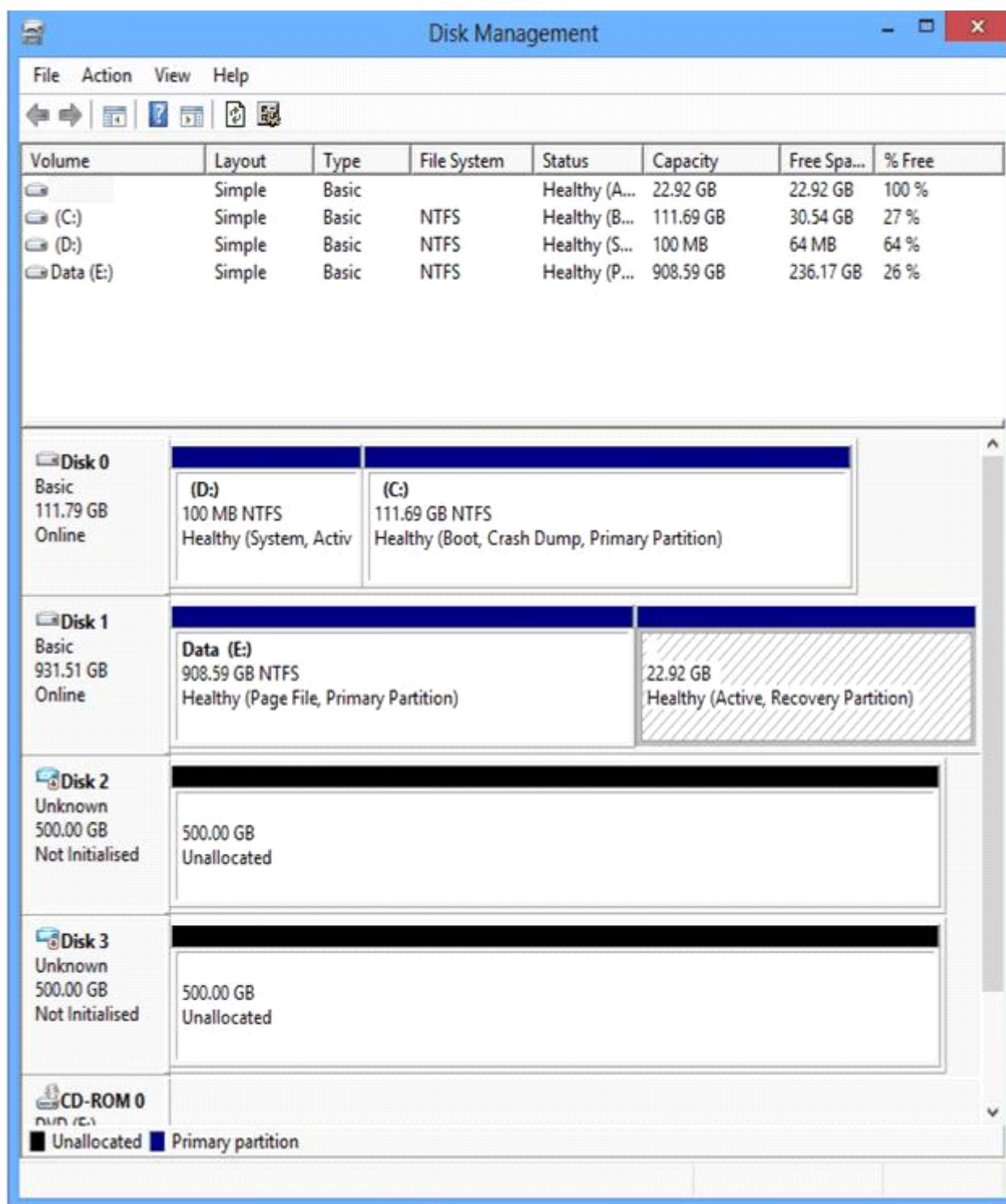
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj862367.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/dd425028.aspx>

Question: 89

HOTSPOT

You have the disk configuration shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

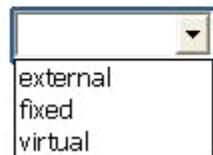


To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first ...

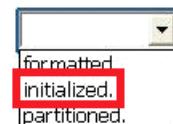


Disks 2 and 3 are both ... disks.

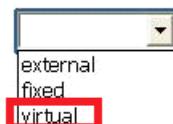


Answer:

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first ...



Disks 2 and 3 are both ... disks.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

New disks appear as Not Initialized. Before you can use a disk, you must first initialize it

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771486.aspx>

The Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) format is a publicly available image format specification that specifies a virtual hard disk encapsulated in a single file, capable of hosting native file systems while supporting standard disk and file operations.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx>

Question: 90

HOTSPOT

You have five client computers that are configured as shown in the following table.

Computer name	Operating system
Computer1	64-bit version of Windows XP Professional
Computer2	32-bit version of Windows 7 Professional
Computer3	64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate
Computer4	32-bit version of Windows 8 Pro
Computer5	64-bit version of Windows 7 Professional

You verify that each computer supports the installation of the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Pro.

You need to identify which method to use to deploy the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Pro to each computer. The solution must minimize the need to reinstall applications and to reconfigure settings.

In the table below, identify the correct deployment method for each computer. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Computer name	In-place upgrade	Clean installation
Computer1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Computer name	In-place upgrade	Clean installation
Computer1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj203353.aspx>

Question: 91

HOTSPOT

Your company has five hardware builds for client computers. The hardware builds are configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware build name	USB port	Processor	Memory	Firmware
Hardware 1	USB 3.0	32-bit	1 GB	BIOS
Hardware 2	USB 3.0	64-bit	2 GB	BIOS
Hardware 3	USB 3.0	64-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 4	USB 2.0	32-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 5	USB 2.0	64-bit	2 GB	UEFI

You plan to provide some users with Windows To Go disks that contain a corporate image of the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Enterprise and several line-of-business (LOB) applications.

In the table below, identify whether the hardware build is compatible or incompatible with the Windows To Go disks. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware2	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware5	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- * Windows To Go is a feature in Windows 8 Enterprise that allows Windows 8 Enterprise to boot and run from mass storage devices such as USB flash drives and external hard disk drives.
- * 64-bit Windows 8 Enterprise cannot run on 32-bit processors
- * Both USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 work fine with Windows To Go.
- * The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) (pronounced as an initialism U-E-F-I or like "unify" without the n) is a specification that defines a software interface between an operating system and platform firmware. UEFI is meant to replace the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) firmware interface, present in all IBM PC-compatible personal computers. In practice, most UEFI images provide legacy support for BIOS services
- * The Windows 8 Enterprise 2 GB RAM requirement is met by the 64-bit profiles:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831833.aspx#wtg_prep_intro

Question: 92

HOTSPOT

You have 10 client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. The Storage Spaces settings of the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Manage Storage Spaces

Use Storage Spaces to save files to two or more drives to help protect you from a drive failure. Storage Spaces also lets you easily add more drives if you run low on capacity. If you don't see task links, click Change settings.

Change settings

POOL 1

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Okay

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

Storage spaces

Storage space (E:)	Okay	View files
Two-way mirror		Change
126 GB		Delete
Using 2.00 GB pool capacity		

Physical drives

Disk 1	Okay	Rename
Attached via SCSI		
1.18 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 2	Okay	Rename
Attached via SCSI		Remove
0.19 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 3	Okay	Rename
Attached via ATA		
1.18 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 4	Okay	Rename
Attached via ATA		Remove
0.19 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		

To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

...are used in the Storage space (E:) two-way mirror

All disks
Disk 1 and Disk 3
Disk 2 and Disk 4

The current capacity of the Storage space (E:) is ...

126 GB
252 GB
504 GB
505 GB

In order to modify the resiliency type of Storage space (E:), you need to ...

select Add drives.
select Change.
select Delete.

Answer:

...are used in the Storage space (E:) two-way mirror

All disks
Disk 1 and Disk 3
Disk 2 and Disk 4

The current capacity of the Storage space (E:) is ...

126 GB
252 GB
504 GB
505 GB

In order to modify the resiliency type of Storage space (E:), you need to ...

select Add drives.
select Change.
select Delete.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx>

Question: 93

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using DirectAccess.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/aa905087.aspx>

Question: 94

HOTSPOT

Your company has client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and Windows RT.

The company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy line-of-business (LOB) Windows Store apps to all of the computers by using Windows Intune. The LOB apps will be signed by using a certificate issued by a trusted certification authority (CA).

You need to prepare all of the computers for the deployment of the LOB Windows Store apps.

In the table below, identify on which operating system each task should be performed. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task	Windows 8 Enterprise	Windows RT
Join the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Run Company Apps.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Install a sideloading key.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Deploy the Windows Intune client software.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enable the Allow all trusted apps to install Group Policy setting.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Task	Windows 8 Enterprise	Windows RT
Join the domain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Run Company Apps.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Install a sideloading key.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deploy the Windows Intune client software.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable the Allow all trusted apps to install Group Policy setting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh832040.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874388.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/gg749823.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn613839.aspx>

Question: 95

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

The network contains a network printer. Users connect to the printer by using a local TCP/IP port.

A network administrator changes the IP address of the printer.

You need to create a script to update the IP address used by the local TCP/IP port on the computers.

Which two Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add-PrinterPort
- B. Add-PrinterDriver
- C. Set-PrinterConfiguration
- D. Add-Printer
- E. Set-Printer

Answer: AE

A: Add-PrinterPort

Installs a printer port on the specified computer.

Parameters include:

-PortNumber<UInt32>

Specifies the TCP/IP port number for the printer port added to the specified computer.

E: Set-Printer

Updates the configuration of an existing printer.

Parameters include:

-PortName<String>

Specifies the name of the port used or created for the printer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918366.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918359.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918359.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918353.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783789%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 96

Your network contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

Synchronization between Active Directory and Windows Intune is not configured.

You enroll all of the computers in Windows Intune.

You plan to create groups that contain the computers by using dynamic membership.

You need to identify which criteria you can use to populate the groups dynamically.

Which three criteria should you identify? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. organizational unit (OU)
- B. manager
- C. security group
- D. device type
- E. domain

Answer: A, B, C

Windows Intune Dynamic membership query criteria include:

Security group

Manager

Organizational unit (OU)

Note:

* A group can have direct members (static membership), dynamic query-based members, or both. When you create a dynamic membership query, you define the criteria that determines the query that Windows Intune runs to retrieve the list of group members. The group is automatically updated with members that meet the criteria whenever changes occur. You can also create groups that have static membership lists. These are groups that you manually define by explicitly adding members.

* Windows Intune is a Microsoft cloud-based management solution.

Intune is primarily aimed at small and medium enterprises and service providers who want to manage up to 500 Microsoft Windows computers. Distribution is through a subscription system in which a fixed monthly cost is incurred per PC. The minimum subscription duration is one year. Included in the package is the Windows operating system, currently Windows 8 Enterprise.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh456367.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646950.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646983.aspx>

Question: 97

Your company has client computers that run Windows 8. All of the computers have the SkyDrive desktop application installed. Windows 7 File Recovery is configured to create a local backup of Microsoft Office 2013 documents. Only one backup is retained. A user deletes a Microsoft Word document from his computer. The document was located in a SkyDrive synchronized folder. You need to recover the document, including the previous versions of the document. What should you use?

- A. The Recycle Bin on the desktop
- B. The SkyDrive website
- C. Windows 7 File Recovery
- D. The SkyDrive desktop application

Answer: B

If you need to access and manage documents in your online storage directly from your PC, you may want to check out Microsoft SkyDrive for Windows. Currently available as a preview edition, SkyDrive for Windows lets you synchronize documents in the cloud—and to your Windows and Mac OS X computers.

Any changes you make to a file are updated to the same file online and across your various PCs. So the new SkyDrive essentially functions like a combination of the old SkyDrive and the Microsoft Live Mesh application.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/jj128110.aspx>

Question: 98

Your network contains a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You have an Exchange ActiveSync policy that has the following settings configured:

AllowRemoteDesktop
AllowInternetSharing
RequireDeviceEncryption
MinDevicePasswordLength
AllowSimpleDevicePassword

You need to identify which settings are applied to devices that run Windows RT.

Which three settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. MinDevicePasswordLength
- B. AllowRemoteDesktop
- C. AllowInternetSharing
- D. RequireDeviceEncryption
- E. AllowSimpleDevicePassword

Answer: A, D, E

Windows 8\RT Supported Policy Parameters for EAS mailbox policies for Exchange Server 2013 are:

(A) MinDevicePasswordLength
(D) RequireDeviceEncryption
(E) AllowSimpleDevicePassword
PasswordEnabled
MinDevicePasswordComplexCharacters
MaxInactivityTimeDeviceLock
DevicePasswordHistory
MaxDevicePasswordFailedAttempts
AllowNonProvisionableDevices
DevicePasswordExpiration

Note:

* Windows RT is a new Windows-based operating system that's optimized for thin and light PCs that have extended battery life and are designed for life on the go. Windows RT only runs built-in apps or apps that you download from the Windows Store. Windows Update automatically keeps your PC up to date and Windows Defender provides up-to-date virus and malware protection.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/aa998357%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

Question: 99

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection is deployed to all of the computers by using the default settings contained in the Default Antimalware Policy. The users in the research department report that a folder named C:\TestApp must not be scanned by the Endpoint Protection client. You need to configure the Endpoint Protection client not to scan the C:\TestApp folder for the computers in the research department only.

What should you do first?

- A. In the Endpoint Protection client, modify the Excluded files and locations setting for each research department computer.
- B. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Threat overrides settings.
- C. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Exclusion settings.
- D. In the Default Antimalware Policy, modify the Exclusion settings.

Answer: C

Exclusion settings. Use these settings to exclude files, folders, file types and processes from scanning.

Threat overrides. Allows you to override specific threats detected by the Endpoint Protection client.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

Question: 100

HOTSPOT

You have a client computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. The computer contains a storage pool.

You need to remove a disk named Disk 2 from the storage pool.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Control Panel > System and Security > Storage Spaces

Home
Storage and storage

Manage Storage Spaces

Use Storage Spaces to save files to two or more drives to help protect you from a drive failure. Storage Spaces also lets you easily add more drives if you run low on capacity. If you don't see task links, click Change settings.

 Change settings

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

Storage spaces

Storage space (E):
Two-way mirror
126 GB
Using 2.00 GB pool capacity

View files
Change
Delete

Physical drives

Disk 1 Attached via ATA 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	Okay	Rename
Disk 2 Attached via SCSI 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename
Virtual HD ATA Device Attached via ATA 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove
Microsoft Virtual Disk Attached via SCSI 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove

Answer:

Control Panel > System and Security > Storage Spaces

Manage Storage Spaces

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Storage spaces

- Storage space (E): Okay
Two-way mirror
126 GB
Using 2.00 GB pool capacity

Physical drives

- Disk 1: Okay
Attached via ATA
1.18 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Disk 2: Okay
Attached via SCSI
1.18 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Virtual HD ATA Device: Okay
Attached via ATA
0.19 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Microsoft Virtual Disk: Okay
Attached via SCSI
0.19 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity

Change settings

Storage pool

Okay

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

View files
Change
Delete

Rename

Rename

Rename
Remove

Rename
Remove

Storage Spaces enables cost-effective, highly available, scalable, and flexible storage solutions for business-critical (virtual or physical) deployments. Storage Spaces delivers sophisticated storage virtualization capabilities, which empower customers to use industry-standard storage for single computer and scalable multi-node deployments. It is appropriate for a wide range of customers, including enterprise and cloud hosting companies, which use Windows Server for highly available storage that can cost-effectively grow with demand.

With Storage Spaces the Windows storage stack has been fundamentally enhanced to incorporate two new abstractions:

Storage pools. A collection of physical disks that enable you to aggregate disks, expand capacity in a flexible manner, and delegate administration.

Storage spaces. Virtual disks created from free space in a storage pool. Storage spaces have such attributes as resiliency level, storage tiers, fixed provisioning, and precise administrative control.

Storage Spaces is manageable through the Windows Storage Management API in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and Windows PowerShell, and through the File and Storage Services role in Server Manager. Storage Spaces is completely integrated with failover clustering for high availability, and it is integrated with CSV for scale-out deployments.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>

Question: 101

HOTSPOT

You have a folder that you plan to share.

You need to configure security for the shared folder to meet the following requirements:

Members of a security group named Group1 must be able to modify permissions of files and folders.

Members of a security group named Group2 must be able to read files and folders only.

Members of a security group named Group3 must be able to take ownership of files.

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Share permissions for Everyone:

- Read
- Change
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group1:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group2:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group3:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

Answer:

Share permissions for Everyone:

- Read
- Change
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group1:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group2:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group3:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753731.aspx>

Question: 102

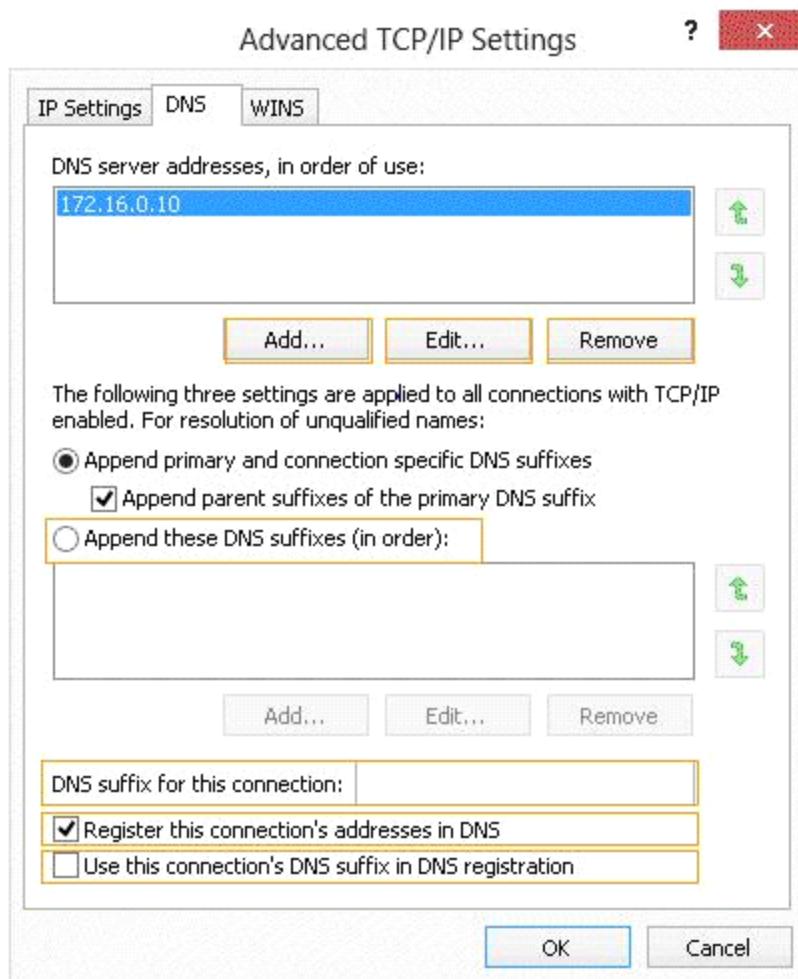
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains three domains named adatum.com, na.adatum.com, and eu.adatum.com.

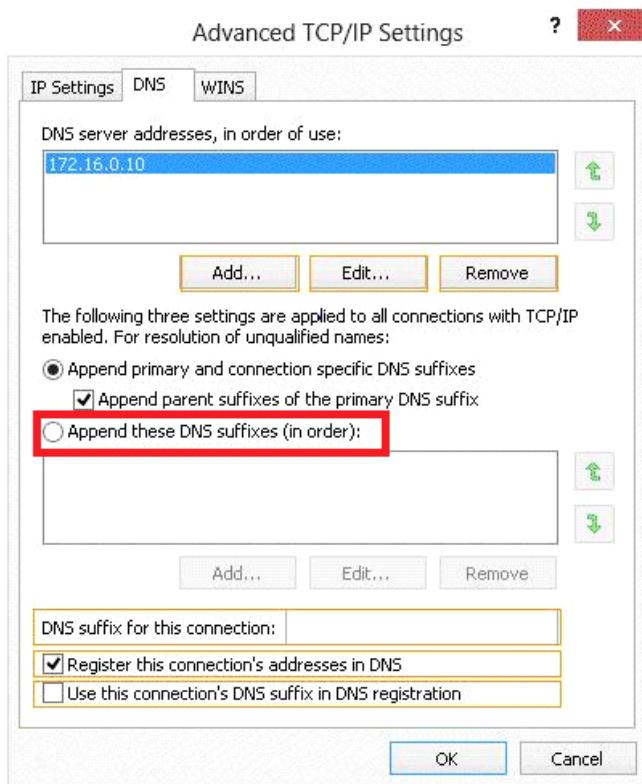
You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. Computer1 is a member of the na.adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that single-label names can be resolved from all three domains.

Which setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731673%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252558%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 103

HOTSPOT

Your company plans to deploy Windows 8 Enterprise to all client computers.

Users in the development department and the sales department will each receive a laptop that runs a corporate image of Windows 8 Enterprise.

In addition to running the corporate image of Windows 8 Enterprise, the users have the requirements described in the following table.

Department	Requirement
Development	The users must be able to test applications in an isolated environment. The test environment must have complete access to all hardware resources and support the use TPM for BitLocker.
Sales	The users must be able to demonstrate products to customers in a clean environment that can be rolled back easily between demonstrations.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology for each department.

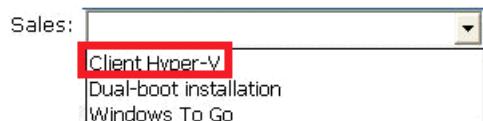
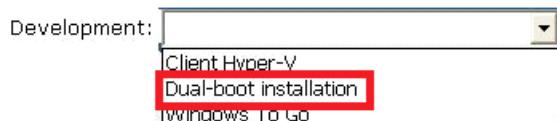
What should you recommend? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each department in the answer area.)

Development:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Sales:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Answer:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh846766.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee256062%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/jj679961.aspx>

Question: 104**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Your company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that is stored on a Web server named Server1.

You need to ensure that all of the computers download the source files of App1 from Server1.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Detected Software**.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

Answer:

Box 1:

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

Box 2:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

Box 3:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

Box 4:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

Note:

Step 1: All software installer types are configured using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To start the Windows Intune Software Publisher

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Software icon.

Start the Windows Intune Software Publisher in one of the following ways:

In the navigation pane, click Overview , and then click Add Software .

In the navigation pane, click Managed Software , and then click Add Software .

Step 2:

Adding Software as an External Link

This section describes how to add a link to a software installation package to Windows Intune using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To specify the installer type

Open the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

On the Software setup page, in Select how this software is made available to devices , select External link .

In Specify the URL , type the full path to the installation location in the app store, or the full path to the web app location. The path must be in the format Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. .

Click Next .

Step 3:

The following procedures describe how to upload a Windows Installer (*.exe or *.msi) package to Windows Intune by using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To specify the installer type

Start the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

On the Software setup page, in Select how this software is made available devices , select Software Installer . In Select the software installer file type , select Windows Installer (*.exe, *.msi) .

In Specify the location of the software setup files , enter the full path to the location of the .exe or .msi installation files, or clickBrowse to navigate and select to the folder where the setup files are stored. If additional files and subfolders are required for this installation, click Include additional files and subfolders from the same folder .

Click Next .

Step 4:

To review the software specifications and upload the software

On the Summary page, review the software settings that you specified. You can scroll down as needed to view the complete summary.

To change any setting, click the appropriate page in the page navigation pane and then edit the selections on the displayed page.

When you have completed all of the software specifications, clickUpload .

The Upload page displays the status of the software as it uploads to Windows Intune.

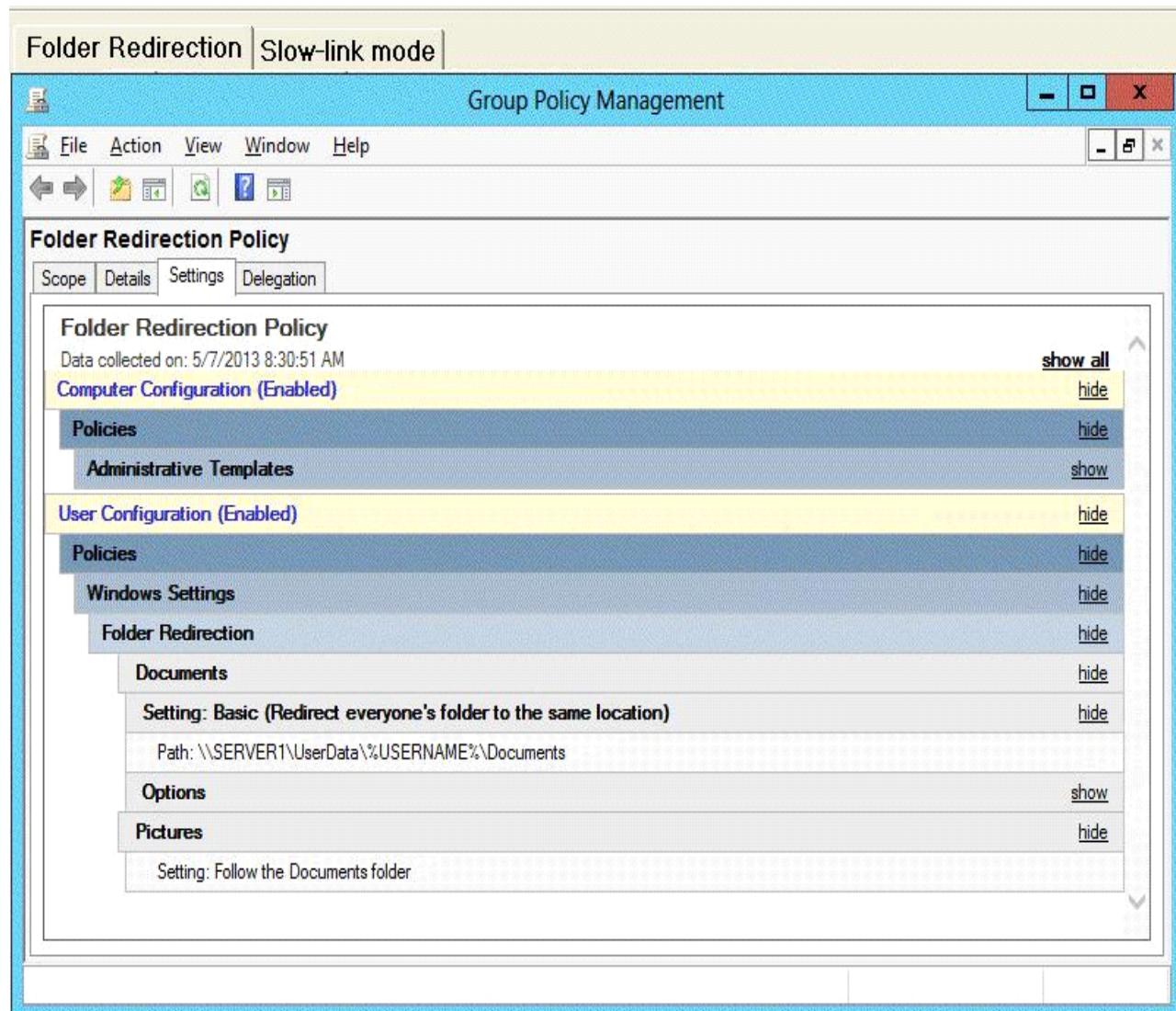
Reference: Adding Software Packages in Windows Intune

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646967.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646955.aspx>

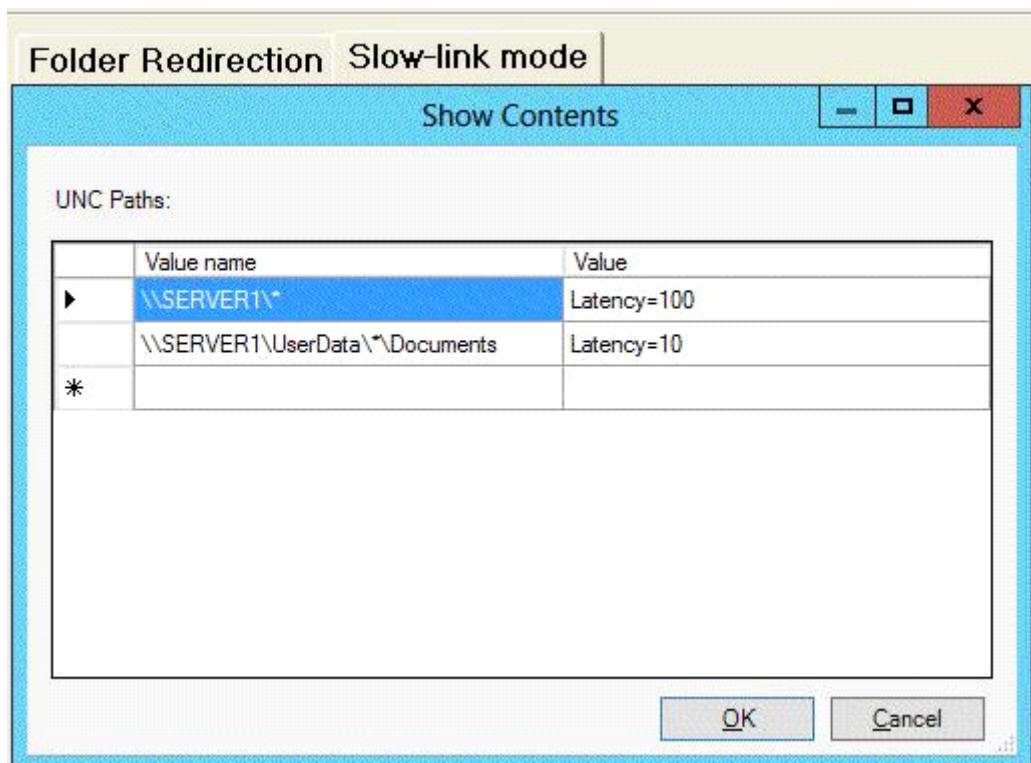
Question: 105

HOTSPOT

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The Folder Redirection Policy settings of all domain users are configured as shown in the Folder Redirection exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You enable and configure the Configure slow-link mode Group Policy setting that applies to all of the computers as shown in the Slow-link mode exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibits. Each correct selection is worth one point.

When accessing their Documents folder, domain users will ...

▼

always use in the slow-link mode.
never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

When accessing their Pictures folder, domain users will ...

▼

always use in the slow-link mode.
never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

Answer:

When accessing their Documents folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
 never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
 only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

When accessing their Pictures folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
 never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
 only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

References:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windows/en-US/178188ef-48ea-419d-91e2-d5e73232ab16/offline-folders-slow-link-mode-bandwidth-assesed-as-0?forum=w7itpronetworking>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848267.aspx>

Question: 106

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using a PPTP VPN connection.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

As Internet properties connect to both the IPv4 and IPv6 Internets, a problem can occur on a small number of hosts where there is no routing path to the IPv6 Internet. This causes a delay in connectivity to the Internet resource because the host attempts a connection over IPv6, which fails, before attempting the connection over IPv4. IPv6 in Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 detects this condition and prevents the initial connection attempt over IPv6.

In this case there is no need for IPv6 connections since all departments are either connecting with desktop client computers or laptop computers that make use of a VPN.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831730.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831696.aspx>

Question: 107

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain.

The Default Domain Policy contains the AppLocker settings configured as shown in the AppLocker Settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Pro...	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Wi...	Path	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
Deny	Everyone	%PROGRAMFILES%\App1\App1.exe	Path	

The Default Domain Policy contains the AppLocker properties configured as shown in the AppLocker Properties exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

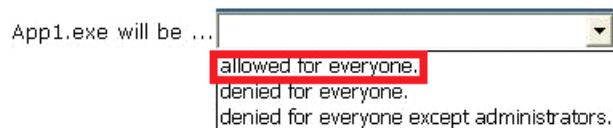
App1.exe will be ...

allowed for everyone.
denied for everyone.
denied for everyone except administrators.

The rule configured for App1.exe is ... rule.

an Executable
a Packaged App
a Script
a Windows Installer

Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994614.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994629.aspx>

Question: 108

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application through a public file transfer protocol (FTP) site.
- B. Digitally sign the application by using a trusted certificate, and then update the default App Package Deployment policy on all computers.
- C. Change the default Software Restriction Policies on the client computers.
- D. Change the default Applications Control Policies on the client computers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note: The app package signature ensures that the package and contents haven't been modified after they were signed. If the signing certificate validates to a Trusted Root Certification Authorities Certificate, the signature also identifies who signed the package.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd361898.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123793%28v=EXCHG.65%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

Question: 109

HOTSPOT

You install Windows 8 Pro on a new client computer.

You sign-in to the computer by using a domain user account.

You need to synchronize the Personalize settings between your domain account and a Microsoft account.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate settings section in the answer area.)

PC settings

Lock screen Start screen Account picture

- Personalize
- Users
- Notifications
- Search
- Share
- General
- Privacy
- Devices
- Ease of Access
- Sync your settings
- HomeGroup
- Windows Update



Browse

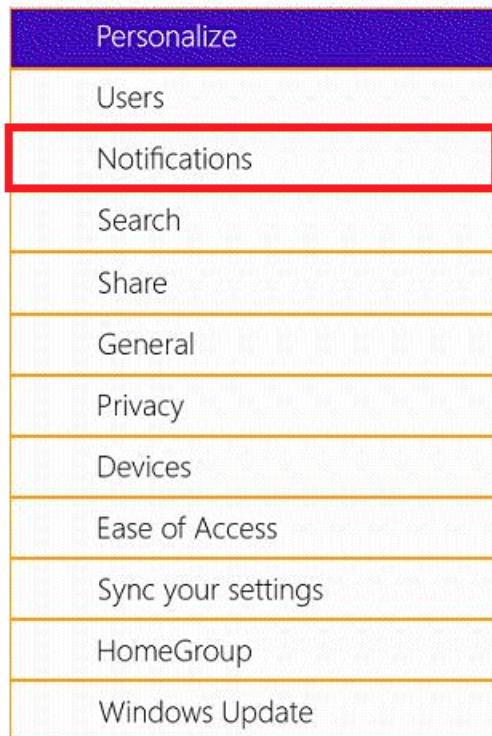
Create an account picture



Answer:

PC settings

Lock screen Start screen Account picture



The screenshot shows the Windows 8 PC Settings window. On the left is a vertical menu with the following items: Personalize, Users, Notifications (which is highlighted with a red border), Search, Share, General, Privacy, Devices, Ease of Access, Sync your settings, HomeGroup, and Windows Update.

On the right, there's a placeholder for an account picture, showing a generic user icon. Below it is a "Browse" button. Further down is a "Create an account picture" section with a camera icon and the word "Camera".

<http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/6cde20/3/>

<http://www.technospot.net/blogs/sync-windows-8-user-settings-pc-tablet-mobile-windows-live-id/>

Question: 110

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise and are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Windows8Computers.

The network has Windows Server update Services (WSUS) installed. All of the computers are configured to receive updates from WSUS.

The network administrator creates a new computer group named Win8Computers in WSUS.

You need to ensure that the Windows 8 computers receive all of the updates that are assigned to the Win8Computers computer group.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)

Group Policy Management Editor

Setting	State	Comment
Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Sh...	Not configured	No
Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Do...	Not configured	No
Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automati...	Not configured	No
Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured	No
Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured	No
Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured	No
Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured	No
Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured	No
Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automat...	Not configured	No
Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Enable client-side targeting	Not configured	No
Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update ser...	Not configured	No

Extended Standard

16 setting(s)

Answer:

Group Policy Management Editor

Setting	State	Comment
Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Sh...	Not configured	No
Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Do...	Not configured	No
Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automati...	Not configured	No
Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured	No
Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured	No
Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured	No
Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured	No
Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured	No
Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automat...	Not configured	No
Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Enable client-side targeting	Not configured	No
Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update ser...	Not configured	No

Extended Standard

16 setting(s)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd252762.aspx>

Question: 111

You have client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise. All users have roaming user profiles.
You deploy several client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.
Users who sign in to both the Windows 8 Enterprise computers and the Windows 7 Enterprise computers report that they no longer see their desktop background and their theme.
You suspect that the user profiles are corrupt.
You need to resolve the profile corruption issue.
What should you do?

- A. Move all of the user profiles to a file server that runs Windows Server 2012, and then modify the profile path of each user account.
- B. on the Windows 7 computers, configure the Download roaming profiles on primary computers only Group Policy setting.
- C. on the Windows 8 computers, configure the Set roaming profile path for all users logging onto this computer Group Policy setting.
- D. For each user, set the msDs-PrimaryComputer attribute to use a Windows 8 computer.

Answer: C

if you try to deploy Windows 8.1 in an environment that uses roaming, mandatory, super-mandatory, or domain default profiles in Windows 7, you experience the following:

After you use a user account that has an existing Windows 7 profile to log on to a Windows 8.1-based computer for the first time, the components from Windows 8.1 read and modify the profile state.

Certain Windows 8.1 features may not work as expected because the expected profile state is not present.

When you try to use the same user account to log on to a Windows 7-based computer, the user profile modification that was performed in Windows 8.1 may not work as expected in Windows 7.

Roaming, mandatory, super-mandatory, and domain default user profiles that were created in one version of Windows must be kept isolated from those that were created in another version of Windows.

For more information about this issue in Windows 8, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

2887239 Incompatibility between Windows 8 roaming user profiles and roaming profiles in other versions of Windows

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2890783>

Question: 112

You install the Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) on a client computer named Computer1. Computer1 has the ACT Log Processing Service and Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Express installed.

You install the ACT on a client computer named Computer2.

When Computer2 attempts to connect to a SQL Server database, you receive the following error message: "The SQL Server you entered either does not exist or you do not have the required credentials for access."

You need to ensure that Computer2 can connect to the SQL Server database successfully.

Which should you do on Computer1?

- A. Create firewall exceptions for TCP port 443 and UDP port 389.
- B. Add Computer2 to the local Administrators group.
- C. Add Computer1 to the local Administrators group.
- D. Create firewall exceptions for Sqlservr.exe and Sqlbrowser.exe.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825273.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722443%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 113

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
A user receives the following error message when attempting to sign in to a computer: "The trust relationship between this workstation and the primary domain failed."
You need to ensure that the user can sign in to the computer by using a domain user account.
Which tool should you use?

- A. Netcfg
- B. Netsh
- C. Netdom
- D. Netstat

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772217.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875638.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490947.aspx>

Question: 114

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise.
Your company uses virtual smart cards.
A user named User1 requires a virtual smart card on a new client computer named Computer1.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enroll User1 for a certificate.
- B. Run the Enable-BitLocker cmdlet.
- C. Run the tpmvscmgr.exe command.
- D. Enroll Computer1 for a certificate.

Answer: AC

A: Smart cards (virtual or otherwise) are based on digital certificates, which means you need a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). A Windows Server 2012 certification authority (CA) has two default certificate templates that can be used for issuing smart card certificates. The Smartcard Logon template is appropriate when the card's use will be for logging on only. If you want users to be able to use the certificate for encrypting email, use the Smartcard User template.

C: To create a Virtual Smart Card, use the Tpmvscmgr.exe command line utility.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/Library/dn593707.aspx>

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication_and_encryption/Using-Virtual-Smart-Cards-Windows-8.html

Question: 115

Your network contains a wireless network access point that uses 802.1X certificate-based authentication.

You purchase several devices that run Windows RT.

You need to ensure that the Windows RT devices can authenticate to the wireless access point.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a certificate to the Trusted Devices certificate store of the user.
- B. Add a certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store of the computer.
- C. Add a certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store of the user.
- D. Add a certificate to the Trusted Devices certificate store of the computer.

Answer: B

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_rt-ecoms/how-can-i-set-up-my-mail-app-to-connect-with/340d34a1-29cf-4f71-bfbc-09e752907813

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

Question: 116

You have 100 client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Each computer has a single local hard disk drive, a DVD drive, and an external USB drive.

Each computer has a different set of line-of-business (LOB) desktop applications that are installed locally. All of the applications store their configurations in the HKEY_Local_Machine\Software registry hive.

You need to design a recovery solution to ensure that you can restore the initial state of the locally installed LOB desktop applications if an application is misconfigured. The solution must preserve the existing locally stored user data.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History. Restore files by using File History.
- B. Create a Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) recovery image. Start the computer from the DaRT image and perform a file restore.
- C. Run recimg.exe. Perform a system refresh.
- D. Create a system repair disk by using Windows 7 File Recovery. Start the computer from the Windows 8 Enterprise installation media and perform an automatic repair,

Answer: C

Reinstalling all of your Desktop apps can be time consuming, so Windows 8 offers a command called recimg.exe to make this easier. recimg creates an image which is used by the refresh facility when restoring Windows. Not only will your personal data and Metro style apps be saved, but so will Desktop apps you have installed at the time you create the image. This can save you a lot of time.

<http://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/Script-to-refresh-Windows-9aa30f2a>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 117

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and a subscription to Microsoft Office 365.

Users discover that they must change their Active Directory password more frequently than their Office 365 password.

You need to ensure that the password policies for Office 365 and for Active Directory are the same.

What should you do?

- A. From the Office 365 portal, under Subscriptions, click Manage.
- B. From the Windows Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run Set-MsolUserPassword.
- C. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Users.
- D. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Domains.

Answer: C

In the Office 365 portal, click Admin > Users (under Management in the navigation pane). On the Users page, select a user, and then click Edit.

Note:

- * Some of the options can be managed by using the Office365 Web interface and some task only by using PowerShell.
- * Office 365 users Password management verses the “Standard” Domain Active directory is a little bit restricted. For example: configure password policy parameters such as - Enforce password history, Minimum password length, Password must meet complexity requirements cannot be configured by the office 365 administrator. At the current time, the options that related to Office 365 users Password management are: reset the user password and setting the number of maximum number of days or password expiration (the default is 90 days).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh531569.aspx>

Question: 118

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. Computer1 has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip installed and the operating system volume is encrypted by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to upgrade the BIOS of Computer1.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

Ensures that the drive remains encrypted

Avoids the need to perform a BitLocker recovery

Ensures that Windows can start after the BIOS is upgraded

Minimizes the time required to complete the BIOS upgrade

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. From the command prompt, run manage-bde and specify the -protectors parameter and the -disable parameter.
- B. From the command prompt, run manage-bde and specify the -protectors parameter and the -delete parameter.
- C. From the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) Management console, click Turn TPM Off from the Actions menu.
- D. From the command prompt, run tpmvscmgr.exe and specify the destroy parameter.

Answer: A

* For mass BIOS updates, create a script that disables BitLocker, installs the update, reboots the system and then re-enables BitLocker.

Manage-bde -autounlock {-enable | -disable | -ClearAllKeys} Volume [-ComputerName Name] disable Disables automatic unlocking for a data drive.

The Disable-BitLocker cmdlet disables BitLocker Drive Encryption for a BitLocker volume. When you run this cmdlet, it removes all key protectors and begins decrypting the content of the volume.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829849.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/Library/dn593707.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829848.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 119

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers.

Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted.

You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

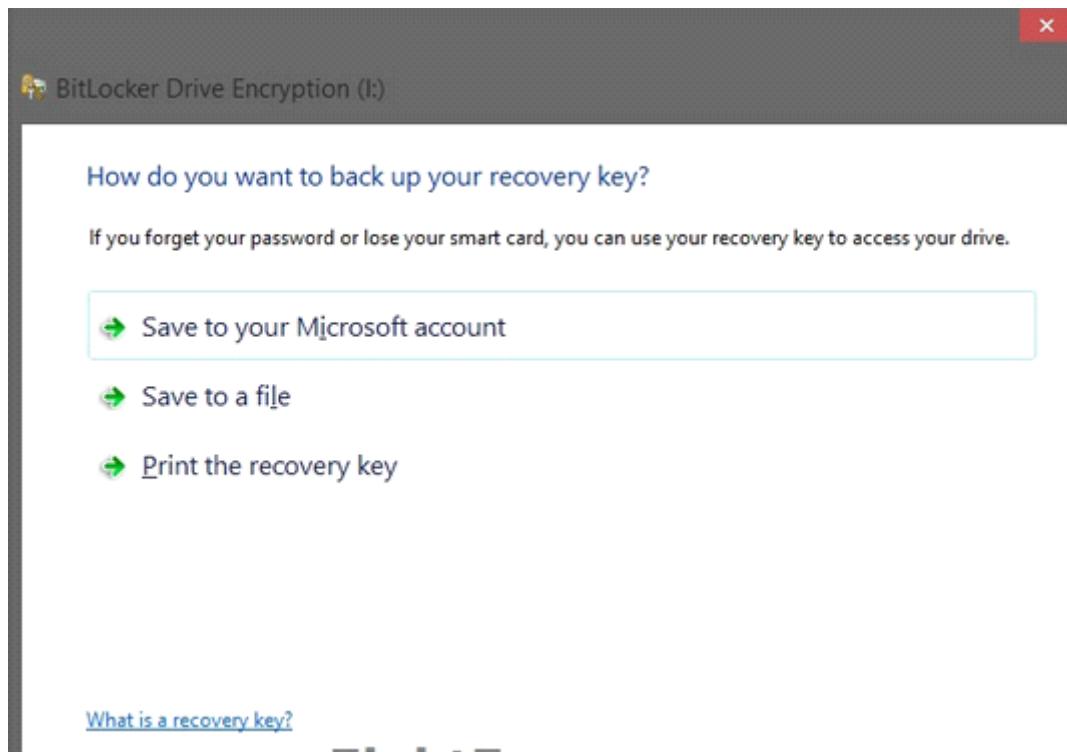
A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.

B. For each computer, create a USB startup key.

C. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Print the recovery key.

D. From an elevated command prompt, run Manage-BDE -ForceRecovery.

Answer: C



[What is a recovery key?](#)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829867.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647767.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Withhold startup key during startup - You can initiate recovery by not inserting the USB flash drive, which contains the startup key, when the computer starts up. When you do not provide the startup key, the pre-Windows recovery console displays a screen for entering a recovery password.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 120

DRAG DROP

Your company is migrating from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1.

Before you attempt to migrate a client computer named Computer1. Computer1 fails and can no longer start Windows 7.

You need to migrate the user profile from Computer1 to a client computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 8.1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
On Computer1, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer1, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	

Answer:

Box 1

On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

Box 2

On Computer1, run **scanstate.exe**.

Box 3

On Computer2, run **loadstate.exe**.

LoadState.exe. The LoadState tool migrates the files and settings, one at a time, from the store to a temporary location on the destination computer. The files are decompressed, and decrypted if necessary, during this process. Next, LoadState transfers the file to the correct location, deletes the temporary copy, and begins migrating the next file.

The ScanState tool scans the source computer, collects the files and settings, and then creates a store. ScanState does not modify the source computer. By default, it compresses the files and stores them as a migration store. ScanState copies files into a temporary location and then into the migration store.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560755%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749015%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766226%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 121

You administer client computers that run Windows 8.1 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8.1 Pro.

For all 25 new tablets, you want to replace the existing Windows 8.1 Pro installation with Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8.1 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- A. Start the tablets in Windows Recovery mode.
- B. Start the tablets by using a network boot option.
- C. Start the tablets normally. Deploy the Windows Image (WIM) file located on a WDS network share.
- D. Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.

Answer: B

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc947592%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://forum.wegot served.com/index.php/tutorials/article/11-windows-deployment-services/>
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/advanced-startup-options-including-safe-mode#1TC=windows-7>

Question: 122

You have client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers.
Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.
You deploy the Windows Intune agent to all of the computers.
You need to uninstall a Microsoft update that was installed before the Windows Intune agent was installed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs wusa.exe by using a startup script.
- B. From Windows Intune, create a new automatic approval rule.
- C. From Windows Intune, click New updates to approve.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs msieexec.exe by using a startup script.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh456367.aspx>
http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/products/windows-intune/support.aspx#fbid=l_-Vds59NJT
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/934307>
<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/msieexec.mspx?mfr=true>

Question: 123

HOTSPOT

Your company has several Windows RT 8.1 devices. The devices connect to Exchange Online in Microsoft Office 365 and to Windows Intune for device management.
The security policies of Office 365 and Windows Intune are configured as shown in the following table.

Setting name	Local device setting	Windows Intune setting	Exchange Online setting
Require a password to unlock mobile devices	Not configured	Yes	No
Required password type	Not configured	Aplhanumeric	Numeric
Minimum password length	Not configured	10	12
Allow simple passwords	Not configured	No	Yes
Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked	Not configured	10	5

You need to identify the effective settings on the Windows RT devices.

What should you identify? (To answer, select the appropriate effective configuration for each setting in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:	<input type="text"/>
Required password type:	<input type="text"/>
Minimum password length:	<input type="text"/>
Allow simple passwords:	<input type="text"/>
Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:	<input type="text"/>

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:

Yes
No
Not configured

Required password type:

Alphanumeric
Numeric
Not configured

Minimum password length:

10
12
Not configured

Allow simple passwords:

Yes
No
Not configured

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:

5
15
Not configured

Answer:

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:

Yes
No
Not configured

Required password type:

Alphanumeric
Numeric
Not configured

Minimum password length:

10
12
Not configured

Allow simple passwords:

Yes
No
Not configured

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:

5
15
Not configured

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn283963.aspx>

Question: 124

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You enable Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection on the computers.

You need to ensure that Endpoint Protection automatically downloads the latest available malware definition updates when unidentified malware is detected on the computers.

What should you configure from the System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection settings?

- A. Advanced
- B. MAPS
- C. Real-time protection
- D. Default actions

Answer: B

Microsoft Active Protection Service. Allows the collection and sending of information about detected malware to Microsoft.

Advanced. Use these settings to configure actions such as system restore point creation, client interface visibility, quarantined item deletion period, allowing users to exclude specific folders, and scan and definition update schedule randomization.

Default actions. Allows you to specify how malware is treated once detected based on malware threat level. You have the option of having malware quarantined or removed. You can also configure Endpoint Protection to take whatever action is recommended by Microsoft.

Enable real-time protection. You can use the settings here to enable real time protection. You can also enable or disable scanning of incoming and outgoing files, and all downloaded files and attachments. You can also enable behavior monitoring, which can detect new malware based on behavioral characteristics and also enable protection against network-based exploits.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh508836.aspx>

Question: 125

A company has 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

A computer fails and reports a kernel error.

You need to analyze the kernel error to identify what caused the failure.

What should you use?

- A. A USB recovery drive created by using the advanced recovery tools on another Windows 8 computer
- B. A system repair disk created by using Windows 7 File Recovery on another Windows 8 computer
- C. The Windows 8 Debug/Checked Build installation media
- D. A recovery disk created by using the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT)

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/create-usb-recovery-drive>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/5738.windows-checked-build.aspx>

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 126

At home, you use a Windows 8.1 desktop computer. At work, you use a Windows 8.1 laptop that is connected to a corporate network. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You have a folder with some personal documents on your desktop computer. The folder must be available and synced between both computers.

You need to ensure that the latest version of these files is available.

What should you do?

- A. Create a folder by using SkyDrive for Windows. Move all of the personal documents to the new folder.
- B. Move the folder to the Libraries folder.
- Go to PC Settings. Under Sync your settings, enable App settings.
- C. Right-click the folder and click Properties. Under Security, provide Full Control for the Microsoft account.
- D. Right-click the folder and select Share With, and then select Homegroup (view and edit).

Answer: A

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-files/some-solutions-for-skydrive-syncing-problems-in/f69180ad-e9b5-47cd-a3f3-24a4d67e0093

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-files/skydrive-in-windows-81-is-not-syncing/1627111e-2ccb-4e6d-ae5f-ee325829191f

Question: 127

You have 100 client Windows 8.1 computers. Users are NOT configured as local administrators.

You need to prevent the users from running applications that they downloaded from the Internet, unless the applications are signed by a trusted publisher.

What should you configure in the Security settings from the Action Center?

- A. Virus protection
- B. User Account Control
- C. Windows SmartScreen settings
- D. Network Access Protection

Answer: C

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-ZA/internet-explorer/products/ie-9/features/smartscreen-filter>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows7/SmartScreen-Filter-frequently-asked-questions-IE9>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/bb545879.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709691%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 128

Your company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune.

You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to reset the passwords of other users.

What should you use?

- A. The Service Administrators node from the Windows Intune administrator console
- B. The Users node from the Windows Intune account portal
- C. The Tenant Administrators node from the Windows Intune administrator console
- D. The Security Groups node from the Windows Intune account portal

Answer: B

The Windows Intune account portal is where tenant administrators manage the subscription.

A tenant administrator's assigned administrator role determines what details that user can view and manage in the account portal.

For example, an administrator with the Billing Administrator role can manage all options under Subscriptions, has read-only access to Users and Security Groups, but cannot view the Domains page of the portal.

The Windows Intune Administrator console is where service administrators manage day-to-day tasks for Windows Intune. These tasks include but are not limited to deploying software, managing Endpoint Protection and software updates, configuring policy, and monitoring the devices you manage.

A service administrator has either Full access or Read-only access to all objects and pages in the administration console. Any service administrator with full access permissions can manage the permissions of other service administrators.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646956.aspx>

Question: 129

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and 100 Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

All software is deployed by using Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0.

Users are NOT configured as local administrators.

Your company purchases a subscription to Microsoft Office 365 that includes Office 365 ProPlus.

You need to create an App-V package for Office 365 ProPlus.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Run the App-V Sequencer.	
Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run.	
Run Setup /Download .	
Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT).	
Run Setup /Packager .	
Run Setup /Admin .	

Answer:

Run the App-V Sequencer

Run Setup/packager

Download the office deployment tool for click-to-run

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713487.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713421.aspx>

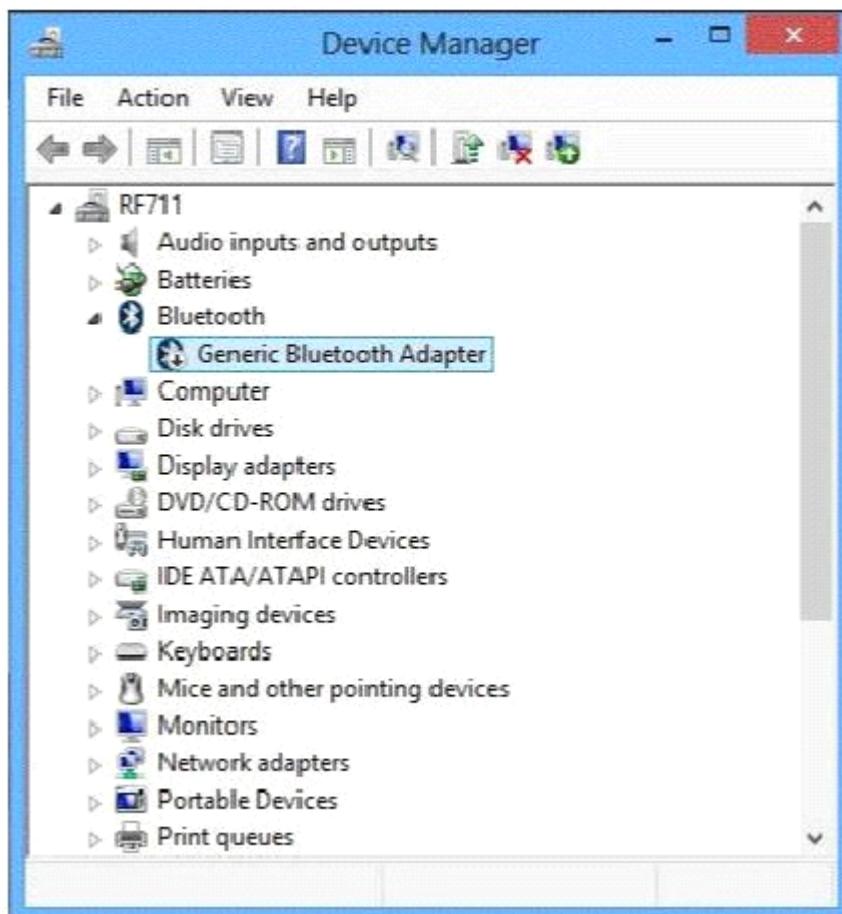
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713491.aspx>

Question: 130

HOTSPOT

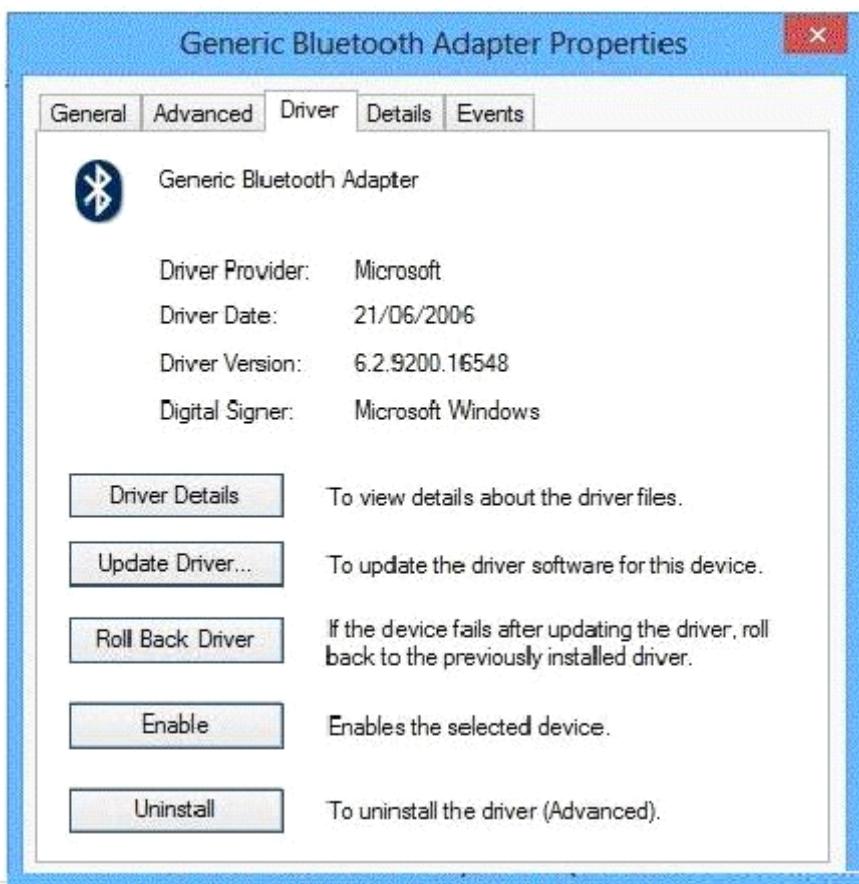
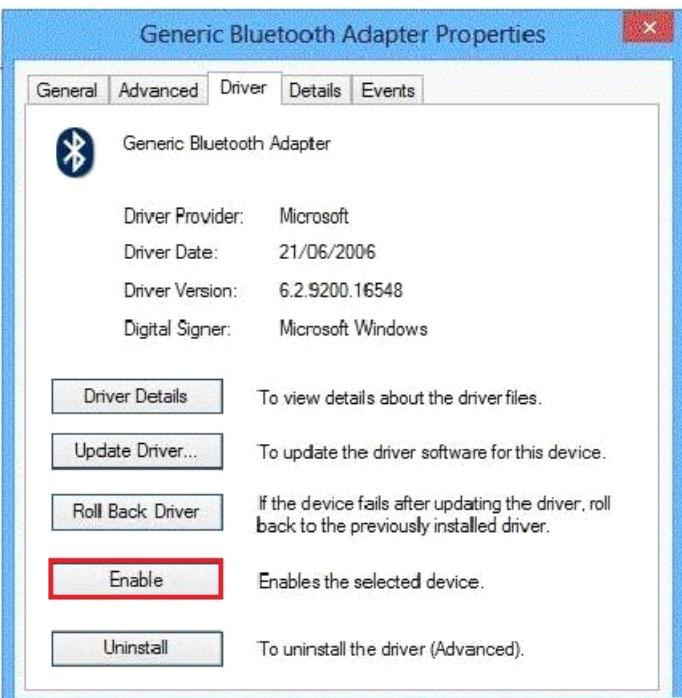
You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer.

You open Device Manager as shown in the following exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can pair a Bluetooth device to the computer.

Which button should you click? (To answer, select the appropriate button in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area**

Reference: http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-hardware/after-upgrading-to-windows-81-my-bluetooth-device/bf6c7155-65cb-4874-b683-330e8bfbe9c8

Question: 131

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. You need to recommend a solution to ensure that help desk users can repair remotely a corrupt registry on a Windows 8.1 computer. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you recommend?

- A. Windows To Go
- B. Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT)
- C. Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE)
- D. Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE)

Answer: B

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh826071.aspx>

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

<http://tweaks.com/windows/52279/how-to-create-a-windows-to-go-usb-drive/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592680.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc765966%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 132

You have 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

You plan to purchase a USB device for each computer. The driver for the USB device is unavailable in the Windows driver store.

The hardware manufacturer of the USB device provides you with a signed driver for the device.

You need to ensure that when the new USB device is connected to a computer, the driver is installed automatically without any user intervention.

What should you run?

- A. the dism.exe command
- B. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
- C. the pnputil.exe command
- D. the Add-WindowsDriver cmdlet

Answer: D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732757.aspx>

Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825072.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825251.aspx>

Question: 133

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

You have a client computer named Computer1 that has a shared printer named Printer1.

You need to recommend a solution to provide managers with the ability to print their print jobs before all of the other jobs in the print queue.

What should you recommend?

- A. Modify the print processor of Printer1.
- B. Add a new shared printer, and then modify the print processor of the new printer.
- C. Add a new shared printer, and then modify the priority of the new printer.
- D. Modify the priority of Printer1.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958163.aspx>

Question: 134

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computer and a Windows RT 8.1 mobile device.

You sign in to the computer and the device by using the same Microsoft account.

You discover that the settings are not being synchronized between the Windows 8.1 computer and the Windows RT 8.1 device.

You need to ensure that the settings are synchronized.

What should you do first?

- A. Enable the Trusted Hosts Group Policy setting.
- B. Enable the Configure Default consent Group Policy setting.
- C. From the PC settings page, click Trust this PC.
- D. From the PC settings page, modify the Privacy settings.

Answer: C

<http://www.technospot.net/blogs/sync-windows-8-user-settings-pc-tablet-mobile-windows-live-id/>
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/sync-settings-pcs>

Question: 135

You have a client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer. The computer is joined to an Active Directory domain. The computer does not have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip installed.

You need to configure BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on the operating system drive.

Which Group Policy object (GPO) setting should you configure?

- A. Configure use of hardware-based encryption for operating system drives.
- B. Allow access to BitLocker-protected fixed data drives from earlier version of Windows.
- C. Require additional authentication at startup.
- D. Allow network unlock at startup.

Answer: C

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 136

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers. Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted. You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Implement the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.
- B. Publish a data recovery agent certificate by using a Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. For each computer, create a USB startup key.
- D. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Back up recovery key, and then select Save to a file.

Answer: B

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd875560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-configure-group-policy-to-use-data-recovery-agents-with-bitlocker-to-go-drives-part-2/>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574173.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732774.aspx>

Question: 137

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise tablet computers. On a computer named Computed, you have a Wi-Fi connection named Access1. When you connect to Access1 you discover the following behaviors:

- New device software is not installed automatically.
- Video streamed from the Internet is in low resolution by default.
- Only critical updates are downloaded automatically in the background.
- Many Windows Store apps do not perform background network activities.

When you connect to your company's LAN, you do not experience the same behaviors. You need to ensure that when you connect to Access1, you have the same user experience as when you connect to the LAN.

What should you do?

- A. Configure Access1 to not allow sharing.
- B. From the PC settings page, enable the Download over metered connections option.
- C. Configure Access1 as a non-metered connection.
- D. From the PC settings page, modify the Wireless devices settings.

Answer: B

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/metered-internet-connections-frequently-asked-questions>

Question: 138

Your company has a main office and a branch office. All servers are located in the main office. The branch office contains 20 client computers that are the members of a worlcg roup. You need to configure the client computers to use BranchCache. The solution must minimize the amount of traffic between the offices.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Enable-BCHostedServer
- B. Enable-BCLocal
- C. Enable-BCHostedClient
- D. Enable-BCDistributed

Answer: A

Enable-BCHostedServer - Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache server mode.

Enable-BCLocal - Enables the BranchCache service in local caching mode.

Enable-BCHostedClient - Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Enable-BCDistributed - Enables BranchCache and configures a computer to operate in distributed cache mode.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848423.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848394.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848400.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848398.aspx>

Question: 139

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

All software is deployed by using Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0.

Users are NOT configured as local administrators,

Your company purchases a subscription to Microsoft Office 365 that includes Office 365 ProPlus.

You need to create an App-V package for Office 365 ProPlus.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Packager.
- B. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Ad mm.
- C. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run Setup /Download and then run Setup /Packager.
- D. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run Setup /Download and then run the App-V Sequencer.

Answer: C

Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/pauljones/archive/2013/08/28/office-2013-click-to-run-with-configuration-manager-2012.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc179097%28v=office.15%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825212.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713463.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn144768.aspx>

Question: 140

DRAG DROP

Your network contains Windows RT client computers. All certificates are issued by an internal certification authority (CA). All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune.

You have a Windows 8.1 client computer named Client1 and a Windows RT client computer named Client2.

On Client1, you develop a Windows Store app named Appl.

You need to recommend the tasks that must be completed to ensure that Client2 can install Appl.

What should you recommend? (To answer, drag the appropriate tasks to the correct location or locations. Each task

may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Tasks	Answer Area
Sign the application.	
Install a sideloading key.	
Upload the code signing certificate.	
Specify an enrollment server address.	

Answer:

Client1: Sign the application.

Client2: Install a sideloading key.

Windows Intune: Upload the code signing certificate.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852635.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874388.aspx>

Question: 141

You have Windows 8.1 client computers. The computers use the Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0 client.

You discover that when users sign in to their computer, the App-V client refreshes all of the published packages.

You need to prevent the App-V client from refreshing the published packages at sign-in. The solution must ensure that the users can use App-V applications.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-AppvClientConfiguration
- B. Set-AppvClientMode
- C. Set-AppvClientPackage
- D. Set-AppvPublishingServer

Answer: D

AppvClientConfiguration – A configuration value for a setting of the App-V Client (E.g. EnablePackageScripts, AllowHighCostLaunch, PackageInstallationRoot)

AppvClientMode – The current mode (normal or uninstall) of the client.

AppvClientPackage – An App-V package that is available for use on the App-V Client.

AppvPublishingServer – An App-V server that hosts metadata about the packages available to the client over the network.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843710.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843704.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/appv/archive/2012/12/03/app-v-5-0-client-powershell-deep-dive.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc817137.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/jj687745.aspx>

Question: 142

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. You need to recommend a solution to ensure that help desk users can replace corrupt operating system files.

Which Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) tool should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Standalone System Sweeper
- B. File Restore
- C. Disk Commander
- D. Computer Management
- E. SFC Scan

Answer: E

The SFC Scan tool starts the System File Repair Wizard and lets you repair system files that are preventing the installed Windows operating system from starting. The System File Repair Wizard can automatically repair system files that are corrupted or missing, or it can prompt you before it performs any repairs.

File Restore lets you try to restore files that were accidentally deleted or that were too big to fit in the Recycle Bin. File Restore is not limited to regular disk volumes, but can find and restore files on lost volumes or on volumes that are encrypted by BitLocker.

Disk Commander lets you recover and repair disk partitions or volumes.

Computer Management is a collection of Windows administrative tools that help you troubleshoot a problem computer. You can use the Computer Management tools in DaRT to view system information and event logs, manage disks, list autoruns, and manage services and drivers. The Computer Management console is customized to help you diagnose and repair problems that might be preventing the Windows operating system from starting.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713326.aspx>

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft/Desktop_Optimization_Pack

Question: 143

You have Windows 8.1 Pro client computers.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Mpcmdrun command
- B. Windows 7 File Recovery
- C. the Refresh your PC push-button reset feature
- D. the Program and Features Control Panel item

Answer: D

mpcmdrun.exe is a process belonging to Microsoft Windows Defender Antispyware which protects your computer against Internet-bound threats such as spyware and trojans which can be distributed through e-mail or attack directly to the computer allowing unauthorized access.

<http://www.processlibrary.com/en/directory/files/mpcmdrun/27087/>

<http://www.eyeonwindows.com/2012/08/16/windows-8-control-panel-programs-programs-and-features/>

<http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/77761-programs-features-uninstall-change-program.html>

Question: 144

Your network contains a web server named testweb.contoso.com that is used for testing.

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop.

After a network administrator changes the IP address of the web server, you discover that you can no longer connect

to testweb.contoso.com.

You need to resolve immediately the issue that prevents you from connecting to the server.

Which command line tool should you run?

- A. Clear-DnsClientCache
- B. Set-DnsClientGlobalSetting
- C. Set-DnsClient
- D. Nbtstat

Answer: C

Set-DnsClient - Sets the interface specific DNS client configurations on the computer.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590776.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590773.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590767.aspx>

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/nbtstat.mspx?mfr=true>

Question: 145

HOTSPOT

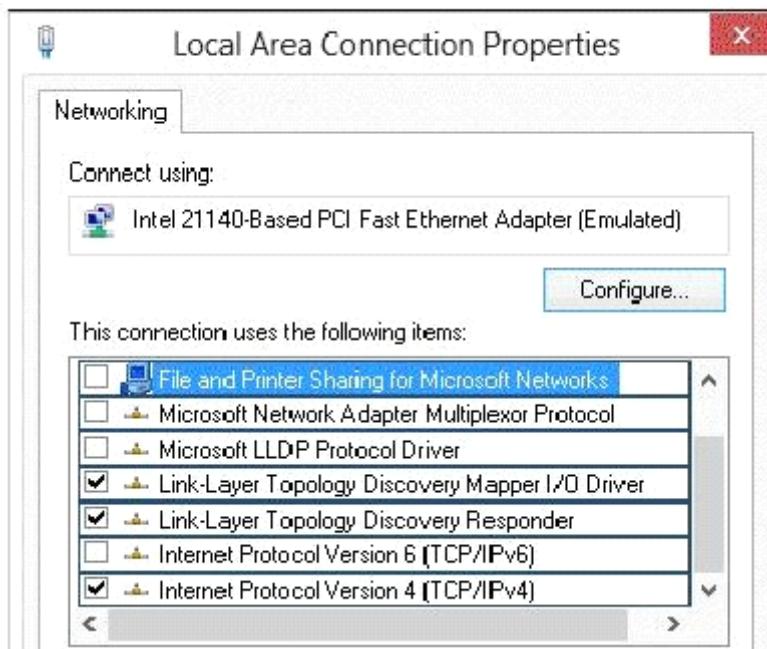
Your network contains an Active Directory domain. DirectAccess was deployed recently.

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named LON-CL1.

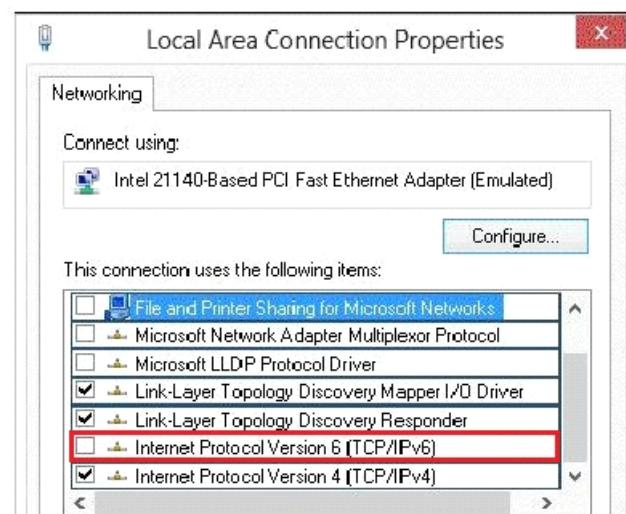
You need to ensure that LON-CL1 can establish connections to the network by using DirectAccess.

What should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate item in the answer area.)

Answer Area



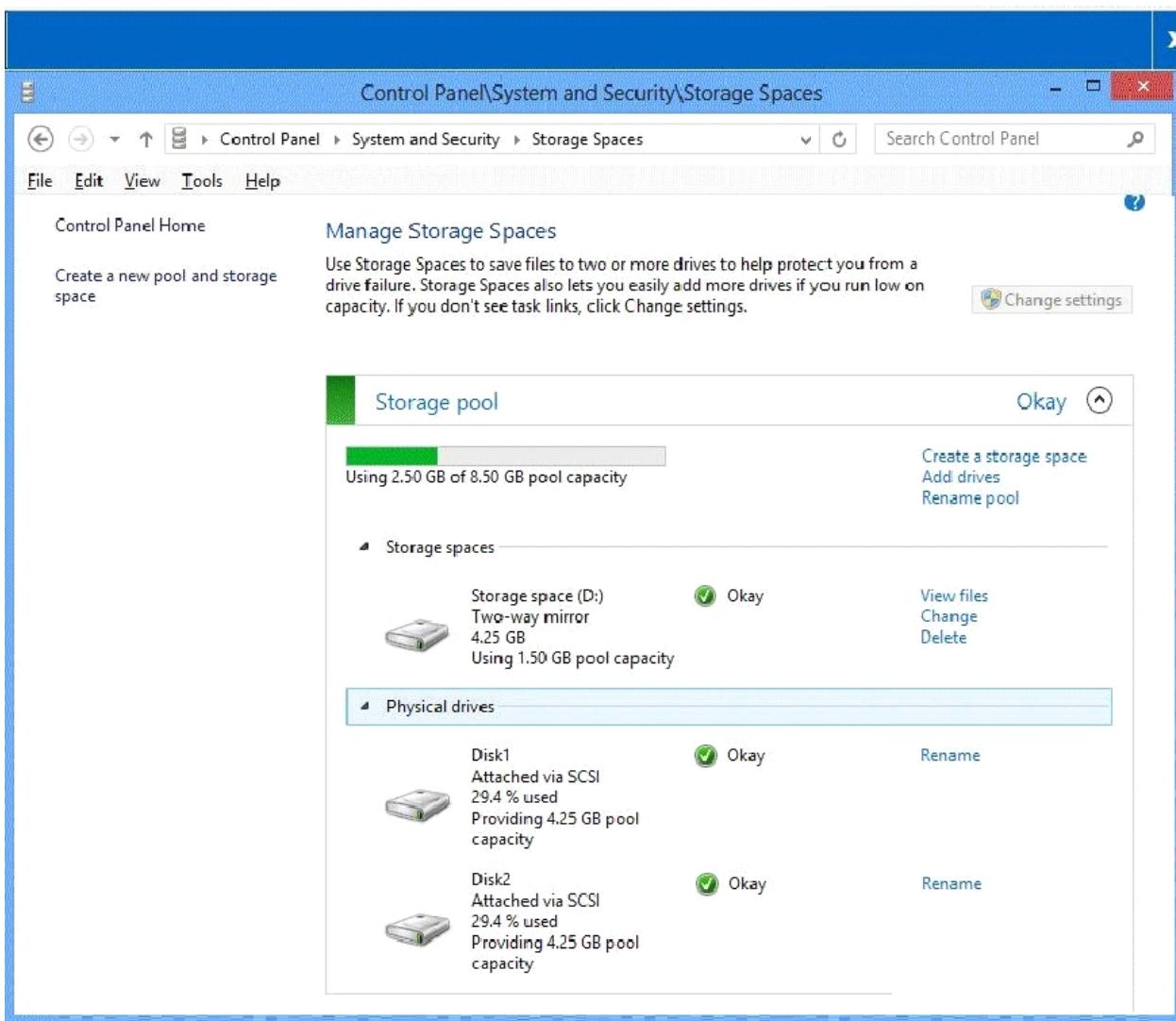
Answer:

Answer Area

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637767%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 146

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named Computer1. The Storage Spaces settings of Computer1 are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to create a three-way mirror storage space in the storage pool and to set the size of the storage space to 50 GB.

You need to identify the minimum number of disks that must be added to the storage pool for the planned mirror. How many disks should you identify?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

In Windows Server 2012 Storage Spaces and Windows 8 Storage Spaces, a 2-way mirror requires at least 2 physical disks. However, a 3-way mirror requires at least 5 physical disks.

The reason is that a 3-way mirror uses a quorum. In order to keep running, the mirror space must keep over 50% of the disks functioning. So a 3-way mirror must have at least 5 physical disks to be able to survive the loss of up to 2 physical disks.

http://blogs.technet.com/b/tip_of_the_day/archive/2013/08/29/tip-of-the-day-3-way-mirrors.aspx

Reference: <http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/4203-storage-spaces-create-new-pool-storage-space-windows-8-a.html>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>

Question: 147

Your company has a main office that has a connection to the Internet.

The company has 100 Windows 8.1 Pro client computers that run Microsoft Office 2010.

You purchase a subscription to Office 365 for each user. You download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, You need to deploy Office 365 ProPlus to the computers. The solution must minimize the amount of traffic over the Internet connection.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter.
- B. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- C. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- D. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter,

Answer: C, D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj219423%28v=office.14%29.aspx>

Question: 148

DRAG DROP

Your company is migrating from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1.

Before you attempt to migrate a client computer named Computer1, Computer1 fails and can no longer start Windows 7.

You need to migrate the user profile from Computer1 to a client computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 8.1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of

actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
On Computer2, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer1, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer2, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run scanstate.exe .	

Answer:

Box 1

On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

Box 2

On Computer1, run **scanstate.exe**.

Box 3

On Computer2, run **loadstate.exe**.

LoadState.exe. The LoadState tool migrates the files and settings, one at a time, from the store to a temporary location on the destination computer. The files are decompressed, and decrypted if necessary, during this process. Next, LoadState transfers the file to the correct location, deletes the temporary copy, and begins migrating the next file.

The ScanState tool scans the source computer, collects the files and settings, and then creates a store. ScanState does not modify the source computer. By default, it compresses the files and stores them as a migration store. ScanState copies files into a temporary location and then into the migration store.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560755%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749015%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766226%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 149

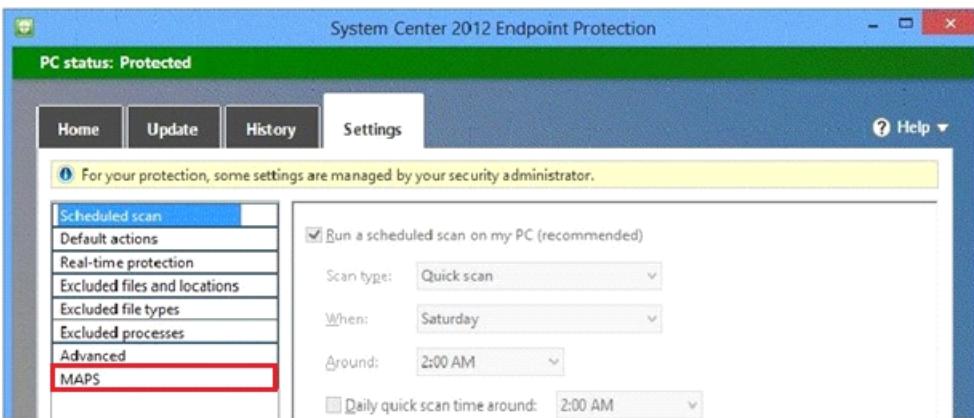
HOTSPOT

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You enable Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection on the computers.

You need to ensure that Endpoint Protection automatically downloads the latest available malware definition updates when unidentified malware is detected on the computers,

What should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area**

Microsoft Active Protection Service is an online community that helps you decide how to respond to potential threats. If YES setting is configured - Yes automatically sends information about detected malware to the Microsoft Active Protection Service.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646970.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822983.aspx>

Question: 150

You have client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. Some of the computers have shared printers.

You need to configure all of the shared printers to use duplexing. The solution must not change the settings of any other printers.

Which two Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-Printer
- B. Set-PrintConfiguration
- C. Get-Printer
- D. Get-PrinterProperty
- E. Get-PrintConfiguration

Answer: B, E

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918352.aspx>

Question: 151

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the Enable-BCLocal cmdlet
- B. the netdom command
- C. the netstat command
- D. the netsh command

Answer: B

Reference: <http://dougvitale.wordpress.com/2013/02/07/network-administration-commands-for-microsoft-windows-and-active-directory/#netdom>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh750728.aspx>

<http://www.whitneytechnologies.com/?p=225>

Question: 152

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. AppLocker policies are deployed.

Company policy states that AppLocker must be disabled.

You need to disable AppLocker.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Delete all Software Restriction Policy rules.	
Run the gpupdate /force command.	
Run the gpresult /v command.	
Disable the Application Identity service.	
Delete all AppLocker rules.	
Disable the Application Information service.	

Answer:

Box 1: Delete all AppLocker rules.

Box 2: Disable the Application Identity service.

Box 3: Run the gpupdate /force command.

Note:

* Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

* The Application Identity service determines and verifies the identity of an application. Stopping this service will prevent AppLocker policies from being enforced.

The gpresult command is used to display the Resultant Set of Policy (RSoP) information for a remote user and computer. And used in conjunction with the /v parameter – it displays verbose policy information. This includes detailed settings that were applied with a precedence of 1.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852337.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733160.aspx>

Question: 153

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

Your company has a subscription to Microsoft Office 365. Each user has a mailbox that is stored in Office 365 and a user account in the contoso.com domain. Each mailbox has two email addresses.

You need to add a third email address for each user.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the E-mail attribute for each user.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trust, add a UPN suffix for each user.
- D. From the Office 365 portal, modify the Users settings of each user.

Answer: D

<https://support.office.live.com/article/6e27792a-9267-4aa4-8bb6-c84ef146101b>

<https://support.office.live.com/article/70c2b230-9d23-4c41-98c5-a639e68e06dc>

Question: 154

DRAG DROP

You have a Windows 8.1 computer. You have a 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You purchase a second 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You need to create a fault-tolerant volume that includes both external hard drives. You also need to ensure that additional external hard drives can be added to the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to three-way mirror .	
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .	
Restore your data from the backup.	
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to parity .	
From Disk Management, create a mirrored volume containing the two external drives.	
From Disk Management, create and format a new volume on the second external drive.	
Back up the existing data on your original external hard drive.	

Answer:

Back up the existing data on your original external hard drive.
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .
Restore your data from the backup.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>
<http://www.howtogeek.com/109380/how-to-use-windows-8s-storage-spaces-to-mirror-combine-drives/>

Question: 155

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers in the domain run Windows 8.1 Pro. All domain users have roaming user profiles.

You need to prevent a user named User2 from being able to save changes to his roaming user profile.

Which file you modify?

- A. registry.pol
- B. ntuser.pol
- C. ntuser.dat
- D. system.dat

Answer: B

Ntuser.pol

An archive file on client computers that is updated each time the Administrative Templates CSE sets a policy setting. As processing completes, an Ntuser.pol containing the history of applied registry based policies in the Group Policy managed policies tree is written to the root of the user's profile containing user policy settings and to the "all users" profile containing computer policy settings. (%Allusersprofile%\ntuser.pol for computer policy and %userprofile%\ntuser.pol for user policy.)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758189%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

The NTUSER.DAT file on a Microsoft Windows computer is a registry file that stores the software and operating system settings for each user profile.

The System.dat and User.dat files are the data elements that compile all the registry information seen when you access the Regedit.exe graphical user interface in Windows.

The Administrative Templates extension of Group Policy saves information in the Group Policy template in text files with the name Registry.pol. These files contain the customized registry settings that are applied to the Machine or User portion of the registry which you specify using the Group Policy snap-in.

Reference: http://www.experts-exchange.com/OS/Microsoft_Operating_Systems/Windows/XP/Q_21453487.html

Question: 156

You manage Windows 8.1 client computers that are part of a workgroup.

These computers are configured to use Microsoft Update. Updates are downloaded every day at 10:00 and installed automatically.

Users report that their computers sometimes reboot without any interaction,

You need to prevent unplanned automatic reboots of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Disable the Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations policy setting.
- B. Disable the Delay Restart for scheduled installations policy setting.
- C. Disable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting.
- D. Set the Configure automatic updating policy to 3 - Auto download and notify for install.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939933%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 157

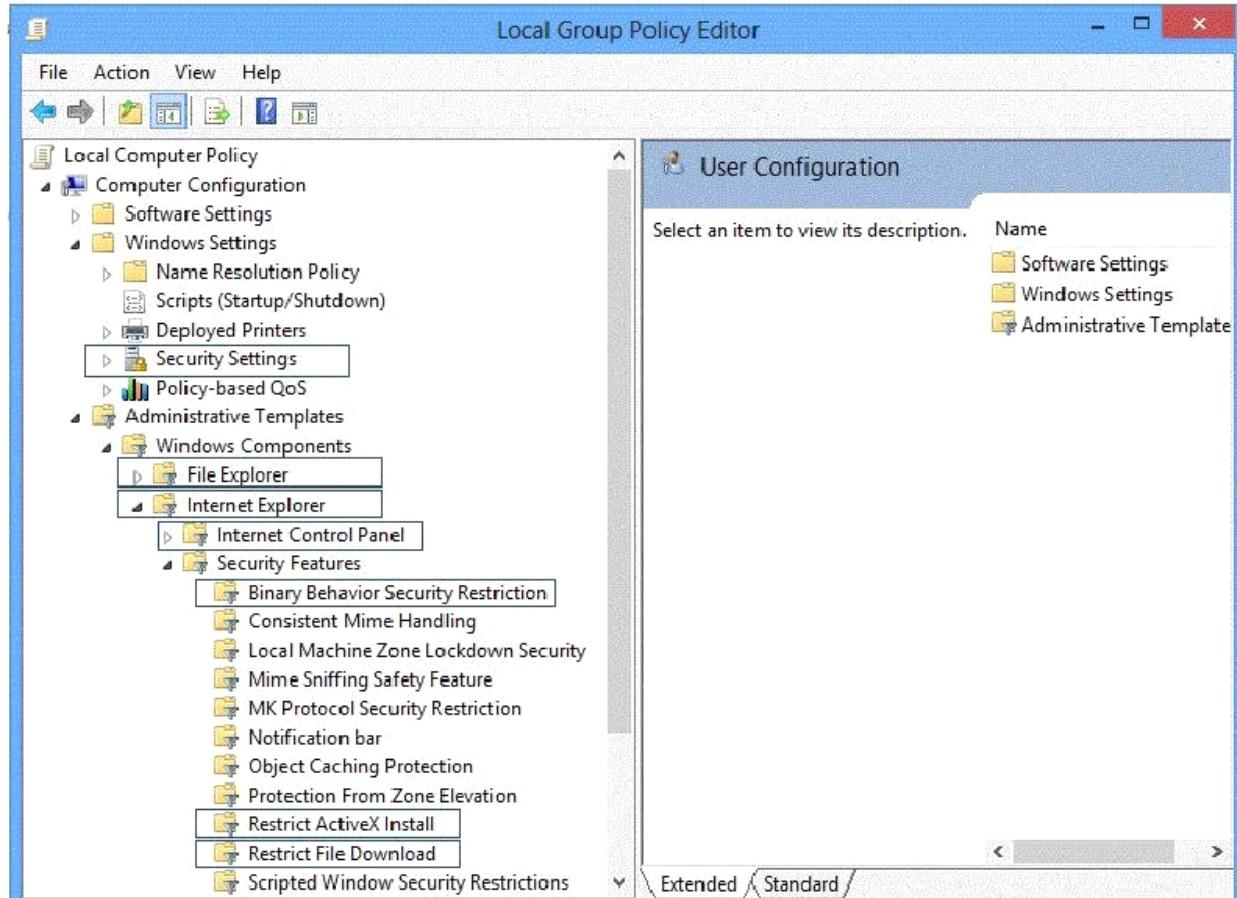
HOTSPOT

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers. One computer is a member of a workgroup and is used as a guest computer in a reception area.

You need to configure the Windows SmartScreen setting to require administrator approval before running downloaded unknown software on the desktop computer.

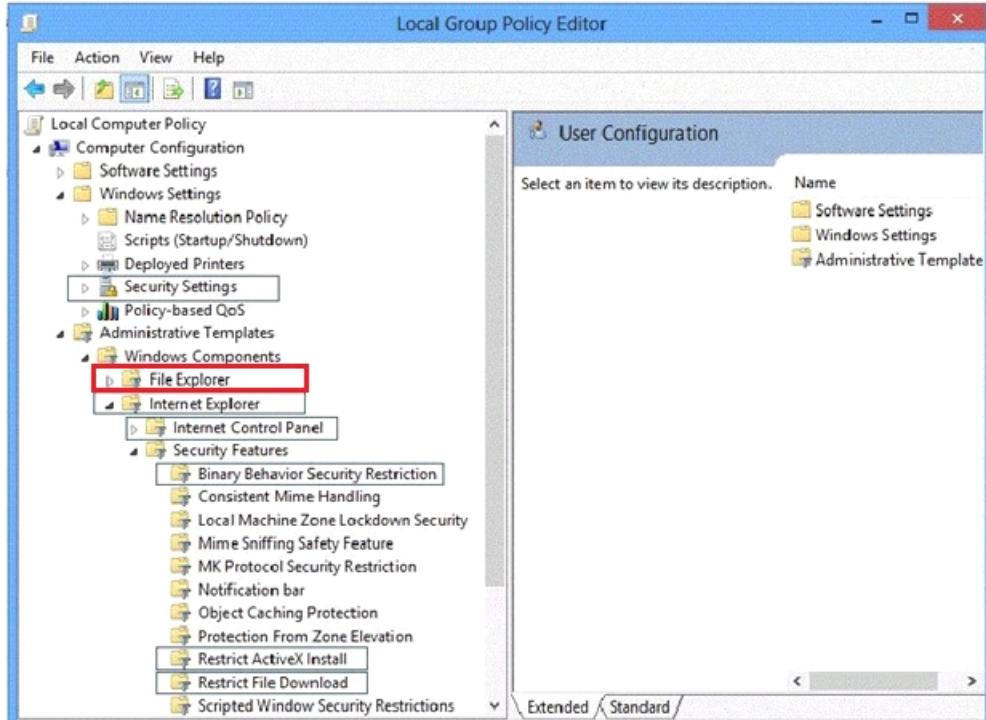
Which policy setting should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj618329.aspx>

Question: 158

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer.

The computer uses BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on a fixed disk that only stores data.

You need to prevent any data from being written to the fixed disk.

What should you do?

- A. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -lock switch.
- B. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -pause switch.
- C. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -off switch.
- D. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -on switch.

Answer: A

-lock Locks a BitLocker-protected drive to prevent access to it unless the unlock key is provided.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829864.aspx>

-pause Pauses BitLocker encryption or decryption. For examples of how this command can be used,

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829870.aspx>

-off Decrypts the drive and turns off BitLocker. All key protectors are removed when decryption is complete.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829857.aspx>

-on Encrypts the drive and turns on BitLocker

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829873.aspx>

Question: 159

Your network contains a web server named testweb.contoso.com that is used for testing.

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop.

After a network administrator changes the IP address of the web server, you discover that you can no longer connect to testweb.contoso.com.

You need to resolve immediately the issue that prevents you from connecting to the server.

Which command line tool should you run?

- A. Set-DnsClient
- B. Netstat
- C. Ipconfig
- D. Netcfg

Answer: B

Ipconfig - Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, ipconfig displays the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

Set-DnsClient - Sets the interface specific DNS client configurations on the computer.

Netcfg - Installs the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE), a lightweight version of Windows used to deploy workstations.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/nbtstat.mspx?mfr=true>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490947.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590776.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875638.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490921.aspx>

Question: 160

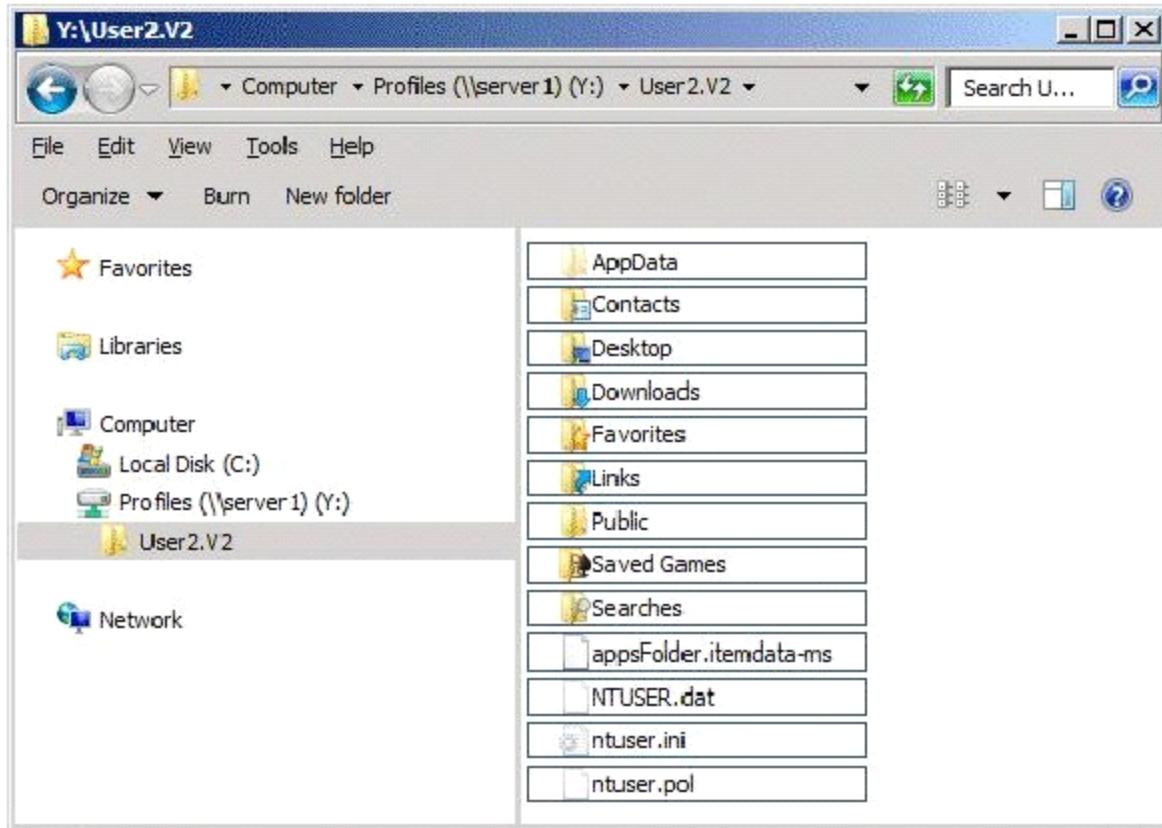
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers in the domain run Windows 8.1 Pro. All domain users have roaming user profiles.

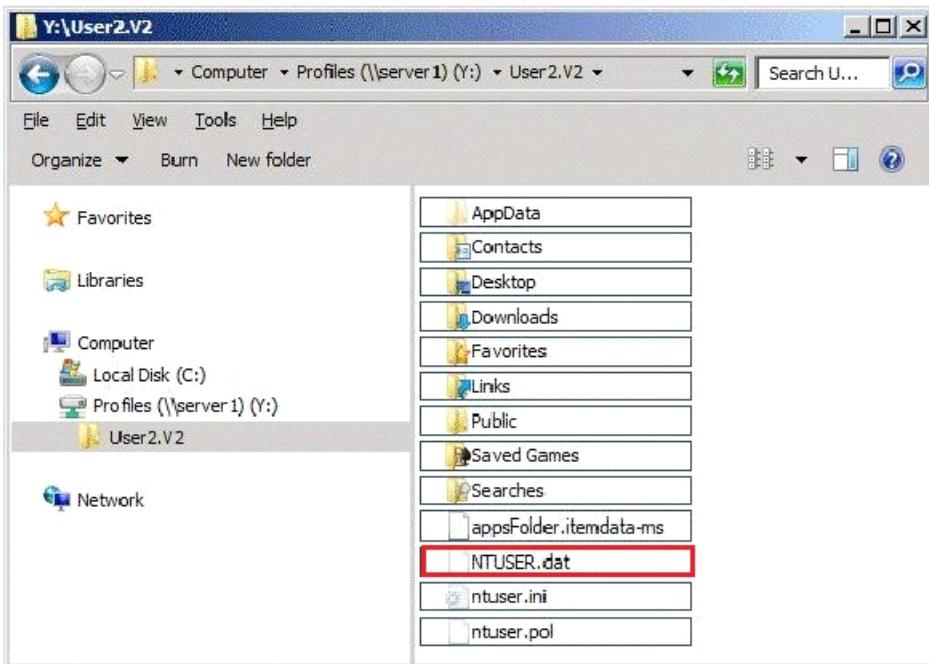
You need to prevent a user named User2 from being able to save changes to his roaming user profile.

Which file or folder should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate file or folder in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

An archive file on client computers that is updated each time the Administrative Templates CSE sets a policy setting. As processing completes, an Ntuser.pol containing the history of applied registry based policies in the Group Policy managed policies tree is written to the root of the user's profile containing user policy settings and to the "all users" profile containing computer policy settings. (%Allusersprofile%\ntuser.pol for computer policy and %userprofile%\ntuser.pol for user policy.)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758189%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

The NTUSER.DAT file on a Microsoft Windows computer is a registry file that stores the software and operating system settings for each user profile.

NTUSER.INI is a hidden file in Documents and Settings\<username>. There is one for each user account on the machine. and is used to set up the user roaming profile components.

The ntuser.ini file is used to set up the user roaming profile components that are not copied to the server.

Question: 161

You manage a client Windows 8.1 computer named Computer1. The computer has the SkyDrive desktop application installed.

You have a SkyDrive synchronized folder that contains .pdf files.

You need to ensure that you can restore previous versions of the .pdf files.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History.
- B. Configure Computer1 as a trusted PC.
- C. Enable Sync your settings on Computer1.
- D. Configure System Restore.

Answer: A

File History regularly backs up versions of your files in the Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos, and Desktop folders and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. Over time, you'll have a complete history of your files. If the originals are lost, damaged, or deleted, you can restore them. You can also browse and restore different versions of your files. For example, if you want to restore an older version of a file (even if it wasn't deleted or lost), you can

browse through a timeline, select the version you want, and restore it.
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/how-use-file-history>

Question: 162

Your company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune. You need to provide a user with the ability to deploy software to the computers by using Windows Intune. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to the user. Which role should you use?

- A. User management administrator from the Windows Intune account portal
- B. Global administrator from the Windows Intune account portal
- C. Service administrator from the Windows Intune administrator console
- D. Service administrator from the Windows Intune account portal

Answer: C

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj676618.aspx>

Question: 163

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8.1 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- B. Publish the application through an intranet web site.
- C. Change the default Software Restriction Policies on the client computers.
- D. Obtain a public certificate for the web server, and then configure the web site to use SSL

Answer: B

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783635%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 164

You have several client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You plan to configure the computers to dual-boot to Windows 8.1 Enterprise by using a native-boot VHD.

You have a VHD file that contains an installation of Windows 8.1 Enterprise,

You need to inject several device drivers into the VHD file.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Bcdedit
- B. Bcdboot

- C. Pkgmgr
D. Dism

Answer: D

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool used to service Windows® images offline before deployment. You can use it to install, uninstall, configure, and update Windows features, packages, drivers, and international settings. Subsets of the DISM servicing commands are also available for servicing a running operating system.

DISM is installed with Windows® 7, and it is also distributed in the Windows OEM Preinstallation Kit (Windows OPK) and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK). It can be used to service Windows Vista® with Service Pack 1 (SP1), Windows Server® 2008, Windows® 7, Windows Server® 2008 R2, or Windows PE images. DISM replaces several Windows OPK tools, including PEImg, Intlcfg, and Package Manager.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744256%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Reference: <http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/516.how-to-boot-from-a-vhd.aspx#Add>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749465%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) installs, uninstalls, configures, and updates features and packages for Windows Vista. You can install or update Windows Vista feature packages on an offline destination computer by using Package Manager and an unattended installation answer file.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824874.aspx>

BCDboot can update an existing boot environment on the system partition:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

BCDEdit is a command-line tool for managing BCD stores. It can be used for a variety of purposes, including creating new stores, modifying existing stores, adding boot menu options, and so on. BCDEdit serves essentially the same purpose as Bootcfg.exe on earlier versions of Window

Question: 165

HOTSPOT

Your company has client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 7.

You plan to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise to all of the computers.

You plan to deploy the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Description
App1	A line-of-business (LOB) application designed for Windows XP that does not run natively on Windows 8.1. No vendor updates are available. The application must be available to users when the users are disconnected from the corporate network.
App2	A Windows Store app that must be made available to users before Windows 8.1 is installed on the computers.
App3	An existing line-of-business (LOB) desktop application. Occasionally, certain features will be used by some users after App3.1 is deployed as well. App3 must run locally.
App3.1	A new version of App3 that provides additional functionality, but removes some of the features of App3. App3.1 and App3 use some of the same registry keys, which cause the applications to be incompatible. App3.1 must run locally.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology to deploy each application. Each solution must ensure that the users can access all of the applications. The solution that uses the least amount of system resources must be selected, whenever possible.

Which technology should you recommend for each application? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each application in the answer area.)

Answer Area

App1:

App2:

App3:

App3.1:

Answer Area

App1: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App2: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App3: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App3.1: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

Answer:**Answer Area**

App1: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App2: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

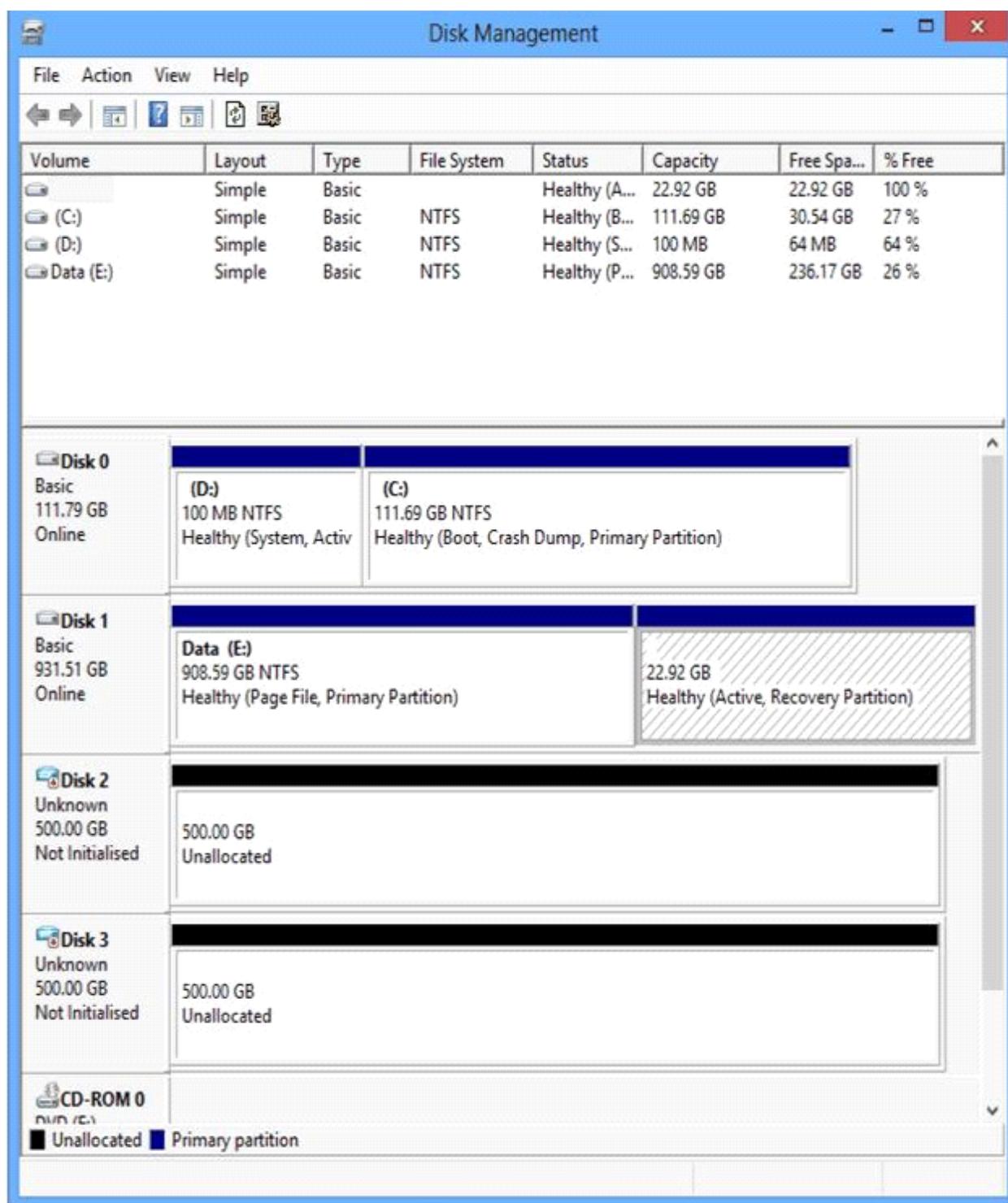
App3: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App3.1: 
 Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783635%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 166**HOTSPOT**

You have the disk configuration shown in the following exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

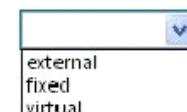
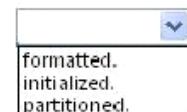
Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**

Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**

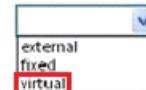
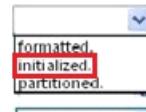


Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

Answer:

Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**



Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

New disks appear as Not Initialized. Before you can use a disk, you must first initialize it

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771486.aspx>

The Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) format is a publicly available image format specification that specifies a virtual hard disk encapsulated in a single file, capable of hosting native file systems while supporting standard disk and file operations.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx>

Question: 167

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 100 Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers secure all connections to computers on the internal network by using IPSec.

The network contains a server that runs a legacy application. The server does NOT support IPSec.

You need to ensure that some of the Windows 8 computers can connect to the legacy server. The solution must ensure that all other connections are secured by using IPSec.

What should you do?

- Modify the settings of the Domain Profile.
- Create a connection security rule.
- Create an inbound firewall rule.
- Modify the settings of the Private Profile,

Answer: A

there are three profiles for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security:

Profile	Description
Domain	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network on which it can detect a domain controller of the domain to which the computer is joined.
Private	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network that is identified by the user or administrator as a private network. A private network is one that is not connected directly to the Internet, but is behind some kind of security device, such as a network address translation (NAT) router or hardware firewall. For example, this could be a home network, or a business network that does not include a domain controller. The Private profile settings should be more restrictive than the Domain profile settings.
Public	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a public network such as those available

in airports and coffee shops. When the profile is not set to Domain or Private, the default profile is Public. The Public profile settings should be the most restrictive because the computer is connected to a public network where the security cannot be controlled. For example, a program that accepts inbound connections from the Internet (like a file sharing program) may not work in the Public profile because the Windows Firewall default setting will block all inbound connections to programs that are not on the list of allowed programs.

Each network adapter is assigned the firewall profile that matches the detected network type.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/getting-started-wfas-firewall-profiles-ipsec%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 168

You are a systems administrator for Contoso, Ltd.

You disabled picture passwords by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named Picture Password Disable.

Management wants to use picture passwords. You disable and remove the GPO that disables picture passwords.

One user's picture password does not function properly on the user's tablet. The tablet is wirelessly connected to the network. You connect to the tablet and view the screen, which is shown in the following exhibit.

RSOP data for CONTOSO\Dean on DEAN : Logging Mode

USER SETTINGS

- CN=Dean,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com
- Last time Group Policy was applied: 10/3/2013 at 3:18:21 PM
- Group Policy was applied from: test-2k12.contoso.com
- Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
- Domain Name: CONTOSO
- Domain Type: Windows 2008 or later

Applied Group Policy Objects

- N/A
- The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
- Local Group Policy Filtering: Not Applied <Empty>
- The user is a part of the following security groups

COMPUTER SETTINGS

- CN=DEAN,CN=Computers,DC=contoso,DC=com
- Last time Group Policy was applied: 10/2/2013 at 10:13:55 AM
- Group Policy was applied from: test-2k12.contoso.com
- Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
- Domain Name: CONTOSO
- Domain Type: Windows 2008 or later

Applied Group Policy Objects

- Default Domain Policy
- Offline Folder
- Picture Password Disable
- The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
- Local Group Policy Filtering: Not Applied <Empty>
- The computer is a part of the following security groups

C:\Windows\system32

You need to ensure that the tablet is able to use picture passwords. What should you do?

- Log off of the tablet and then log back on.
- Run the gpupdate/force command from an elevated command prompt.
- Run the gpupdate /target:user command from an elevated command prompt.
- Connect the tablet to a wired connection, and then run the gpresult /F command.

Answer: B

Gpupdate refreshes local and Active Directory-based Group Policy settings, including security settings. This command supersedes the now obsolete /refreshpolicy option for the secedit command.

Parameter: /force : Ignores all processing optimizations and reapplies all settings.

Reference: Technet, Gpupdate

Question: 169

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops that are members of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You want to be able to assist users remotely from the computer at the help desk.

You need to enable the help desk computer to connect to users' laptops while the users are logged in.

Which feature should you use?

- A. DirectAccess
- B. Remote Assistance
- C. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: B

Sometimes the best way to fix a problem is to have someone show you how. Windows Remote Assistance is a convenient way for someone you trust, such as a friend or technical support person, to connect to your computer and walk you through a solution—even if that person isn't nearby.

Reference: What is Windows Remote Assistance?

Question: 170

You support Windows 8.1 desktop computers and tablets that are members of an Active Directory domain. The domain includes Active Directory Certificate Services. All users use virtual smart cards to log on to their computers. A domain user wants to log on to both his desktop computer and his tablet computer by using the same domain user account.

You need to configure the desktop and tablet computers to support two-factor authentication for the same domain user account.

What should you do?

- A. Enroll the user for two separate certificates based on the Smartcard Logon template. Install one certificate in a virtual smart card on each of the user's computers.
- B. Export the private key from the desktop computer. Import the private key to the tablet.
- C. After the user has logged on to one computer, disable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) on the second computer. Run the tpmvscmgr.exe utility on each of the computers.
- D. Issue a temporary physical smart card. Use this smart card for an initial logon on each computer, then disconnect the tablet from the office network and destroy the temporary smart card.

Answer: D

Using one-time password for enrollment

One option to ensure that users are strongly authenticated before virtual smart card certificates are issued is to send a user a one-time password through SMS, email, or phone. The user then types the one-time password during the certificate enrollment from an application or a script on a desktop that invokes built-in command-line tools.

Note:

* Virtual smart card technology from Microsoft offers comparable security benefits to physical smart cards by using two-factor authentication. Virtual smart cards emulate the functionality of physical smart cards, but they use the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip that is available on computers in many organizations, rather than requiring the use of a separate physical smart card and reader. Virtual smart cards are created in the TPM, where the keys that are used for authentication are stored in cryptographically secured hardware.

* Because all private information on the virtual smart card is encrypted by using the TPM on the host computer, it cannot be used on a different computer with a different TPM.

There is no method to export the user's virtual smart card for use on other computers, which adds to the security of virtual smart cards. If a user requires access to network resources on multiple computers, multiple virtual smart cards

can be issued for that user.

* Multi-factor authentication, or two-factor authentication, is the term used to define the authentication mechanism that involves two (or more) factors. A “factor” is something you can prove: something you know (for instance, the username and password), something you possess (for instance, a token, a TPM-enabled device, a certificate, or a phone), or something that confirms your physical identity (for instance, a positive iris scan or a specific thumbprint).

Incorrect:

Not B: This would only b

Reference: Deploy Virtual Smart Cards

Question: 171

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro laptops and tablets.

Your company wants to start using Virtual Smart Cards on these laptops.

You need to verify that the client laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards before you implement any changes.

What should you do?

- A. Connect a physical smart card reader to each laptop.
- B. Verify that each laptop has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip of version 1.2 or greater.
- C. Configure BitLocker Drive Encryption on the system drive of each laptop.
- D. Upgrade the laptops to Windows 8 Enterprise edition.

Answer: B

Prerequisites

You will need:

A computer running Windows 8.1 or Windows 8 with an installed and fully functional TPM (version 1.2 or version 2.0).

A test domain to which the computers listed above can be joined.

Access to a server in that domain with a fully installed and running certification authority (CA).

Reference: Get Started with Virtual Smart Cards: Walkthrough Guide

Question: 172

You use a Windows 8.1 desktop computer and a Windows 8.1 tablet. The desktop computer is connected to the Internet by using your home network.

You plan to travel and want to have access to the desktop computer from the tablet.

You need to configure remote access to the file system on the desktop computer by using the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Configure User Experience Virtualization (UE-V).
- B. Allow Remote Assistance connections to the desktop computer.
- C. Go to the SkyDrive website and create a group named Administrators. Add your user Windows accounts for both computers to the group.
- D. Install SkyDrive for Windows on the desktop computer and select the Make files on this PC available to me on my other devices check box.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Select the Fetch files setting

If you didn't select the Fetch files setting when you set up the OneDrive app, you can select it in Settings.

1. Go to the PC where OneDrive is installed.
2. Right-click the OneDrive icon (The OneDrive icon) in the notification area, at the far right of the taskbar. Then click Settings.
3. On the Settings tab, under General, select Let me use OneDrive to fetch any of my files on this PC, and then click OK.

Note: If you have the OneDrive desktop app for Windows installed on a PC, you can use the Fetch files feature to access all your files on that PC from another computer by going to the OneDrive website. You can even access network locations if they're included in the PC's libraries or mapped as drives. When you browse a PC's files remotely, you can download copies of them to work on

Reference: Fetch files on your PC

Question: 173

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain. You are in a remote office. You connect to a variety of Microsoft clients in the main office, including Windows 8, Windows XP, and Server 2008. The VPN authentication traffic must be encrypted. You need to establish a VPN connection that will allow you to connect to all Microsoft clients. Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: G

VPN profile properties

The VPN profile created is a single-user VPN profile with the following properties:

A: Authentication Method

User can choose authentication method to be used for the VPN connection. The authentication method can be the following:

- i. User name and password: When user selects this option, the VPN client negotiates the username-password based authentication methods with the server. Client will be able to negotiate MSCHAP v2, EAP-MSCAHpv2, PEAP with MSCHAPv2 as inner method, EAP-TTLS with inner method as PAP (for non-domain joined only) and EAP-TTLS with inner method as MSCHAPv2 (for domain joined only) with the VPN server. Once the user selects this authentication method, he has the option of entering User name and password in the UI itself.
- ii. Smart Card

- ii. One-time password

Tunnel Type

The Tunnel Type is set to 'Automatic', which results in IKEv2, SSTP, PPTP and L2TP tunnel types being negotiated (in that order). Once the tunnel is negotiated, the VPN client remembers it for the subsequent connections. User cannot change tunnel type through PC Settings.

Encryption Level

The encryption level is by default set to 'Optional Encryption'. For IKEv2 and L2TP, this encryption level has been expanded to negotiate all the IPsec proposals that are supported. Admins can control the proposal to be used by specifying it on the VPN server (using Set-VpnServerConfiguration cmdlet for Windows RRAS). For PPTP connections, when set to 'optional encryption' the VPN client does not require encryption but uses it if it is required by the VPN

server. The encryption setting is not used for SSTP connections, hence, as before, they remain unaffected by it. User cannot change Encryption Level through PC Settings.

Reference: Configuring native VPN client through PC Settings

Question: 174

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

When traveling, users access the corporate network by using a virtual private network (VPN).

You need to implement two-factor authentication.

Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: D

The RADIUS Authentication section allows the administrator to enable and configure RADIUS authentication for the Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Server.

Reference: Widnows RRAS VPN and Multi Factor Authentication

Question: 175

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

When traveling, users access the corporate network by using a virtual private network (VPN).

There is an external firewall that allows connections only on TCP ports 80 and 443.

You need to establish a VPN connection that is able to pass through the firewall.

Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: H

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

Incorrect:

Not E: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) uses TCP port 1723 and IP port 47 Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE).

Not F: Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) uses TCP port 1701.

Not G: Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) uses IP protocol 50 for Encapsulated Security Protocol (ESP), IP protocol 51 for Authentication Header (AH), and UDP port 500 for IKE Phase 1 negotiation and Phase 2 negotiations.

Reference: VPN Tunneling Protocols

Question: 176

DRAG DROP

A company's Windows 8.1 tablets are joined to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. When employees work remotely, they use a mobile data plan to connect their tablets to the Internet.

The company has the following requirements for the mobile data plan:

Management users must synchronize offline files.

Sales users must minimize data usage.

Marketing users must receive all Windows Updates.

You need to ensure that the tablets meet these requirements.

How should the connections be configured? (To answer, drag the appropriate connection type to the corresponding department. Each connection type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Connections

Default Metered

Custom Metered

Non-Metered

Answer Area

Management

Connection

Sales

Connection

Marketing

Connection

Answer:

Box 1: Custom Metered

Box 2: Default Metered

Box 3: Non-Metered

* Enable background file synchronization of Offline Files on metered networks

To enable background file synchronization of Offline Files for a group of users while using metered connections, use Group Policy to enable the Enable file synchronization on costed networks policy setting for the appropriate Group Policy Object (GPO).

* Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012 R2, and Windows Server 2012 support cost-aware synchronization by automatically tracking roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections. By default, when the user is using a metered connection (such as a 4G mobile network) and is near or over their bandwidth limit or roaming on another provider's network, Windows switches to Offline mode and disables background synchronization. Users can still manually initiate synchronization, and administrators can override cost-aware synchronization for specific users, such as executives.

Reference: Enable Background File Synchronization on Metered Networks

Question: 177

HOTSPOT

You are a senior desktop administrator for Contoso, Ltd.

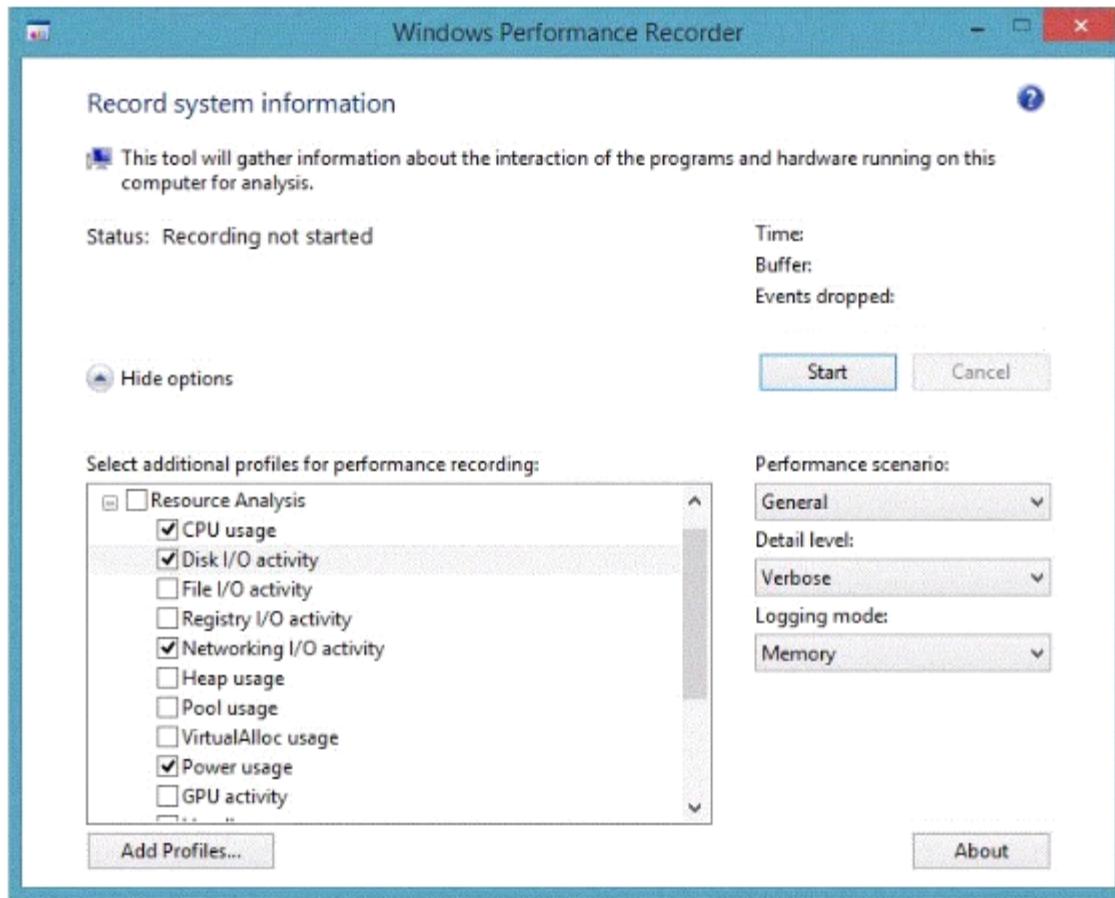
You receive a service desk ticket that requires you to resolve a computer's performance problems. The ticket included the following description of a performance problem:

"My computer slows down throughout the day. It does not occur consistently, but it does happen every day. The computer becomes slow. I have to reboot the computer before I can start working again, sometimes powering off by

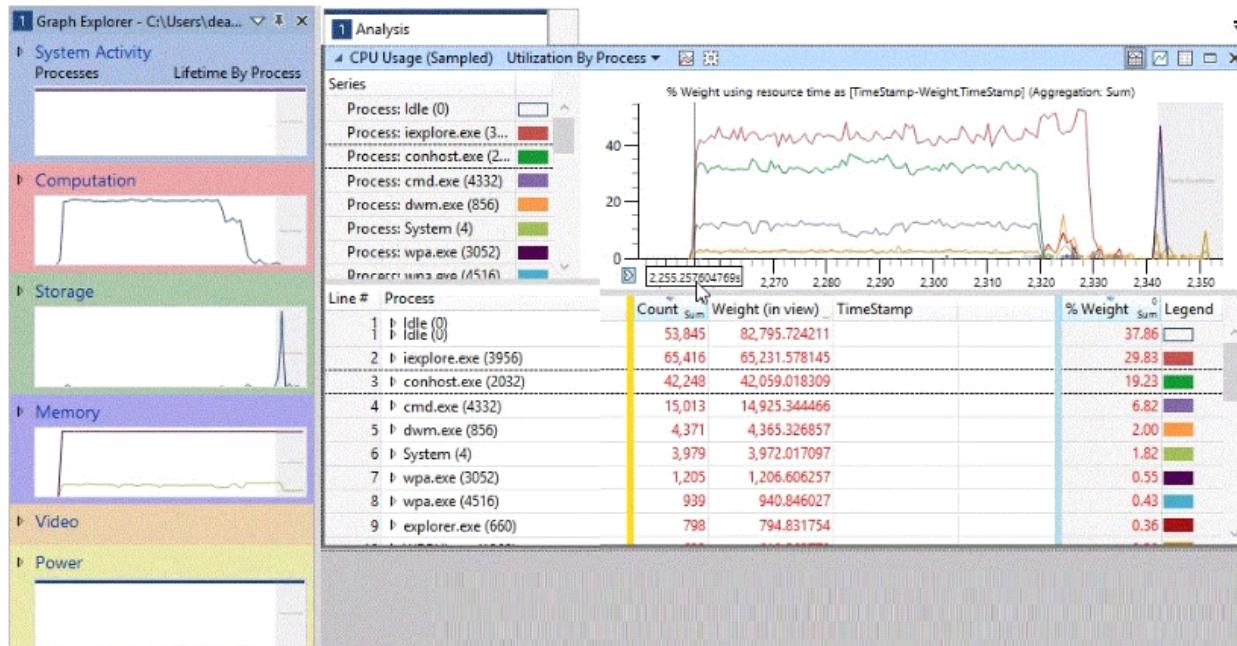
hand."

You verify that there are no driver issues in device manager, or unauthorized software on the computer. You also verify that there is not defragmentation on the hard drive as well.

You install the Windows Performance Toolkit (WPT) and configure Windows Performance Recorder (WPR) as shown in the following exhibit



The results of the Windows Performance Recorder are shown in the following exhibit.



What should you conclude, based on these exhibits? (For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Select No if the statement is not true. Each correct selection is worth one point.)

Answer Area

Yes No

Detailed trace data will be captured for troubleshooting.

The Windows Performance Recorder will save the contents of the capture to a file.

The iexplore.exe file contributed to greater than 25% of the cpu

Answer:

Yes No

Detailed trace data will be captured for troubleshooting.

The Windows Performance Recorder will save the contents of the capture to a file.

The iexplore.exe file contributed to greater than 25% of the cpu

* This is not detailed trace data.

* We see Graph Explorer –C:\User\dea.. referring to a file.

Windows Performance Recorder can log events to either a file or to circular buffers in memory.

* iexplore.exe is at around 40%

Reference: WPR Quick Start

Question: 178

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers.

Your company is deploying proprietary devices that will use a signed device driver. The driver is stored on a server share and is updated frequently by the device manufacturer.

You need to configure the desktop computers to automatically install the most recent version of the device driver from the file share when the proprietary device is plugged in to the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /Add-Driver parameter,
- B. Run the pnputil.exe and specify the -e parameter.
- C. Modify the DevicePath value in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion registry key.

D. Run the pnputil.exe tool and specify the -a parameter.

Answer: D

Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

* -a

Specifies to add the identified INF file.

* -e

Specifies to enumerate all third-party INF files.

Example: pnputil.exe -a a:\usbcam\USBCAM.INF

Adds the INF file that is specified by USBCAM.INF

Reference: Pnputil

Question: 179

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. You are assigned as a Global Administrator for Intune.

You determine that a company employee who works at the help desk requires the following permissions:

Manage support tickets

Manage subscriptions

You need to assign the appropriate administrative role to the employee.

Which role should you assign to the help desk employee?

A. User Management Administrator

B. Password Administrator

C. Billing Administrator

D. Service Administrator

Answer: D

People with Intune administrator roles (including tenant administrators and service administrators) are the only ones in your organization who are authorized to access the Intune Administration console and to communicate directly with Microsoft about Intune service requests.

Reference: Microsoft Intune support

Question: 180

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. You have purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Company security policy requires that Windows Intune track resolved malware for 15 days, and that a system restore point be created before malware remediation.

You need to meet the requirements specified in the security policy.

What should you do?

A. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security Policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console with the recommended settings.

B. Connect your Microsoft account to your domain account.

C. Create and deploy a Windows Firewall policy by using a custom policy.

D. Create a new Windows Intune Center Settings policy with custom settings.

- E. Create and configure an Endpoint Protection scan.
- F. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy with the recommended settings.
- G. Create a new Automatic Approval Update policy.
- H. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy with custom settings.

Answer: E

Microsoft Intune can help you to secure your managed computers in a number of ways, including:

- * Endpoint Protection – Provides real-time protection against malware threats, keeps malware definitions up-to date, and automatically scans computers. Endpoint Protection also provides tools that help you to manage and monitor malware attacks.
- * Windows Firewall settings – Uses policies that allow you to configure Windows Firewall settings on computers.
- * Software updates

Reference: Help secure your computers with Endpoint Protection and Windows Firewall policy for Microsoft Intune

Question: 181

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro tablets that are members of an Active Directory domain. Your company policy allows users to download and install only certain few Windows Store apps.

You have created a new AppLocker Packaged Apps policy to help enforce the company policy.

You need to test the new AppLocker Packaged Apps policy before you implement it for the entire company.

What should you do?

- A. Open PowerShell and run the Get-AppLockerPolicy -Effective cmdlet to retrieve the AppLocker effective policy.
- B. Open Group Policy Management console and run the Group Policy Modeling Wizard.
- C. Open Group Policy Management console and run the Group Policy Results Wizard.
- D. Open Group Policy Management console and enforce the new AppLocker policy in Audit Only mode.

Answer: D

Step 1: Enable the Audit only enforcement setting

By using the Audit only enforcement setting, you can ensure that the AppLocker rules that you have created are properly configured for your organization. This setting can be enabled on the Enforcement tab of the AppLocker Properties dialog box.

Step 2: Configure the Application Identity service to start automatically

Step 3: Test the policy

Test the AppLocker policy to determine if your rule collection needs to be modified. Because you have created AppLocker rules, enabled the Application Identity service, and enabled the Audit only enforcement setting, the AppLocker policy should be present on all client computers that are configured to receive your AppLocker policy.

Reference: Test and Update an AppLocker Policy

Question: 182

You support client Windows 8.1 computers. Some of these computers have the Application Virtualization (App-V) client installed. Multiple App-V applications are published on the network.

A user reports that it is taking a long time to launch App-V applications. You discover that the user has a roaming profile on the computer.

You need to minimize the time that is required for the user to start App-V applications on her computer.

What should you do?

- A. Change the location of the App-V client cache file.
- B. Change the user profile to Local.
- C. Increase the size of the App-V client cache.
- D. Change the user profile to Mandatory.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The current App-V Client VFS driver cannot write to network locations, so the App-V Client detects the presence of folder redirection and copies the data on the local drive during publishing and when the virtual environment starts. After the user closes the App-V application and the App-V Client closes the virtual environment, the local storage of the VFS AppData is copied back to the network, enabling roaming to additional machines, where the process will be repeated. The detailed steps of the processes are:

During publishing or virtual environment startup, the App-V Client detects the location of the AppData directory.

If the roaming AppData path is local or no AppData\Roaming location is mapped, nothing happens.

If the roaming AppData path is not local, the VFS AppData directory is mapped to the local AppData directory.

Note: App-V 5.0 SP2 supports folder redirection of the roaming AppData folder (%AppData%). When the virtual environment is started, the roaming AppData state from the user's roaming AppData directory is copied to the local cache. Conversely, when the virtual environment is shut down, the local cache that is associated with a specific user's roaming AppData is transferred to the actual location of that user's roaming AppData directory.

Reference: Application Publishing and Client Interaction

Question: 183

You administer desktop computers on your company network.

You want to deploy a WMI file of Windows 8.1 Enterprise to several desktops that have a third-party PCI-X board installed. The hardware vendor provided a device driver to support this board.

You need to customize the image to ensure that the device driver is installed when you deploy the image.

What should you do?

- A. Download and run the imagex.exe tool and specify the /append parameter.
- B. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /add-driver parameter.
- C. Download and run the drvload.exe tool and specify the path to the driver .inf file.
- D. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /add-package parameter.

Answer: B

After you mount the boot image, use DISM to add optional components to the boot image.

Use DISM to add specific drivers to the boot image, when required. Type the following to add drivers to the boot image, if required:

```
dism.exe /image:C:\WinPEMount /add-driver /driver:< path to driver .inf file >
```

Reference: How to Customize Windows PE Boot Images to Use in Configuration Manager

Question: 184

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and Microsoft Office 2013. All of the computers are joined to the domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Office 365. An administrator creates an Office 365 account for each user and deploys a federated solution for Office 365.

You need to prevent the users from being prompted for a user account and a password each time they access services

from Office 365.

Which account should you instruct the users to use when they sign in to their computer?

- A. A contoso.com account
- B. A Microsoft account
- C. An Office 365 account
- D. A local user account

Answer: B

Office 2013 users can sign in by using either of two types of credentials: Microsoft account, or Organization or School. The second type of credential is the user ID that is assigned by the organization or school for the purpose of accessing Office 365.

Reference: Configure user sign-in for Office 2013

Question: 185

Your company deploys Windows To Go USB drives to users for testing. The drives contain Windows 8.1.

Users are unable to boot on a particular model of computer in the office.

The computers that do not boot have the following hardware configurations:

- 4 GB of RAM
- USB 2.0 capability
- DirectX 8 video card
- 1.8 GHz x86 Processor

You need to upgrade each of the computers to support Windows To Go.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the USB to 3.0.
- B. Upgrade the processor to x64 2.0 GHz or higher.
- C. Upgrade the RAM to more than 4 GB.
- D. Upgrade the video card to support DirectX 9 or higher.

Answer: A

If available, use a USB 3.0 port with Windows To Go.

Note:

Why isn't my computer booting from USB?

Computers certified for Windows 7 and Windows 8 are required to have support for USB boot. Check to see if any of the following items apply to your situation:

Ensure that your computer has the latest BIOS installed and the BIOS is configured to boot from a USB device.

Ensure that the Windows To Go drive is connected directly to a USB port on the computer. Many computers don't support booting from a device connected to a USB 3 PCI add-on card or external USB hubs.

If the computer is not booting from a USB 3.0 port, try to boot from a USB 2.0 port.

Reference: Best Practice Recommendations for Windows To Go; Windows To Go: Frequently Asked Questions

Question: 186

HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. The company plans to migrate all of the client computers to Windows 8.1.

Two custom applications named App1 and App2 are installed on all client computers. A company policy restricts network connectivity when App1 is running. App2 must be run in a centralized environment. You need to ensure that client computers can run the applications after the migration. What should you use for each application? (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points.)

Answer Area

Deployment Method	App1	App2
Microsoft Application Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft User Experience Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hyper-V	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:**Answer Area**

Deployment Method	App1	App2
Microsoft Application Virtualization	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft User Experience Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hyper-V	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* App1:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) can make applications available to end user computers without having to install the applications directly on those computers. This is made possible through a process known as sequencing the application , which enables each application to run in its own self-contained virtual environment on the client computer. The sequenced applications are isolated from each other. This eliminates application conflicts, but the applications can still interact with the client computer.

Reference: Overview of Application Virtualization

* App2:

Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V)

When upgrading to a new version of Windows, enterprises must first inventory and test line of business applications on the new operating system and your organization may have some applications that are not yet officially supported by your vendor, or might not work at all despite all efforts.

This whole process of testing, fixing the application, upgrading to a new version that supports Windows 8 or finding an alternative application can be time-consuming. Meanwhile, users are unable to take advantage of the operating system's new capabilities and enhancements, and IT departments have to delay upgrade plans. Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V) can help ease these challenges.

Reference: Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V)

Incorrect:

Not: Microsoft User Experience Virtualization

Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) is a virtualization tool that enables users to move from one Windows device to another and keep the same operating system (OS) and applications settings.

Question: 187

DRAG DROP

You administer 50 laptops that run Windows 7 Professional 64-bit.

Your company purchases new laptops. You plan to install Windows 8.1 Pro (64-bit) on each new laptop.

You need to ensure that user application settings, Windows settings, and user files are stored in a shared location before the installation of Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions

Run the **Scanstate.exe**
c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13
/c /hardlink /nocompress command.

Install Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops. Install standard operating environment applications. Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the laptops.

Run the **Loadstate.exe**
c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml command.

Run the **Loadstate.exe**
\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Run the **Scanstate.exe**
\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Answer Area

Answer:

Box 1:

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Box 2:

Run the **Scanstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Box 3:

Install Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops. Install standard operating environment applications. Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the laptops.

Box 4:

Run the **Loadstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Step 1: Gather Data Using the ScanState Tool

1.1 Install USMT (box 1)

1.2 Run ScanState to Create a Migration Store on the Server (box 2)

Run ScanState on the source computer to collect files and settings. Type:

cd /d <USMTpath>

scanstate <StorePath> /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /l:<logFilePath>

Step 2: Install Windows (box 3)

Step 3: Apply Data Using the LoadState Tool

3.1 To install the USMT

Copy the USMT files and tools to the destination computer from the UFD or network share where you have saved them.

3.2 Run LoadState on the destination computer. Specify the same set of .xml files that you specified when using ScanState. (Box 4)

cd /d <USMTpath>

loadstate <storePath> /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /lac /iae /l:<logFilePath>

Run the **Loadstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Reference: Step-by-Step: Basic Windows Migration using USMT for IT Professionals

Question: 188

You administer computers that run Windows XP Professional. These computers have a wide range of line of business (LOB) applications installed.

You want to migrate from Windows XP Professional to Windows 8.1 Pro.

You need to identify which applications will prompt users for elevated privileges.

What should you do first?

- A. Install the Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT).
- B. Configure the advanced audit setting on the Windows 8.1 Pro computers before you install the LOB applications.
- C. Install the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit.
- D. Install User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) on the Windows 8.1 Pro computers before you install the LOB applications.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consider an application written for Windows XP that requires administrator privileges. You could also resolve the compatibility problem using the Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) version 5.5 or later to create an

application compatibility shim. ACT is a solution for administrators that requires no reprogramming of an application and can help you resolve common compatibility problems. For example, you can create a shim that responds to an application inquiry about the operating system or user level with a True statement, which allows the application to run.

Note: The Microsoft® Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) helps you determine whether the applications, devices, and computers in your organization are compatible with versions of the Windows® operating system. By using ACT, you can obtain compatibility information from Microsoft and software vendors, identify compatibility issues within your own organization, and share compatibility ratings with other ACT users.

Reference: Configure Applications to Always Run as an Administrator

Question: 194

HOTSPOT

Your company has five hardware builds for client computers. The hardware builds are configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware build name	Operating system	USB port	Processor	Memory	Firmware
Hardware 1	Windows XP Professional	USB 3.0	64-bit	8 GB	BIOS
Hardware 2	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 3.0	64-bit	8 GB	UEFI
Hardware 3	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 3.0	32-bit	1 GB	BIOS
Hardware 4	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 2.0	32-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 5	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 2.0	64-bit	2 GB	UEFI

You plan to provide some users with Windows To Go disks that contain a corporate image of the 64-bit version of Windows 8.1 Enterprise and several line-of-business (LOB) applications.

In the table below, identify whether the hardware build is compatible or incompatible with the Windows To Go disks. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

• • • •

Answer Area

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Answer:

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Hardware1, Hardware2, hardware5: Works fine.

Hardware3, Hardware4: A 64-bit processor is required.

* When using a PC as a host, only hardware certified for use with either Windows 7 or Windows 8 operating systems will work well with Windows To Go.

* Windows To Go is fully supported on either USB 2.0 ports or USB 3.0 ports on PC's certified for Windows 7 or Windows 8.

* Why does my Windows To Go drive have an MBR disk format with a FAT32 system partition?

This is done to allow Windows To Go to boot from UEFI and legacy systems.

* Windows 8.1 Enterprise: System Requirements

Windows 8.1 Enterprise works great on the same hardware that powers Windows 8:

Processor: 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster

RAM: 1 gigabyte (GB) (32-bit) or 2 GB (64-bit)

Reference: Windows To Go: Feature Overview

<https://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831833.aspx>

Question: 195

You administer a Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer.

Your company wants to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise on 120 new computers. You have created a .win image file and placed it on a network share.

You need to create a Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) media to deploy this image to new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Download and install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK), and then use the Copype tool.
- B. Download and install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK), and then use the Xcopy tool.
- C. Download and install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), and then use the Xcopy tool.
- D. Download and install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), and then use the Copype tool.

Answer: A

Set up a Windows PE build environment

In this step, you create a required directory structure that supports building a Windows PE image.

On your technician computer, click Start, point to All Programs, point to Windows OPK or Windows AIK, and then click Windows PE Tools Command Prompt.

The menu shortcut opens a Command Prompt window and automatically sets environment variables to point to all the necessary tools. By default, all tools are installed at C:\Program Files\<version>\Tools, where <version> can be Windows OPK or Windows AIK.

At the command prompt, run the Copype.cmd script. The script requires two arguments: hardware architecture and destination location. For example, copype.cmd <architecture> <destination> where <architecture> can be x86, amd64, or ia64 and <destination> is a path to a local directory. For example, copype.cmd x86 c:\winpe_x86 The script creates the following directory structure and copies all the necessary files for that architecture. For example, \\winpe_x86 \\winpe_x86\ISO \\winpe_x86\mount Reference: Walkthrough: Create a Bootable Windows PE RAM Disk on CD-ROM [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749311\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749311(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 196

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

You plan to distribute a new application through a corporate web portal. When you run the application, you receive a warning message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Question

Exhibit

Windows protected your PC

Windows SmartScreen prevented an unrecognized program from starting. Running this program might put your PC at risk.

Publisher: Unknown Publisher
Program: Screenshoter.exe

Run Anyway

Don't Run

You need to prevent the browser from displaying the warning message when users install the application without reducing security.

What should you do?

- A. Digitally sign the application with a standard or Extended Validation (EV) code signing certificate from a trusted Certification Authority (CA).
- B. Turn off Internet Explorer Enhanced Security Configuration (IE ESC).
- C. Import a standard or Extended Validation (EV) code signing certificate on the client computers.
- D. Rename the application with the .cat extension.

Answer: C

Programs signed by an EV code signing certificate can immediately establish reputation with SmartScreen reputation services even if no prior reputation exists for that file or publisher.

Reference: Microsoft SmartScreen & Extended Validation (EV) Code Signing Certificates

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2012/08/14/microsoft-smartscreen-and-extended-validation-ev-code-signing-certificates.aspx>

Question: 197

DRAG DROP

You are desktop administrator. You manage more than 100 Windows 8.1 desktop and laptop computers. The computers are joined to a Windows 2012 R2 domain. Employees log in to the domain.

Twelve Windows 8.1 laptop computers are available for employees to use remotely. The custom application settings on the employee's desktop computers do not appear on the laptops. You want to implement Microsoft's User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) as a solution.

You need to use the UE-V Generator on a Windows 8.1 computer to create UE-V templates.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions

Select all appropriate registry settings locations and settings file locations for the application.

Close the application.

Specify the file path of the application.

Review and edit any Properties, Registry locations, and File locations for the settings location template.

Perform all desired customizations in the application that you need to preserve.

Specify the file paths of all documents that the application will access.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

Perform all desired customizations in the application that you need to preserve.



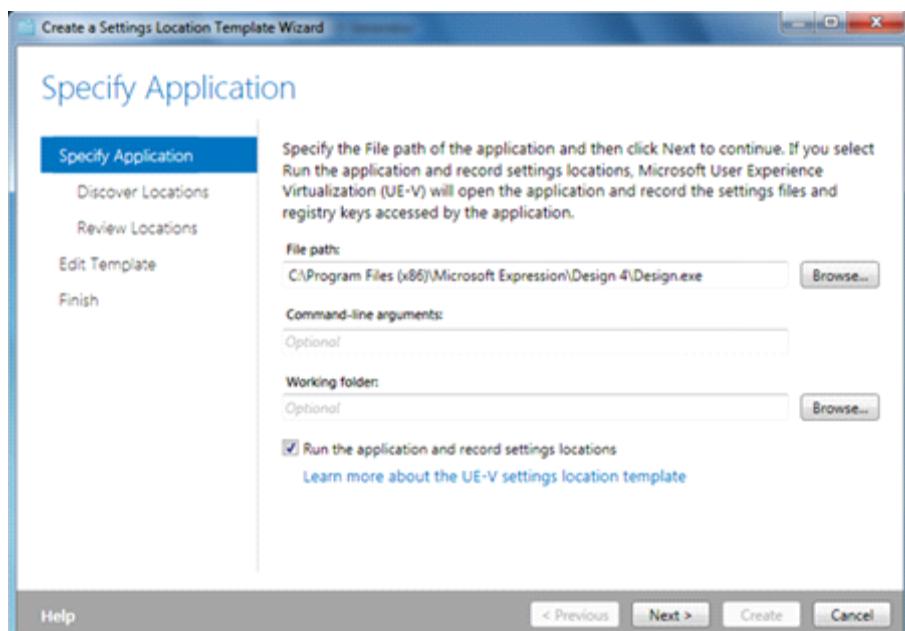
Specify the file path of the application.

Close the application.

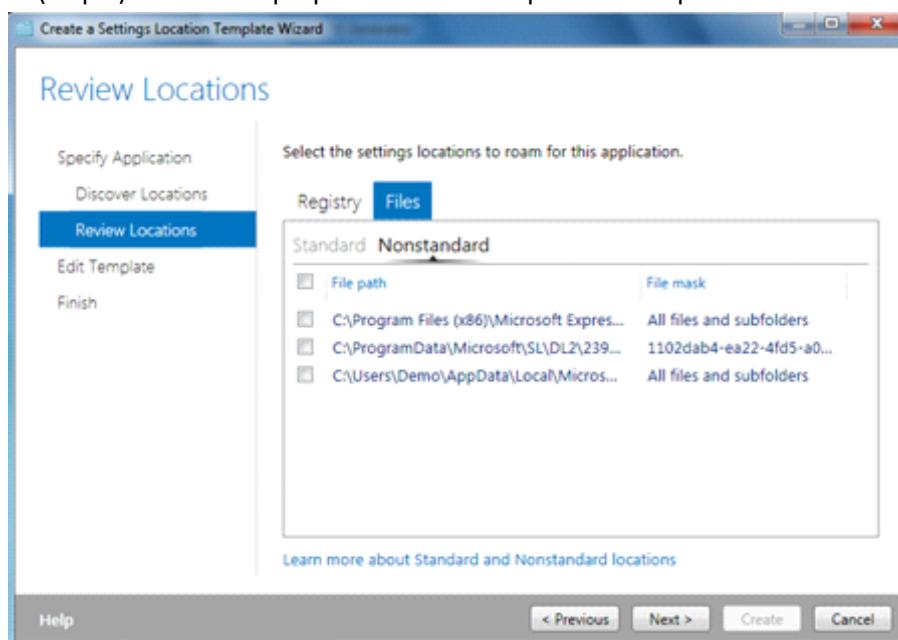
Review and edit any Properties, Registry locations, and File locations for the settings location template.

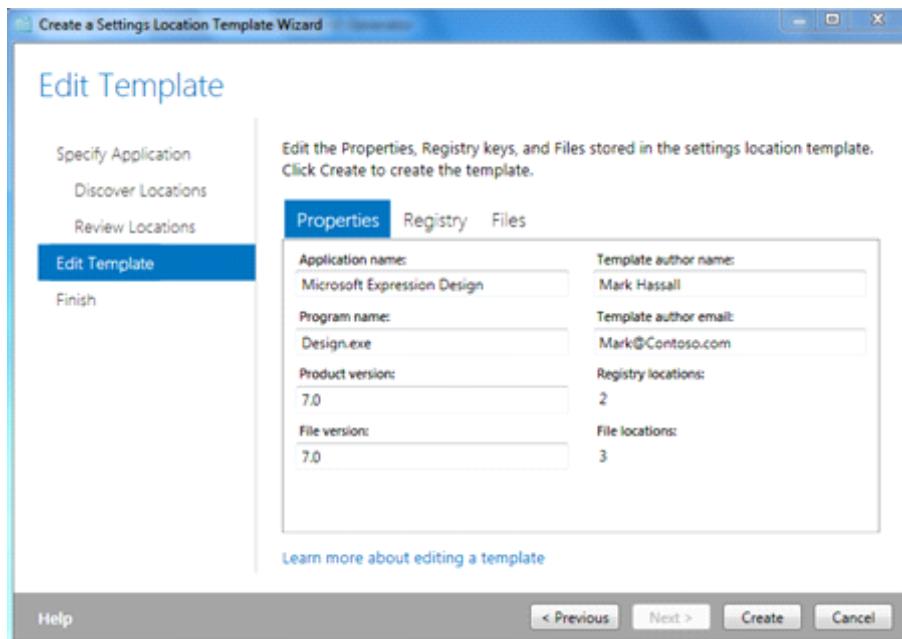
Step 2:

1. (step 2) Launch the UE-V Generator from the Start menu, choose the option to create a settings location template, and provide the tool with the path to the executable for which you want to create the template.



2. The application will launch and the UE-V Generator will discover where in the file system and the registry the application stores its settings.
3. (step 3) Close the application and review the locations the UE-V Generator discovered.
4. (step 4) Review the properties of the template to complete the creation of the template.





Reference: Create and share your Microsoft UE-V settings location template

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj680040.aspx>

Question: 198

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. Your computer has Office 365 and Office Professional Plus. You install updates to Office 365.

When you use these applications, you are prompted to re-enter your Office 365 subscription password.

You need to ensure that you can access Office 365 services without needing to re-enter your password.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office 365 desktop setup from the Office 365 portal.
- B. Configure the computer as a Trusted PC.
- C. Use Microsoft Online Services Sign-In Assistant to log on to Office 365.
- D. Log on to your computer by using the email address that you use for your subscription to Office 365.

Answer: A

You can set up your existing Office desktop applications like Word 2010, Outlook 2010, or Outlook 2007 to work with Office 365. Use Office 365 desktop setup to configure your desktop applications and install required updates

Reference: Set up Office 2010 desktop programs to work with Office 365 for business

<https://support.office.com/en-za/article/Set-up-Office-2010-desktop-programs-to-work-with-Office-365-for-business-3324b8b8-dceb-45e2-ac24-c642720108f7?ui=en-US&rs=en-ZA&ad=ZA>

Question: 199

You are an application developer for a federal government agency. You maintain a legacy application that the agency originally developed for Windows 2000. The agency is upgrading all desktop computers to Windows 8.1.

The legacy application does not run on Windows 8.1. You use the Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to create a shim.

You need to deploy the shim to all Windows 8.1 computers.

What should you do?

- A. Run the sdbinst.exe utility on each computer to install the shim locally.

- B. Configure a Group Policy to install the shim with user privileges.
- C. Install the shim on all Windows XP computers prior to the Windows 8.1 upgrade.
- D. Install the shim with a PowerShell script by using the ACT PowerShell add-in.

Answer: D

Deploying a custom shim database to users requires the following two actions:

- * Placing the custom shim database (*.sdb file) in a location to which the user's computer has access (either locally or on the network)
- * Calling the sdbinst.exe command-line utility to install the custom shim database locally

While any approach that completes these two actions will work, customers commonly use one of the following two approaches:

- * Packaging the *.sdb file and a script in an .msi file and then deploying the .msi file, making sure to mark the custom action not to impersonate the calling user. For example, if using Microsoft Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) script, the custom action type would be msidbCustomActionTypeVBScript + msidbCustomActionTypeInScript + msidbCustomActionTypeNoImpersonate = 0x0006 + 0x0400 + 0x0800 = 0x0C06 = 3078 decimal.
- * Placing the *.sdb file on a network share, and then calling a script on target computers, making sure to call the script at a time when it will receive elevated rights (for example, from a computer start-up script instead of a user log-in script).

Reference: Custom Shim Database Deployment

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd837647\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd837647(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 200

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is stored locally on the tablets.

Access to the application is protected with extra logon credentials, in addition to a standard domain account used by users.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

The application must maintain access to the current desktop.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: E

With Hyper-V the application is run locally in virtualized environment. The Hyper-V environment can be set up to require extra authentication.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: Using Application Virtualization (App-V) package the application is streamed and not stored locally.

Reference: Hyper-V

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448604.aspx>

Question: 201

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.

Answer: B

Question: 202

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is stored on an internal solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.
You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.
What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

Microsoft Application Virtualization (also known as App-V) is an application virtualization and application streaming solution from Microsoft.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_App-V

Question: 203

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

Users have offline access to the application only within the first seven days following their latest online session.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: B

Question: 204

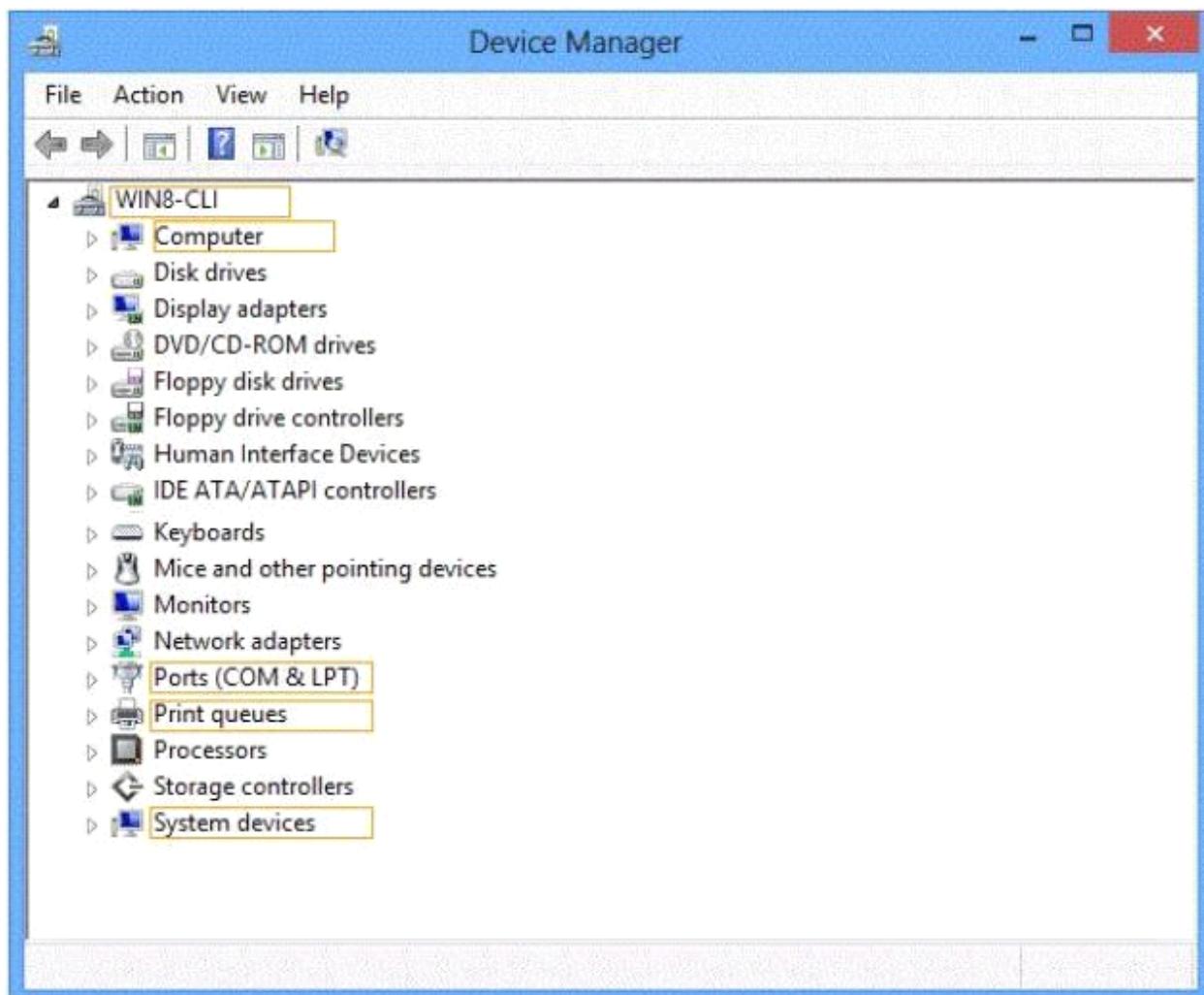
HOTSPOT

You support Windows 8.1 Pro computers.

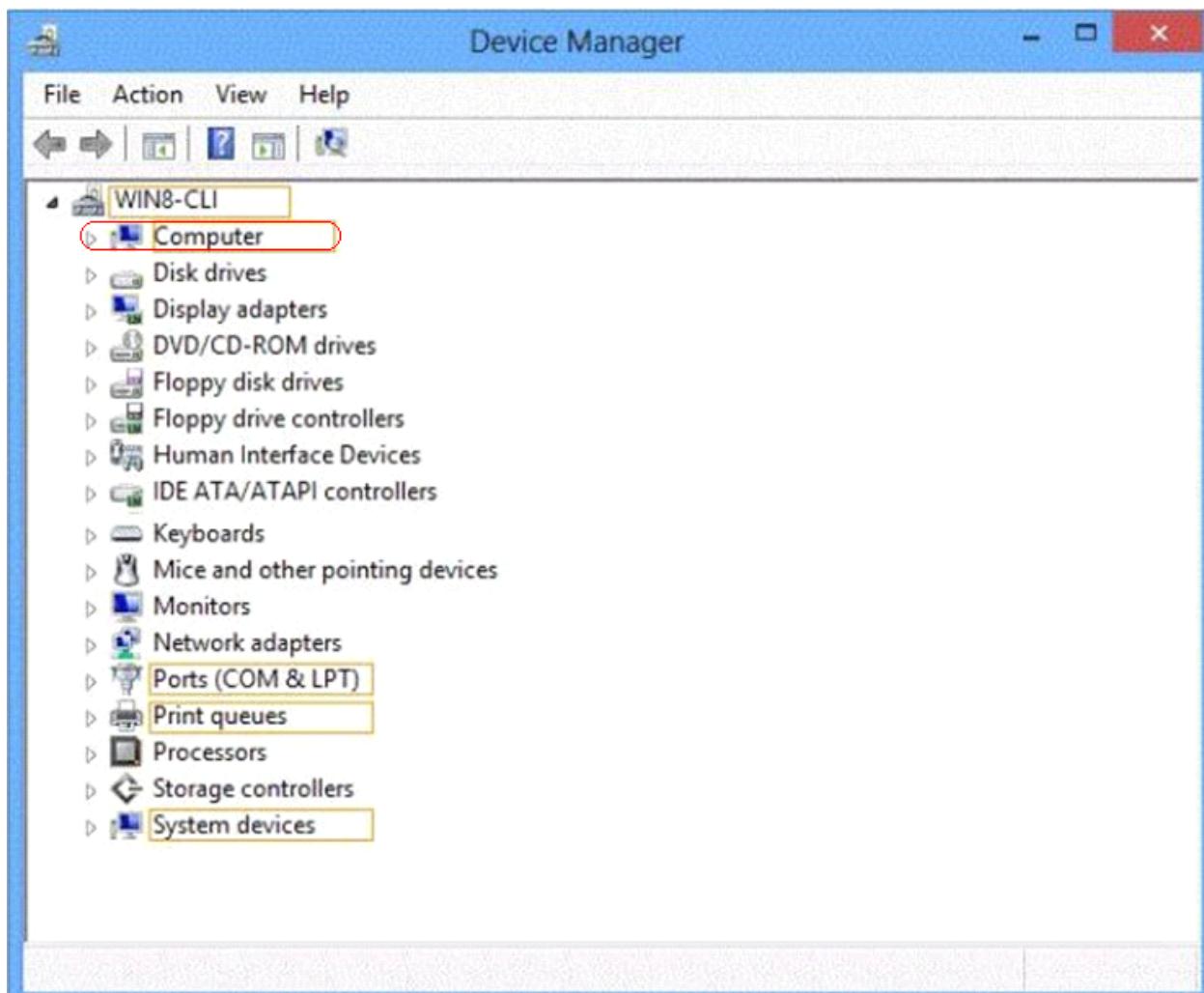
You plug a legacy hardware adapter into a computer. You open Device Manager and notice that the legacy hardware adapter is not listed.

You need to install the legacy hardware adapter.

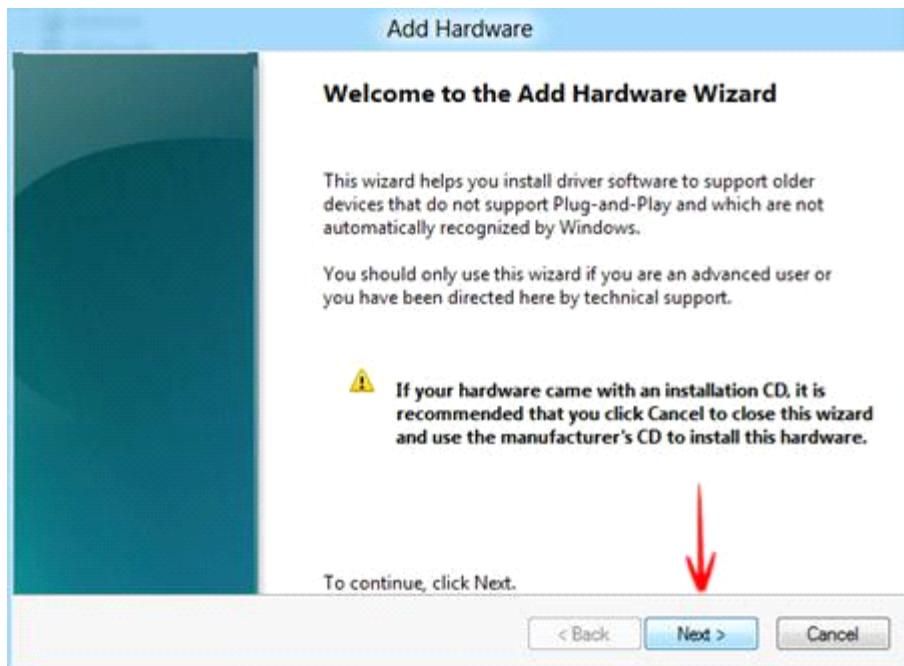
To which node should you add the legacy hardware adapter? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



1. Step Right click the Computer icon and select Manage from the drop-down list.
2. Step Computer Management window would open up allowing you to make changes in the hardware of your system. Click Device Manager from the left pane and right click your computer name from the top of the list. Now click add legacy hardware.
3. A new popup window would show.



Reference: Old hardware: How to add legacy hardware in Windows 8
<http://windows7themes.net/en-us/old-hardware-how-to-add-legacy-hardware-in-windows-8/>

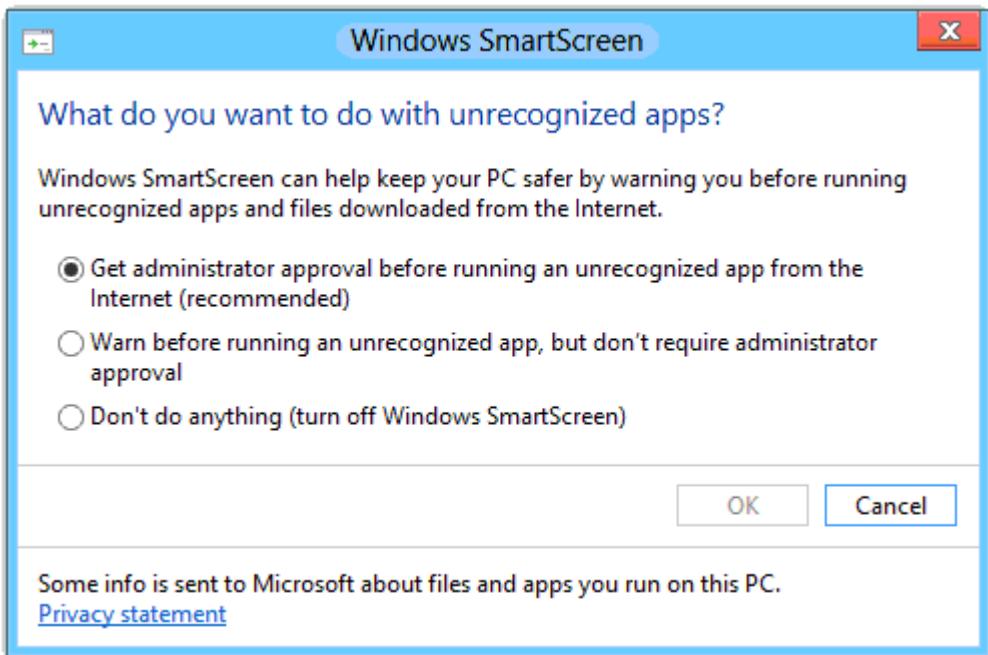
Question: 205

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers that are members of a workgroup.
Users are able to download and install any app from Windows Store.
You need to ensure that only approved apps can be installed from Windows Store.
What should you do?

- A. Configure a Software Restriction Policy Certificate rule.
- B. Configure an AppLocker Publisher rule.
- C. Configure an AppLocker Packaged app rule.
- D. Enable Windows SmartScreen and select the Get administrator approval before running an unrecognized app from the Internet option.

Answer: D

The settings dialog box for Windows SmartScreen is now shown:



Reference: How To Disable / Turn Off Windows SmartScreen in Windows 8
<http://www.samlogic.net/articles/windows-8-disable-smartscreen.htm>

Question: 206

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers. Your company uses credit card readers that require a custom driver supplied by the manufacturer. The readers frequently are moved from computer to computer.
 Your company recently purchased five new Windows 8.1 Pro computers. You want the required drivers to be installed automatically and silently when users connect the readers to the new computers.
 You need to pre-stage the credit card reader driver on the new computers.
 What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe utility. Copy the driver files to the C:\Windows\System32\drivers folder in the WIM image.
- B. Add a Registry key with a path to a network shared folder that has the driver installation files.
- C. Run the pnputil.exe utility. Specify the credit card reader driver.
- D. Add a Registry key with a path to a local folder on every computer. Copy the driver installation files to the folder.

Answer: C

Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

To attempt to stage a package. At the command prompt running with elevated permissions, type the command (example):

`pnputil.exe -a toastpkg.inf`

Reference: Pnputil

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798.aspx>

Question: 207

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 Enterprise. Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection is deployed to all of the computers by using the default settings contained in the Default Antimalware Policy.

The users in the research department report that a folder named C:\TestApp must not be scanned by the Endpoint Protection client.

You need to configure the Endpoint Protection client not to scan the C:\TestApp folder for the computers in the research department only.

What should you do first?

- A. In the Default Antimalware Policy, modify the Exclusion settings.
- B. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Threat overrides settings.
- C. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Exclusion settings.
- D. In the Endpoint Protection client, modify the Excluded files and locations setting for each research department computer.

Answer: C

Once enabled, Endpoint Protection client settings are controlled centrally through Antimalware Policies and Windows Firewall Policies. You can create antimalware policies on a per-collection basis and configure them with the following settings:

* Exclusion settings. Use these settings to exclude files, folders, file types and processes from scanning.

Etc.

Reference: Using System Center Endpoint Protection

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

Question: 208

Your network contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

Synchronization between Active Directory and Windows Intune is not configured.

You enroll all of the computers in Windows Intune.

You plan to create groups that contain the computers by using dynamic membership.

You need to identify which criteria you can use to populate the groups dynamically.

Which three criteria should you identify? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. organizational unit (OU)
- B. domain
- C. security group
- D. manager
- E. device type

Answer: ABE

A device group dynamic membership criteria:

* (A) Organizational unit (OU): You can specify the OU for computers as membership criteria. OUs cannot be retrieved for mobile devices. The OUs are retrieved directly from the Windows Intune inventory.

*(B) Domain: You can specify the domain for a computer as membership criteria. This information is retrieved from the Windows Intune inventory. Domain names cannot be retrieved for mobile devices.

* (E) Device type: You can specify computers as membership criteria, and if your environment is configured to support mobile devices, mobile devices. Device type information for computers is retrieved from the Windows Intune inventory. Device type information for mobile devices is retrieved from Exchange.

Reference: Windows Intune, Device and User Group Considerations

Question: 209

You administer a company network that includes Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Corporate security policy requires that computers in the accounting department have file and program activity logged. A user in the accounting department uses a computer that is managed by Windows Intune.

You need to ensure that file and program activity is always monitored on this computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Firewall Setting policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- B. In the Windows Intune Admin Console, create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy that uses the recommended settings.
- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Windows Intune Agent policy template in the Windows Intune administrator console lets you create policies that you can use to configure the Windows Intune Endpoint Protection policy settings and Updates policy settings.

Note: Monitor file and program activity on computers

This policy setting lets you configure monitoring for incoming files and outgoing files, without completely disabling monitoring on client computers.

- Yes lets you configure monitoring for incoming and outgoing files.
- No disables monitoring for incoming and outgoing files.

Recommended value: Yes

Reference: Windows Intune Agent Policy Reference

Question: 210

Your network contains a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You have an Exchange ActiveSync policy that has the following settings configured:

AllowRemoteDesktop

AllowInternetSharing

RequireDeviceEncryption

MinDevicePasswordLength

AllowSimpleDevicePassword

You need to identify which settings are applied to Windows RT 8.1 devices.

Which three settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. AllowInternetSharing
- B. MinDevicePasswordLength
- C. RequireDeviceEncryption

- D. AllowRemoteDesktop
- E. AllowSimpleDevicePassword

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Windows 8\RT Supported Policy Parameters for EAS mailbox policies for Exchange Server 2013 include:
RequireDeviceEncryption
MinDevicePasswordLength
AllowSimpleDevicePassword
Etc.

Reference: Supported Exchange ActiveSync policy parameters in Windows 8 and RT
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2823900>

Question: 211

DRAG DROP

You are the desktop administrator for a small company.

Three users report that their Windows 8.1 computers are performing poorly. The users must wait from three to five minutes for the login screen to appear.

You need to identify the cause of this problem. You have the following requirements:

You must configure Windows Performance Recorder to run by use of a script on these computers.

You must use the built-in profile.

You must record two instances of the startup on each computer to compare and validate your findings.

Which command should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct locations in the answer area. Each answer may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

The screenshot shows a window titled 'WPR Configuration' with a 'Commands' pane on the left and an 'Answer Area' pane on the right. The 'Commands' pane contains the following entries:
wpr.exe
-start GeneralProfile
-onoffscenario boot
-numIterations 2
wpa.exe
The 'Answer Area' pane has a header with five dots and a 'Command' section containing:
@echo off
Command
Command
Command
Command
exit

Answer:

Wpr.exe –start GeneralProfile –onoffscenario boot –numiterations 2

Explanation:

* wpr syntax:

Syntax:

wpr -start <profile>] [-start <profilen>] [-filemode] [-recordtempo <temp folder path>][-onoffscenario <OnOff Transition Type>] [-onoffresultspath <path to which the trace files are saved>][-onoffproblemdescription <description of the scenario>] [-numiterations <number of iterations for OnOff tracing>]

* wpr parameter: -numiterations

Sets the number of iterations for OnOff recording. By default, the settings from the built-in or custom profile file are used by default.

Reference: WPR Command-Line Options

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/hh448229.aspx>

Question: 212

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers that are members of a workgroup.

Company policy requires that all computers receive the latest updates from a Windows Update. Only updates that are digitally signed by Microsoft are installed.

You need to configure the computers to automatically receive and apply the updates.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Allow local admin to choose setting.
- B. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting to use the local WSUS server.
- C. Enable the Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.
- D. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Auto download and schedule for install.

Answer: D

Group Policy setting: Auto download and schedule the install

You can specify the schedule by using the options in this Group Policy setting. If no schedule is specified, the default schedule for all installations will be every day at 3:00 A.M. If any updates require a restart to complete the installation, Windows will restart the computer automatically. (If a user is signed in to the computer when Windows is ready to restart, the user will be notified and given the option to delay the restart.)

Reference: Step 5: Configure Group Policy Settings for Automatic Updates

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn595129.aspx>

Question: 213

You have Windows 8.1 Pro client computers.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Program and Features Control Panel item
- B. Windows 7 File Recovery
- C. the Mpcmdrun command
- D. File History

Answer: C

Windows Defender includes a command-line utility, MpCmdRun.exe, which can be handy if you want to automate the use of Windows Defender.

MpCmdRun.exe -RemoveDefinitions [-All]

Restores the installed signature definitions to a previous backup copy or to the original default set of signatures.

Reference: Run (and Automate) Windows Defender from the Command Line

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/gg131918.aspx>

Question: 214

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

Your company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that is stored on a Web server named Server1.

You need to ensure that all of the computers download the source files of App1 from Server1.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Actions

Answer Area

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.



From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.



From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Detected Software**.



From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

Answer:

Answer Area

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.

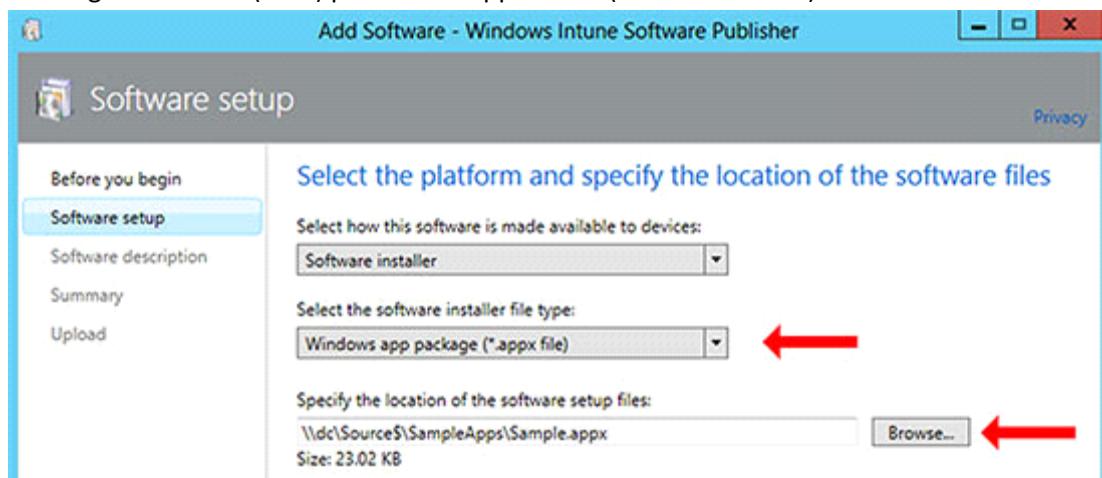
Explanation:

Step 1: Upload the App to Windows Intune

Before you can deploy (sideload) your app to Windows Intune-managed devices, upload the app into Windows Intune. Click the Step 1: Add software hyperlink in the Windows Intune Software workspace to upload software into Windows Intune, which starts the Add Software Wizard.

On the Software setup wizard page, select the Windows app package software installer type and the local or Universal

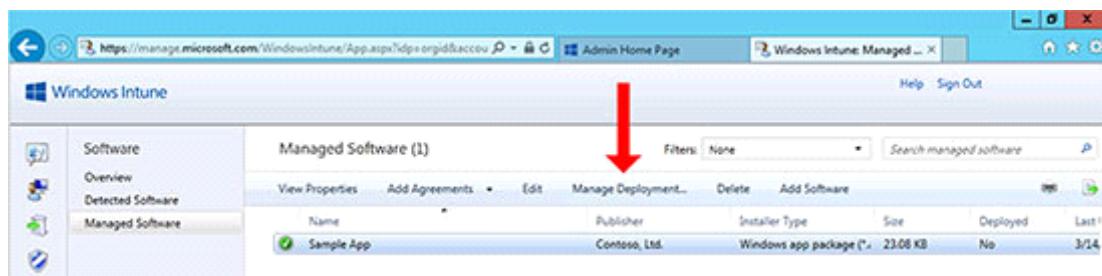
Naming Convention (UNC) path to the application (as shown below).



Later in the Windows Intune Software Publisher wizard, on the Summary Page, ensure all the details viewed are correct and click Upload.

Step 2: Deploy the App to Windows Intune Groups

Click Manage Deployment in the Managed Software node in the Software workspace (as show below), which starts the Deploy Software Wizard. Windows Intune supports deployment of Windows Store apps to users only, not to devices.



Reference: Sideload Apps with Windows Intune
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/dn646955.aspx>

Question: 215

You are desktop technician for a small company. Employees use Windows 8.1 desktop computers. An employee's computer is exhibiting unexpected behavior while running a certain application. You suspect that the application has a bug in how it manipulates the heap while running. You need to capture detailed information by using the Windows Performance Toolkit (WPT). Which command-line tool should you use to capture the data?

- A. xperf.exe
- B. netstat.exe
- C. perfmon.exe /rel
- D. ResMon.exe

Answer: A

XPERF is part of the Microsoft Windows Performance Toolkit (MSWPT) which in turn is part of the Windows SDK.

Reference: XPERF and the Windows Performance Toolkit

<http://www.drdobbs.com/windows/xperf-and-the-windows-performance-toolkit/227001079>

Question: 216

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers that are members of an Active Directory domain. You want to create an archived copy of user profiles that are stored on the desktops. You create a standard domain user account to run a backup task. You need to grant the backup task user account access to the user profiles. What should you do?

- A. Add the backup task account to the Backup Operators group on every computer.
- B. Set the backup task account as NTFS owner on all the profiles.
- C. Add the backup task account to the Remote Management Users group on a domain controller.
- D. Add the backup task account to the Backup Operators group on a domain controller.

Answer: D

Question: 217

Your company network supports users at a main office and at a branch office. All of the computers in the branch office run Windows 8.1 Enterprise and are part of an Active Directory domain. There are no plans to deploy any servers in the branch office.

Some branch office users report that it takes a long time to open documents from a file server that is located in the main office.

You need to enable BranchCache on all branch office computers.

What should you do?

- A. In the Group Policy editor, enable BranchCache in Distributed Cache mode on the branch computers.
- B. From PowerShell, run the set-BCCache cmdlet on the branch computers.
- C. In the Group Policy editor, enable BranchCache in Hosted Cache mode on the branch computers.
- D. From PowerShell, run the enable-BCHostedClients cmdlet on the computers.

Answer: A

BranchCache, must be enabled on your clients to instruct them which type to use (hosted or distributed cache). The easiest way to configure BranchCache is via Group Policy.

If client computers are configured to use Distributed Cache mode, the cached content is distributed among client computers on the branch office network. No infrastructure or services are required in the branch office beyond client computers running Windows 8.

Incorrect: In hosted cache mode, cached content is maintained on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 on the branch office network, but no servers will be used in the branch office.

Reference: Client Configuration

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 218

You support Windows 8.1 computers. You are designing a remote access server (RAS). The firewall accepts incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a laptop.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IPSec

- B. SSTP
- C. L2TP
- D. PPTP

Answer: B

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

Reference: VPN Tunneling Protocols

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 219

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. Your company protects all laptops by using the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.

Some employees work from home.

You need to ensure that employees can log on to their laptops when they work from home.

What should you do?

- A. Provide employees their BitLocker PINs.
- B. Have users run the Manage-bde.exe -unlock command before they disconnect from the company network.
- C. Ensure that the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chips in the laptops are version 1.2 or greater.
- D. Enable BitLocker To Go.

Answer: A

Network Unlock allows BitLocker-enabled systems with TPM+PIN and that meet the hardware requirements to boot into Windows without user intervention. Network Unlock works in a similar fashion to the TPM+StartupKey at boot. Rather than needing to read the StartupKey from USB media, however, the key for Network Unlock is composed from a key stored in the TPM and an encrypted network key that is sent to the server, decrypted and returned to the client in a secure session.

Incorrect:

Not D: Bitlocker To GO is used to protect removable devices.

Reference: Understand and Troubleshoot BitLocker in Windows Server "8" Beta and Windows 8 Consumer Preview

Question: 220

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8.1 desktop computers for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso works with a supplier named Fabrikam, Inc. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. The Fabrikam network includes a website that is accessible from the Contoso network. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow contoso.com domain users to access the website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Certificates	Answer area
contoso.com root certificate	trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account
Fabrikam root certificate	untrusted certificates store for the user's account
client (user) certificate issued by Contoso	personal certificate store for the local computer account
client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam	personal certificate store for the user's account
no certificate required	

Answer:**Answer area**

trusted root authorities certificate store
for the local computer account

contoso.com root certificate

untrusted certificates store for
the user's account

no certificate required

personal certificate store for the local
computer account

client (user) certificate issued by
Contoso

personal certificate store for
the user's account

no certificate required

Explanation:

- * the contoso.com domain must be trusted.
- * a client certificate is needed for domain computers in contoso.com

Question: 221

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers. Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted. You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Back up recovery key, and then select Save to a file.
- B. From an elevated command prompt, run Manage-BDE –ChangeKey.
- C. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.
- D. For each computer, create a USB startup key.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recovery password and recovery key for an operating system drive or a fixed data drive can be saved to a folder, saved to one or more USB devices, saved to your Microsoft account online, or printed. Microsoft highly recommend that you either store the recovery information in AD DS, along with your Microsoft account online, or another safe location.

Note: A BitLocker recovery key is a special key that you can create when you turn on BitLocker Drive Encryption for the first time on each drive that you encrypt. You can use the recovery key to gain access to your computer if the drive that Windows is installed on (the operating system drive) is encrypted using BitLocker Drive Encryption and BitLocker detects a condition that prevents it from unlocking the drive when the computer is starting up. A recovery key can also be used to gain access to your files and folders on a removable data drive (such as an external hard drive or USB flash drive) that is encrypted using BitLocker To Go, if for some reason you forget the password or your computer cannot access the drive.

Reference: BitLocker Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831507.aspx#BKMK_RecoveryPass

Question: 222

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using a PPTP VPN connection.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- * Finance, sstp. SSTP uses an HTTP-over-SSL session between VPN clients and servers to exchange encapsulated IPv4 or IPv6 packets.
- * Marketing, branchcache. You can use BranchCache on IPv4 or IPv6 networks. IPv6 is not required.
- * Research, IPsec. IPsec is most commonly used to secure IPv4 traffic.
- * Sales, PPTP VPN: IPv4 is fine. Does not require IPv6.

Question: 223

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the Enable-BCHostedClient cmdlet
- B. the Enable-BCHostedAServer cmdlet
- C. the Enable-BCDistributed cmdlet
- D. the Enable-BCLocal cmdlet

Answer: C

Enable-BCDistributed

Enables BranchCache and configures a computer to operate in distributed cache mode.

This command is to be run on each client computer.

Incorrect:

Not A: Enable-BCHostedClient

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Not B: Enable-BCHostedServer is run on the computer that acts as a cache server.

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache server mode.

Not D: Enable-BCLocal

Enables the BranchCache service in local caching mode.

Reference: BranchCache Cmdlets in Windows PowerShell

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848392\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848392(v=wps.630).aspx)

Question: 224

HOTSPOT

You have a folder that you plan to share.

You need to configure security for the shared folder to meet the following requirements:

Members of a security group named Group1 must be able to change and delete files and folders only.

Members of a security group named Group2 must be able to read files and folders only.

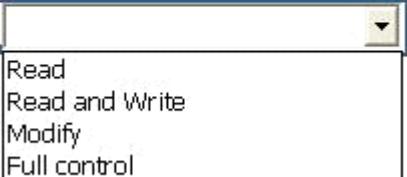
Members of a security group named Group3 must be able to take ownership of files.

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

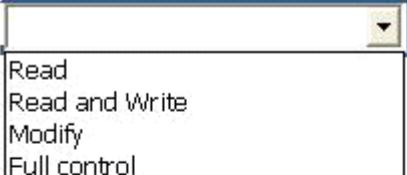
Share permissions for Everyone:



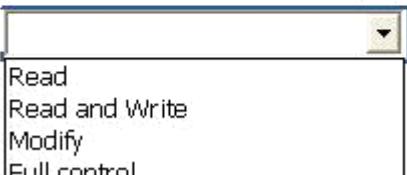
NTFS permissions for Group1:



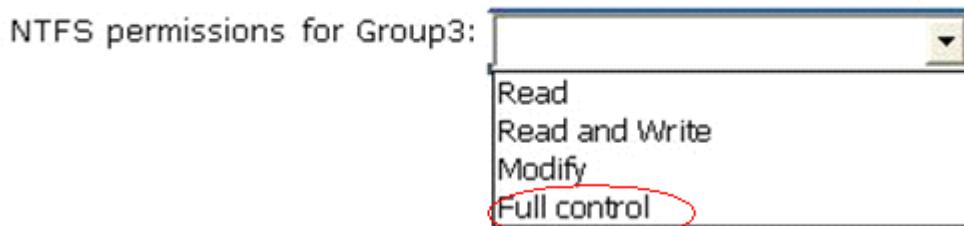
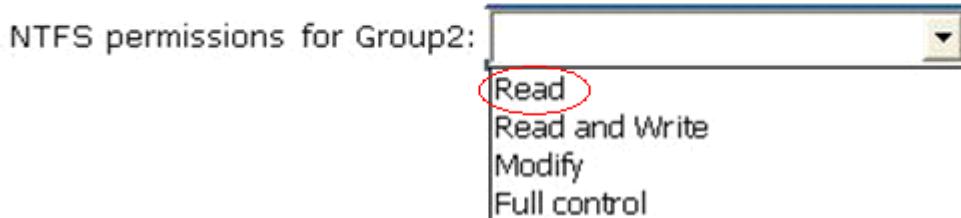
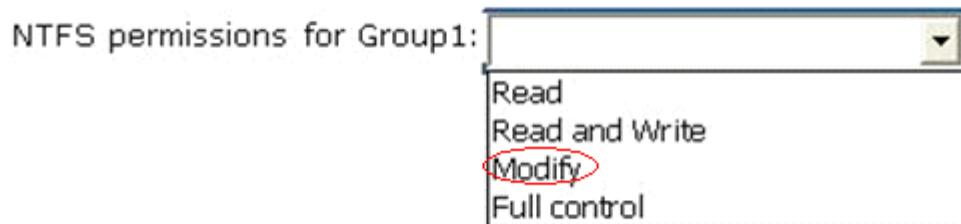
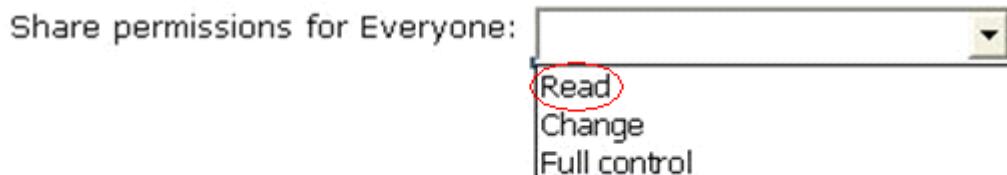
NTFS permissions for Group2:



NTFS permissions for Group3:



Answer:



* Read is the default permission that is assigned to the Everyone group.

* The Change permission allows all Read permissions, plus:

Adding files and subfolders

Changing data in files

Deleting subfolders and files

* Full Control allows all Read and Change permissions, plus:

Changing permissions (NTFS files and folders only)

Reference: Share permissions

[https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc784499\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc784499(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 225

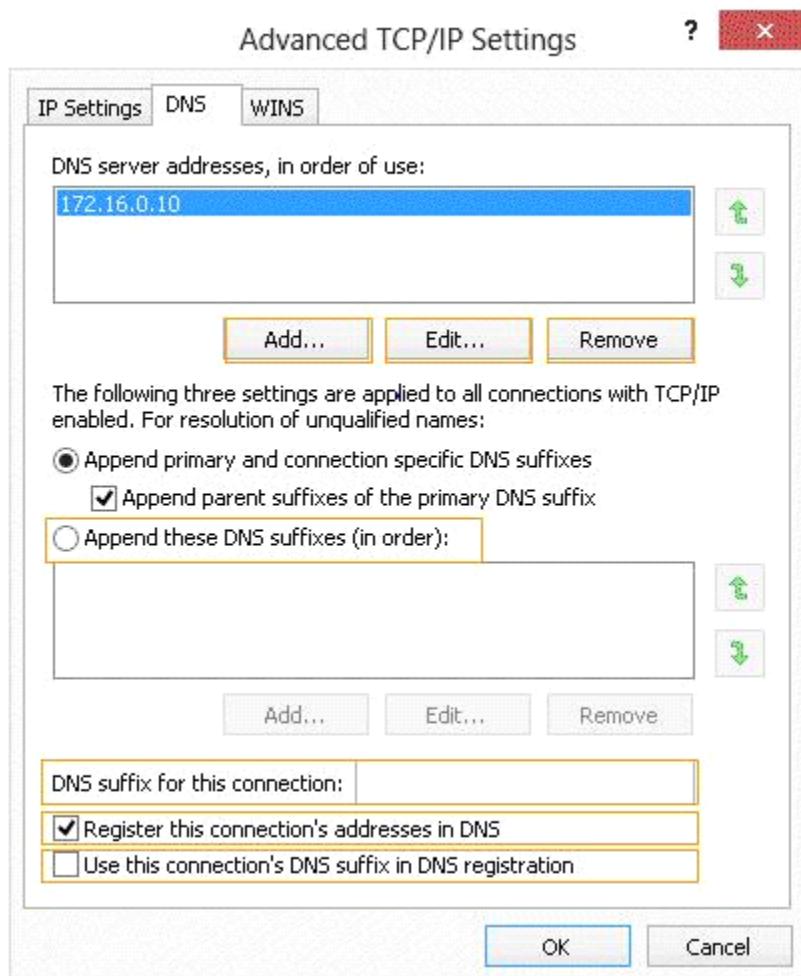
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains three domains named adatum.com, na.adatum.com, and eu.adatum.com.

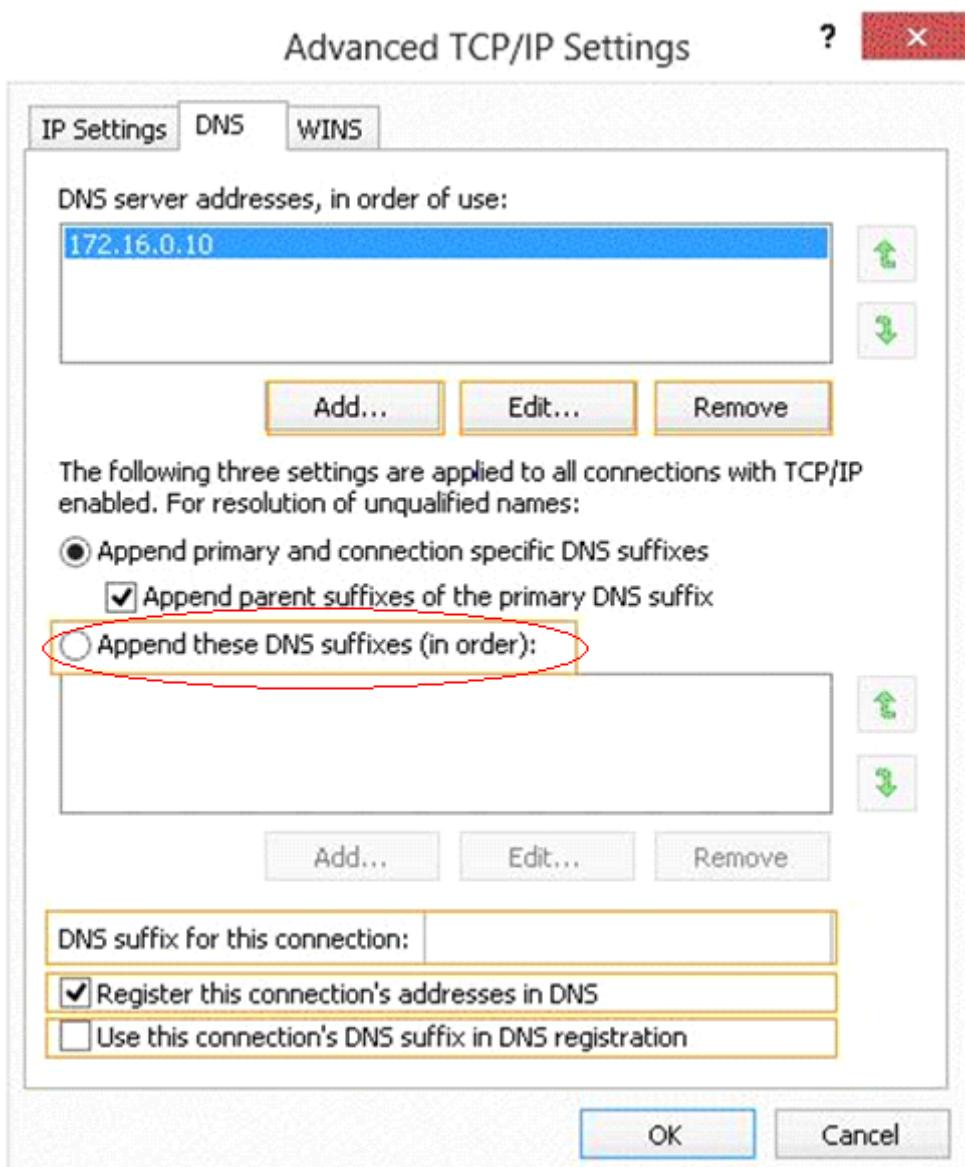
You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named Computer1. Computer1 is a member of the na.adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that single-label names can be resolved from all three domains.

Which setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



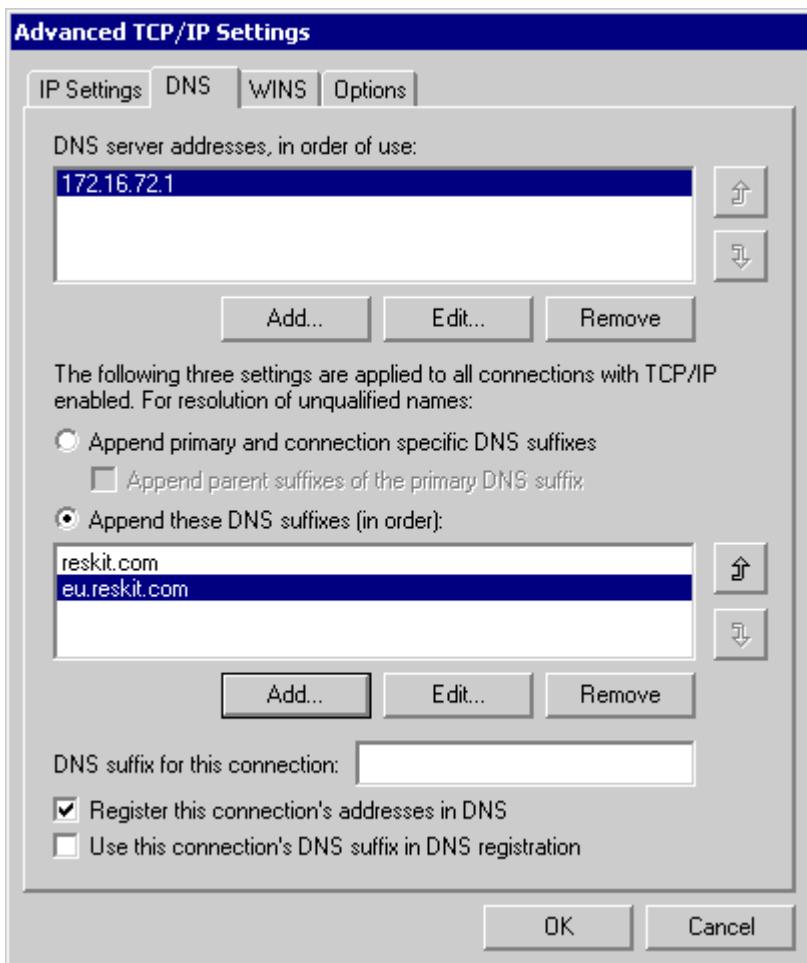
Answer:



Explanation:

The box labeled 'Append these DNS suffixes (in order)' lets you specify a list of DNS suffixes to try, called a DNS suffix search list. If you enter a DNS suffix search list, the resolver adds those DNS suffixes in order and does not try any other domain names. For example, if the 'Append these DNS suffixes (in order)' box includes the names listed in the figure below and you submit the unqualified, single-label query "coffee," the resolver queries in order for the following FQDNs:

coffee.reskit.com.
coffee.eu.reskit.com.



Reference: Configuring Query Settings
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959339.aspx>

Question: 226

You are the system administrator for your company. The company has 500 users. The company's Windows servers, desktop computers, and laptop computers are joined to a Windows Server 2012 Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You implement Remote Desktop Services for all users. The service includes access via a Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) server.

The first users to use the RD Gateway receive the following error message: "This computer can't connect to the remote computer because the certificate authority that generated the Terminal Services Gateway server's certificate is not valid. Contact your network administrator for assistance."

You need to ensure that users can connect to the RD Gateway.

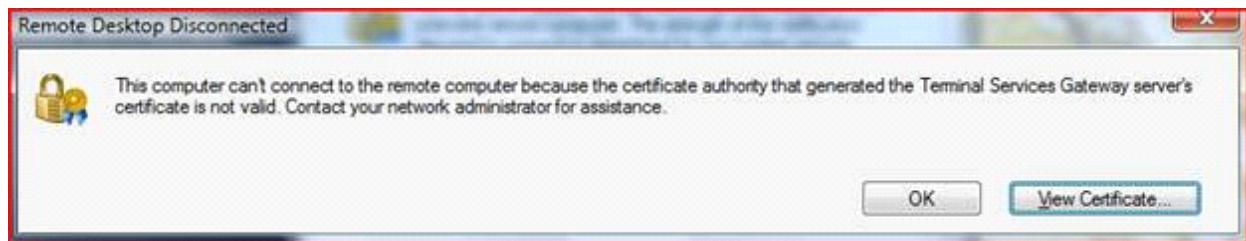
What should you do?

- Create a certificate and export it to the certificate Personal store of the local computer. Install the certificate on the RD Gateway.
- Verify that the RD gateway certificate name matches the external FQDN of the RD Gateway server.
- Create and assign an RD Gateway certificate.
- Import the RD Gateway certificate to the client computers and install it in the user trusted store.

Answer: D

Certificate authority not trusted

Error message - "This computer can't connect to the remote computer because the certificate authority that generated the Terminal Services Gateway server's certificate is not valid. Contact your network administrator for assistance."



Brief description - The TS Gateway certificate authority is not trusted by the client. This issue can most likely arise if the administrator has provisioned the TS Gateway with a self-signed certificate or private certificate authority.

Resolution (user-specific) - Import the TS Gateway certificate to the client machine and install it in the user trusted store.

Note:

To install the certificate in the user trusted store:

1. Download the TS Gateway certificate on the client machine.
2. Click Start, click Run, type "mmc.exe" (without the quotation marks), and then click OK.
3. Click File, and then click Add/Remove Snap-In,
4. Click the Certificates snap-in, and then click Add.
5. Click User account, and then click Next.
6. Click Local computer, and then click Finish.
7. Expand Certificates (Local Computer).
8. Right-click Trusted Root Certification Authorities, click All Tasks, and then click Import.
9. Use the Certificate Import Wizard to import the certificate to the user trusted store.

After completing the above actions, try reconnecting using TS Gateway.

Reference: TS Gateway Certificates Part III: Connection Time Issues related to TS Gateway Certificates

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/rds/archive/2008/12/18/ts-gateway-certificates-part-iii-connection-time-issues-related-to-ts-gateway-certificates.aspx>

Question: 227

HOTSPOT

You install Windows 8.1 Pro on a new client computer.

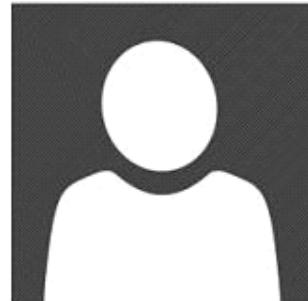
You sign-in to the computer by using a domain user account.

You need to synchronize the Personalize settings between your domain account and a Microsoft account.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate settings section in the answer area.)

PC settings

Lock screen Start screen Account picture



Browse

Create an account picture



Camera

Personalize

Users

Notifications

Search

Share

General

Privacy

Devices

Ease of Access

Sync your settings

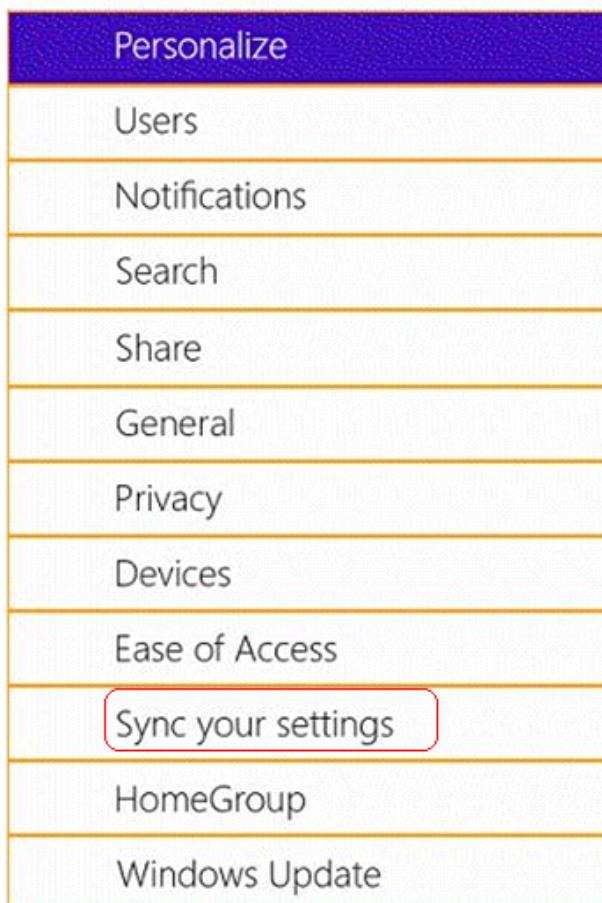
HomeGroup

Windows Update

Answer:

PC settings

[Lock screen](#) [Start screen](#) [Account picture](#)



[Browse](#)

[Create an account picture](#)



The settings sync features in Windows 8 require that you sign-in with a Microsoft account—or at least link a domain account to a Microsoft account. Syncing occurs via the SkyDrive cloud storage service, though there's no web-based interface to view or modify your synced settings.

Settings sync is configured in PC Settings.

Reference: Windows 8 Feature Focus: Settings Sync

<http://winsupersite.com/windows-8/windows-8-feature-focus-settings-sync>

Question: 228

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops that are members of an Active Directory domain.

Users travel frequently and access domain resources from inside client networks or from their home network. You want to manage the laptops when they are connected to the company network from the external networks.

You need to ensure that the laptops can be managed and maintained while users are not logged on to the computers.

What should you recommend?

- A. Remote Assistance
- B. DirectAccess
- C. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: C

Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service implements the WS-Management protocol for remote management. WS-Management is a standard web services protocol used for remote software and hardware management. The WinRM service listens on the network for WS-Management requests and processes them.

Reference: <http://www.blackviper.com/windows-services/windows-remote-management-ws-management/>

Question: 229

You manage a client Windows 8.1 computer named Computer1. The computer has the OneDrive desktop application installed.

You have an OneDrive synchronized folder that contains .pdf files.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History.
- B. Enable Sync your settings on Computer1.
- C. Configure Computer1 as a trusted PC.
- D. Configure System Restore.

Answer: B

How to Turn On and Off the Synchronization Features in Windows 8.1

The first switch is for turning On or Off the synchronization of all your settings. Setting it to On will allow you to change the behavior of all the other synchronization settings. Setting it to Off will disable the synchronization of all your settings.

Reference: Introducing Windows 8.1: How to Synchronize & Back Up Your Settings

<http://www.7tutorials.com/introducing-windows-81-how-synchronize-back-your-settings>

Question: 230

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computer.

You add three new 3-terabyte disks.

You need to create a new 9-terabyte volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Diskpart, run the Convert MBR command.
- B. From Disk Management, bring all disks offline.
- C. From PowerShell, run the Add-PhysicalDisk cmdlet.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new spanned volume.
- E. From Disk Management, convert all of the 3-terabyte disks to GPT.
- F. From PowerShell, run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

Answer: DE

You can build a spanned volume from GPT discs.

A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.

You need at least two dynamic disks in addition to the startup disk to create a spanned volume. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.

Reference: Create a Spanned Volume

<https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc772180.aspx>

Question: 231

DRAG DROP

You are a system administrator for a company that has remote offices in several different cities.

You are responsible for configuring internet access in some of these offices. One remote office has a Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computer that is connected to the internet with a wired connection.

Answer:

Question: 232

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise 64-bit client computers. Your network includes printers that require custom drivers. When local administrators attempt to install the custom printer drivers, an error message appears. The error states that an unsigned driver cannot be installed.

You need to configure the computers so that printer drivers can be installed. You also need to ensure that standard users are able to use the printers after installation.

What should you do?

- A. Press F8 during startup log in as an administrator and connect the printer.
- B. Disable User Account control Log in as an administrator and connect the printer.
- C. Sign the printer drivers with a certificate issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
- D. Submit the printer drives for certification in Windows Store Search Windows Store for the approved drivers.

Answer: B

Question: 233

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer. The computer has an external hard drive to support transferring large files between branch offices.

You need to check the external drive for malicious software by using Windows Defender What should you do?

- A. From Advanced Settings, select the Scan removable drives option.
- B. Detach and reattach the external hard disk. Run a Quick Scan.
- C. Run a full scan and then select the History tab to review all detected malware.
- D. Run a Custom scan and then select the History tab to review all detected malware.

Answer: D

Question: 234

A user reports that multiple stop errors are occurring on his Windows 8.1 laptop. The user has installed no new software since he received the laptop.

You need to find out when the problem started and which events preceded it.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Task Manager.
- B. Device Manager.
- C. Performance Monitor
- D. Reliability Monitor.

Answer: D

Question: 235

You are systems administrator for a construction company. The Supervisor oversee multiple projects simultaneously. The supervisor use a mobile broadband connection on their Windows 8.1 tablets to create documents and interact with corporate billing applications.

The accounting department reports that the current data plan costs the company too much money.

You need to reduce the data plan costs without disrupting the supervisors activities.

Which two actions should you perform? (Select Two)

- A. Disable Work Folder.
- B. Turn off Download over Metered Connections.
- C. Disable VPN auto triggering.
- D. Enable Metered Connections.

Answer: BD

Question: 236

You administer a Windows 8.1 computer.

You replace a motherboard in the computer due to a hardware failure. The previous motherboard had two onboard network adaptors. You need to identify and remove unused network drivers.

What should you do?

- A. Run an elevated command prompt, and then run the command pnputil –i-a drivename.inf.
- B. Run an elevated command prompt, and then run the driverquery /si command.
- C. Run an elevated command prompt, and then execute the command SET DEVMGR_SHOW_NONPRESENT_DEVICES=1 Open Device Manager, select Show hidden devices and uninstalled unused drivers.
- D. Run an elevated command prompt and then execute the command sc.exe with the /query parameter.

Answer: C

Product Questions: 236

Version: 14.0

Question: 1

DRAG DROP

Your company recently purchased 25 new laptops. All 25 laptops have the same hardware configuration and do not have any operating system installed.

You have been asked to deploy Windows 8 on these laptops. You have installed and configured Windows 8 on a reference laptop.

You need to create an image and deploy it to the 25 new laptops.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the Diskpart tool to create the desired partition structure.	
Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media, and then use the Fdisk tool to create the desired partition structure.	
Remove computer-specific information from the reference laptop.	
Start the reference laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the DISM tool to capture the image, and then upload the image file to a network share.	
Use Windows Easy Transfer (WET) to transfer the image from network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.	
Connect to the network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.	

Answer:

Box 1:

Remove computer-specific information from the reference laptop.

Box 2:

Start the reference laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the DISM tool to capture the image, and then upload the image file to a network share.

Box 3:

Start the destination laptop from the Windows PE media. Use the Diskpart tool to create the desired partition structure.

Box 4:

Connect to the network share, and then use the DISM tool to apply the image to your windows partition.

Explanation:

Note:

- * You can create a reference computer by deploying Windows, and then removing the computer-specific information from the system.
- * On the destination computer, you will create a structure for the partitions where you apply your images. The partition structure on the destination computer must match the partition structure of the reference computer.
- * Use the Diskpart tool and the DISM tool to apply Windows images to one or more partitions onto a computer for deployment.
- * Use the DISM tool to apply images to your Windows partition.

Reference: How to Capture Images of Hard Disk Partitions by Using DISM

Reference: How to Apply Images by Using DISM

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825072.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825251.aspx>

Question: 2

DRAG DROP

You administer computers that run windows 7 and Windows 8. You run an application that saves files that contain local settings unique to each user.

You want to allow users to synchronize settings for an application to any enterprise computer when they log on to the enterprise computer.

You need to implement a solution that will move a user's settings files to any computer. You also need to ensure that you can roll back the changes if necessary.

Which required task or tasks should you perform with each approach? (To answer, drag the appropriate required task to the corresponding approach. Each required task may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Required Task	Approach
Create a settings location template.	Generator
Place the settings location template.	Template Catalog Path
Enable Folder Redirection.	Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP)
Deploy the User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) Agent.	

Answer:

Generator	Create a settings location template.
Template Catalog Path	Place the settings location template.
Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP)	Deploy the User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) Agent.

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) uses settings location templates to roam application settings between user computers. Some standard settings location templates are included with User Experience Virtualization. You can also create, edit, or validate custom settings location templates with the UE-V Generator.

Settings template catalog

The User Experience Virtualization settings template catalog is a folder path on UE-V computers or a Server Message Block (SMB) network share that stores all the custom settings location templates. The UE-V agent retrieves new or updated templates from this location. The UE-V agent checks this location once each day and updates its synchronization behavior based on the templates in this folder. Templates that were added or updated in this folder since the last time that the folder was checked are registered by the UE-V agent. The UE-V agent deregisters

templates that are removed from this folder. By default, templates are registered and unregistered one time per day at 3:30 A.M. local time by the task scheduler.

The Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP) is a suite of technologies available as a subscription for Software Assurance customers. MDOP virtualization technologies help personalize the user experience, simplify application deployment, and improve application compatibility with the Windows operating system (UE-V/App-V/MED-V). Additionally, MDOP helps manage, monitor, and deploy key Windows features (MBAM/AGPM). Using MDOP shifts desktop repair from reactive to proactive, saving time and removing challenges associated with troubleshooting and repairing system failures (DaRT).

Reference: Create UE-V Settings Location Templates with the UE-V Generator

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj680040.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 3

DRAG DROP

You support a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You want to create a dual-boot configuration by using the native boot virtual hard disk (VHD) method.

You need to create an alternate Windows 8 installation.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Update the system partition by using the Bootrec tool, and then modify the boot menu by using the BCDedit tool.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Update the system partition by using the BCDedit tool, and then modify the boot menu by using the Bootrec tool.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Install Windows 8 into a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the virtual hard disk (VHD).</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Use the Computer Management console to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Use Windows System Image Manager to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the original Windows 8 installation.</div>

Answer:

Box 1:

Use the Computer Management console to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file, and then create an active primary partition.

Box 2:

Install Windows 8 into a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.

Box 3:

Edit the boot configuration by using the BCDedit tool on the original Windows 8 installation.

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/dc60933c-990b-45b1-943e-a7cd11c48fc5/windows-7-and-windows-8-dual-boot-activation-problems?forum=w7itproinstall>

Question: 4

You administer client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8 Pro.

For all 25 new tablets, you want to replace the existing Windows 8 Pro installation with Windows 8 Enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- A. Start the tablets from the Windows To Go workspace.
- B. Start the tablets from a USB flash drive with a customized Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- C. Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.
- D. Start the tablets from a customized Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE).

Answer: B

Explanation:

Walkthrough: Create a Custom Windows PE Image

To create a bootable UFD (USB Flash Drive)

During a running Windows Vista operation system or a Windows PE session, insert your UFD device.

At a command prompt, use Diskpart to format the device as FAT32 spanning the entire device, setting the partition to active. For example,

```
diskpart
select disk 1
clean
create partition primary size=<size of device>
select partition 1
active
format fs=fat32
assign
exit
```

where the value of disk 1 is equal to UFD.

On your technician computer, copy all the content in the \ISO directory to your UFD device. You can manually create the directory structure or use the xcopy command to automatically build and copy the appropriate files from your technician computer to your UFD device. For example,

```
xcopy c:\winpe_x86\iso\*.* /s /e /f f:\
```

where c is the letter of your technician computer hard disk and f is the letter of your UFD device.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 5

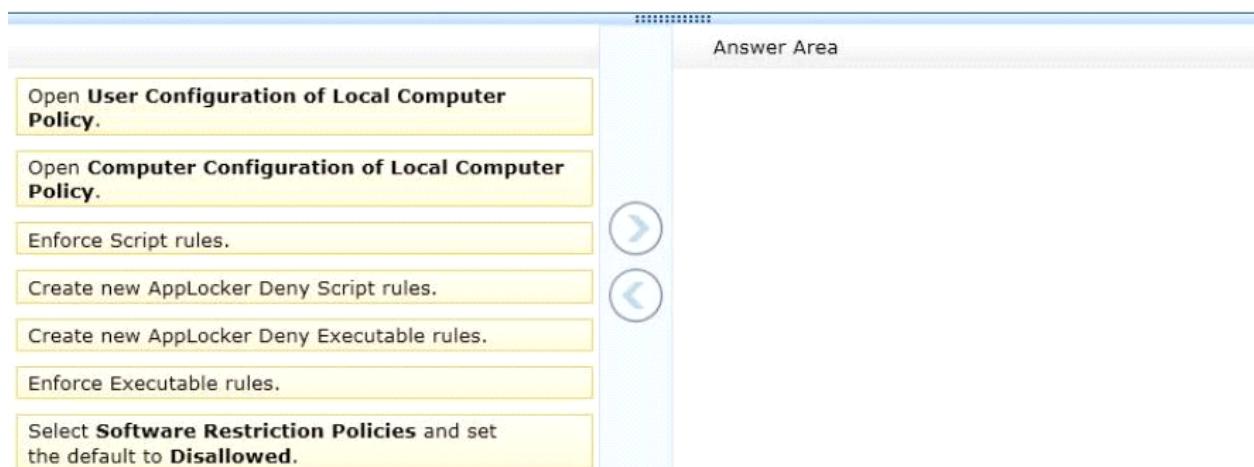
DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Company policy requires that Microsoft Internet Explorer be the only browser allowed and supported.

You collect software metering data and discover that several users are running other third-party browsers.

You need to block other web browsers from running on the computers. All other applications should be allowed.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:

Box 1:

Open Computer Configuration of Local Computer Policy.

Box 2: Enforce Executable rules.

Box 3:

Create new AppLocker Deny Executable rules.

Explanation:

Note:

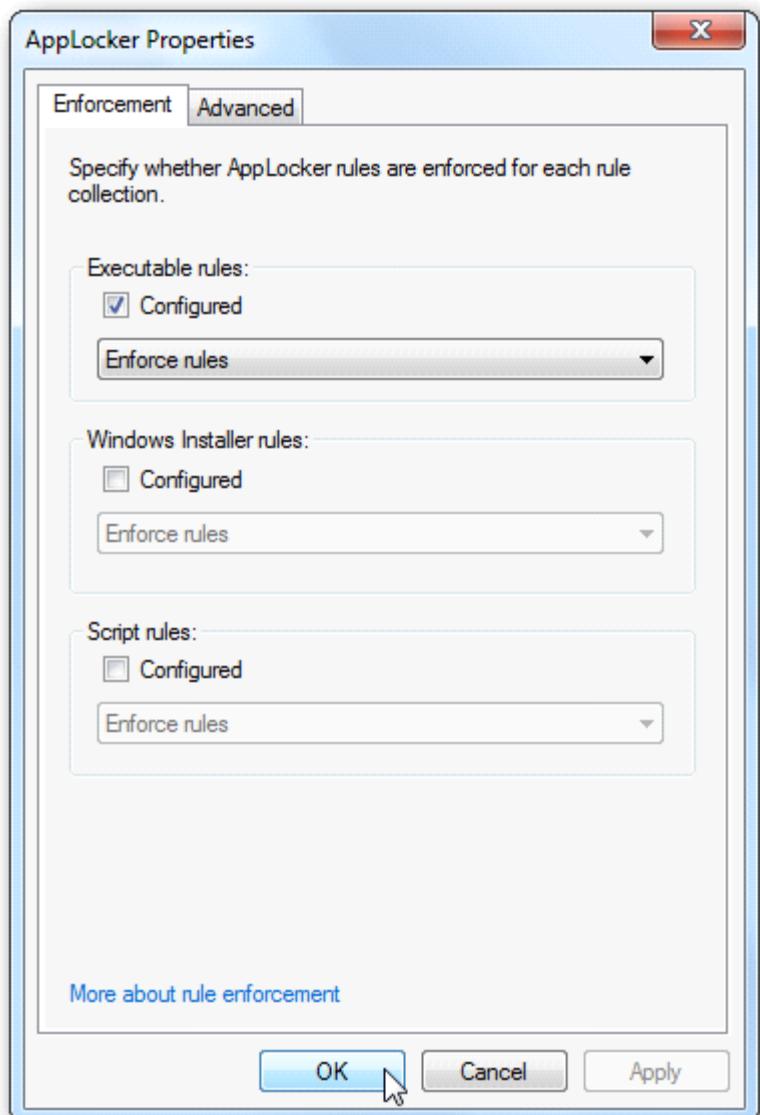
* Use Computer Configuration (not user configuration).

* Restrict Access to Programs with AppLocker in Windows 7

If you share a computer and don't want other users accessing certain applications, there is a new feature in Windows 7 that allows you to block them. We restrict what programs other users can access using AppLocker.

Under Local Computer Policy go to Computer Configuration \ Windows Settings \ Security Settings \ Application Control Policies \ AppLocker.

Now under AppLocker Properties check the boxes next to Configured under Executable rules then click Ok.



Finally create a Deny Executable rule for each browser you want to block.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831440.aspx>

Question: 6

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run windows 8 Enterprise. AppLocker policies are deployed.

Company policy states that AppLocker must be disabled.

You need to disable AppLocker.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Action	Answer Area
Delete all AppLocker rules.	
Disable the Application Identity service.	
Run the gpupdate /force command.	
Delete all Software Restriction Policy rules.	
Insert the Windows 8 Pro installation DVD into the optical drive of your computer. Run the setup.exe command with the /checkupgradeonly option.	
Install Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK).	

Answer:

Box 1: Delete all AppLocker rules.

Box 2: Disable the Application Identity service.

Box 3: Run the gpupdate /force command.

Explanation:

Note:

- * Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

- * The Application Identity service determines and verifies the identity of an application. Stopping this service will prevent AppLocker policies from being enforced.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852337.aspx>

Question: 7

DRAG DROP

You administer laptops and virtual desktop computers that run Windows 8 and are joined to an Active Directory domain.

Your company provides virtual desktop computers to all users. Employees in the sales department also use laptops, sometimes connected to the company network and sometimes disconnected from the company network.

You want sales department employees to have the same personal data, whether they are using their virtual desktop computers or their laptops.

You need to configure the network environment to meet the requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Configure folder redirection for the employees' domain accounts to the network share.	
Configure slow link detection for the laptops.	
Create a network share.	 
Disable offline files on the network share.	
Create a super-mandatory profile for all sales department employees on the network share.	
Set the primary computer for all employees from the sales department.	
Configure offline files for the laptops.	

Answer:

Box 1:

Create a network share.

Box 2:

Configure folder redirection for the employees' domain accounts to the network share.

Box 3:

Configure offline files for the laptops.

Explanation:

Note:

Folder Redirection and Offline Files are used together to redirect the path of local folders (such as the Documents folder) to a network location, while caching the contents locally for increased speed and availability.

* Folder Redirection enables users and administrators to redirect the path of a known folder to a new location, manually or by using Group Policy. The new location can be a folder on the local computer or a directory on a file share. Users interact with files in the redirected folder as if it still existed on the local drive. For example, you can redirect the Documents folder, which is usually stored on a local drive, to a network location. The files in the folder are then available to the user from any computer on the network.

* Offline Files makes network files available to a user, even if the network connection to the server is unavailable or slow. When working online, file access performance is at the speed of the network and server. When working offline, files are retrieved from the Offline Files folder at local access speeds. A computer switches to Offline Mode when:

The new Always Offline mode has been enabled

The server is unavailable

The network connection is slower than a configurable threshold

The user manually switches to Offline Mode by using the Work offline button in Windows Explorer

References: Folder Redirection, Offline Files, and Roaming User Profiles overview

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 8

You manage a network that includes computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers on the network are members of an Active Directory domain.

The company recently proposed a new security policy that prevents users from synchronizing applications settings, browsing history, favorites, and passwords from the computers with their Microsoft accounts.

You need to enforce these security policy requirements on the computers.

What should you do?

- From each computer, navigate to Change Sync Settings and set the Sync Your Settings options for Apps, Browser, and Passwords to Off.

- B. On the Group Policy Object, configure the Accounts: Block Microsoft accounts Group Policy setting to Users can't add or log on with Microsoft accounts.
- C. On the Group Policy Object, configure the Accounts: Block Microsoft accounts Group Policy setting to Users can't add Microsoft accounts.
- D. From each computer, navigate to Change Sync Settings and set the Sync Your Settings option to Off.

Answer: B

Explanation:

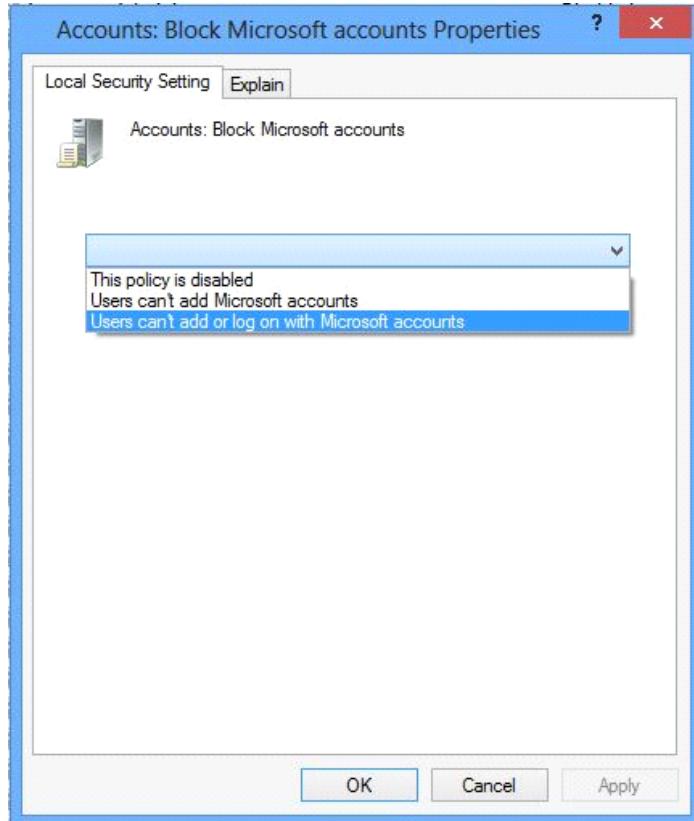
Windows 8 Group Policy Settings: Blocking Connected Accounts

Reference:

<http://sdmsoftware.com/group-policy/windows-8-group-policy-settings-blocking-connected-accounts/>

"Connected Accounts". This is the feature in Windows 8 where you can associate your local or domain user account with your Microsoft account (e.g. Live ID) for the purposes of synchronizing your Windows settings across all of your Windows devices. It's a nice feature, but not necessarily one that enterprises might find helpful— given the possibility of stuff that may be considered private to the organization such as passwords to websites and apps, being synchronized externally.

The setting is under Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Accounts:Block Microsoft Accounts



Question: 9

You administer a computer that runs Windows 8 Pro.

You need to create a backup copy of the computer system drive. The backup copy must support a complete system drive restore to another computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a system restore point.

- B. Run the bcdedit /export command.
- C. Perform a backup to a shared folder by using the wbadmin command with the -allcritical switch.
- D. Create a system recovery drive.

Answer: C

Explanation:

-allCritical

Specifies that all critical volumes (volumes that contain operating system's state) be included in the backups. This parameter is useful if you are creating a backup for bare metal recovery. It should be used only when -backupTarget is specified, otherwise the command will fail. Can be used with the -include option.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742083\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc742083(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 10

You manage client computers that run Windows 8 and are part of a workgroup.

These computers are configured to use Microsoft Update. Updates are downloaded every day at 10:00 and installed automatically.

Users report that their computers sometimes reboot without any interaction.

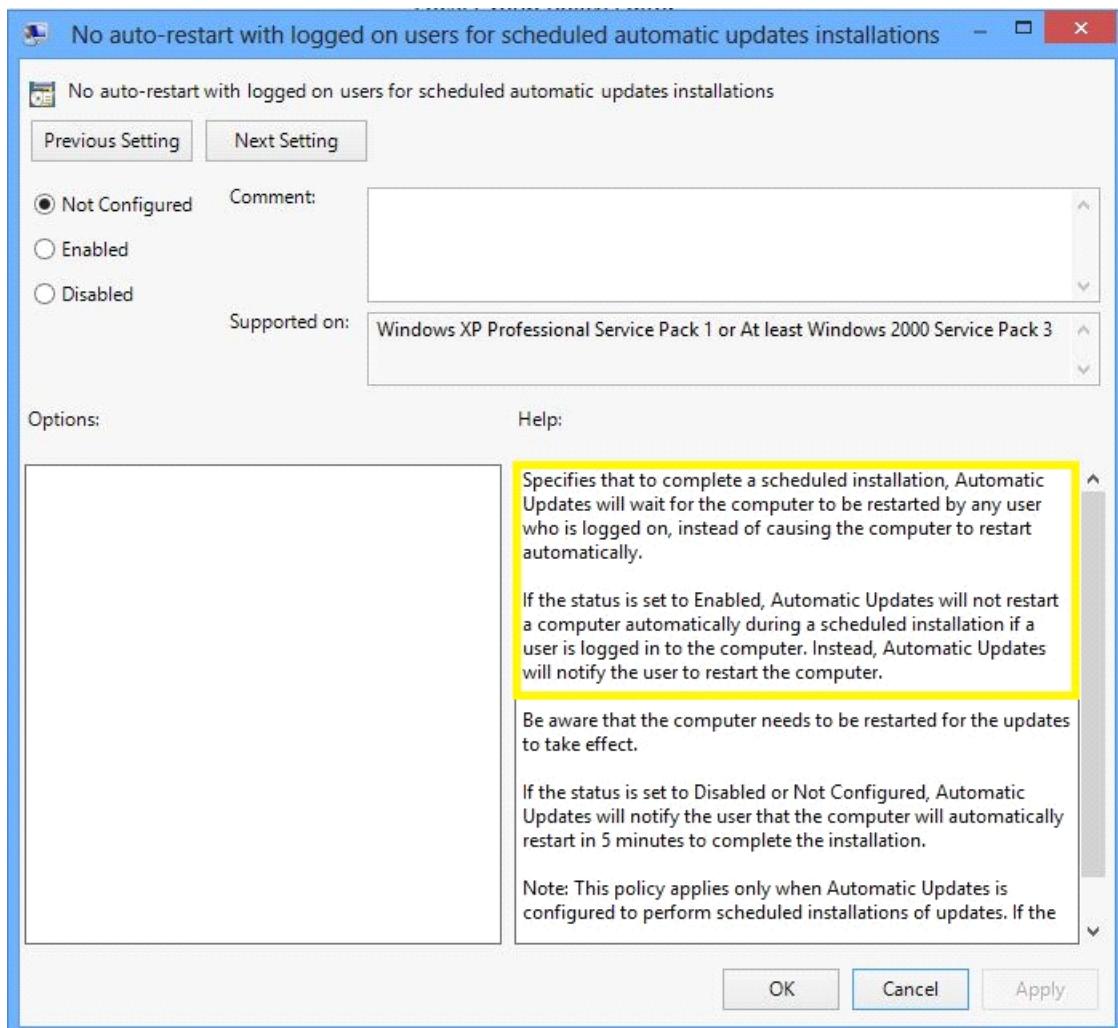
You need to prevent unplanned automatic reboots of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations policy setting.
- B. Disable the Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations policy setting.
- C. Enable the Automatic Updates detection frequency policy setting.
- D. Enable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting.

Answer: D

If you Enable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting the computer will not restart until the user performs a manual restart.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786181%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

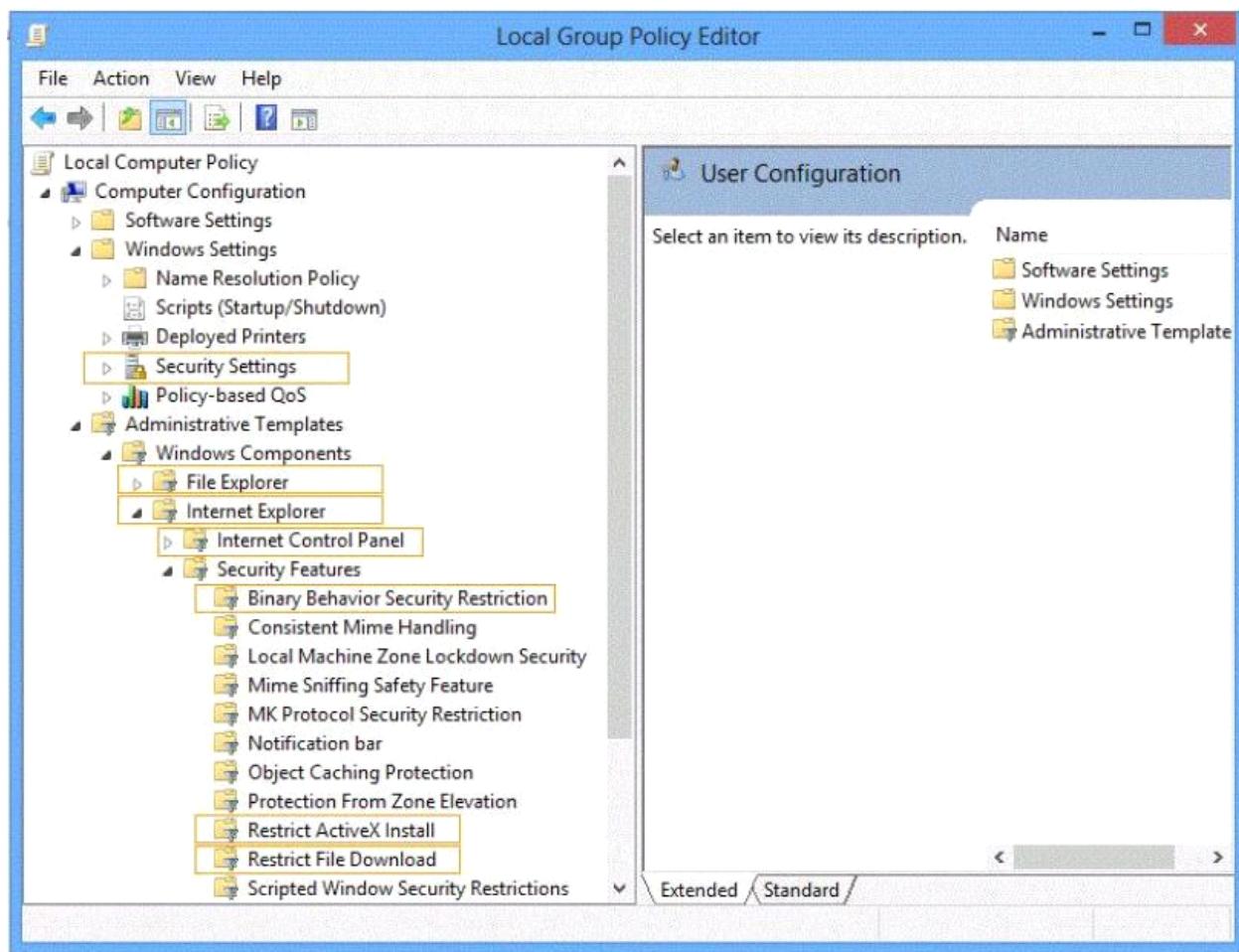
Question: 11

HOTSPOT

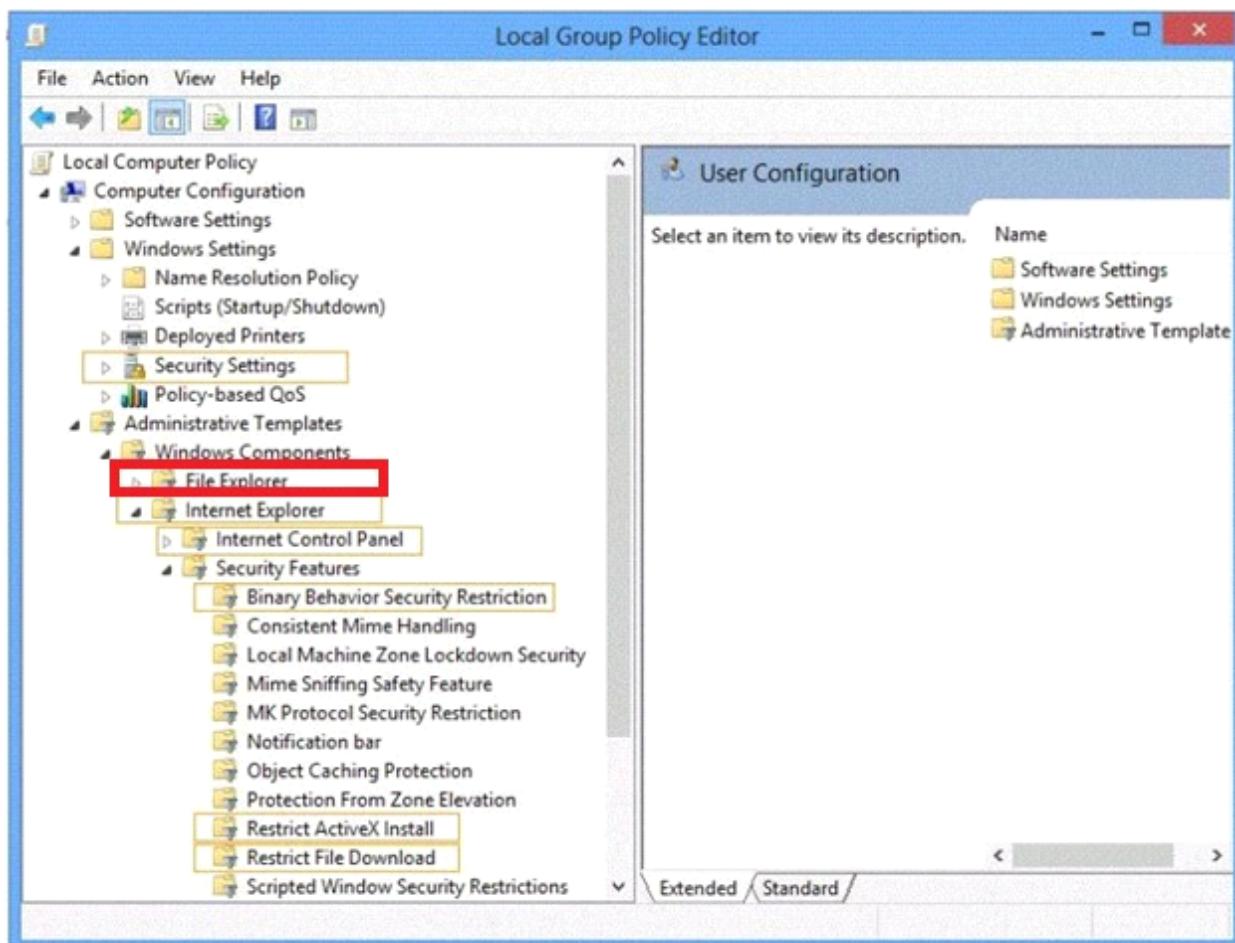
You support desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. One computer is a member of a workgroup and is used as a guest computer in a reception area.

You need to configure the SmartScreen setting to require administrator approval before running downloaded unknown software on the desktop computer.

Which policy setting should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771104.aspx>

Question: 12

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Your company uses credit card readers that require a custom driver supplied by the manufacturer. The readers frequently are moved from computer to computer.

Your company recently purchased five new computers that run Windows 8 Pro. You want the required drivers to be installed automatically and silently when users connect the readers to the new computers.

You need to pre-stage the credit card reader driver on the new computers.

What should you do?

- Add a Registry key with a path to a network shared folder that has the driver installation files.
- Run the pnputil.exe utility. Specify the document scanner driver.
- Add a Registry key with a path to a local folder on every computer. Copy the driver installation files to the folder.
- Run the dism.exe utility. Copy the driver files to the C:\Windows\System32\drivers folder in the WIM image.

Answer: B

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798(v=ws.10).aspx)

Pnutil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnutil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

Question: 13

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Your company protects all laptops by using the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.

Some employees work from home.

You need to ensure that employees can log on to their laptops when they work from home.

What should you do?

- A. Provide employees their BitLocker PINs.
- B. Ensure that the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chips in the laptops are version 1.2 or greater.
- C. Enable BitLocker To Go.
- D. Have users run the Manage-bde.exe -unlock command before they disconnect from the company network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In addition to the option of creating a startup key, you have the option of creating a startup personal identification number (PIN). You can create either the startup key or the startup PIN, but not both. The startup PIN can be any number that you choose from 4 to 20 digits in length. The PIN is stored on your computer. You will have to type the PIN each time you start the computer.

Reference:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-vista/What-is-a-BitLocker-Drive-Encryption-startup-key-or-PIN>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 14

DRAG DROP

You administer computers and printers on your company network. The computers run Windows 8 Pro.

You need to remove a print job from a print queue by using a remote PowerShell session.

Which three commands should you run in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands in the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Get-Printer"/>	
<input type="button" value="Remove-PrintJob"/>	
<input type="button" value="Get-PrintJob"/>	
<input type="button" value="Set-Printer"/>	
<input type="button" value="Set-PrintConfiguration"/>	
<input type="button" value="Get-PrintConfiguration"/>	

Answer:

Box 1: Get-Printer

Box 2: Get-PrintJob

Box 3: Remove-PrintJob

Explanation:

Note:

* The Get-Printer cmdlet retrieves a list of printers installed on a computer. You can also use Get-Printer to retrieve

the properties of a single printer, and then use that information as input into other cmdlets.

* **Get-PrintJob**

Retrieves a list of print jobs in the specified printer.

The Get-PrintJob cmdlet retrieves the current print jobs in the specified printer. Use the PrinterName parameter to list the print jobs from the specified printer.

* **Remove-PrintJob**

Removes a print job on the specified printer.

Reference: Get-Printer; Get-PrintJob; Remove-PrintJob

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918358.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918355.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918362.aspx>

Question: 15

You administer Windows 8 Pro and Windows RT tablets for your company. Your company network includes a Windows Server 2012 domain and Microsoft Exchange 2010 with ActiveSync and Outlook Web Access.

Users will be using the tablets outside of the corporate network.

The Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync policy is configured to require an alphanumeric password.

You need to ensure an alphanumeric password is required on all Windows 8 tablets.

What should you do?

- A. From the Mail app, add the user's Exchange account.
- B. Set up New Partnership in Sync Center.
- C. From Sync your Settings, set Password to Off.
- D. Create a user profile by using a Microsoft account.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123783%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/microsoft-exchange-features-cloud-email-services-FX103737962.aspx>

Question: 16

You support computers that run Windows 8 and are members of an Active Directory domain. Recently, several domain user accounts have been configured with super-mandatory user profiles.

A user reports that she has lost all of her personal data after a computer restart.

You need to configure the user's computer to prevent possible user data loss in the future.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the user's documents library to include folders from network shares.
- B. Remove the .man extension from the user profile name.
- C. Add the .dat extension to the user profile name.
- D. Configure Folder Redirection by using the domain group policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A mandatory user profile is a special type of pre-configured roaming user profile that administrators can use to specify settings for users. With mandatory user profiles, a user can modify his or her desktop, but the changes are not saved when the user logs off. The next time the user logs on, the mandatory user profile created by the administrator is downloaded. There are two types of mandatory profiles: normal mandatory profiles and super-mandatory profiles.

User profiles become mandatory profiles when the administrator renames the NTUser.dat file (the registry hive) on the server to NTUser.man. The .man extension causes the user profile to be a read-only profile.

User profiles become super-mandatory when the folder name of the profile path ends in .man; for example, \\server\share\mandatoryprofile.man\.

Super-mandatory user profiles are similar to normal mandatory profiles, with the exception that users who have super-mandatory profiles cannot log on when the server that stores the mandatory profile is unavailable. Users with normal mandatory profiles can log on with the locally cached copy of the mandatory profile.

Only system administrators can make changes to mandatory user profiles.

Reference:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb776895\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb776895(v=vs.85).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh868022.aspx>

Question: 17

DRAG DROP

You administer computers that run Windows 8.

The computers on your network are produced by various manufacturers and often require custom drivers.

You need to design a recovery solution that allows the repair of any of the computers by using a Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE).

In which order should you perform the actions? (To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Create a bootable WinRE Recovery media."/> <input type="button" value="Extract WinRE files from the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK)."/> <input type="button" value="Unmount the image file."/> <input type="button" value="Add additional drivers."/> <input type="button" value="Mount the WinRE image file."/> <input type="button" value="Commit the changes."/> <input type="button" value=""/> <input type="button" value=""/>	<input type="button" value=">"/> <input type="button" value="<"/>

Answer:

Box 1: Extract WinRE files from the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK)

Box 2: Mount the WinRE image file.

Box 3: Add additional drivers.

Box 4: Unmount the image file

Box 5: Commit changes

Box 6: Create a bootable WinRe Recovery Media

Explanation:

Note:

* The Windows® Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK) is a collection of tools and documentation that you can use to customize, assess, and deploy Windows operating systems to new computers.

* Walkthrough: Create a Custom Windows PE Image

Step 1: Set Up a Windows PE Build Environment

Step 2: Mount the Base Windows PE Image

Step 3: Add Boot-Critical Drivers

Step 4: Add Optional Components

Step 5: Add Language Support (Optional)

Step 6: Add More Customization (Optional)

Step 7: Commit Changes

* Walkthrough: Create a Windows RE Recovery Media

Step 1: Create a Windows RE Image

Step 2: Create a bootable media

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744533%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

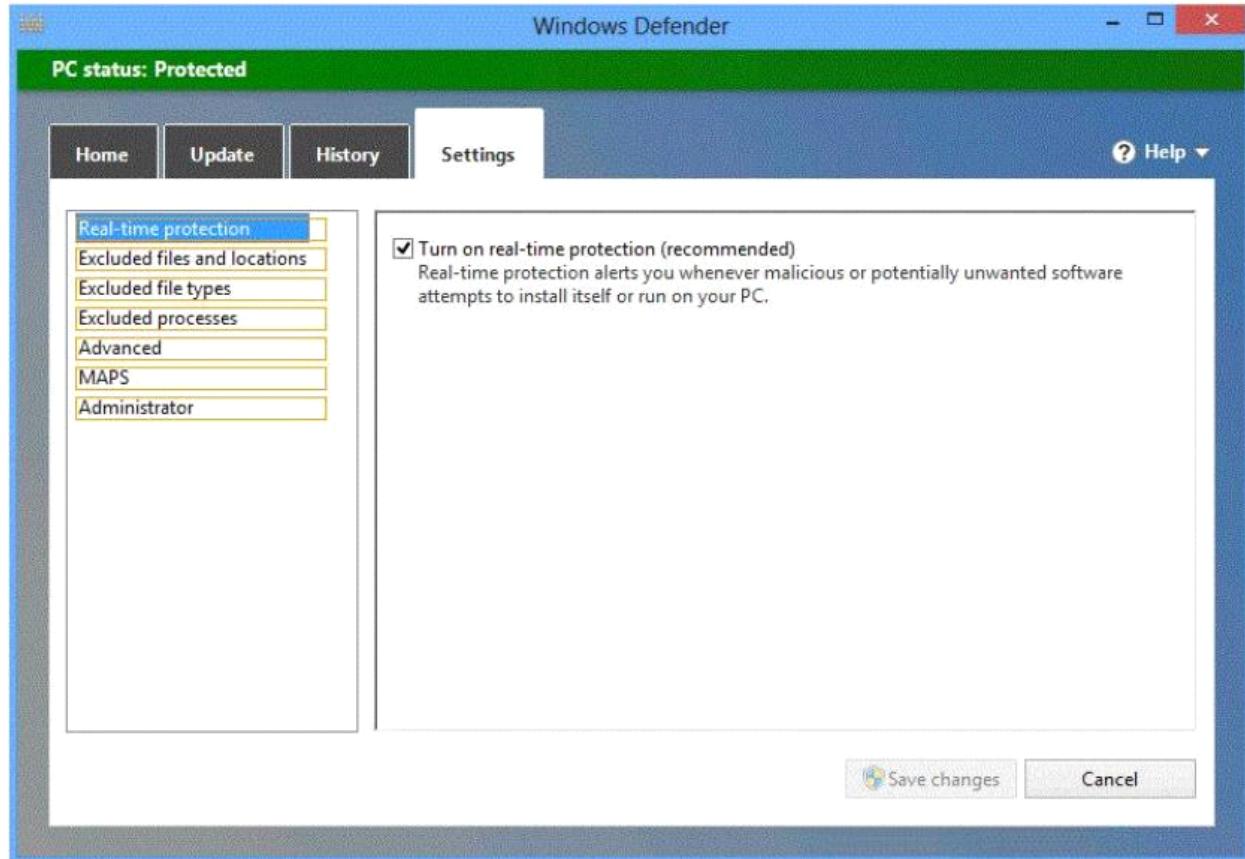
Question: 18

HOTSPOT

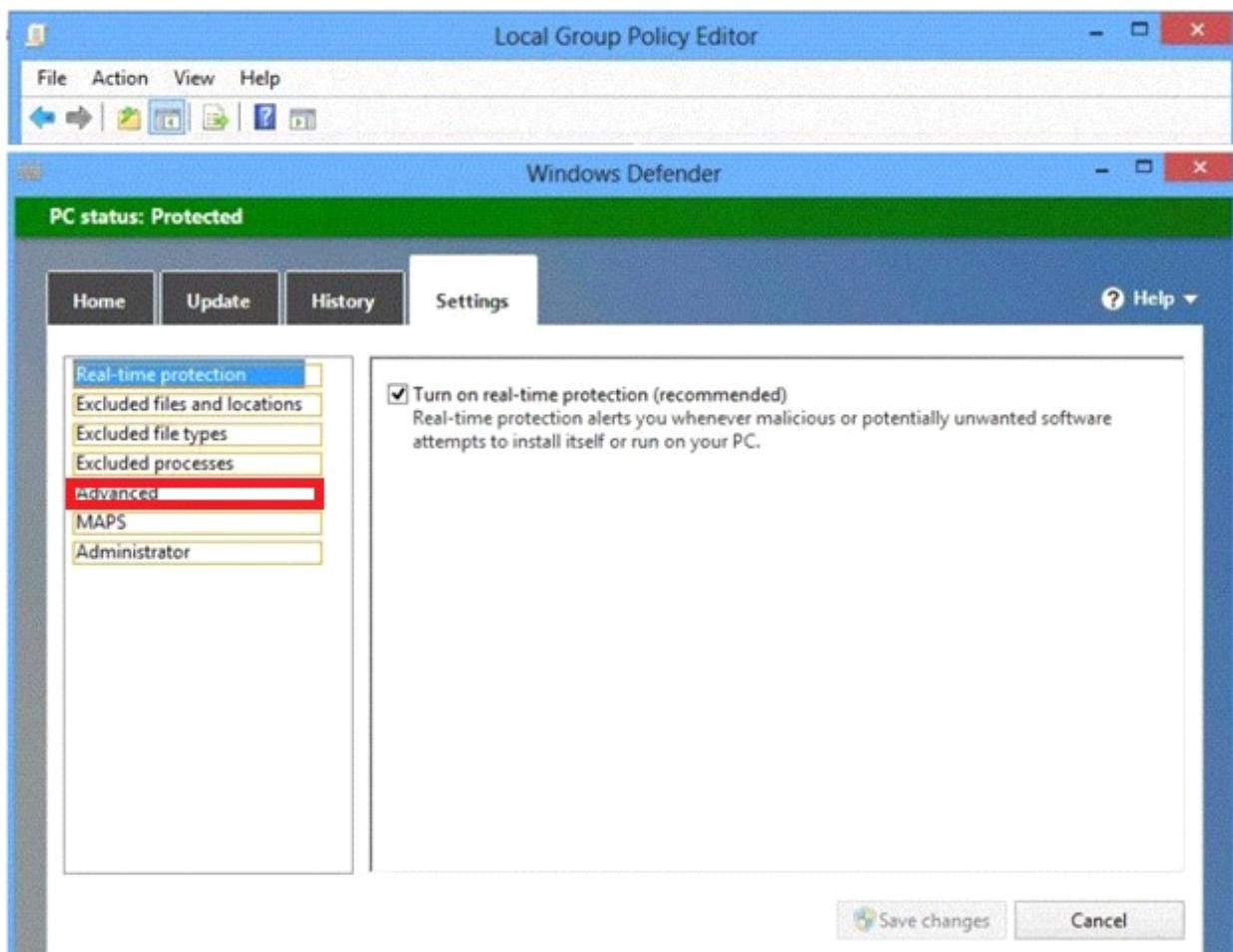
You have a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that all users can see the history of detected items in Windows Defender.

Which option on the Settings tab should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)



Answer:



Explanation:

Configure Windows Defender in Windows 8

Reference:

<http://www.winhelp.us/index.php/general-security/free-anti-virus-programs/windows-defender-in-windows-8/configure-windows-defender-in-windows-8.html>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15142.map-software-usage-tracking.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd363904%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 19

DRAG DROP

You administer computers and printers on your company network. The computers run Window 8 Pro.

An employee wants to add a separator page to her printer task on a network printer. You create a separator page file and save it to the C:\Windows\System32 folder on her computer.

You need to configure the computer to use the separator page for the print task.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence on the computer? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Answer:**

Box 1: Open the Control Panel and navigate to Devices and Printers.

Box 2: Right-click on the network printer and select Printer Properties.

Box 3: In the Advanced tab, select Separator Page, then Browse to select the local copy of the separator page file. Select Open, and then select OK.

How to create custom separator page files

Explanation:

Windows allows the specification of a separator page file to be printed at the start of each print job. Several of these files are included with Windows. In addition, custom separator page files may be created to suit individual needs. The Windows "Concepts and Planning Guide" documents how to create such files.

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/102712>

Question: 20

You are an IT consultant for small and mid-sized businesses.

One of your clients wants to start using Virtual Smart Cards on its laptops and tablets, which run Windows 8 Pro. Before implementing any changes, the client wants to ensure that the laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards.

You need to verify that the client laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards.

What should you do?

- A. Ensure that each laptop and tablet can read a physical smart card.
- B. Ensure that BitLocker Drive Encryption is enabled on a system drive of the laptops and tablets.
- C. Ensure that each laptop and tablet has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip of version 1.2 or greater.
- D. Ensure that the laptops and tablets are running Windows 8 Enterprise edition.

Answer: C

Explanation:

TPM virtual smart cards

Virtual smart cards (VSCs) emulate the functionality of traditional smart cards, but instead of requiring the purchase of additional hardware, they utilize technology that users already own and are more likely to have with them at all times.

Microsoft virtual smart card platform is currently limited to the use of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip onboard most modern computers.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-au/download/confirmation.aspx?id=29076>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 21

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.

The computer has a shared folder named C:\Marketing. The shared folder is on an NTFS volume.

The current NTFS and share permissions are configured as follows:

Group name	NTFS permission	Shared folder permission
Everyone	Read and Execute	Read
Marketing	Modify	Full Control

UserA is a member of both the Everyone group and the Marketing group. UserA must access C:\Marketing from across the network.

You need to identify the effective permissions of UserA to the C:\Marketing folder.

What permission should you identify?

- A. Read
- B. Full Control
- C. Modify
- D. Read and Execute

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.serverwatch.com/tutorials/article.php/2107311/Getting-Results-Part-2-Determining-Effective-NTFS-Permissions-in-Windows-Server-2003.htm>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Explanation:

For example, a user named Dan is directly granted the Allow Read and Execute permission for a folder called Marketing. However, the Dan user account is a member of the group Marketing Users, which is granted the Allow Full Control permission, and the group Everyone, which granted the Allow Read permission.

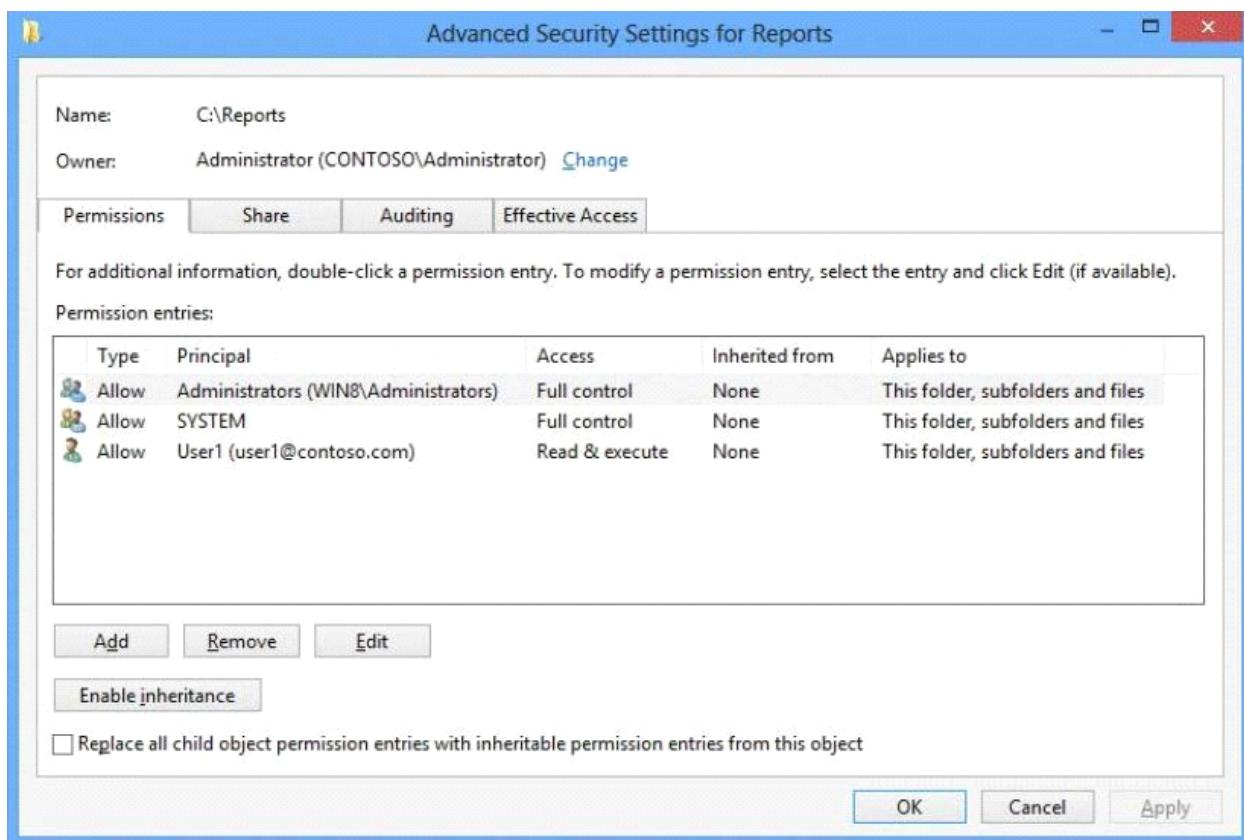
Based on the cumulative nature of NTFS permissions, the user Dan would be granted the effective permission Allow Full Control. This example is fairly basic, and production environments typically involve a much greater number of groups, with both allowed and denied permissions. In these cases, the Effective Permissions tab can greatly ease the burden of attempting to determine which permissions will or will not apply for a particular user.

Question: 22

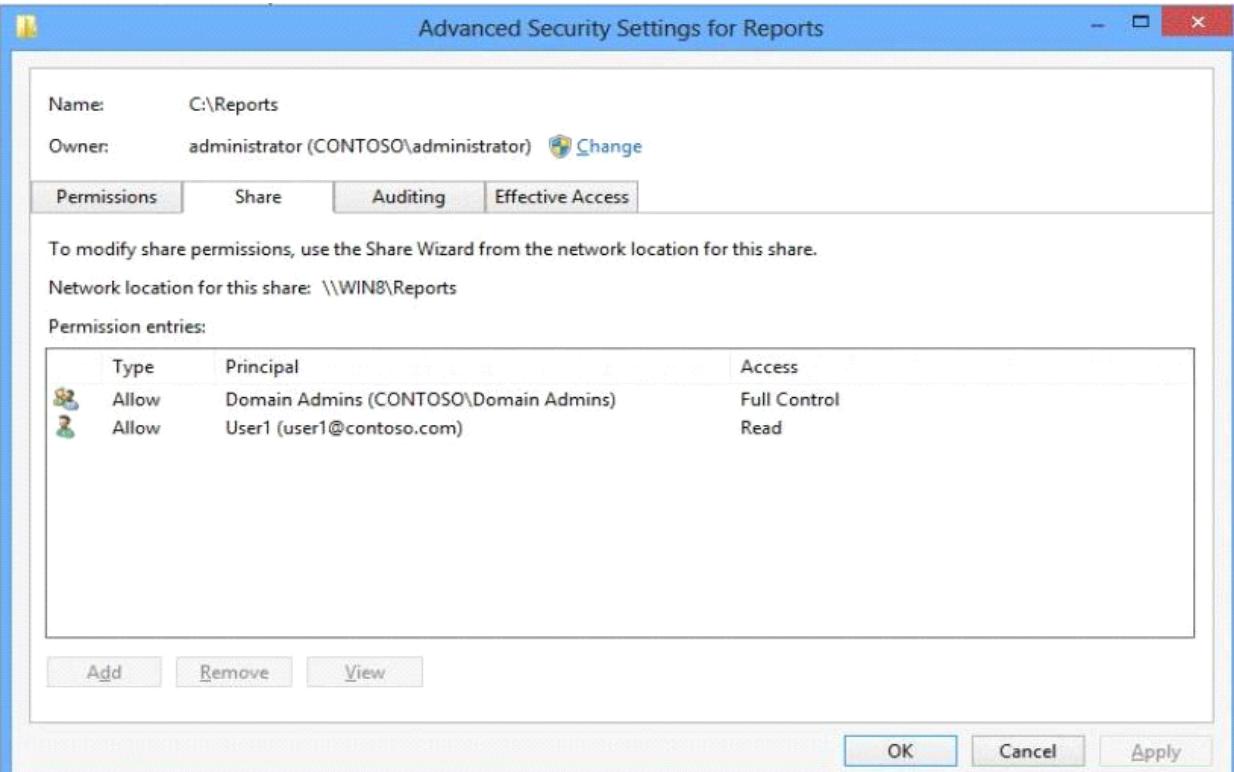
DRAG DROP

You support a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. The computer is joined to an Active Directory domain.

The computer has a folder named C:\Reports. The folder NTFS permissions are shown in Exhibit 1. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The folder is shared over the network with Read permission for a domain user account named User1 as shown in Exhibit 2. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Members of the domain security group named Accountants must have access to the shared folder.

You need to assign the required permissions.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area

Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Open permission entry for User1.

Add a condition for the Accountants group.

Click the Share... button.

Add the Accountants security group and grant it Read permission.

Add a condition for a device group.

Open advanced security settings for the folder.

Answer:

Box 1: Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Box 2: Click the Share... button.

Box 3: Add the Accounts security group and grant it Read permissions.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc775560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

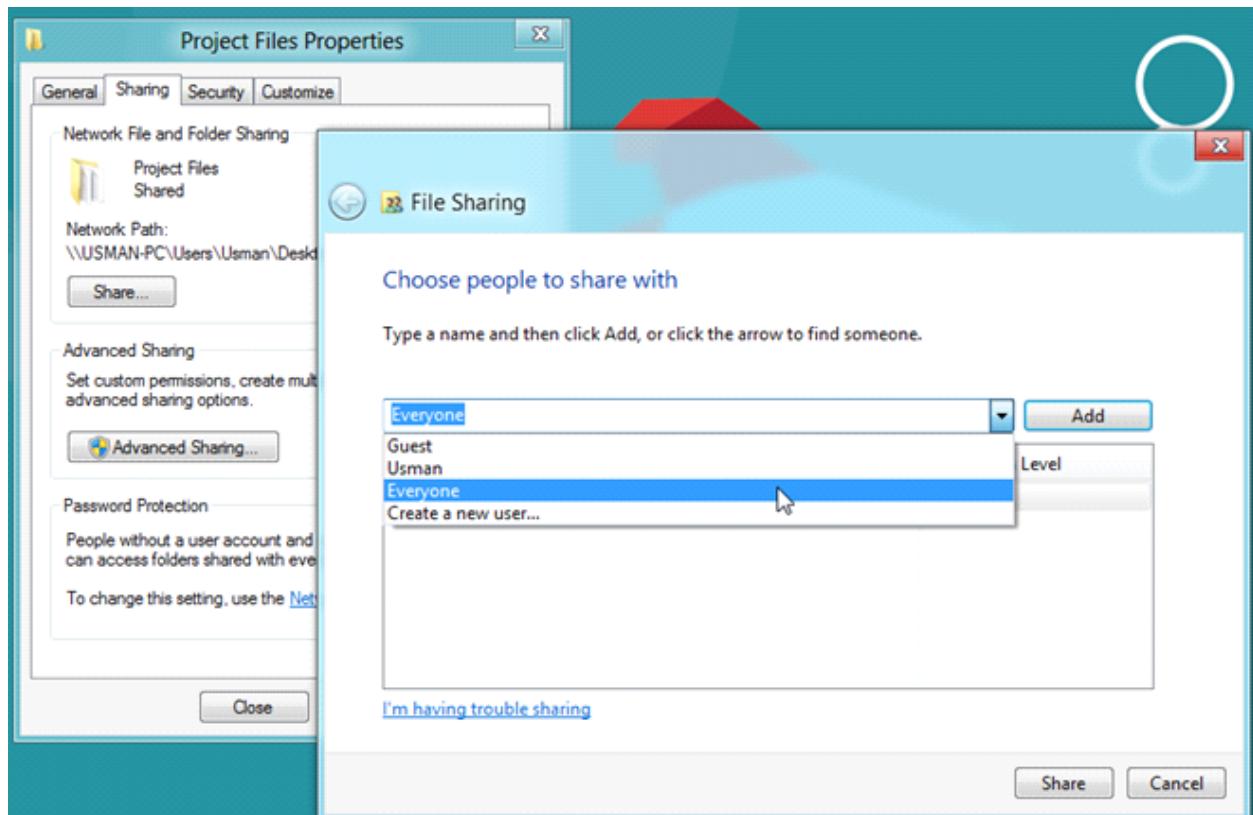
Explanation:

Note:

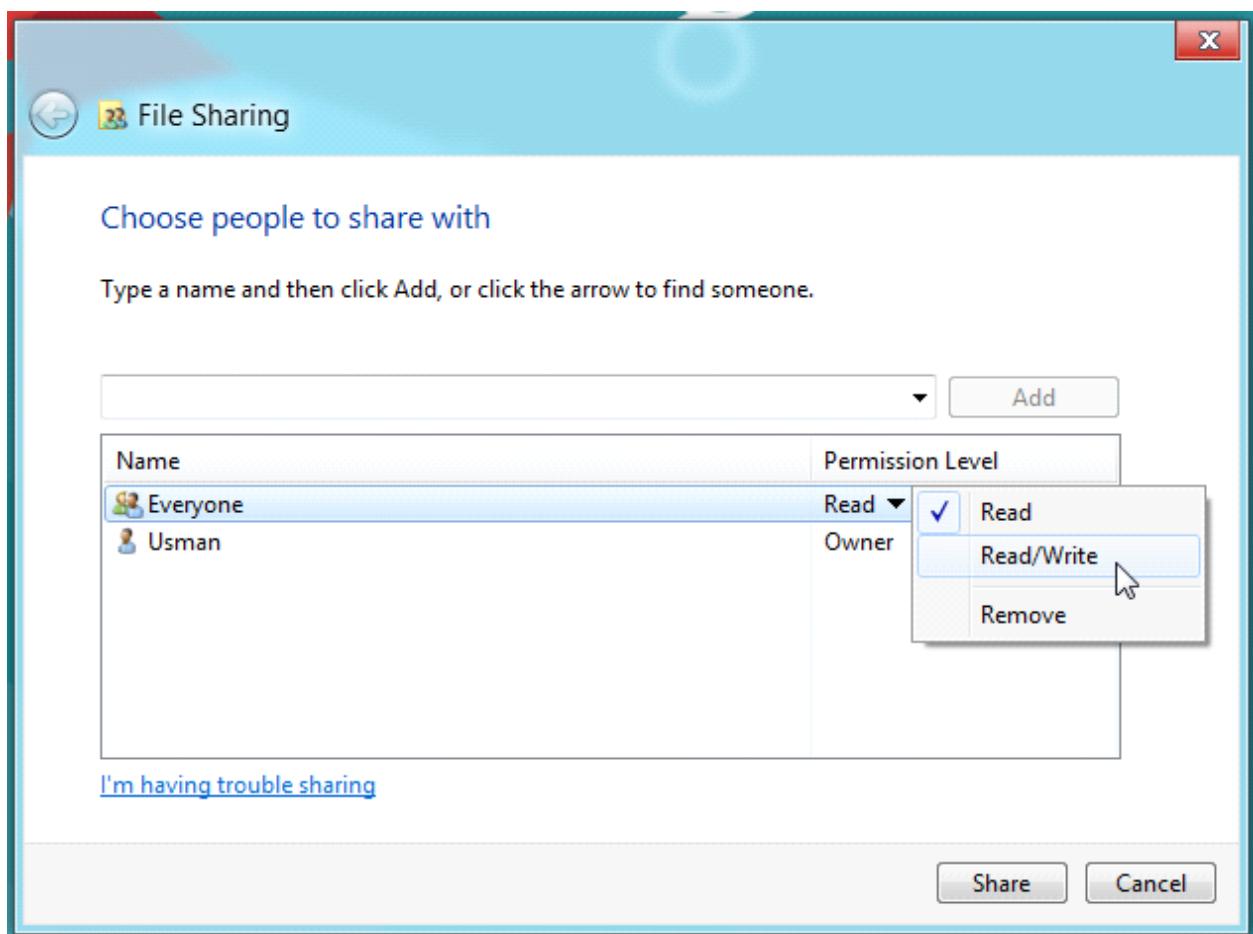
Example:

Share Folders From 'Users Profile' Locations & Local Drives

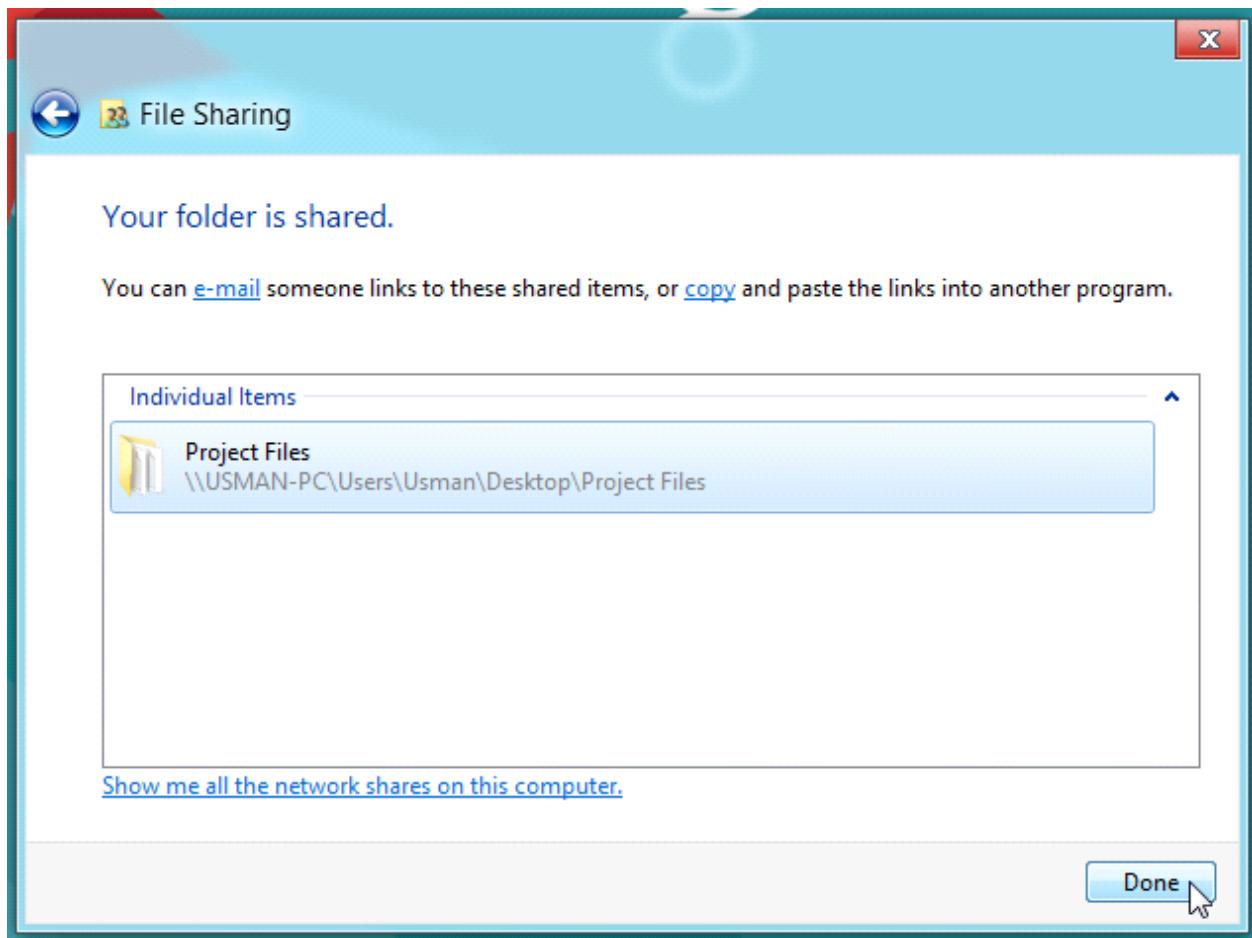
If you want to quickly share a folder residing in local drives or User Profile folders, open Properties dialog from right-click context menu, and then head over to Sharing tab. From Network File and Folder Sharing section, click Share to open File Sharing dialog. Now, select Everyone from drop-down menu, and click Add.



This will add Everyone group in File Sharing list, and allow you to change folder access permission. Using Read pull-down menu, you can give read and write permissions to users, and remove Everyone group from the File Sharing list.



Once done, click Share to share the folder on the network. It will open a separate dialog, allowing you to email and copy the shared folder link.



Now, you can access the shared folder from any PC connected on the network.

Question: 23

You administer laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The laptops are members of an Active Directory domain and are configured with IPv6 disabled.

Some users require access to the internal company database servers while traveling.

You need to configure the requested network connection to the database servers.

What should you configure on the laptops?

- A. A DirectAccess connection to the company network
- B. A virtual private network (VPN) connection to the company network
- C. A metered network connection
- D. Out of band management

Answer: B

Explanation:

DirectAccess cannot be used in this case as IPv6 is disabled and DirectAccess requires IPv6 and IPsec.

IPv6 is the cornerstone of DirectAccess communications

The DirectAccess client always uses IPv6 to communicate with the DirectAccess server. The DirectAccess server will then forward these connections to IPv6-enabled hosts on the corpnet. The corpnet can use native IPv6 infrastructure (where the routers, switches, operating systems, and applications are all IPv6 capable) or it can use IPv6 transition technologies to connect to IPv6 resources on the corpnet.

Reference:

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/10things/10-things-you-should-know-about-directaccess/1371>

Question: 24

You have a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

You add three new 3-terabyte disks.

You need to create a new 9-terabyte volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Disk Management, create a new spanned volume.
- B. From Disk Management, convert all of the 3-terabyte disks to GPT.
- C. From PowerShell, run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- D. From Disk Management, bring all disks offline.
- E. From Diskpart, run the Convert MBR command.
- F. From PowerShell, run the Add-PhysicalDisk cmdlet.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Create a Spanned Volume
A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772180.aspx>

To create a spanned volume using the Windows interface
1. In Disk Management, right-click the unallocated space on one of the dynamic disks where you want to create the spanned volume.
2. Click New Spanned Volume.
3. Follow the instructions on your screen.

Using GPT Drives

Reference 2:
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/gg463524.aspx>

A GPT disk uses the GUID partition table (GPT) disk partitioning system. A GPT disk offers these benefits:
Allows up to 128 primary partitions. Master Boot Record (MBR) disks can support up to four primary partitions and an additional 124 partitions inside extended partitions.
Allows a much larger partition size—greater than 2 terabytes (TB), which is the limit for MBR disks.
Provides greater reliability because of replication and cyclical redundancy check (CRC) protection of the partition table.

Can be used as a storage volume on all x64-based platforms, including platforms running Windows XP Professional x64 Edition. Starting with Windows Server 2003 SP1, GPT disks can also be used as a storage volume on x86-based Windows platforms.

Can be used as a boot volume on x64-based editions of Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008. Starting with Windows Server 2003 SP1, GPT disks can also be used as a boot volume on Itanium-based systems.
Note: Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.

Question: 25

You administer laptop and desktop computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Your company uses Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS).

Your company decides that access to the company network for all users must be controlled by two-factor authentication.

You need to configure the computers to meet this requirement.

What should you do?

- A. Install smart card readers on all computers. Issue smart cards to all users.
- B. Enable the Password must meet complexity requirements policy setting. Instruct users to log on by using the domain \username format for their username and their strong password.
- C. Create an Internet Protocol security (IPsec) policy that requires the use of Kerberos to authenticate all traffic. Apply the IPsec policy to the domain.
- D. Issue photo identification to all users. Instruct all users to set up and use PIN Logon.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Smart cards contain a microcomputer and a small amount of memory, and they provide secure, tamper-proof storage for private keys and X.509 security certificates. A smart card is a form of two-factor authentication that requires the user to have a smart card and know the PIN to gain access to network resources.

Registry certificates cannot be used for two factor authentication. Although certificates are ideal candidates for two-factor authentication, registry certificates – which are protected by a strong private key and are the most appropriate certificates for two-factor authentication - cannot be used. The reason for this is that Windows does not support registry certificates and completely ignores them. As a result, organizations must deploy and manage complex and expensive smart card solutions rather than using registry based certificates.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770519.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj200227.aspx>

Question: 26

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain.

Some volumes on the computers are encrypted with BitLocker. The BitLocker recovery passwords are stored in Active Directory. A user forgets the BitLocker password to local drive E: and is unable to access the protected volume.

You need to provide a BitLocker recovery key to unlock the protected volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Ask the user to run the manage-bde -protectors -disable e: command.
- B. Ask the user for a recovery key ID for the protected drive.
- C. Ask the user for his or her logon name.
- D. Ask the user for his or her computer name.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

BitLocker Drive Encryption Operations Guide: Recovering Encrypted Volumes with AD DS

Record the name of the user's computer

You can use the name of the user's computer to locate the recovery password in AD DS. If the user does not know the name of the computer, ask the user to read the first word of the Drive Label in the BitLocker Drive Encryption Password Entry user interface. This is the computer name when BitLocker was enabled and is probably the current name of the computer.

Verify the user's identity

You should verify that the person that is asking for the recovery password is truly the authorized user of that

computer. Another option is to verify that the computer with the name the user provided belongs to the user.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778(v=ws.10).aspx)
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 27

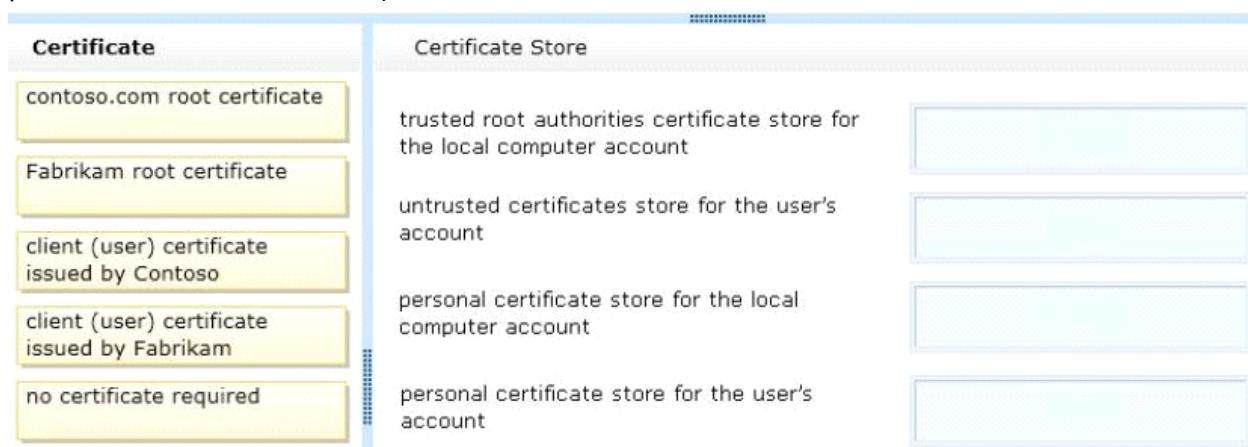
DRAG DROP

You support desktop computers for a company named Fabrikam, Inc. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam works with a supplier named Contoso, Ltd. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. Fabrikam employees regularly use a Contoso website that is hosted on a server in the contoso.com domain. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow Fabrikam users to access the Contoso website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Answer:

trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account	contoso.com root certificate
untrusted certificates store for the user's account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the local computer account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the user's account	client (user) certificate issued by Contoso

Explanation:

Note:

Contoso.com provided the resources. contoso.com be the trusted root authorities store

No untrusted certificates

Not allow access to local computer account (just to user account)

User account access through client (user) certificate issued by Contoso

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776679%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 28

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

You have a tablet that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. You configure the tablet to access your company network by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection.

You need to manage Active Directory from the tablet by using a VPN connection.

What should you do?

- A. Run the winrm.exe qc command.
- B. Install the System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) 2012 client.
- C. Install the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- D. Install the Windows Intune client.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 includes Server Manager, Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins, consoles, Windows PowerShell cmdlets and providers, and command-line tools for managing roles and features that run on Windows Server 2012. In limited cases, the tools can be used to manage roles and features that are running on Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008. Some of the tools work for managing roles and features on Windows Server 2003.

Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithcombs/archive/2012/09/13/remote-server-administration-tools-rsat-for-windows-8-now-available-for-download.aspx>

Question: 29

You support tablets that run Windows 8 Pro. You are designing a remote access server (RAS) that will be placed behind a firewall. The firewall will accept incoming TCP connections to ports 80 and 443 only.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a tablet.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IPSec/L2TP
- B. SSTP
- C. PPTP
- D. IPSec/IKEv2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Was a bit difficult to find information on Technet regarding SSTP but, the below explains it well and why it would be used here.

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_Socket_Tunneling_Proto

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783910%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Explanation:

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a form of VPN tunnel that provides a mechanism to transport PPP or L2TP

traffic through an SSL 3.0 channel. SSL provides transport-level security with key-negotiation, encryption and traffic integrity checking. The use of SSL over TCP port 443 allows SSTP to pass through virtually all firewalls and proxy servers.

Question: 30

You are a systems administrator of a small branch office. Computers in the office are joined to a Windows 8 HomeGroup. The HomeGroup includes one shared printer and several shared folders.

You join a new computer to the HomeGroup and try to access the HomeGroup shared folders.

You discover that the shared folders are unavailable, and you receive an error message that indicates the password is incorrect.

You need to reconfigure the new computer in order to access the HomeGroup resources.

What should you do?

- A. Adjust the time settings on the new computer to match the time settings of the HomeGroup computers.
- B. Change the HomeGroup password and re-enter it on the computers of all members of the HomeGroup.
- C. Change the default sharing configuration for the shared folders on the HomeGroup computers.
- D. Reset your account password to match the HomeGroup password.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You may receive a misleading error message when trying to join a Windows 7 Homegroup, when the computer's date and time does not match the date/time of system that owns the homegroup

Explanation:

Symptoms

When joining a system to a homegroup, you may receive the following error message "The password is incorrect", even though you have typed the password correctly.

Cause

This can be caused by a difference in the Date and Time settings on the computer trying to join the homegroup, and not an invalid password. If the date/time of the computer joining a homegroup is greater than 24 hours apart from the date/time of the system that owns the homegroup, this will cause the error.

Resolution

Adjust the date/time settings on the system joining the homegroup, to match the system that owns the homegroup, and then try to join again.

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2002121>

Question: 31

You are a systems administrator for Contoso; Ltd. All client computers run Windows 8 and are members of the contoso.com Active Directory domain. Users log on to their computers by using domain user accounts.

Contoso develops an internal line of business (LOB) Windows Store app. You want to deploy the LOB app to the client computers and configure the app to access various resources in the domain.

You need to enable all users to run the LOB app and access the required resources from the LOB app.

What should you do?

- A. Certify the LOB app with Windows Store. Ask users to log on to their computers by using a Microsoft Account. Install the LOB app from Windows Store. Ask users to log off, and then log back on in by using their domain accounts.
- B. Restart each computer by using WinPE. From WinPE, copy all of the LOB app executable files in the Program Files

folder. Restart into Windows 8 and ask users to log on by using their domain accounts.

C. Use the DISM utility to include the LOB app in a new Windows 8 image. Reimage the computers with the new image. Join the computers to a new workgroup. Ask each user to log on to the computer by using a new Microsoft Account that ends with @contoso.com.

D. Configure the Allow all trusted apps to install policy settings for all computers. Ask users to log on by using their domain accounts, and then execute a PowerShell script that includes the add-appxpackage cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/dn645534.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/dn168168.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 32

You administer a company network that includes a wireless network infrastructure and computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are planning to add a guest wireless network.

You need to collect information about nearby wireless networks, including their encryption methods.

Which command should you include in the batch file?

- A. Netsh wlan set autoconfig enabled=no interface="Wireless Network Connection"
- B. ipconfig /allcompartments
- C. Get-WmiObject win32_networkadapterconfiguration -Filter 'ipenabled = "true"'
- D. netsh wlan show networks
- E. netsh wlan show hostednetwork
- F. netstat -a

Answer: D

Explanation:

Netsh Commands for Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) in Windows Server 2008

Explanation:

The Netsh commands for wireless local area network (WLAN) provide methods to configure 802.11 wireless connectivity and security settings for computers running Windows Vista® and Windows Server 2008. You can use the Netsh WLAN commands to configure the local computer or to configure multiple computers by using a logon script. You can also use the netsh WLAN commands to view applied wireless Group Policy settings.

Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies profiles are read-only, and cannot be modified or deleted by using Netsh WLAN commands.

show networks

Displays a list of wireless networks that are visible on the computer.

Syntax

shownetworks [[interface=]InterfaceName] [[mode=]{ssid|bssid}]

```
C:\>netsh wlan show networks
Interface name : Wireless Network Connection
There are 1 networks currently visible.

SSID 1 : Casper
Network type      : Infrastructure
Authentication    : WPA2-Personal
Encryption        : CCMP

C:\>
```

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301\(v=ws.10\).aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301(v=ws.10).aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks)

Question: 33

DRAG DROP

You administer desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain. A new security policy states that all traffic between computers in the research department must be encrypted and authenticated by using Kerberos V5. You need to configure the requested traffic authentication settings by using Windows Firewall with Advanced Settings. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area

Select **Require authentication for inbound and outbound connection**, and then for authentication method, select **Computer (Kerberos V5)**.

Select **Allow on app or feature through Windows Firewall**.

Click to expand **Inbound Rule**, and then select **New Rule**.

Select the rule type **Isolation**, and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.

Click to expand **Outbound Rule**, and then select **New Rule**.

Click to expand **Connection Security Rule**, and then select **New Rule**.

Select the rule type **Server-to-Server**, and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.

Answer:

Box 1:

Click to expand **Connection Security Rule**, and then select **New Rule**.

Box 2:

Select the rule type **Isolation**, and then add the IP addresses of the research department computers.

Box 3:

Select **Require authentication for inbound and outbound connection**, and then for authentication method, select **Computer (Kerberos V5)**.

Explanation:

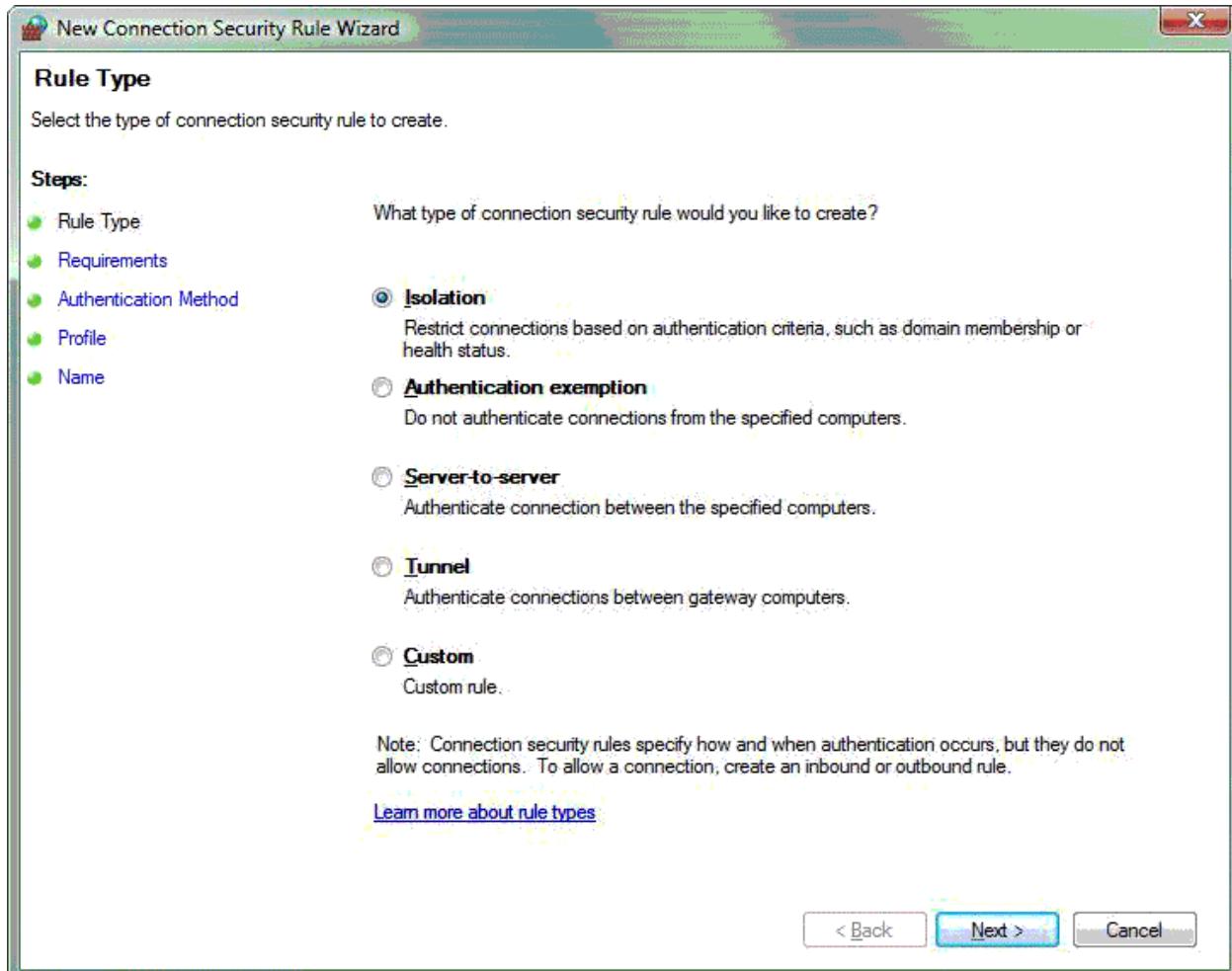
Note:

A connection security rule forces two peer computers to authenticate before they can establish a connection and to secure information transmitted between the two computers. Windows Firewall with Advanced Security uses IPsec to enforce these rules.

To create a connection security rule

1. In Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, in the console tree, click Connection Security Rules.
2. In the Actions list, click New Rule.

The Rule Type page, shown in the Figure below, allows you to select the type of rule you want to create. Select a type, and use the wizard to configure the new rule according to the information in the following sections.



Isolation

An isolation rule isolates computers by restricting inbound connections based on credentials, such as domain membership or compliance with policies that define the required software and system configurations. Isolation rules allow you to implement a server or domain isolation strategy. When you create an isolation rule, you will see the

following wizard pages:

* Requirements. You can choose when authentication is required:

/Request authentication for inbound and outbound connections

/Require authentication for inbound connections and request authentication for outbound connections

/Require authentication for inbound and outbound connections

*Authentication Method. You can select from the following authentication methods:

Default. This selection uses the current computer default selections specified on the IPsec Settings tab of the Windows Firewall Properties page.

Computer and user (Kerberos V5). This method uses both computer- and user-based Kerberos V5 authentication to restrict connections to domain-joined users and computers. User authentication, and therefore this method, is compatible only with computers running Windows Vista and later.

Computer (Kerberos V5). This method uses Kerberos V5 authentication to restrict connections to domain-joined computers. This method is compatible with computers running Windows 2000 or later.

Advanced. This setting allows you to designate multiple authentication methods, such as computer certificate, NTLMv2, and preshared key.

* Profile. Choose the profiles (Domain, Public, and Private) to which the rule applies.

* Name. Name the rule and type an optional description.

Reference: Creating Connection Security Rules

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772017.aspx>

Question: 34

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is stored locally on the tablets.

Access to the application is protected with extra logon credentials, in addition to a standard domain account used by users.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

The application must maintain access to the current desktop.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Client Hyper-V

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 35

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8. Domain joined computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is installed locally on the tablets.

The application installation is hosted in a public cloud.

The installation must support Windows RT.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: F

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/dn645534.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/dn168168.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh857623.aspx>

Question: 36

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the

tablets with dual boot.

H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)

Explanation:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) enables enterprises to meet the needs of users and IT by empowering anywhere productivity and accelerated application deployment. App-V provides anywhere user access to applications that are available on any authorized device without application installs. Virtual applications and user settings are preserved whether users are online or offline. App-V increases business agility through faster application deployment and updates with no user interruptions. It minimizes conflicts between applications, allowing enterprises to reduce application compatibility testing time. App-V together with Microsoft User State Virtualization (USV) provides users with a consistent experience and reliable access to applications and business data, no matter their location and connection to the Internet.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/enterprise/products-and-technologies/virtualization/app-v.aspx>

Question: 37

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application does not utilize the company server infrastructure.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space possible on a solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using Windows To Go

Windows To Go is not a late-night drive-through offering at the local Microsoft Store. Rather, it's a feature in the Windows 8 Enterprise operating system that allows you to start a Windows 8 image (a Windows To Go workspace) from an external USB drive. You can start a Windows To Go workspace on most computers that meet the Windows 7 or Windows 8 certification requirements, regardless of the operating system currently running on them.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874386.aspx>

Question: 38

You administer laptop and desktop computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to install Intune Endpoint Protection on all computers. Some of the computers also have another antimalware application installed.

You need to ensure that only the Intune Endpoint Protection application is running on all computers.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Enable Realtime Protection policy to Yes.
- B. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy to Only on computers that are unprotected when Endpoint Protection is installed.
- C. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy setting to Yes.
- D. Configure the Enable Endpoint Protection policy setting to No.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using Windows Intune Endpoint Protection or an Existing Endpoint Protection Application

Explanation:

To explicitly enable Windows Intune Endpoint Protection on client computers that are running another endpoint protection application that was detected by Windows Intune, you have to create a Windows Intune policy, and then deploy it to those computers. To do so, in the Windows Intune administrator console, create a new policy, set the policy value for Enable Endpoint Protection to Yes, and deploy the policy to the appropriate computers. After you confirm that Windows Intune Endpoint Protection is helping to secure the client computers, you can remove or disable the other endpoint protection application.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsintune.latest/hh850832.aspx>

Question: 39

Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. You use Windows Intune to automatically deploy Windows updates.

You create an automatic approval rule in Windows Intune but notice that previously existing updates are not deployed.

You need to ensure that all previously existing updates are automatically approved.

What should you do?

- A. Run the approval rule.
- B. Edit the schedule for the automatic approval rule.
- C. Create and deploy a policy that uses the recommended settings in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.
- D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creating Automatic Update Approval Rules

Explanation:

When an automatic approval rule is created it only approves future updates, and does not automatically approve previously existing updates that already exist in Windows Intune. To approve these updates you need to run the automatic approval rule.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsintune.latest/hh850815.aspx?sl=1>

Question: 40

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. The desktops have the Application Virtualization (App-V) client installed. Multiple App-V applications are published on the network.

A user reports that it is taking a long time to launch App-V applications on his computer. You discover that the user has a roaming profile on the computer.

You need to minimize the time that is required for the user to start App-V applications on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Change the user profile to Super-Mandatory.
- B. Change the location of the App-V client cache file on the computer.
- C. Increase the size of the App-V client cache on the computer.
- D. Change the user profile to Local.

Answer: C

Explanation:

How to Change the Size of the FileSystem Cache

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843780.aspx>

Explanation:

You can change the size of the FileSystem cache by using the command line. This action requires a complete reset of the cache, and it requires administrative rights.

To change the size of the FileSystem cache

Set the following registry value to 0 (zero):

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SoftGrid\4.5\Client\AppFS\State

Set the following registry value to the maximum cache size, in MB, that is necessary to hold the packages—for example, 8192 MB:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SoftGrid\4.5\Client\AppFS\FileSize

Restart the computer.

Question: 41

You administer a company network that includes computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Corporate security policy requires that computers in the accounting department have file and program activity logged. A user in the accounting department uses a computer that is managed by Windows Intune.

You need to ensure that file and program activity is always monitored on this computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Firewall Setting policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- B. In the Windows Intune Admin Console, create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy that uses the recommended settings.

- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure Your Windows Intune Environment

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh441722.aspx>

Explanation:

To set up the default Windows Intune Policies:

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Policy icon.

Under Tasks, click Add Policy.

In the Create a New Policy dialog box, the following policy templates are displayed in the list of templates in the left pane:

Mobile Device Security Policy

Windows Firewall Settings

Windows Intune Agent Settings

Windows Intune Center Settings

Question: 42

DRAG DROP

You use a desktop computer and a laptop, both of which run Windows 8. You use a Microsoft account to log on to the desktop computer and a local user account to log on to the laptop. The desktop computer is joined to the HomeGroup and the laptop is a member of a workgroup.

When you access a frequently visited website from your laptop, Internet Explorer saves your password. When you visit the website from your desktop computer, you are prompted to enter your password.

You need to sync your saved password from your laptop to your desktop computer.

Which three actions should you perform on the laptop in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Trust your PC.	
Switch your account to a Microsoft account.	
Enable Protected Mode.	
Go to PC Settings.	
Go to Internet Options in Internet Explorer	

Answer:

Box 1: Go to PC Settings

Box 2: Switch your account to a Microsoft account.

Box 3: Trust your PC

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service—use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account—but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu. When you set up your user account—either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward—you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

PC settings

Personalize

Users

Notifications

Search

Share

General

Privacy

Devices

Ease of Access

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks won't sync until you trust this PC.

trust this PC

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync between the PCs you use.

Switch to a local account

More account settings online

Sign-in options

Change your password

Create a picture password

Create a PIN

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 43

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

Your company recently purchased 200 new desktop computers. Company policy requires that the desktop computers include a recovery partition. The partition must contain a bootable image that includes support for incoming Remote Desktop connections.

You need to configure the desktop computers to comply with company policy.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.	
Extract the install.wim file.	
Install WinRE to the recovery partition.	
Extract the boot.wim file.	
Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.	
Mount the install.wim file.	
Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	

Answer:

- Box 1: Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.
Box 2: Extract the boot.wim file
Box 3: Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.
Box 4: Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.

Explanation:

Note:

After you have finished running the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0 Recovery Image wizard and created the recovery image, you can extract the boot.wim file from the ISO image file and deploy it as a recovery partition in a Windows 8 image. A partition is recommended, because any corruption issues that prevent the Windows operating system from starting would also prevent the recovery image from starting.

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 44

You have computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft BitLocker Administration and Monitoring (MBAM) is deployed on your network on a server named MBAM1.

Company policy requires that within 2 hours of being started, computers that have the MBAM client installed prompt users to enable BitLocker.

You need to make changes to the Configure MBAM Services Group Policy settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set MBAM Recovery and Hardware service endpoint to MBAM1.
- B. Set Enter status reporting frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- C. Set MBAM Status reporting endpoint to MBAM1.
- D. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password and key package.
- E. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password only.
- F. Set Enter client checking status frequency (in minutes) to 120.

Answer: BF

MBAM: Real World Information

Reference:

<http://ahmedhusseinonline.com/2011/07/mbam-step-by-step-bitlocker-administration-and-monitoring/>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Explanation:

User Prompting

When configuring the MBAM services via Group Policy there are two policy timers that are configured.

Client	Checking	Status	Frequency	(Default:	90	Min)
Status Reporting Frequency (Default: 720 Min)						

These timers have corresponding registry settings that can be manually changed to initiate their checks immediately when the MBAM client is restarted. This is generally performed to more quickly initiate the user prompt for starting the encryption process as well as forcing the status reporting to update.

Question: 45

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Users access a Microsoft Exchange environment by using the Mail tile. The Microsoft Exchange environment is connected to Windows Intune. Company security policy defines the minimum length of passwords and required

encryption settings.

You need to create a Windows Intune policy that meets the security policy requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Intune Center Settings policy.
- B. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy.
- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy.
- D. Create a new Windows Firewall Settings policy.

Answer: C

Configure Your Windows Intune Environment

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh441722.aspx>

Explanation:

To set up the default Windows Intune Policies:

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Policy icon.

Under Tasks, click Add Policy.

In the Create a New Policy dialog box, the following policy templates are displayed in the list of templates in the left pane:

- .Mobile Device Security Policy
- .Windows Firewall Settings
- .Windows Intune Agent Settings
- .Windows Intune Center Settings

Question: 46

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Your company has started testing Application Virtualization (App-V) applications on several laptops. You discover that the App-V applications are available to users even when the laptops are offline.

You need to ensure that the App-V applications are available to users only when they are connected to the company network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure mandatory profiles for laptop users.
- B. Reset the App-V client FileSystem cache.
- C. Disable the Disconnected operation mode.
- D. Change user permissions to the App-V applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Disconnected Operation Mode

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843712.aspx>

Explanation:

The disconnected operation mode settings—accessible by right-clicking the Application Virtualization node, selecting Properties , and clicking the Connectivity tab—enables the Application Virtualization Desktop Client or Client for

Remote Desktop Services (formerly Terminal Services) to run applications that are stored in the file system cache of the client when the client is unable to connect to the Application Virtualization Management Server.

Question: 47

At work, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. At home, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You want to use the same settings for both computers.

You need to ensure that all computer settings, including stored passwords, are synced between the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Add both computers to the same Active Directory domain.
- B. Use the same local accounts for both computers.
- C. Install SkyDrive for Windows on both computers.
- D. Designate both computers as trusted PCs.

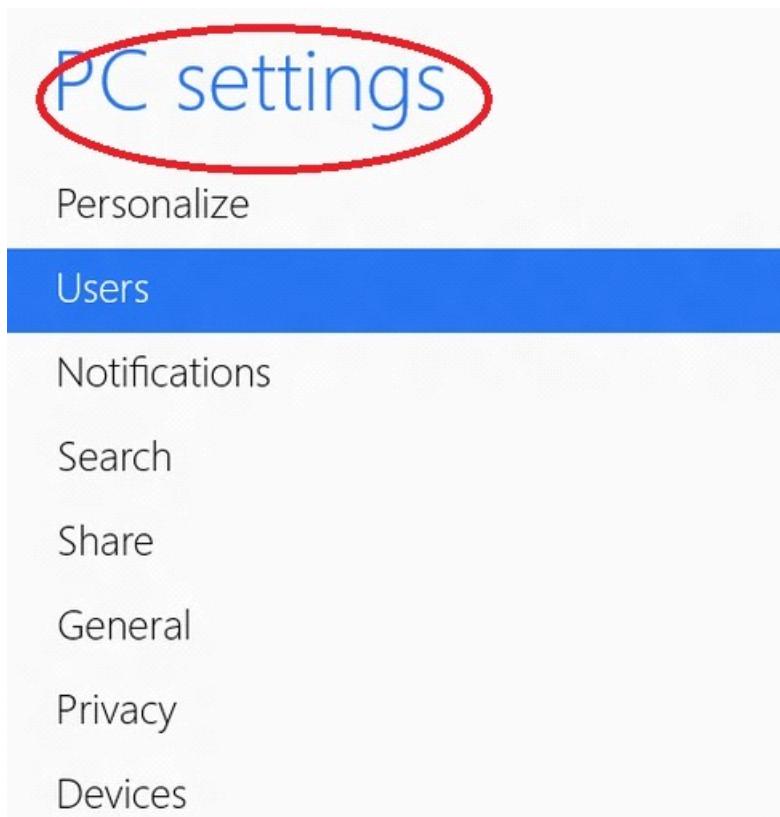
Answer: D

Explanation:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service--use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account--but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu.

When you set up your user account--either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward--you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

**Question: 48**

Your company recently purchased 10 new desktop computers for a remote unconnected location. All of the desktop computers have the same hardware configuration.

You install Windows 8 Pro on a reference computer and install a custom driver to support the video adapter.

You want to create an image of the reference desktop that retains the custom driver in the image.

You need to edit the unattended answer file.

Which setting in the unattended answer file should you edit?

- A. Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep | PersistAllDeviceInstalls
- B. Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep | DoNotCleanUpNonPresentDevices
- C. Microsoft-Windows-PnpCustomizationNonWinPE | DriverPaths
- D. Microsoft-Windows-Shell-Setup | OEMInformation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766005\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766005(v=ws.10).aspx)

Explanation:

The Microsoft-Windows-PnPsysprep component specifies whether all Plug and Play information persists during the generalize pass. Typically, during the generalize pass, all device information is removed from the computer.

If the device information is removed during the generalize pass, the next time the computer runs Plug and Play, the

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks

[Trust this PC](#)

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync with your Microsoft account

[Switch to a local account](#)

[More account settings online](#)

Sign-in options

[Change your password](#)

[Create a picture password](#)

[Create a PIN](#)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

devices will be re-initialized. Typically, the next time the computer boots, the specialize pass runs, and Plug and Play runs.

PersistAllDeviceInstalls

Specifies whether all Plug and Play information persists during the generalize configuration pass.

Question: 49

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application through a public file transfer protocol (FTP) site.
- B. Publish the application through an intranet web site.
- C. Instruct employees to disable the SmartScreen Filter from within the Internet Explorer settings.
- D. Publish the application to Windows Store.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intranet is the generic term for a collection of private computer networks within an organization. An intranet uses network technologies as a tool to facilitate communication between people or work groups to improve the data sharing capability and overall knowledge base of an organization's employees.

Intranets utilize standard network hardware and software technologies like Ethernet, Wi-Fi, TCP/IP, Web browsers and Web servers. An organization's intranet typically includes Internet access but is firewalled so that its computers cannot be reached directly from the outside.

http://compnetworking.about.com/cs/intranets/g/bldef_intranet.htm

<http://www.dynamicwebs.com.au/tutorials/ftp.htm>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/apps/xaml/hh974576.aspx>

Question: 50

DRAG DROP

You administer 50 laptops that run Windows 7 Professional 32-bit.

You want to install Windows 8 Pro 64-bit on every laptop. Users will keep their own laptops.

You need to ensure that user application settings, Windows settings, and user files are maintained after Windows 8 Pro is installed.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area
Run the Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress command.
Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.
Run the Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c command.
Install Windows 8 Pro on the existing Windows partition with no formatting or repartitioning. Install standard operating environment applications.
Run the Loadstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress command.
Install Windows 8 Pro by deleting all existing partitions and creating a new one. Install standard operating environment applications.

Answer:

Box 1:

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Box 2:

Run the **Scanstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress** command.

Box 3:

Install Windows 8 Pro on the existing Windows partition with no formatting or repartitioning. Install standard operating environment applications.

Box 4:

Run the **Loadstate.exe c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /c /hardlink /nocompress** command.

Explanation:

Note:

* You use the User State Migration Tool (USMT) 5.0 when hardware and/or operating system upgrades are planned for a large number of computers. USMT manages the migration of an end-user's digital identity by capturing the user's operating-system settings, application settings, and personal files from a source computer and reinstalling them on a destination computer after the upgrade has occurred.

One common scenario when only the operating system, and not the hardware, is being upgraded is referred to as PC refresh. A second common scenario is known as PC replacement, where one piece of hardware is being replaced, typically by newer hardware and a newer operating system.

* Scenario: PC-refresh using a hard-link migration store

A company has just received funds to update the operating system on all of its computers to Windows 8. Each employee will keep the same computer, but the operating system on each computer will be updated. In this scenario, an administrator uses a hard-link migration store to save each user state to their respective computer.

The administrator runs the ScanState command-line tool on each computer, specifying the /hardlink /nocompress command-line options. ScanState saves the user state to a hard-link migration store on each computer, improving performance by minimizing network traffic as well as minimizing migration failures on computers with very limited space available on the hard drive.

On each computer, the administrator installs the company's SOE which includes Windows 8 and other company applications.

The administrator runs the LoadState command-line tool on each computer. LoadState restores each user state back on each computer.

Reference: User State Migration Toolkit (USMT) Reference
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825256.aspx>

Question: 51

You support desktop computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are used as guest terminals in a reception area. They are connected to the Internet and are configured with automatic logon by using a local user account.

You discover new applications on the Start screen of the computers.

You need to restrict access to Windows Store for local user accounts on the computers.

What should you do?

- A. From Local Computer Policy, navigate to App Package Deployment and disable All Trusted Apps to Install.
- B. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and enable Turn off the Store application.
- C. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and disable Turn off Automatic Downloads for Updates.
- D. From Local Computer Policy, select Store and disable Allow Store to install apps on Windows To Go workspaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:

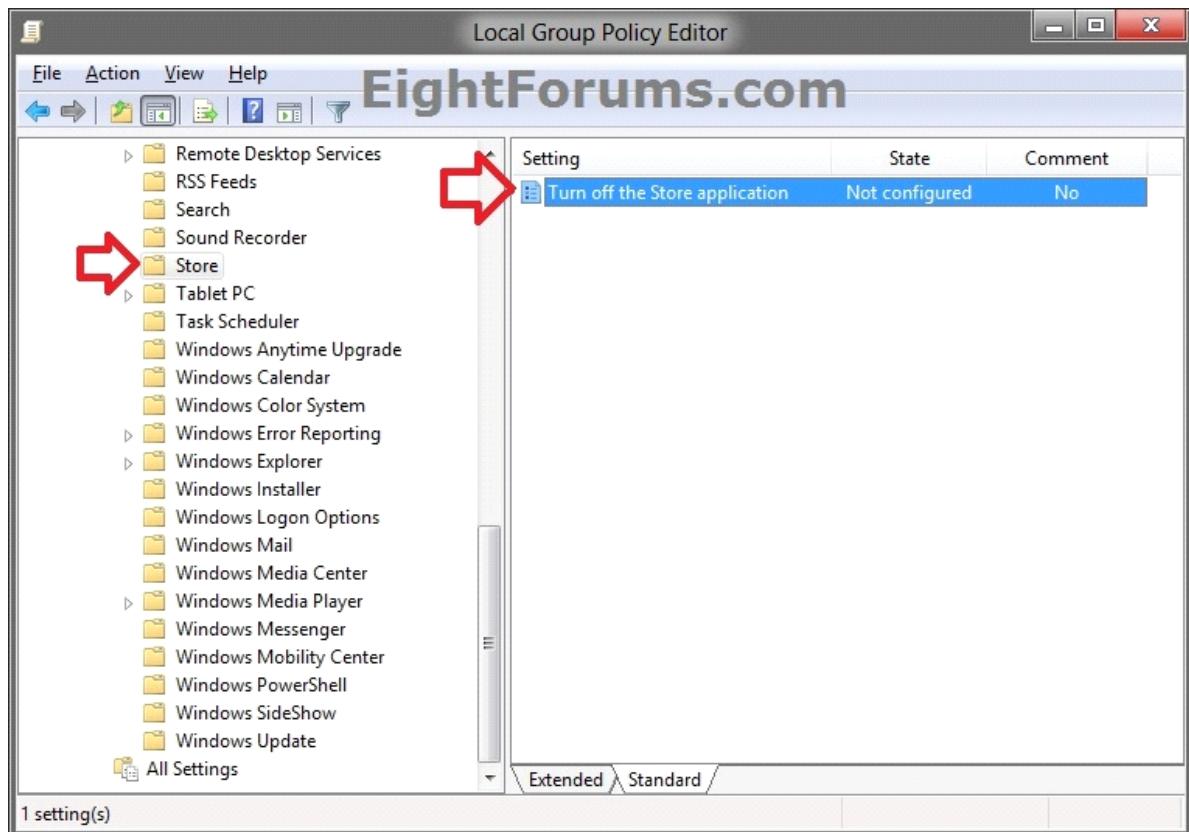
Reference:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/5804-store-enable-disable-windows-8-a.html>

Enable or Disable "Windows Store" in Group Policy

NOTE: This option for using group policy is only available in the Windows 8 Pro and Windows 8 Enterprise editions.

1. Open the all users, specific users or groups, or all users except administrators Local Group Policy Editor for how you want this policy applied.
2. In the left pane, click/tap on to expand User Configuration, Administrative Templates, Windows Components, and open Store. (see screenshot below)



3. In the right pane of Store, double click/tap on Turn off the Store application. (see screenshot above)

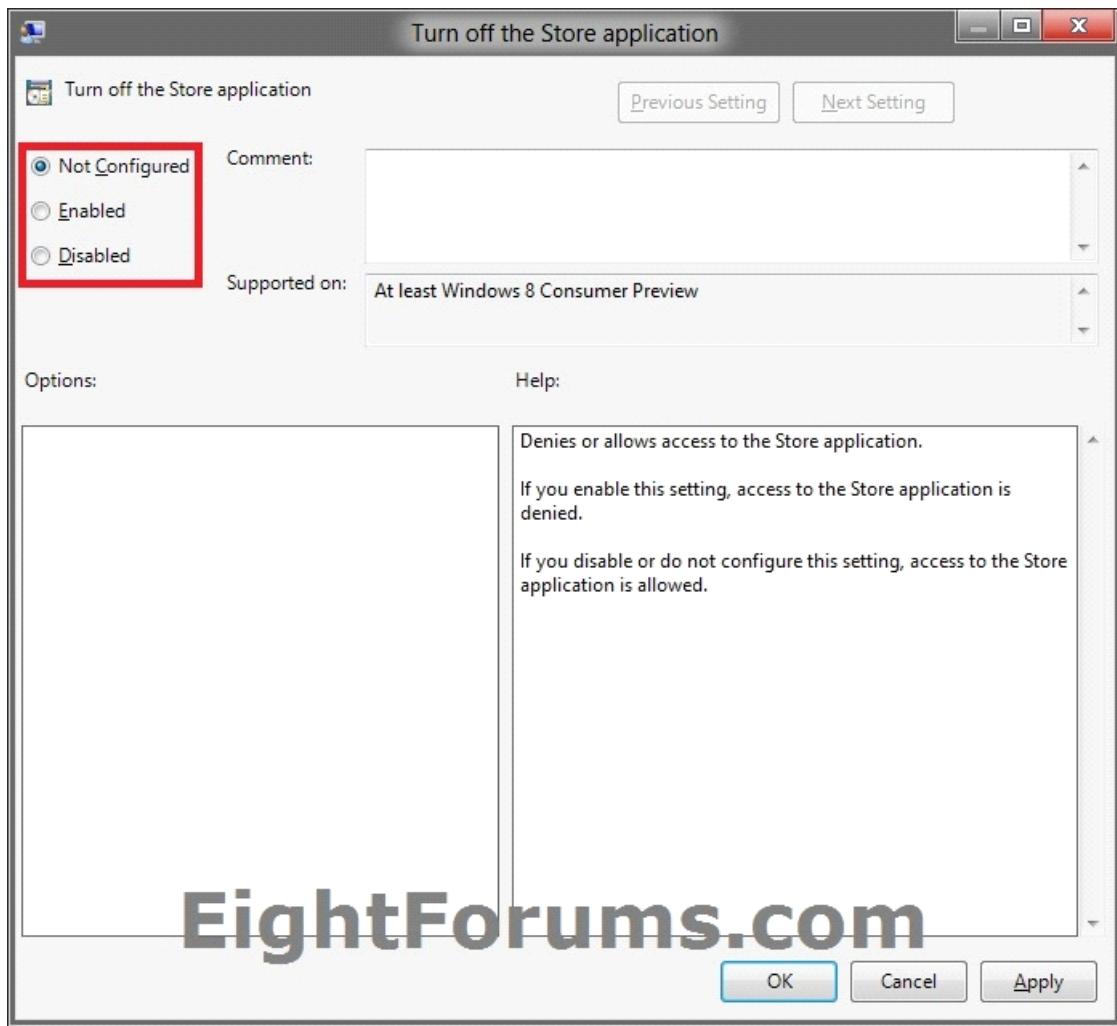
4. Do step 5 or 6 below for what you would like to do.

5. To Enable "Store" in Windows 8

A) Select (dot) Disabled or Not Configured, and click/tap on OK. (see screenshot below step 6A)
NOTE: Not Configured is the default setting.

6. To Disable "Store" in Windows 8

A) Select (dot) Enabled, and click/tap on OK. (see screenshot below)



7. You can now close the Local Group Policy Editor window if you like.

Question: 52

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. The domain is configured with user folder redirection by using a Group Policy Object (GPO). Loopback group policies are not used. Your company has decided to deploy tablets to all managers, for use as secondary computers. Tablets will be added to the domain. You need to ensure that the folder redirection settings are applied only to laptops. What should you do?

- A. Apply one GPO to the managers' laptops and another GPO to the tablets.
- B. Assign the msDS-Primary Computer attribute for the managers' user domain accounts.
- C. Assign the msDS-Primary Computer attribute for the computer domain accounts on the managers' laptops.
- D. Block the managers' tablets from receiving the GPO.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Storage Team at Microsoft - File Cabinet Blog

Explanation:

To designate a primary computer in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS), use the following procedure:

Open Active Directory Administrative Center.

In the console tree, under the domain name node (dPMDemo in my case), click Computers.

To designate PMClient1 as Bob Smith's primary computer, double click PMClient1, and then in the Extensions section, click the Attribute Editor tab.

Double-click the distinguishedName attribute, right-click the value and then click Copy.

In Active Directory Administrative Center, click Users, and then double-click Bob Smith. In the Extensions section, click the Attribute Editor tab.

Double-click the msDS-Primary Computer attribute, paste the distinguished name of PMClient1 into the Value to Add box, and then click Add.

You can specify a list of computer names in the Value to Add box; each listed computer will be designated as a primary computer for the user.

Click OK in the Multi-valued String Editor dialog and again in the Bob Smith window. PMClient1 is now configured in AD DS as a primary computer for Bob Smith.

Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/filecab/archive/2012/03/30/configuring-primary-computers-for-folder-redirection-and-roaming-profiles-in-windows-server-8-beta.aspx>

Question: 53

You administer desktop computers on your company network.

You want to deploy a WIM file of Windows 8 Enterprise to 15 desktop computers that have a third-party iSCSI adapter installed. The hardware vendor provided a device driver to support this adapter.

You need to update the image to ensure that the device driver is installed when you deploy the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the fadd-driver parameter.
- B. Download and run the drvload.exe tool and specify the path to the driver .inf file.
- C. Download and run the imagex.exe tool and specify the /remount parameter.
- D. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /append-image parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Driver Servicing Command-Line Options

Explanation:

The driver servicing commands can be used on an offline image to add and remove drivers based on the INF file, and on a running operating system (online) to enumerate drivers.

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd799258\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd799258(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/516.how-to-boot-from-a-vhd.aspx#Add>

Question: 54

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft BitLocker Administration and Monitoring (MBAM) are deployed on your network on a server named SERVER1.

Company policy requires that laptops with MBAM client installed prompt users to enable BitLocker within 2 hours of being started.

You need to make changes to the Configure MBAM Services Group Policy settings.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set Enter status reporting frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- B. Set Enter client checking status frequency (in minutes) to 120.
- C. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password and key package.
- D. Set MBAM Status reporting endpoint to SERVER1
- E. Set Select Bitlocker Recovery Information to store to Recovery password only.
- F. Set MBAM Recovery and Hardware service endpoint to SERVER1.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh826072.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 55

At work, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. At home, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You want to use the same settings for both computers.

You need to ensure that all computer settings, including stored passwords, are synced between the computers. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Guest account on both computers.
- B. Designate both computers as trusted PCs.
- C. Add both computers to the same workgroup.
- D. Join both computers to the same HomeGroup

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 56

You are a Windows 8 user. Your organization has purchased an Office 365 subscription. You install Microsoft Lync and Microsoft Outlook on your computer.

You need to connect Office 365 to Lync and Outlook.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office Professional Plus setup from the Office 365 portal.
- B. Run the Windows Mail application. Add a new account by using your Office 365 credentials.
- C. Run the People application. Add a new account by using your Office 365 credentials.
- D. Run the Office 365 desktop setup from the Office 365 portal.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Set up your desktop for Office 365

Explanation:

When you have set up your desktop, you will be able to:

- .Install the complete suite of Microsoft Office 2010 desktop apps, if you have a Office Professional Plus subscription.
- .Install Lync, your workplace connection for instant messaging and online meetings, including audio and video.
- .Use your user ID to sign in to Office 365 from your desktop applications.

Reference:

<http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/office365-enterprises/ff637594.aspx>

Question: 57

DRAG DROP

You use a desktop computer and a laptop, both of which run windows 8. You use a Microsoft account to log on to the desktop computer and a local user account to log on to the laptop. The desktop computer is joined to the HomeGroup and the laptop is a member of a workgroup.

When you access a frequently visited website from your laptop, Internet Explorer saves your password. When you visit the website from your desktop computer, you are prompted to enter your password.

You need to sync your saved password from your laptop to your desktop computer.

Which three actions should you perform on the laptop in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<input type="button" value="Go to PC Settings."/> <input type="button" value="Switch your account to a Microsoft account."/> <input type="button" value="Turn on Network Discovery."/> <input type="button" value="Trust your PC."/> <input type="button" value="Go to HomeGroup settings."/>	

Answer:

Box 1: Go to PC Settings

Box 2: Switch your account to a Microsoft account.

Box 3: Trust your PC

Explanation:

Note:

* Microsoft has integrated its cloud computing features into much of Windows 8. The focal point of that integration is the soon to be re-branded Windows Live service—use a Windows Live account as your login, and you can synchronize much of the information associated with your account to all your Windows devices through the cloud. Or at least, that's the goal.

* Setting up for synchronization starts when you configure your user account. At installation, Windows 8 prompts you for a Windows Live account. You can create a new Live account or use an existing one for your user credentials, or choose to bypass this and set up a local-only user account—but you won't be able to leverage the synchronization features if you do. You can also opt out later and switch to a local-only account through Windows 8's settings menu.

When you set up your user account—either at install time or from the PC settings menu afterward—you'll be prompted to either use an existing Live account email address or enter a new one

PC settings

- Personalize
- Users**
- Notifications
- Search
- Share
- General
- Privacy
- Devices
- Ease of Access

Your account

Your saved passwords for apps, websites, and networks won't sync until you trust this PC.
trust this PC

You can switch to a local account, but your settings won't sync between the PCs you use.
Switch to a local account

[More account settings online](#)

Sign-in options

Change your password

Create a picture password

Create a PIN

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb250462%28v=vs.71%29.aspx>

Question: 58

DRAG DROP

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

Your company recently purchased 200 new desktop computers. Company policy requires that the desktop computers include a recovery partition. The partition must contain a bootable image that includes support for incoming Remote Desktop connections.

You need to configure the desktop computers to comply with company policy.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Copy the content of the ISO file to a bootable USB drive.	
Copy the content of the ISO file to a newly created partition.	
Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.	
Extract the boot.wim file.	
Create a default Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	
Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.	
Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.	

Answer:

Box 1: Create a customized Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Tool (DaRT) ISO image file.

Box 2: Extract the boot.wim file

Box 3: Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.

Box 4: Replace the recovery partition on the target computers.

Explanation:

Note:

After you have finished running the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0 Recovery Image wizard and

created the recovery image, you can extract the boot.wim file from the ISO image file and deploy it as a recovery partition in a Windows 8 image. A partition is recommended, because any corruption issues that prevent the Windows operating system from starting would also prevent the recovery image from starting.

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 59

At home, you use a desktop computer that runs Windows 8. At work, you use a laptop that runs Windows 8 and is connected to a corporate network. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You have a folder with some personal documents on your desktop computer. The folder must be available and synced between both computers.

You need to ensure that the latest version of these files is available.

What should you do?

- A. Move the folder to the Documents folder.
- B. Go to PC Settings. Under Homegroup, select Documents to be Shared.
- C. Install SkyDrive for Windows. In Windows Explorer, move the folder that contains the personal documents to the SkyDrive folder.
- D. Move the folder to the Libraries folder.
- E. Go to PC Settings. Under Sync your settings, enable App settings.
- F. Right-click the folder and click Properties. Under Security, provide Full Control for the Microsoft account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows 8 Tip: Syncing Settings and Files with Multiple PCs

Reference:

<http://winstipsite.com/windows-8/windows-8-tip-syncing-settings-and-files-multiple-pcs>

Windows 8: How to Synchronize your files and settings

Reference 2:

<http://darktips.com/synchronize-windows-8-files-settings/>

Question: 60

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise in an Active Directory domain in a single Active Directory Site. All user account objects in Active Directory have the Manager attribute populated. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. The domain security groups are synchronized with the Microsoft Online directory.

You create a Windows Intune group that specifies a manager as a membership criterion. You notice that the group has no members.

You need to ensure that users that meet the membership criteria are added to the Windows Intune group.

What should you do?

- A. Force Active Directory replication within the domain.
- B. Ensure that all user accounts are identified as synchronized users.
- C. Ensure that the user who is performing the search has been synchronized with the Microsoft Online directory.
- D. Synchronize the Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) with the Microsoft Online directory.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Add Computers, Users, and Mobile Devices

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh441723.aspx>

For users and security groups to appear in the Windows Intune administrator console, you must sign in to the Windows Intune account portal and do one of the following:

.Manually add users or security groups, or both, to the account portal.

.Use Active Directory synchronization to populate the account portal with synchronized users and security groups.

Windows Intune

The Windows Intune cloud service enables you to centrally manage and secure PCs through a single web-based console so you can keep your computers, IT staff, and users operating at peak performance from virtually anywhere without compromising the essentials—cost, control, security, and compliance.

Reference 2:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/intune.aspx>

Question: 61

You support computers that run Windows 8. You are designing a remote access server (RAS).

The firewall accepts incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a laptop.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. L2TP
- B. SSTP
- C. PPTP
- D. IPSEC

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/firewalls_and_VPN/Secure-Socket-Tunneling-Protocol.html

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731352%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 62

You administer a company network that includes a wireless network infrastructure and computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are planning to add a guest wireless network.

You need to collect information about nearby wireless networks, including their encryption methods.

Which command should you include in the batch file?

- A. Get-WmiObject win32_networkadapterconfiguration -Filter 'ipenabled = "true"'
- B. PowerShell commandlet Get-Host
- C. PowerShell commandlet Get-NetAdapter with parameter -Wireless
- D. netstat -a
- E. netsh wlan show hostednetwork
- F. netsh wlan show networks

Answer: F

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755301%28v=WS.10%29.aspx#bkmk_wlanShowNetworks

Question: 63

You are a systems administrator of a small branch office. Computers in the office are joined to a Windows 8 HomeGroup. The HomeGroup includes one shared printer and several shared folders.

You join a new computer to the HomeGroup and try to access the HomeGroup shared folders. You discover that the shared folders are unavailable, and you receive an error message that indicates the password is incorrect.

You need to reconfigure the new computer in order to access the HomeGroup resources.

What should you do?

- A. Adjust the time settings on the new computer to match the time settings of the HomeGroup computers.
- B. Reset your account password to match the HomeGroup password.
- C. Disjoin all HomeGroup members and re-create the HomeGroup.
- D. Change NTFS security permission on the shared folders. Grant Everyone account Read & Execute permission.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Question: 64

DRAG DROP

You have a computer that runs Windows 8. You have a 1-terabyte external hard drive. You purchase a second 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You need to create a fault-tolerant volume that includes both external hard drives. You also need to ensure that additional external hard drives can be added to the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
From Control Panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .	
From Disk Manager, create a mirror between the two USB drives.	
From Disk Management, create a new volume on the second USB drive. Format the new volume.	
Schedule a backup job to automatically copy your data to the second USB drive.	
Restore your data from the backup.	
From Control Panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to parity .	
Back up the existing data on your old USB drive.	

Answer:

Box 1: Back up the existing data on your old USB drive.

Box 2: From Control panel, use Storage Spaces to create a new pool. Set Resiliency Type to two-way mirror.

Box 3: Restore your data from the backup.

Explanation:

Note:

To create a storage space, you'll have to connect two or more additional drives to your computer – you can't use your system drive for this. The drives can be either internal or external drives.

You can open the Storage Spaces configuration window from the Control Panel or by bringing up the Start screen with the Windows key, typing "Storage Spaces," clicking the Settings category and selecting the Storage Spaces shortcut.

Select the drives you want to use for the storage space and click the "Create pool" button to continue. You'll lose any files that are already on the drive – copy any important files off the drives before pooling them. You can add additional drives later.

The resiliency type controls how Windows handles your data

a. There are four options:

* None: Windows will store only a single copy of your data. You'll lose the data if one of your drives fails, but no space will be used on backups.

* Two-way mirror: Windows will store two copies of your data. If one of your drives fails, you won't lose your data. This requires at least two drives.

* Three-way mirror: Windows will store three copies of your data. If one or two of your drives fails, you won't lose your data. This requires at least three drives.

* Parity: Windows stores parity information with the data, protecting you from a single drive failure. Parity uses drive space more efficiently than mirroring, but file access times are slower. Parity is ideal for drives with large, infrequently updated files, such as video files.

Reference: How to Use Windows 8's Storage Spaces to Mirror & Combine Drives

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899886.aspx>

Question: 65

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. The computers are encrypted with BitLocker and are configured to store BitLocker encryption passwords in Active Directory.

A user reports that he has forgotten the BitLocker encryption password for volume E on his computer.

You need to provide the user a BitLocker recovery key to unlock the protected volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Ask the user for his computer name.
- B. Ask the user to run the manage-bde -unlock E: -pw command.
- C. Ask the user for his logon name.
- D. Ask the user for a recovery key ID for the protected volume.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/bitlocker-recovery-keys-faq>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn383583.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd875560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 66

You administer laptops that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of an Active Directory domain.

Users travel frequently and access domain resources from inside client networks or from their home network. You want to manage the laptops when they are connected to the company network from the external networks.

You need to ensure that the laptops can be managed and maintained while users are not logged on to the computers.

Which of the following should you recommend?

- A. Remote Assistance
- B. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- C. DirectAccess
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: C

Networking and Access Technologies

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/dd420463.aspx>

DirectAccess, introduced in the Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 operating systems, allows remote users to securely access enterprise shares, web sites, and applications without connecting to a virtual private network (VPN). DirectAccess establishes bi-directional connectivity with a user's enterprise network every time a user's DirectAccess-enabled portable computer connects to the Internet, even before the user logs on. Users never have to think about connecting to the enterprise network and IT administrators can manage remote computers outside the office, even when the computers are not connected to the VPN. Forefront Unified Access Gateway (UAG) 2010 extends the benefits of DirectAccess across your infrastructure, enhancing scalability and simplifying deployment and ongoing management.

Question: 67

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8 desktop computers for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso works with a supplier named Fabrikam, Inc. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. The Fabrikam network includes a website that is accessible from the Contoso network. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow contoso.com domain users to access the website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Certificate	Certificate Store
contoso.com root certificate	trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account
Fabrikam root certificate	untrusted certificates store for the user's account
client (user) certificate issued by Contoso	personal certificate store for the local computer account
client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam	personal certificate store for the user's account
no certificate required	

Answer:

trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account	Fabrikam root certificate
untrusted certificates store for the user's account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the local computer account	no certificate required
personal certificate store for the user's account	client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam

Explanation:

Note:

- * Fabrikam.com provided the resources. contoso.com be the trusted root authorities store
- * No untrusted certificates
- * Not allow access to local computer account (just to user account)
- * user account access through client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753828.aspx>

Question: 68

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are members of an Active Directory domain. Several desktop computers are located in a subnet that is protected by a firewall. The firewall allows incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to manage disk volumes on the desktop computers from your computer, which is located outside the protected subnet.

You need to configure the network to support the required remote administration access.

What should you do?

- A. Enable Remote Desktop on the desktop computers.
- B. Run the winrm quickconfig command on your computer.
- C. Install Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) on your computer.
- D. Run the winrm quickconfig command on the desktop computers.

Answer: D

Installation and Configuration for Windows Remote Management (Windows)

Reference:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa384372\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa384372(v=vs.85).aspx)

Explanation:

Quick default configuration

Starting with Windows Vista, you can enable the WS-Management protocol on the local computer and set up the default configuration for remote management with the following command: Winrm quickconfig.

Windows Server 2003 R2: The Winrm quickconfig command is not available.

The winrm quickconfig command (or the abbreviated version winrm qc) performs the following operations:

Starts the WinRM service, and sets the service startup type to auto-start.

Configures a listener for the ports that send and receive WS-Management protocol messages using either HTTP or HTTPS on any IP address.

Defines ICF exceptions for the WinRM service, and opens the ports for HTTP and HTTPS.

Note The winrm quickconfig command creates a firewall exception only for the current user profile. If the firewall profile is changed for any reason, winrm quickconfig should be run to enable the firewall exception for the new profile; otherwise, the exception might not be enabled.

Reference 2:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jonjor/archive/2009/01/09/winrm-windows-remote-management-troubleshooting.aspx>
WinRM (Windows Remote Management) Troubleshooting

While WinRM listens on port 80 by default, it doesn't mean traffic is unencrypted. Traffic by default is only accepted by WinRM when it is encrypted using the Negotiate or Kerberos SSP. WinRM uses HTTP (TCP 80) or HTTPS (TCP 443). WinRM also includes helper code that lets the WinRM listener share port 80 with IIS or any other application that may need to use that port.

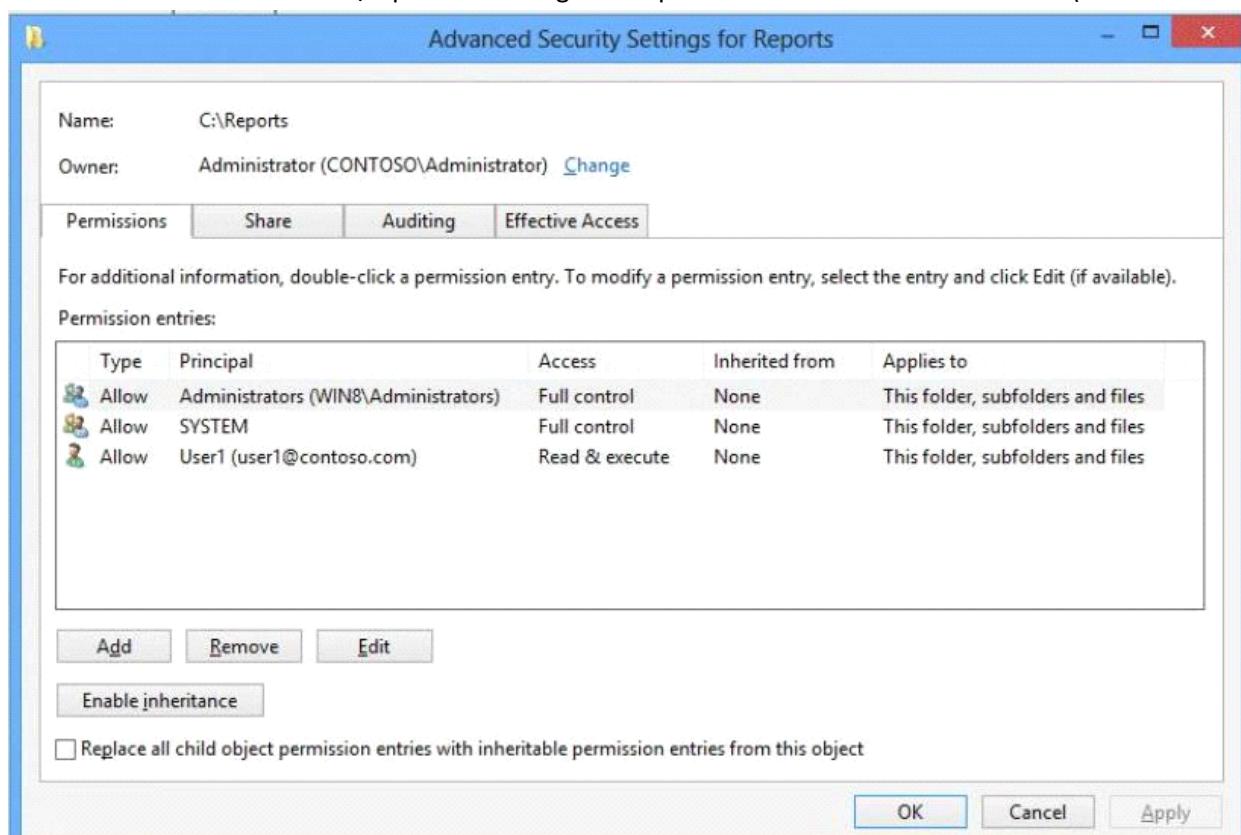
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh921475.aspx>

Question: 69

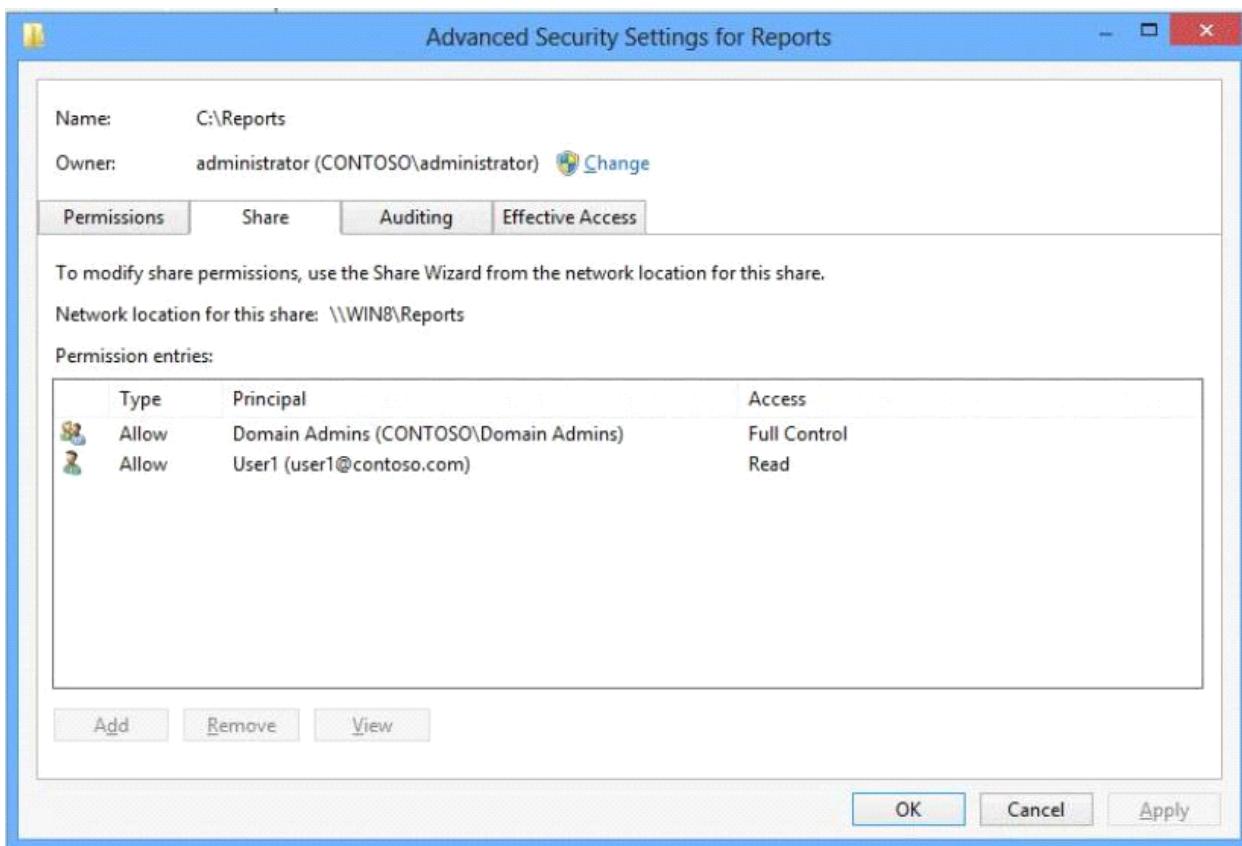
DRAG DROP

You administer a computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise and is a member of an Active Directory domain.

You create a folder named C:\Reports and assign NTFS permissions as shown in Exhibit 1. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You share the folder over the network with Read permission for a domain user account named User1 as shown in Exhibit 2. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You want to provide access to the shared folder only for the time that User1 is a member of the domain security group named Project. You need to assign the required permissions.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Add a condition for a user group.

Open the permission entry for User1.

Add a condition for a device group.

Click Share.

Add the Project security group and grant it Read permission.

Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Open advanced security settings for the folder.

Answer Area

>
<

Answer:

Box 1: Open the Sharing tab from the folder properties window.

Box 2: Click Share

Box 3: Add the Projects security group and grant it Read permissions.

Note:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc726004.aspx>

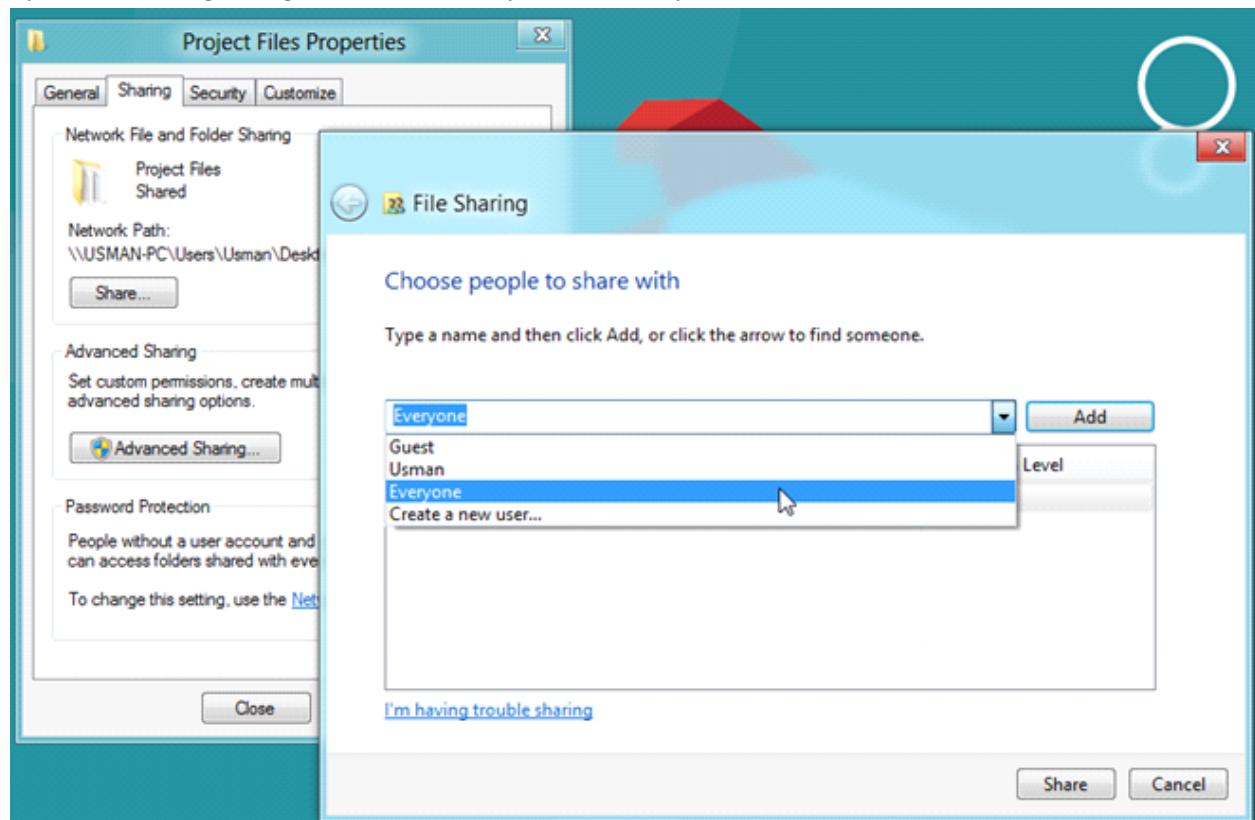
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>

Example:

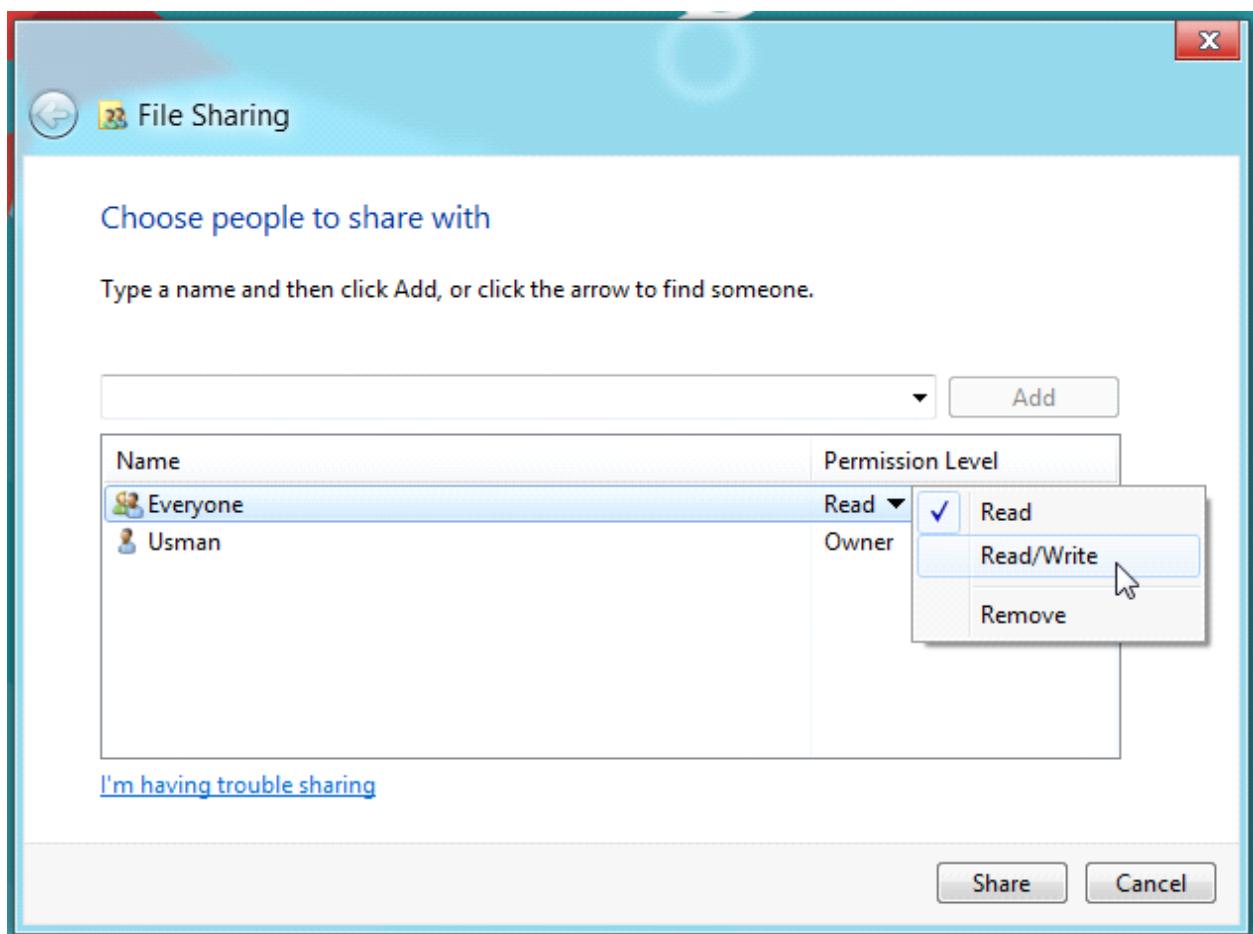
Share Folders From 'Users Profile' Locations & Local Drives

If you want to quickly share a folder residing in local drives or User Profile folders, open Properties dialog from right-

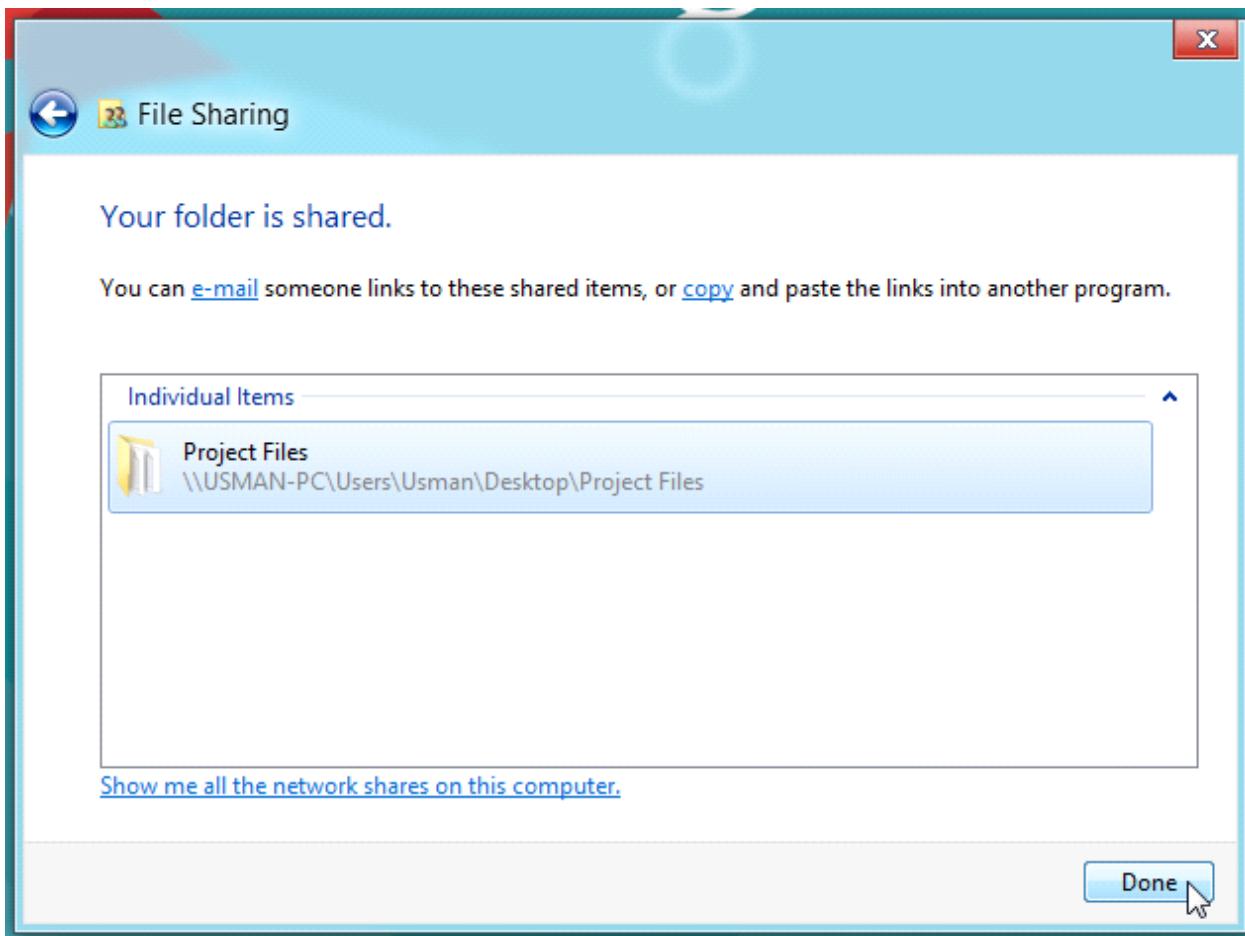
click context menu, and then head over to Sharing tab. From Network File and Folder Sharing section, click Share to open File Sharing dialog. Now, select Everyone from drop-down menu, and click Add.



This will add Everyone group in File Sharing list, and allow you to change folder access permission. Using Read pull-down menu, you can give read and write permissions to users, and remove Everyone group from the File Sharing list.



Once done, click Share to share the folder on the network. It will open a separate dialog, allowing you to email and copy the shared folder link.



Now, you can access the shared folder from any PC connected on the network.

Question: 70

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets.

The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is stored on an internal solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843848.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj680850.aspx>

Question: 71

You support desktop computers and tablets that run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

Users have offline access to the application only within the first seven days following their latest online session.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj680850.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843848.aspx>

Question: 72

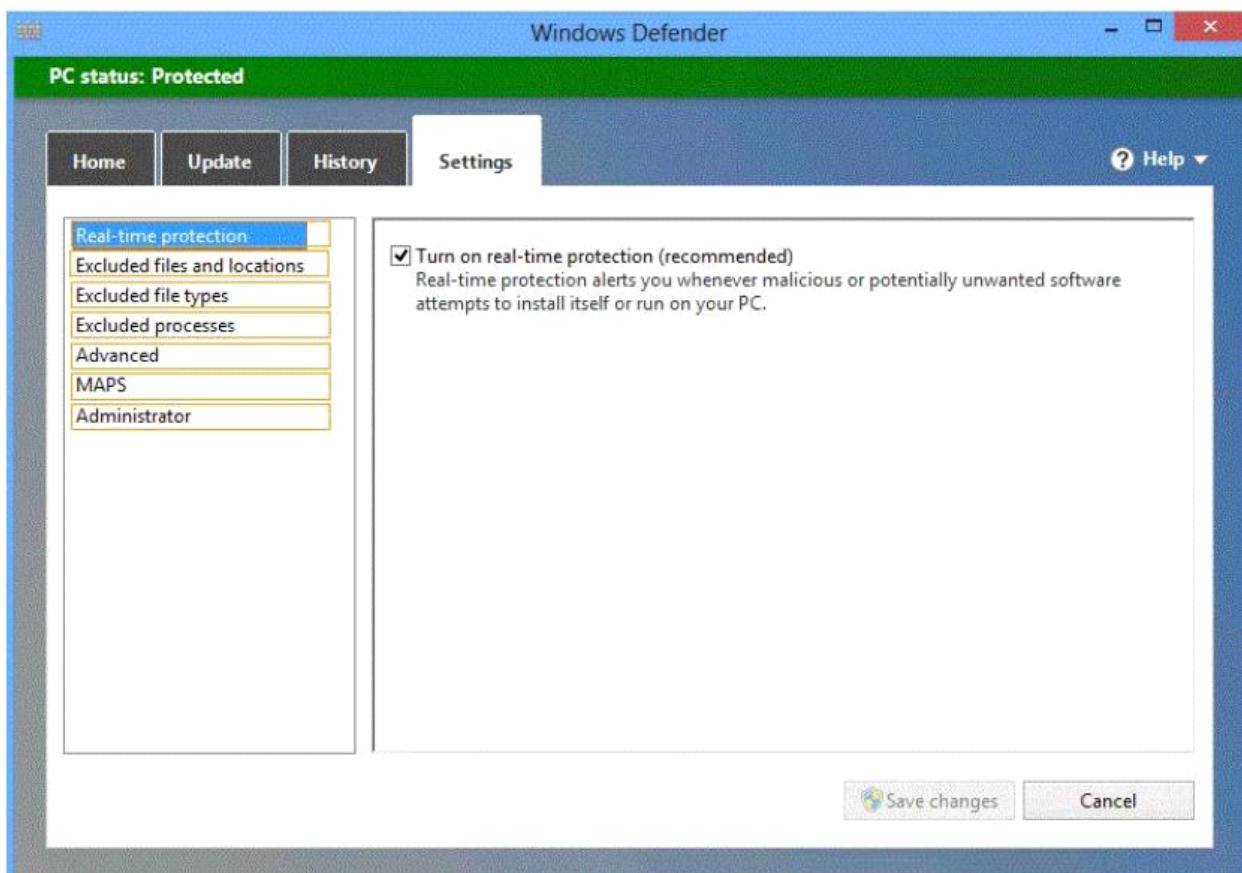
HOTSPOT

You have computers that run Windows 8 Pro and are configured as a workgroup. Each computer is scheduled to run a Windows Defender full scan every morning at 07:00.

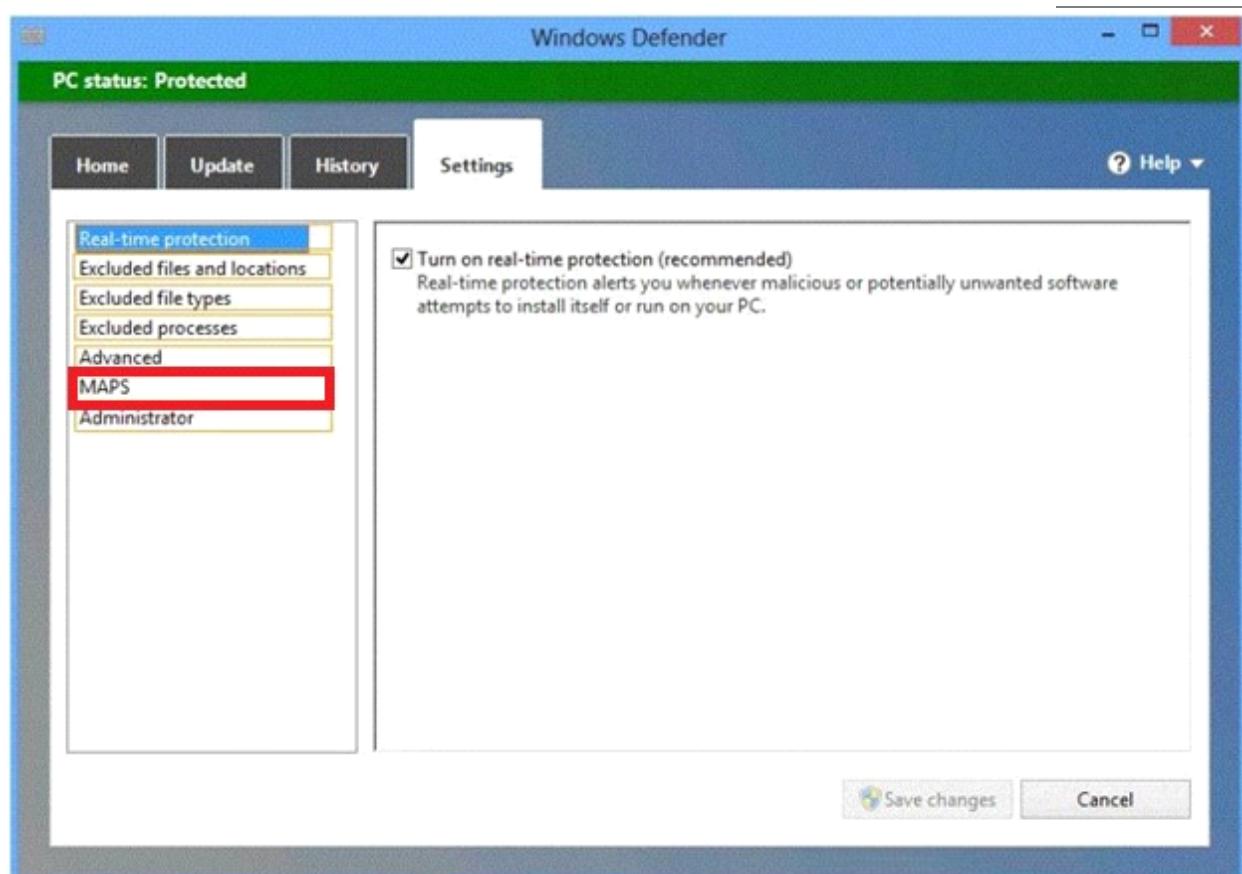
Users report that they are unable to view previous instances of detected malware when they arrive to work.

You need to ensure that all users can see previous instances of detected malware in Windows Defender.

Which option on the Settings tab should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)



Answer:



The MAP Toolkit is used for multi-product assessment and planning. It assesses a network environment using

agentless data collection technologies to gather inventory and performance information. Then provides assessment reports to aid organizations with their IT infrastructure planning.

The main areas of planning covered by MAP:

- Migration Planning
- Consolidation/Virtualization
- Private/Public Cloud Planning
- Software Usage Tracking

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/15142.map-software-usage-tracking.aspx>

Real-Time Protection (RTP) is a feature of Windows Defender, running in the context of the logged-on user, that monitors the registry and file system on the computer by using agents that monitor auto-start extensibility points (ASEP).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd363904%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 73

You support laptops that run Windows 8 Pro and are part of a workgroup.

An employee is unable to start Windows Mobility Center on his laptop.

You need to make it possible for the employee to use Windows Mobility Center on the laptop.

What should you do?

- A. Use Add features to Windows 8 to add Windows Mobility Center.
- B. Use Programs and Features to repair the installation of Windows Mobility Center.
- C. Use Local Group Policy Editor to set Turn off Windows Mobility Center to Not Configured.
- D. Use Turn Windows features on or off in Programs and Features to enable Windows Mobility Center.

Answer: C

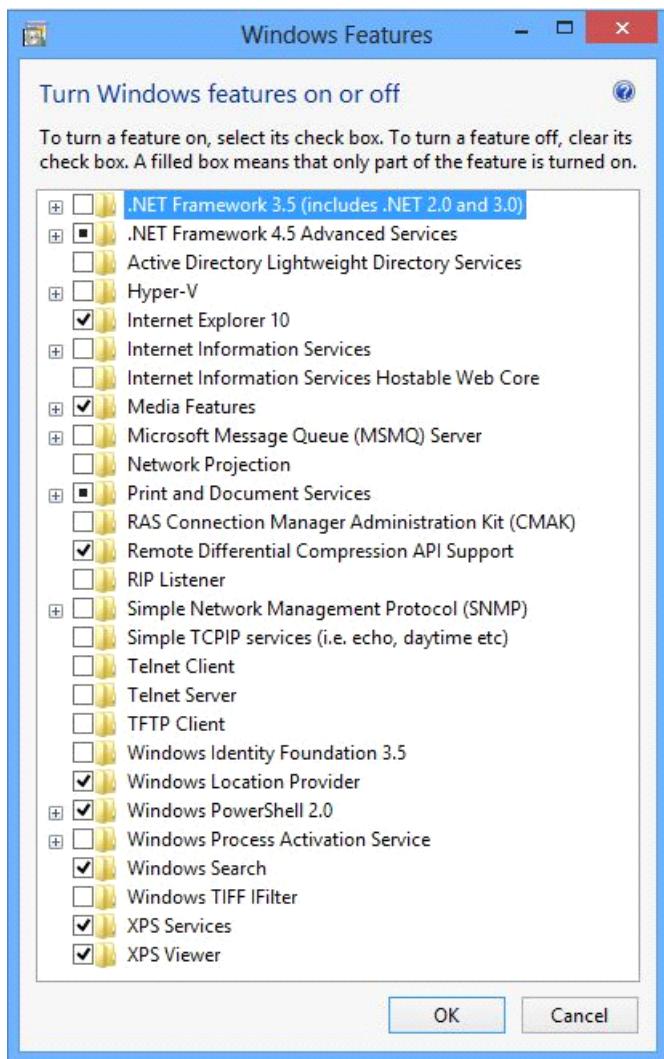
How to Enable or Disable Windows Mobility Center in Windows 7 and Windows 8

Reference:

<http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/88151-windows-mobility-center-enable-disable.html>

Explanation:

Original answer 'A' however, I reviewed in lab and could not find Windows Mobility Center within Windows Features options.



User Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components and Windows Mobility Center

Question: 74

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of a workgroup. Company policy requires that all computers receive the latest updates from a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. Only updates that are digitally signed by Microsoft are installed. You need to configure the computers to automatically receive and apply the updates. What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Allow local admin to choose setting.
- B. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Auto download and schedule for install.
- C. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting to use the local WSUS server.
- D. Enable the Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff646957%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939906%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939900%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 75

You administer several computers that run Windows 8.

The manufacturer of the video display adapters used in these computers issues a new version of the video driver.

You need to install the new version of the driver on the computers.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Start screen, search settings for "update device drivers."
- B. From the Start screen, search settings for "devices and printers."
- C. From the Start screen, right-click the Video tile.
- D. From the Start screen, open the Charms bar and select Devices.
- E. From the Start screen, open the Charms bar and select Settings.

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-za/windows/update-driver-hardware-isnt-working-properly#update-driver-hardware-isnt-working-properly=windows-7>

Question: 76

You are an administrator for a large company that has an Active Directory domain. Your company has tablets that run Windows RT.

Users report that their tablets get locked after one minute of inactivity. They also report that when they change the Personalization setting to 15 minutes, it resets back to 1 minute.

You need to ensure that the lockout time for inactivity is set to 15 minutes.

What should you do?

- A. Log on to the tablets as a local administrator and configure the screensaver wait time and logon options.
- B. Modify Group Policy.
- C. Modify ActiveSync configuration.
- D. Log on to the tablets as a local administrator and run the PowerShell cmdlet Set-ScreenSaverTimeout -Seconds 900.
- E. Configure the local system policy Do not display the lock screen setting to Enabled.

Answer: C

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_8-performance/windows-8-and-activesync/85a1bf41-54c7-47ee-9e25-c78939671153

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-ZA/windows-vista/How-to-keep-your-information-in-sync>

Question: 77

You administer computers that run Windows 8 Pro. You have secured the computers by using BitLocker.

You have distributed a new application to the computers. Users report that file associations for ZIP archives is broken and users are unable to open ZIP files.

You need to design a solution that recovers file association. You also need to ensure that BitLocker encryption settings are maintained.

What should you do?

- A. Restore computer from the latest restore point.
- B. Delete the HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\exefile\shell\open\command registry key.

- C. Modify setting in Change default settings for media or devices.
D. Select Reset your PC.

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/bitlocker-drive-encryption>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc747463%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 78

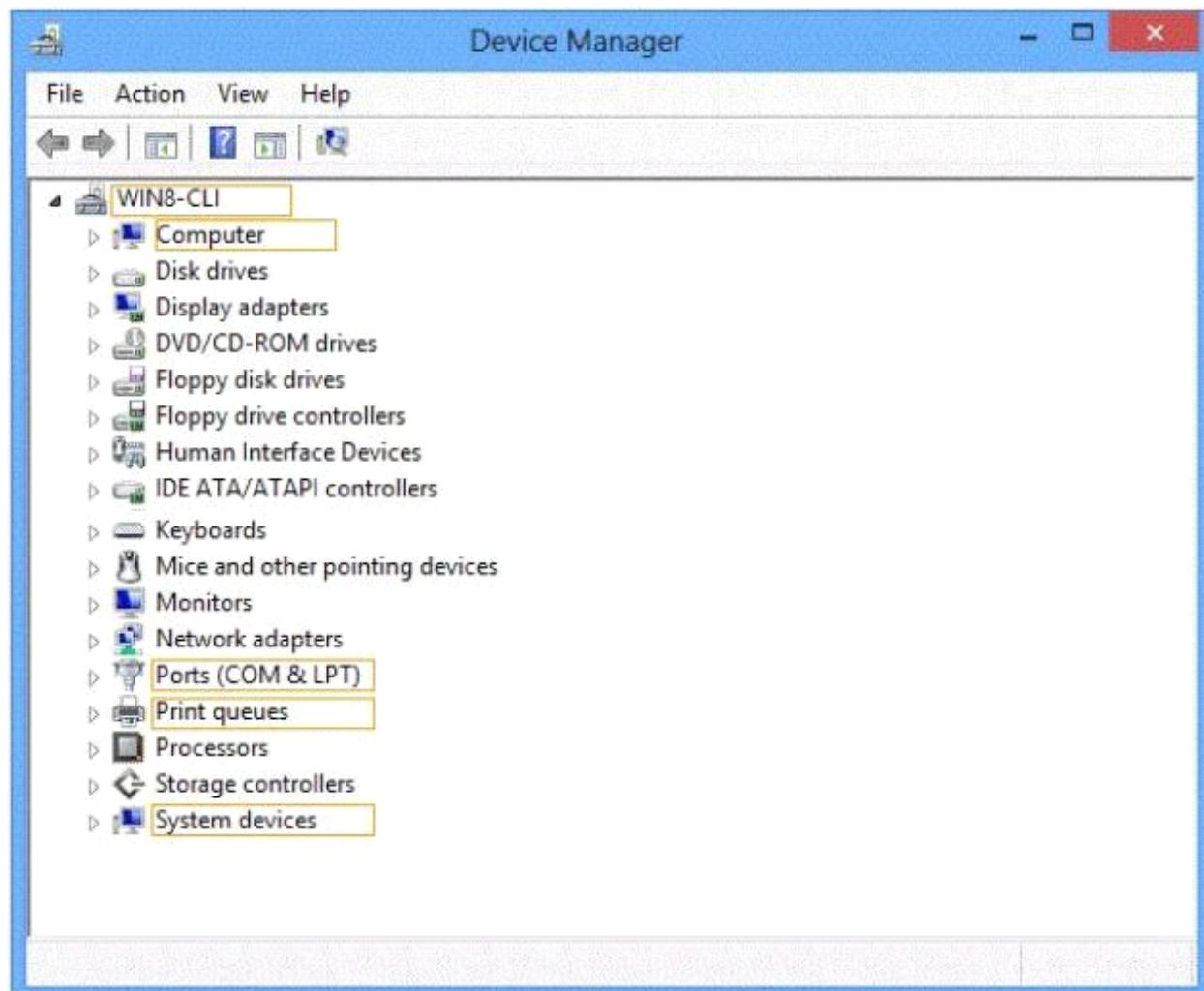
HOTSPOT

You support computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

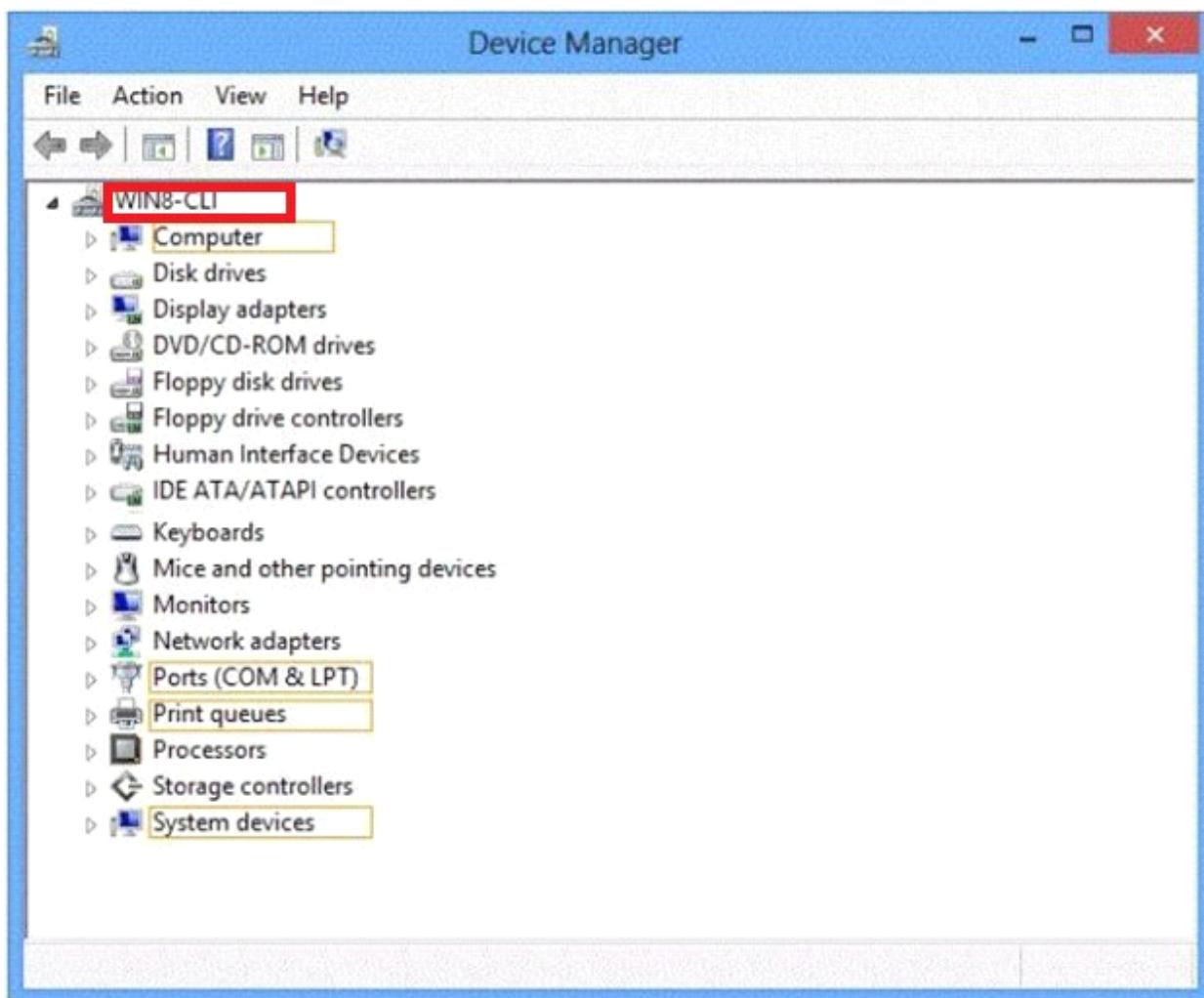
You plug a legacy hardware adapter into a computer. You open Device Manager and notice that the legacy hardware adapter is not listed.

You need to install the legacy hardware adapter.

To which node should you add the legacy hardware adapter? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731478.aspx>

Question: 79

You support computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and are members of a workgroup.

Users are able to download and install any app from Windows Store.

You need to ensure that only approved apps can be installed from Windows Store.

What should you do?

- A. Configure an AppLocker Packaged app rule.
- B. Enable Windows SmartScreen and select the Get administrator approval before running an unrecognized app from the Internet option.
- C. Configure an AppLocker Publisher rule.
- D. Configure a Software Restriction Policy Certificate rule.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee619725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759068.aspx>

Question: 80

DRAG DROP

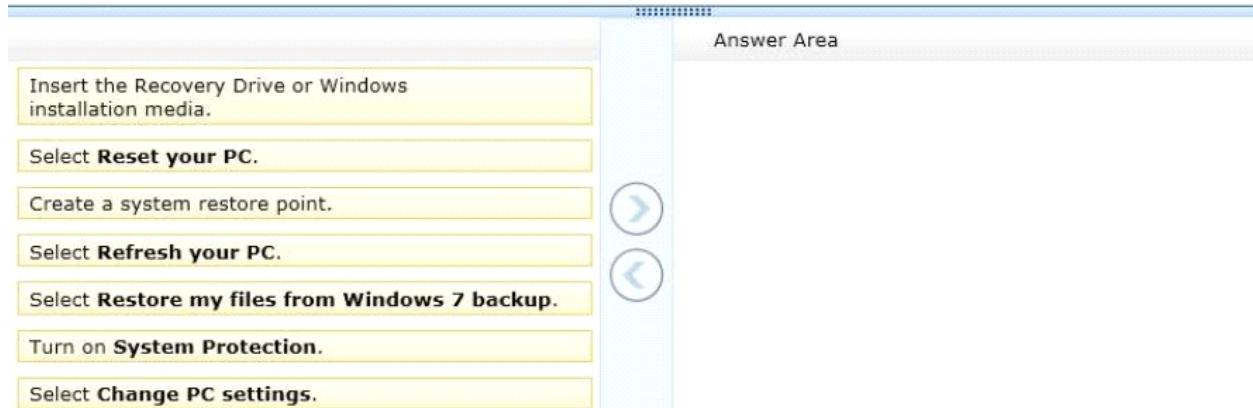
You support computers that run Windows 8.

A computer receives a STOP error.

You plan to restore the operating system without losing user documents and settings.

You need to restore the operating system and user data in the least amount of time.

Which three steps should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:

Box 1: Select Change PC Settings

Box 2: Select Refresh your PC

Box 3: Insert the Recovery Drive or Windows installation media.

Note:

* Refresh PC lets you restore all Windows settings to their defaults without deleting your documents, music and other files, and Reset PC reinstalls Windows and wipes out everything, including your files.

* To refresh your PC

Swipe in from the right edge of the screen, tap Settings, and then tap Change PC settings. (If you're using a mouse, point to the upper-right corner of the screen, move the mouse pointer down, click Settings, and then click Change PC settings.)

Under PC settings, tap or click General.

Under Refresh your PC without affecting your files, tap or click Get started.

Follow the instructions on the screen.

If asked, insert your Windows 8 disc, flash drive, or whatever else you used to first install Windows.

Reference: How To Reset Or Refresh Windows 8 Without DVD

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj593197.aspx>

Question: 81

You administer client computer that run Windows 8 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8 Pro.

For all 25 new tables, you want to replace the existing Windows 8 Pro installation with Windows 8 enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- A. Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.
- B. Start the tablets from a customized Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE)
- C. Start the tablets in Windows Recovery Mode.
- D. Start the tablets from a USB flash drive with a customized Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE.).

Answer: A

Note:

Extract the boot.wim file

Use the boot.wim file to create a bootable partition.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709665%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 82

You have a client computer that runs Windows 8 Enterprise.

The computer uses BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on a fixed disk that only stores data.

You need to prevent any data from being written to the fixed disk.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Disable-BitLocker cmdlet.
- B. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -pause switch.
- C. Run the Lock-BitLocker cmdlet.
- D. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -off switch.

Answer: B

Manage-bde: pause

Pauses BitLocker encryption or decryption.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: The Disable-BitLocker cmdlet disables BitLocker Drive Encryption for a BitLocker volume. When you run this cmdlet, it removes all key protectors and begins decrypting the content of the volume.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829848.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee706522%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 83

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers.

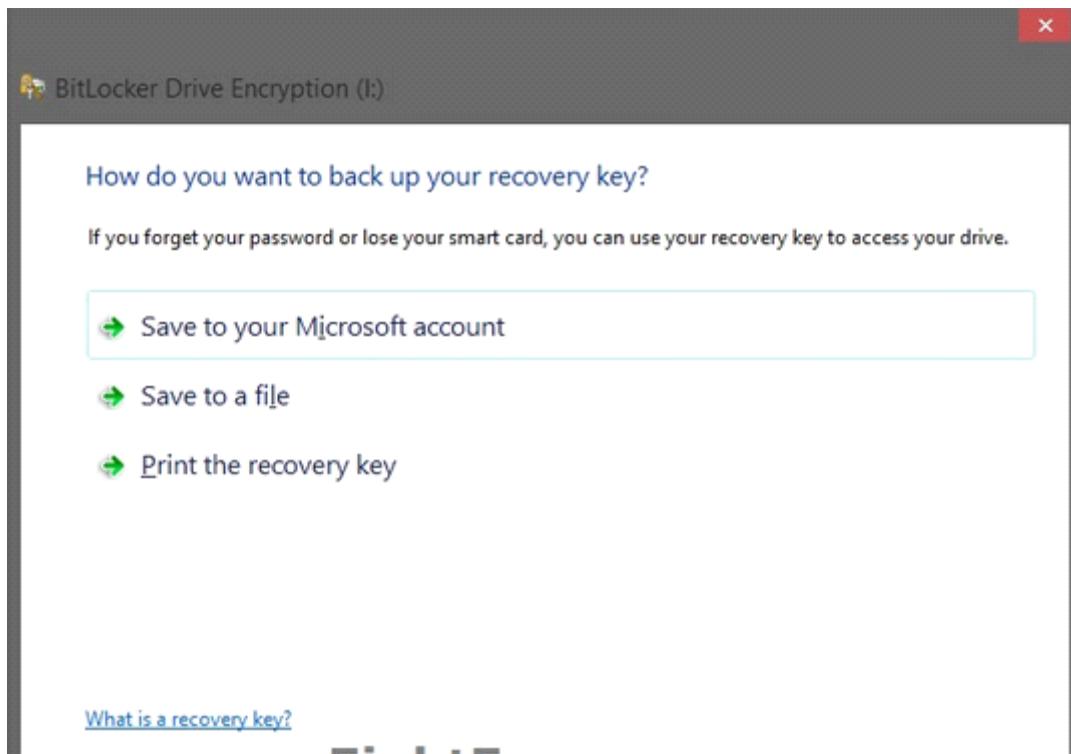
Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted.

You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.
- B. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Print the recovery key.
- C. Implement the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.
- D. Publish a data recovery agent certificate by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

Answer: B



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 84

You have laptops that run Windows 8. The laptops have Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) installed. You need to ensure that the application settings, which are synchronized by using UE-V, apply to computers that are disconnected from the network.
What should you do?

- A. From a command prompt, run sc config PeerDistSvc start=auto.
- B. From Group Policy Management Editor, configure the Windows Connection Manager settings.
- C. From a command prompt, run sc config CscService start=auto.
- D. From Group Policy Management Editor, configure the Network Connections settings.

Answer: C

Problem: UE-V Agent installation fails with error: The Offline Files service is not running

Cause: The UE-V Agent installation failed because Offline Files was not enabled on the system.

Resolution: To resolve the issue, enable Windows Offline files on the system.

Windows 7 and Windows 8

Run the following command from an elevated command prompt:

sc config cscservice start=auto

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/jj680025.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/cc990290.aspx>

Question: 85

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the netdom command
- B. the Enable-BCHostedClient cmdlet
- C. the Enable-BCDistributed cmdlet
- D. the winrm command

Answer: B

Enable-BCHostedClient

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Note:

* BranchCache is designed to reduce WAN link utilization and improve application responsiveness for branch office workers who access content from servers in remote locations. Branch office client computers use a locally maintained cache of data to reduce traffic over a WAN link. The cache can be distributed across client computers (Distributed Cache mode) or can be housed on a server in the branch (Hosted Cache mode).

* BranchCache is disabled by default on client computers. Take the following steps to enable BranchCache on client computers:

Turn on BranchCache.

Enable either Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

Configure the client firewall to enable BranchCache protocols.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848394.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848398.aspx>

Question: 86

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Pro.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. File History
- B. the Program and Features Control Panel item
- C. Windows 7 File Recovery
- D. System Restore points

Answer: D

A restore point is a representation of a stored state of your computer's system files. You can use a restore point to restore your computer's system files to an earlier point in time.

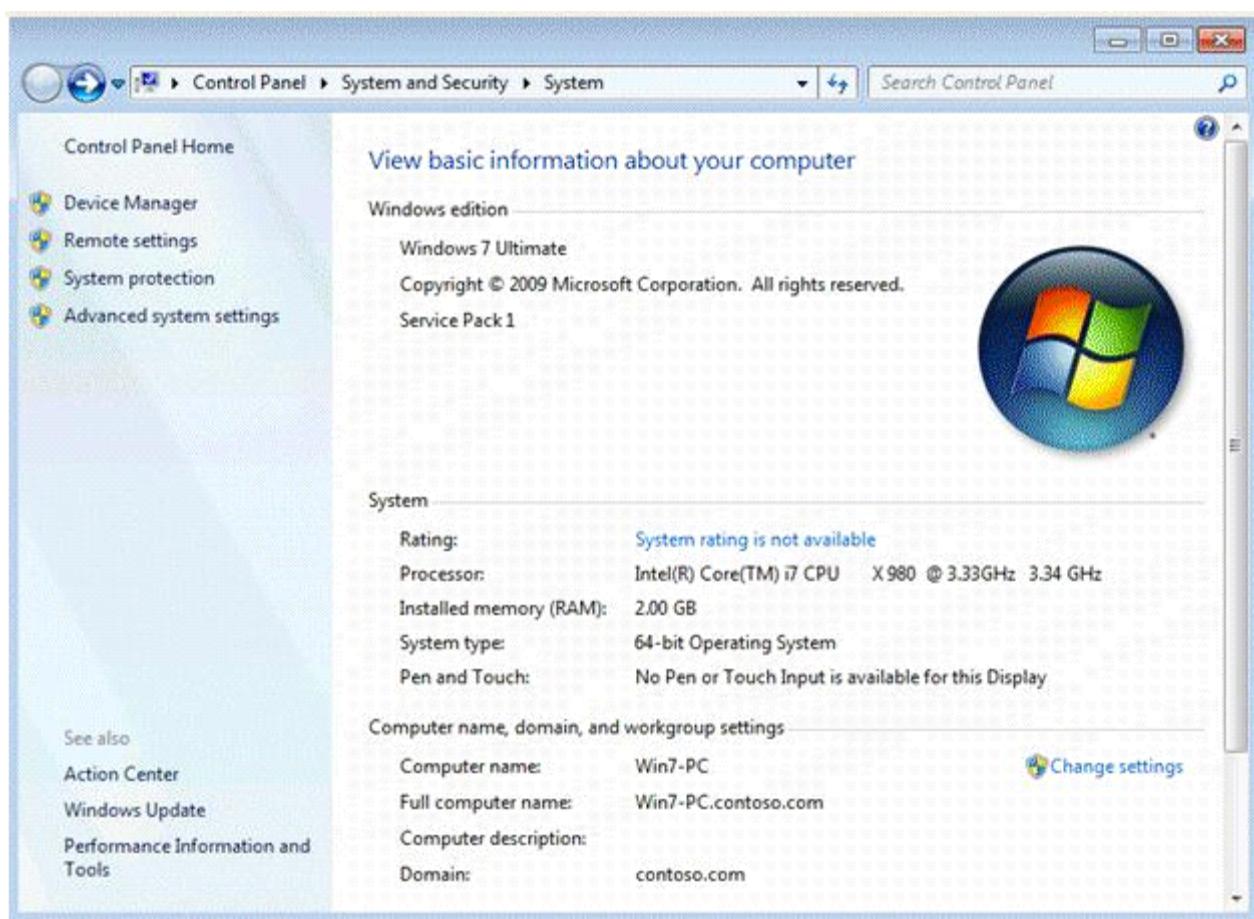
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff398019.aspx>

Question: 87

HOTSPOT

You have several client computers that run Windows 7. The computers have identical hardware and software.

The system properties of one of the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

The computers can be upgraded to ...

▼

Windows 8.
Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

▼

After the upgrade, the computers will have ... from Windows 7.

▼

the applications, settings, and files
only the settings and files
nothing

▼

Answer:

The computers can be upgraded to ...

▼

Windows 8.
Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

▼

After the upgrade, the computers will have ... from Windows 7.

▼

the applications, settings, and files
only the settings and files
nothing

▼

Explanation:

Note: You can upgrade to Windows 8 Pro and keep Windows settings, personal files, and applications from the following Windows operating system editions:

Windows 7 Starter
Windows 7 Home Basic
Windows 7 Home Premium
Windows 7 Professional
Windows 7 Ultimate
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj203353.aspx>

Question: 88

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and two branch offices named Branch1 and Branch2. The main office contains a file server named Server1 that has BranchCache enabled. Branch1 contains a server named Server2 that is configured as a hosted cache server.

All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. All of the computers are joined to an Active Directory domain. The BranchCache settings of all the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

BranchCache GPO

Data collected on: 5/17/2013 7:30:30 AM

Computer Configuration (Enabled)

Policies

Administrative Templates

Policy definitions (ADMX files) retrieved from the local computer.

Network/BranchCache

Policy	Setting	Comment
Configure BranchCache for network files	Enabled	
Type the maximum round trip network latency (milliseconds) after which caching begins	80	
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache	Enabled	
Discovery by Service Connection Point		
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Enabled	
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Enabled	
Specify the percentage of total disk space allocated for the cache	5	
Turn on BranchCache	Enabled	

User Configuration (Enabled)

No settings defined.

In the table below, identify the effective setting for the client computers in each branch office. Make one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Effective setting	Branch1 Computers	Branch2 Computers
Will not use BranchCache.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from peers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Effective setting	Branch1 Computers	Branch2 Computers
Will not use BranchCache.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from peers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Will retrieve cached content from Server2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

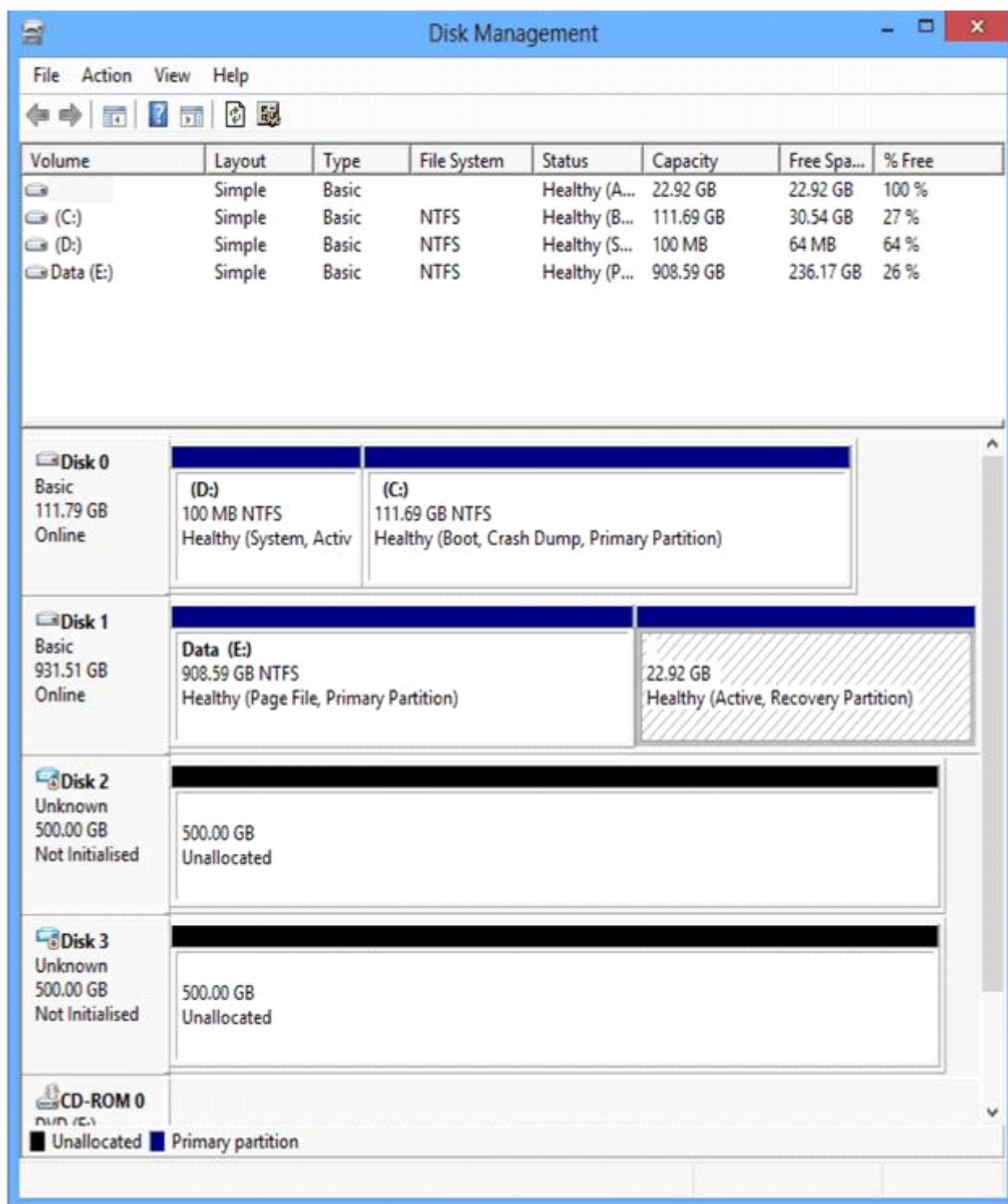
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj862367.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/dd425028.aspx>

Question: 89

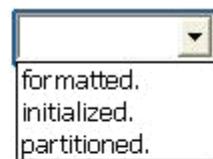
HOTSPOT

You have the disk configuration shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

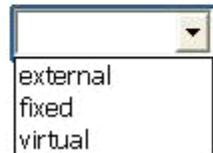


To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first ...

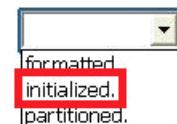


Disks 2 and 3 are both ... disks.

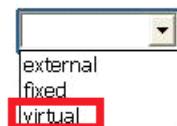


Answer:

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first ...



Disks 2 and 3 are both ... disks.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

New disks appear as Not Initialized. Before you can use a disk, you must first initialize it

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771486.aspx>

The Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) format is a publicly available image format specification that specifies a virtual hard disk encapsulated in a single file, capable of hosting native file systems while supporting standard disk and file operations.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx>

Question: 90

HOTSPOT

You have five client computers that are configured as shown in the following table.

Computer name	Operating system
Computer1	64-bit version of Windows XP Professional
Computer2	32-bit version of Windows 7 Professional
Computer3	64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate
Computer4	32-bit version of Windows 8 Pro
Computer5	64-bit version of Windows 7 Professional

You verify that each computer supports the installation of the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Pro.

You need to identify which method to use to deploy the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Pro to each computer. The solution must minimize the need to reinstall applications and to reconfigure settings.

In the table below, identify the correct deployment method for each computer. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Computer name	In-place upgrade	Clean installation
Computer1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer5	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Answer:

Computer name	In-place upgrade	Clean installation
Computer1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Computer4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Computer5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj203353.aspx>

Question: 91

HOTSPOT

Your company has five hardware builds for client computers. The hardware builds are configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware build name	USB port	Processor	Memory	Firmware
Hardware 1	USB 3.0	32-bit	1 GB	BIOS
Hardware 2	USB 3.0	64-bit	2 GB	BIOS
Hardware 3	USB 3.0	64-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 4	USB 2.0	32-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 5	USB 2.0	64-bit	2 GB	UEFI

You plan to provide some users with Windows To Go disks that contain a corporate image of the 64-bit version of Windows 8 Enterprise and several line-of-business (LOB) applications.

In the table below, identify whether the hardware build is compatible or incompatible with the Windows To Go disks. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware2	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	
Hardware5	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- * Windows To Go is a feature in Windows 8 Enterprise that allows Windows 8 Enterprise to boot and run from mass storage devices such as USB flash drives and external hard disk drives.
- * 64-bit Windows 8 Enterprise cannot run on 32-bit processors
- * Both USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 work fine with Windows To Go.
- * The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) (pronounced as an initialism U-E-F-I or like "unify" without the n) is a specification that defines a software interface between an operating system and platform firmware. UEFI is meant to replace the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) firmware interface, present in all IBM PC-compatible personal computers. In practice, most UEFI images provide legacy support for BIOS services
- * The Windows 8 Enterprise 2 GB RAM requirement is met by the 64-bit profiles:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831833.aspx#wtg_prep_intro

Question: 92

HOTSPOT

You have 10 client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. The Storage Spaces settings of the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Manage Storage Spaces

Use Storage Spaces to save files to two or more drives to help protect you from a drive failure. Storage Spaces also lets you easily add more drives if you run low on capacity. If you don't see task links, click Change settings.

Change settings

POOL 1

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Okay

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

Storage spaces

Storage space (E:)	Okay	View files
Two-way mirror		Change
126 GB		Delete
Using 2.00 GB pool capacity		

Physical drives

Disk 1	Okay	Rename
Attached via SCSI		
1.18 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 2	Okay	Rename
Attached via SCSI		Remove
0.19 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 3	Okay	Rename
Attached via ATA		
1.18 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		
Disk 4	Okay	Rename
Attached via ATA		Remove
0.19 % used		
Providing 126 GB pool capacity		

To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

...are used in the Storage space (E:) two-way mirror

All disks
Disk 1 and Disk 3
Disk 2 and Disk 4

The current capacity of the Storage space (E:) is ...

126 GB
252 GB
504 GB
505 GB

In order to modify the resiliency type of Storage space (E:), you need to ...

select Add drives.
select Change.
select Delete.

Answer:

...are used in the Storage space (E:) two-way mirror

All disks
Disk 1 and Disk 3
Disk 2 and Disk 4

The current capacity of the Storage space (E:) is ...

126 GB
252 GB
504 GB
505 GB

In order to modify the resiliency type of Storage space (E:), you need to ...

select Add drives.
select Change.
select Delete.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822938.aspx>

Question: 93

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using DirectAccess.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/aa905087.aspx>

Question: 94

HOTSPOT

Your company has client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise and Windows RT.

The company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy line-of-business (LOB) Windows Store apps to all of the computers by using Windows Intune. The LOB apps will be signed by using a certificate issued by a trusted certification authority (CA).

You need to prepare all of the computers for the deployment of the LOB Windows Store apps.

In the table below, identify on which operating system each task should be performed. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task	Windows 8 Enterprise	Windows RT
Join the domain.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Run Company Apps.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Install a sideloading key.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Deploy the Windows Intune client software.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enable the Allow all trusted apps to install Group Policy setting.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Task	Windows 8 Enterprise	Windows RT
Join the domain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Run Company Apps.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Install a sideloading key.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deploy the Windows Intune client software.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable the Allow all trusted apps to install Group Policy setting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh832040.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874388.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/gg749823.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn613839.aspx>

Question: 95

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

The network contains a network printer. Users connect to the printer by using a local TCP/IP port.

A network administrator changes the IP address of the printer.

You need to create a script to update the IP address used by the local TCP/IP port on the computers.

Which two Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add-PrinterPort
- B. Add-PrinterDriver
- C. Set-PrinterConfiguration
- D. Add-Printer
- E. Set-Printer

Answer: AE

A: Add-PrinterPort

Installs a printer port on the specified computer.

Parameters include:

-PortNumber<UInt32>

Specifies the TCP/IP port number for the printer port added to the specified computer.

E: Set-Printer

Updates the configuration of an existing printer.

Parameters include:

-PortName<String>

Specifies the name of the port used or created for the printer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918366.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918359.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918359.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918353.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783789%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 96

Your network contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

Synchronization between Active Directory and Windows Intune is not configured.

You enroll all of the computers in Windows Intune.

You plan to create groups that contain the computers by using dynamic membership.

You need to identify which criteria you can use to populate the groups dynamically.

Which three criteria should you identify? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. organizational unit (OU)
- B. manager
- C. security group
- D. device type
- E. domain

Answer: A, B, C

Windows Intune Dynamic membership query criteria include:

Security group

Manager

Organizational unit (OU)

Note:

* A group can have direct members (static membership), dynamic query-based members, or both. When you create a dynamic membership query, you define the criteria that determines the query that Windows Intune runs to retrieve the list of group members. The group is automatically updated with members that meet the criteria whenever changes occur. You can also create groups that have static membership lists. These are groups that you manually define by explicitly adding members.

* Windows Intune is a Microsoft cloud-based management solution.

Intune is primarily aimed at small and medium enterprises and service providers who want to manage up to 500 Microsoft Windows computers. Distribution is through a subscription system in which a fixed monthly cost is incurred per PC. The minimum subscription duration is one year. Included in the package is the Windows operating system, currently Windows 8 Enterprise.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh456367.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646950.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646983.aspx>

Question: 97

Your company has client computers that run Windows 8. All of the computers have the SkyDrive desktop application installed. Windows 7 File Recovery is configured to create a local backup of Microsoft Office 2013 documents. Only one backup is retained. A user deletes a Microsoft Word document from his computer. The document was located in a SkyDrive synchronized folder. You need to recover the document, including the previous versions of the document. What should you use?

- A. The Recycle Bin on the desktop
- B. The SkyDrive website
- C. Windows 7 File Recovery
- D. The SkyDrive desktop application

Answer: B

If you need to access and manage documents in your online storage directly from your PC, you may want to check out Microsoft SkyDrive for Windows. Currently available as a preview edition, SkyDrive for Windows lets you synchronize documents in the cloud—and to your Windows and Mac OS X computers.

Any changes you make to a file are updated to the same file online and across your various PCs. So the new SkyDrive essentially functions like a combination of the old SkyDrive and the Microsoft Live Mesh application.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/jj128110.aspx>

Question: 98

Your network contains a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You have an Exchange ActiveSync policy that has the following settings configured:

AllowRemoteDesktop
AllowInternetSharing
RequireDeviceEncryption
MinDevicePasswordLength
AllowSimpleDevicePassword

You need to identify which settings are applied to devices that run Windows RT.

Which three settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. MinDevicePasswordLength
- B. AllowRemoteDesktop
- C. AllowInternetSharing
- D. RequireDeviceEncryption
- E. AllowSimpleDevicePassword

Answer: A, D, E

Windows 8\RT Supported Policy Parameters for EAS mailbox policies for Exchange Server 2013 are:

(A) MinDevicePasswordLength
(D) RequireDeviceEncryption
(E) AllowSimpleDevicePassword
PasswordEnabled
MinDevicePasswordComplexCharacters
MaxInactivityTimeDeviceLock
DevicePasswordHistory
MaxDevicePasswordFailedAttempts
AllowNonProvisionableDevices
DevicePasswordExpiration

Note:

* Windows RT is a new Windows-based operating system that's optimized for thin and light PCs that have extended battery life and are designed for life on the go. Windows RT only runs built-in apps or apps that you download from the Windows Store. Windows Update automatically keeps your PC up to date and Windows Defender provides up-to-date virus and malware protection.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/aa998357%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

Question: 99

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise. Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection is deployed to all of the computers by using the default settings contained in the Default Antimalware Policy. The users in the research department report that a folder named C:\TestApp must not be scanned by the Endpoint Protection client. You need to configure the Endpoint Protection client not to scan the C:\TestApp folder for the computers in the research department only.

What should you do first?

- A. In the Endpoint Protection client, modify the Excluded files and locations setting for each research department computer.
- B. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Threat overrides settings.
- C. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Exclusion settings.
- D. In the Default Antimalware Policy, modify the Exclusion settings.

Answer: C

Exclusion settings. Use these settings to exclude files, folders, file types and processes from scanning.

Threat overrides. Allows you to override specific threats detected by the Endpoint Protection client.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

Question: 100

HOTSPOT

You have a client computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. The computer contains a storage pool.

You need to remove a disk named Disk 2 from the storage pool.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Control Panel > System and Security > Storage Spaces

Home
Storage and storage

Manage Storage Spaces

Use Storage Spaces to save files to two or more drives to help protect you from a drive failure. Storage Spaces also lets you easily add more drives if you run low on capacity. If you don't see task links, click Change settings.

 Change settings

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

Storage spaces

	Storage space (E:) Two-way mirror 126 GB Using 2.00 GB pool capacity	 Okay	View files Change Delete
---	---	--	---

Physical drives

	Disk 1 Attached via ATA 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename
	Disk 2 Attached via SCSI 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename
	Virtual HD ATA Device Attached via ATA 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove
	Microsoft Virtual Disk Attached via SCSI 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove

Answer:

Control Panel > System and Security > Storage Spaces

Manage Storage Spaces

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Storage spaces

- Storage space (E): Okay
 - Two-way mirror
 - 126 GB
 - Using 2.00 GB pool capacity

Physical drives

- Disk 1: Okay
 - Attached via ATA
 - 1.18 % used
 - Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Disk 2: Okay
 - Attached via SCSI
 - 1.18 % used
 - Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Virtual HD ATA Device: Okay
 - Attached via ATA
 - 0.19 % used
 - Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Microsoft Virtual Disk: Okay
 - Attached via SCSI
 - 0.19 % used
 - Providing 126 GB pool capacity

Change settings

Storage pool

Okay

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

View files
Change
Delete

Rename

Rename

Rename
Remove

Rename
Remove

Storage Spaces enables cost-effective, highly available, scalable, and flexible storage solutions for business-critical (virtual or physical) deployments. Storage Spaces delivers sophisticated storage virtualization capabilities, which empower customers to use industry-standard storage for single computer and scalable multi-node deployments. It is appropriate for a wide range of customers, including enterprise and cloud hosting companies, which use Windows Server for highly available storage that can cost-effectively grow with demand.

With Storage Spaces the Windows storage stack has been fundamentally enhanced to incorporate two new abstractions:

Storage pools. A collection of physical disks that enable you to aggregate disks, expand capacity in a flexible manner, and delegate administration.

Storage spaces. Virtual disks created from free space in a storage pool. Storage spaces have such attributes as resiliency level, storage tiers, fixed provisioning, and precise administrative control.

Storage Spaces is manageable through the Windows Storage Management API in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and Windows PowerShell, and through the File and Storage Services role in Server Manager. Storage Spaces is completely integrated with failover clustering for high availability, and it is integrated with CSV for scale-out deployments.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>

Question: 101

HOTSPOT

You have a folder that you plan to share.

You need to configure security for the shared folder to meet the following requirements:

Members of a security group named Group1 must be able to modify permissions of files and folders.

Members of a security group named Group2 must be able to read files and folders only.

Members of a security group named Group3 must be able to take ownership of files.

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Share permissions for Everyone:

- Read
- Change
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group1:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group2:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group3:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

Answer:

Share permissions for Everyone:

- Read
- Change
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group1:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group2:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

NTFS permissions for Group3:

- Read
- Read and Write
- Modify
- Full control

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754178.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753731.aspx>

Question: 102

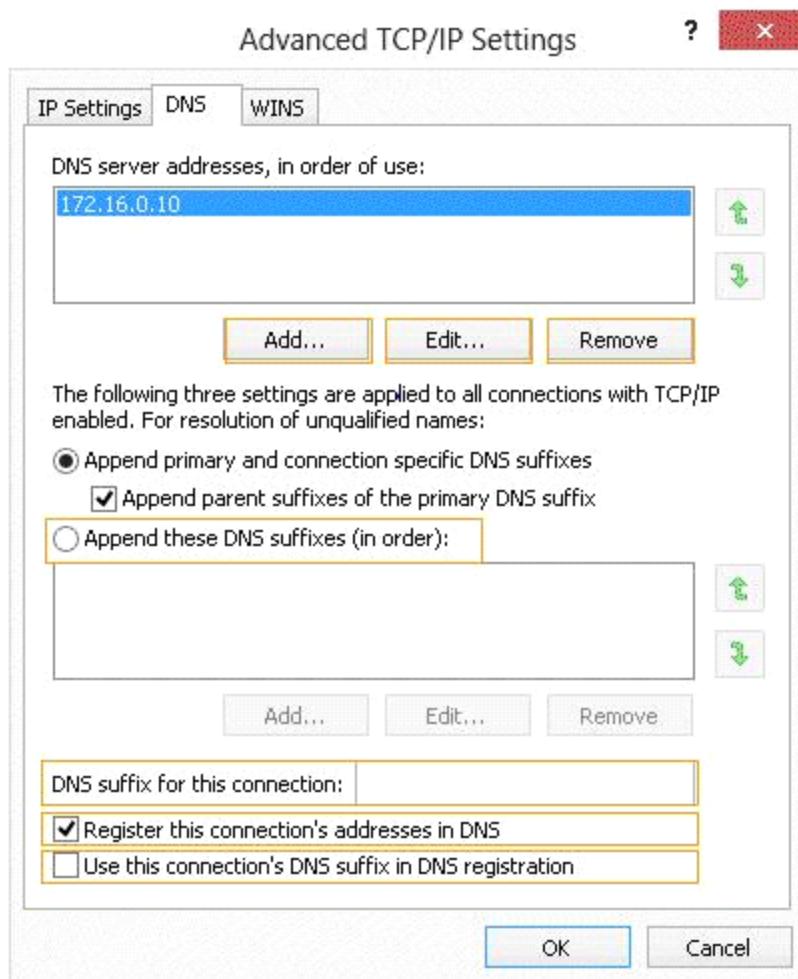
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains three domains named adatum.com, na.adatum.com, and eu.adatum.com.

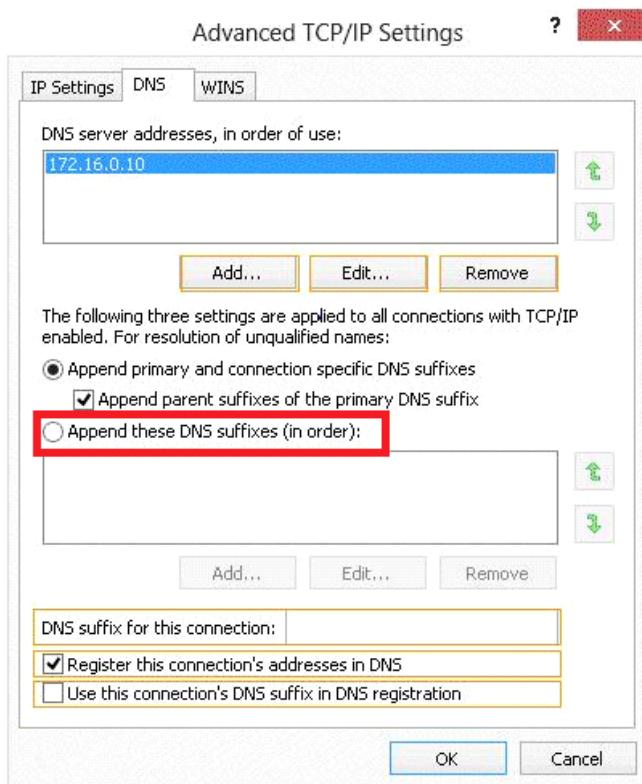
You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. Computer1 is a member of the na.adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that single-label names can be resolved from all three domains.

Which setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



Answer:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731673%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg252558%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 103

HOTSPOT

Your company plans to deploy Windows 8 Enterprise to all client computers.

Users in the development department and the sales department will each receive a laptop that runs a corporate image of Windows 8 Enterprise.

In addition to running the corporate image of Windows 8 Enterprise, the users have the requirements described in the following table.

Department	Requirement
Development	The users must be able to test applications in an isolated environment. The test environment must have complete access to all hardware resources and support the use TPM for BitLocker.
Sales	The users must be able to demonstrate products to customers in a clean environment that can be rolled back easily between demonstrations.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology for each department.

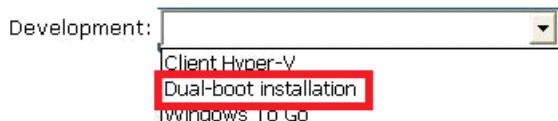
What should you recommend? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each department in the answer area.)

Development:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Sales:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Answer:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh846766.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee256062%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/jj679961.aspx>

Question: 104**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Your company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that is stored on a Web server named Server1.

You need to ensure that all of the computers download the source files of App1 from Server1.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Detected Software**.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

Answer:

Box 1:

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

Box 2:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

Box 3:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

Box 4:

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

Note:

Step 1: All software installer types are configured using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To start the Windows Intune Software Publisher

Open the Windows Intune administrator console.

In the workspace shortcuts pane, click the Software icon.

Start the Windows Intune Software Publisher in one of the following ways:

In the navigation pane, click Overview , and then click Add Software .

In the navigation pane, click Managed Software , and then click Add Software .

Step 2:

Adding Software as an External Link

This section describes how to add a link to a software installation package to Windows Intune using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To specify the installer type

Open the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

On the Software setup page, in Select how this software is made available to devices , select External link .

In Specify the URL , type the full path to the installation location in the app store, or the full path to the web app location. The path must be in the format Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. .

Click Next .

Step 3:

The following procedures describe how to upload a Windows Installer (*.exe or *.msi) package to Windows Intune by using the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

To specify the installer type

Start the Windows Intune Software Publisher.

On the Software setup page, in Select how this software is made available devices , select Software Installer . In Select the software installer file type , select Windows Installer (*.exe, *.msi) .

In Specify the location of the software setup files , enter the full path to the location of the .exe or .msi installation files, or clickBrowse to navigate and select to the folder where the setup files are stored. If additional files and subfolders are required for this installation, click Include additional files and subfolders from the same folder .

Click Next .

Step 4:

To review the software specifications and upload the software

On the Summary page, review the software settings that you specified. You can scroll down as needed to view the complete summary.

To change any setting, click the appropriate page in the page navigation pane and then edit the selections on the displayed page.

When you have completed all of the software specifications, clickUpload .

The Upload page displays the status of the software as it uploads to Windows Intune.

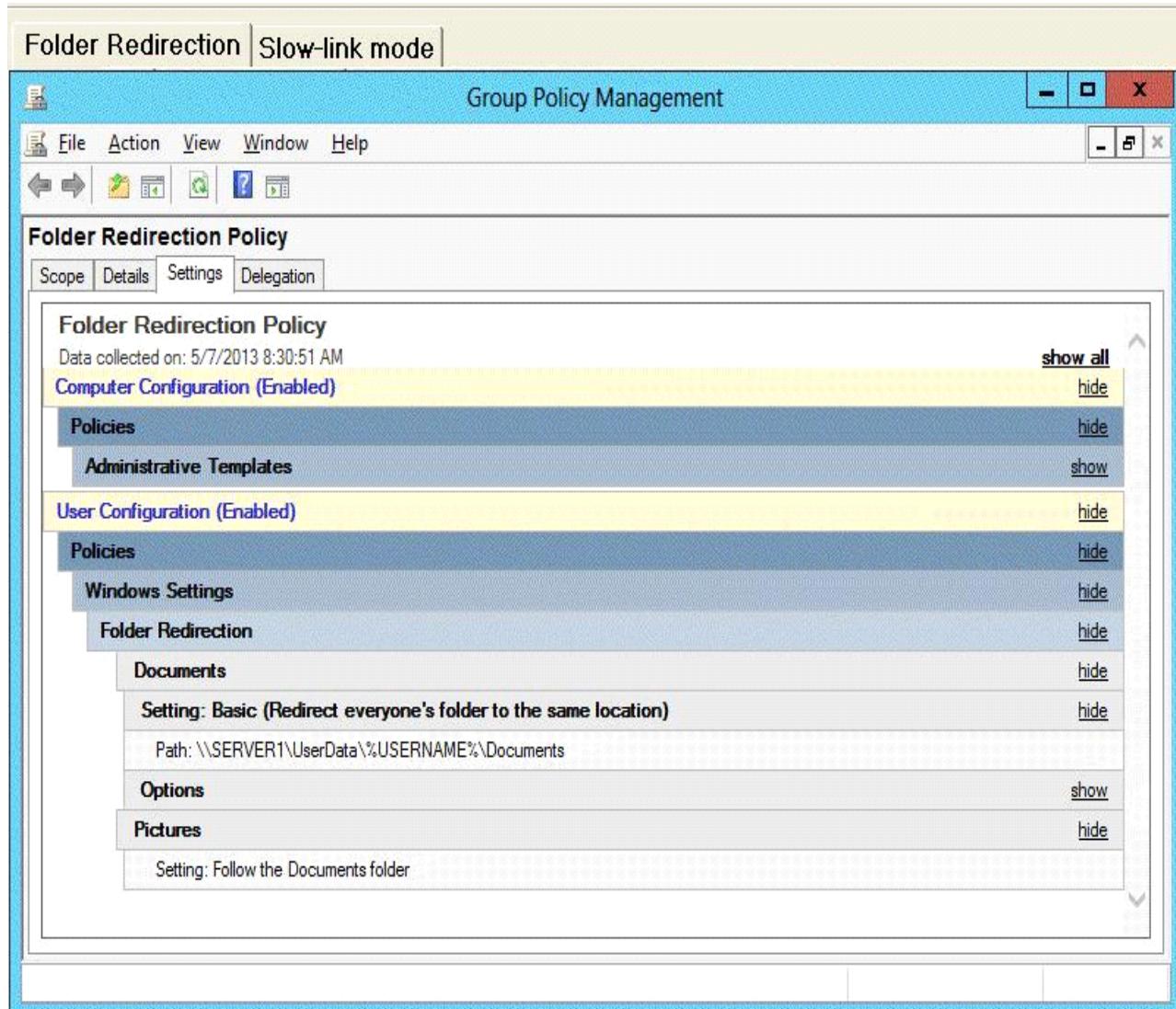
Reference: Adding Software Packages in Windows Intune

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646967.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646955.aspx>

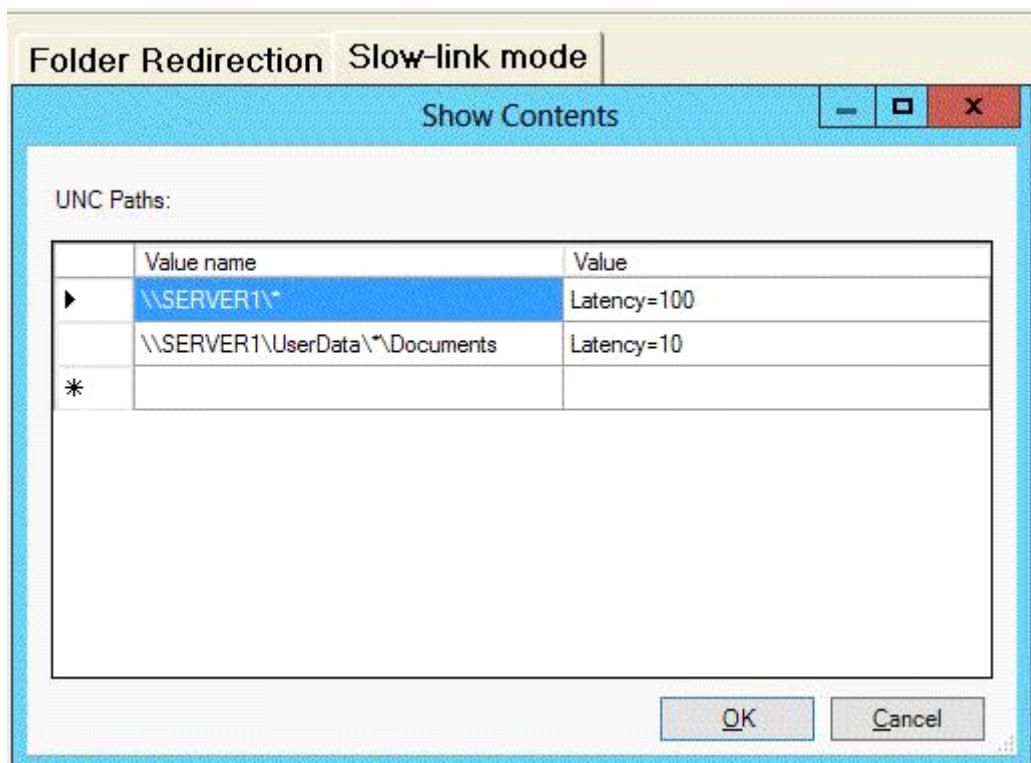
Question: 105

HOTSPOT

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The Folder Redirection Policy settings of all domain users are configured as shown in the Folder Redirection exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You enable and configure the Configure slow-link mode Group Policy setting that applies to all of the computers as shown in the Slow-link mode exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibits. Each correct selection is worth one point.

When accessing their Documents folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

When accessing their Pictures folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

Answer:

When accessing their Documents folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
 never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
 only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

When accessing their Pictures folder, domain users will ...

always use in the slow-link mode.
 never use in the slow-link mode.
only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 10 millis
 only use in the slow-link mode if the latency is greater than 100 millis

References:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/windows/en-US/178188ef-48ea-419d-91e2-d5e73232ab16/offline-folders-slow-link-mode-bandwidth-assesed-as-0?forum=w7itpronetworking>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848267.aspx>

Question: 106

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using a PPTP VPN connection.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPV6	Does not require IPV6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

As Internet properties connect to both the IPv4 and IPv6 Internets, a problem can occur on a small number of hosts where there is no routing path to the IPv6 Internet. This causes a delay in connectivity to the Internet resource because the host attempts a connection over IPv6, which fails, before attempting the connection over IPv4. IPv6 in Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 detects this condition and prevents the initial connection attempt over IPv6.

In this case there is no need for IPv6 connections since all departments are either connecting with desktop client computers or laptop computers that make use of a VPN.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831730.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831696.aspx>

Question: 107

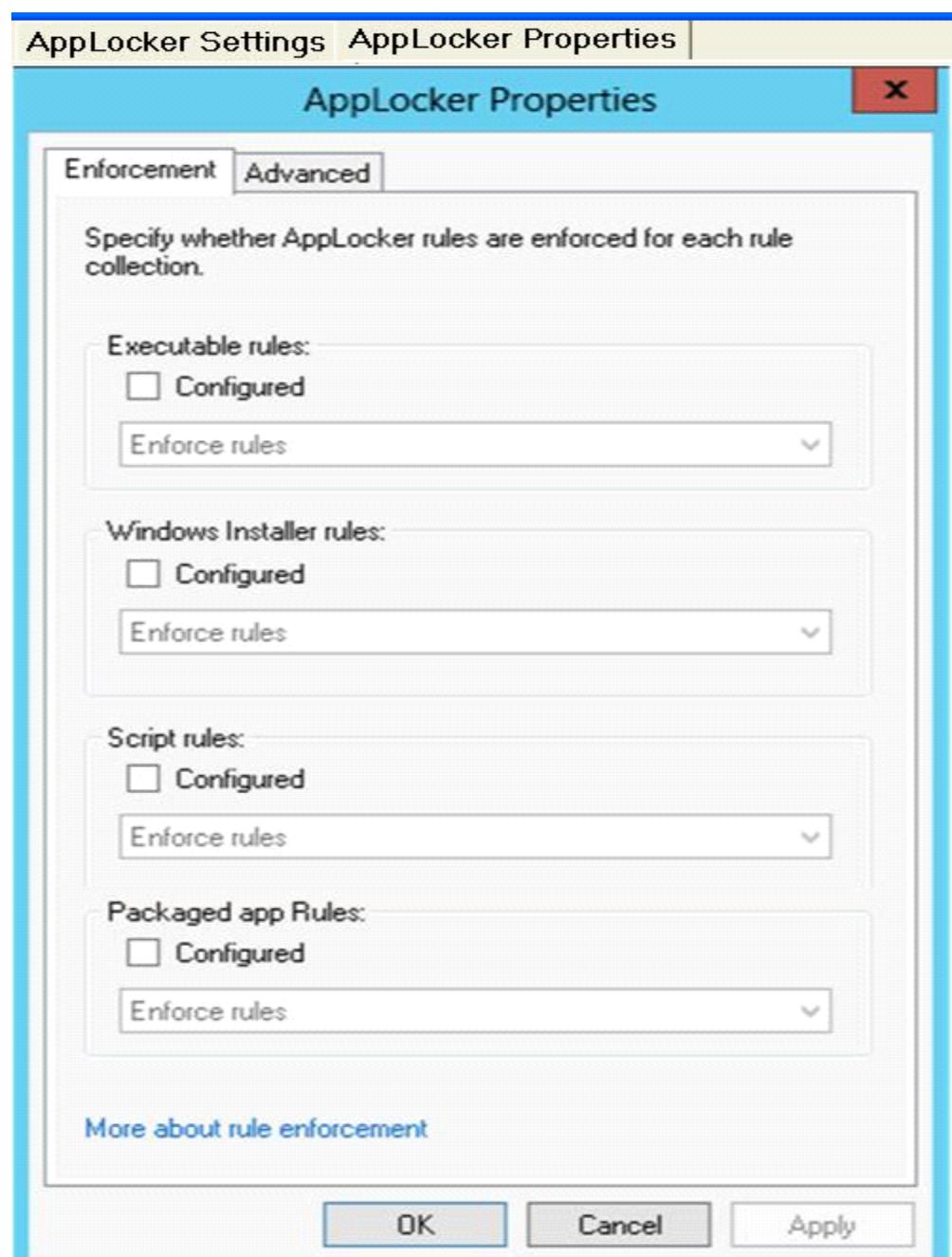
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain.

The Default Domain Policy contains the AppLocker settings configured as shown in the AppLocker Settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Action	User	Name	Condition	Exceptions
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Pro...	Path	
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Wi...	Path	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	(Default Rule) All files	Path	
Deny	Everyone	%PROGRAMFILES%\App1\App1.exe	Path	

The Default Domain Policy contains the AppLocker properties configured as shown in the AppLocker Properties exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



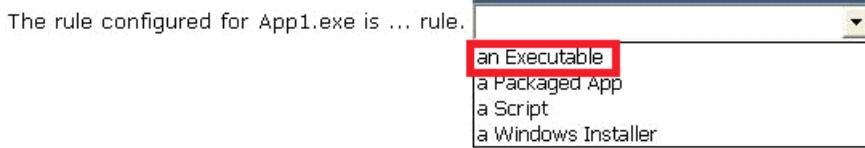
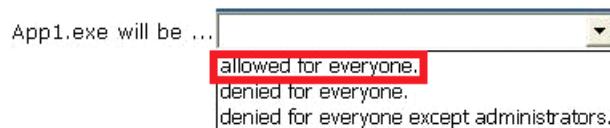
To answer, complete each statement according to the information presented in the exhibit. Each correct selection is worth one point.

App1.exe will be ...

allowed for everyone.
denied for everyone.
denied for everyone except administrators.

The rule configured for App1.exe is ... rule.

an Executable
a Packaged App
a Script
a Windows Installer

Answer:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994614.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994629.aspx>

Question: 108

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application through a public file transfer protocol (FTP) site.
- B. Digitally sign the application by using a trusted certificate, and then update the default App Package Deployment policy on all computers.
- C. Change the default Software Restriction Policies on the client computers.
- D. Change the default Applications Control Policies on the client computers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note: The app package signature ensures that the package and contents haven't been modified after they were signed. If the signing certificate validates to a Trusted Root Certification Authorities Certificate, the signature also identifies who signed the package.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd361898.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123793%28v=EXCHG.65%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

Question: 109

HOTSPOT

You install Windows 8 Pro on a new client computer.

You sign-in to the computer by using a domain user account.

You need to synchronize the Personalize settings between your domain account and a Microsoft account.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate settings section in the answer area.)

PC settings

Lock screen Start screen Account picture

- Personalize
- Users
- Notifications
- Search
- Share
- General
- Privacy
- Devices
- Ease of Access
- Sync your settings
- HomeGroup
- Windows Update

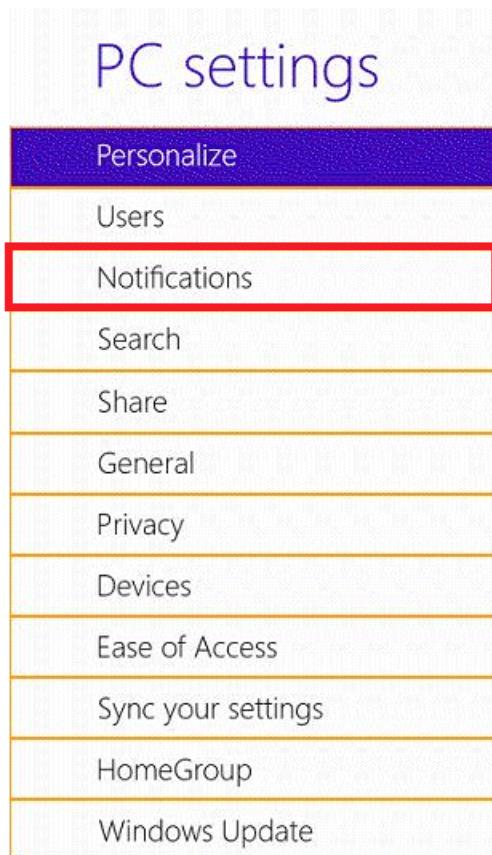


Browse

Create an account picture



Answer:



The screenshot shows the Windows 8 Control Panel interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various settings categories: Personalize, Users, Notifications (which is highlighted with a red box), Search, Share, General, Privacy, Devices, Ease of Access, Sync your settings, HomeGroup, and Windows Update.

On the right, there's a large central area for managing account pictures. It features a placeholder icon of a person, a "Browse" button, and a "Create an account picture" section with a camera icon and the word "Camera". At the top of this area, there are links for "Lock screen", "Start screen", and "Account picture".

<http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/6cde20/3/>

<http://www.technospot.net/blogs/sync-windows-8-user-settings-pc-tablet-mobile-windows-live-id/>

Question: 110

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise and are located in an organizational unit (OU) named Windows8Computers.

The network has Windows Server update Services (WSUS) installed. All of the computers are configured to receive updates from WSUS.

The network administrator creates a new computer group named Win8Computers in WSUS.

You need to ensure that the Windows 8 computers receive all of the updates that are assigned to the Win8Computers computer group.

Which Group Policy setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)

Group Policy Management Editor

Setting	State	Comment
Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Sh...	Not configured	No
Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Do...	Not configured	No
Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automati...	Not configured	No
Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured	No
Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured	No
Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured	No
Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured	No
Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured	No
Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automat...	Not configured	No
Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Enable client-side targeting	Not configured	No
Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update ser...	Not configured	No

Extended Standard

16 setting(s)

Answer:

Group Policy Management Editor

Setting	State	Comment
Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Sh...	Not configured	No
Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Do...	Not configured	No
Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automati...	Not configured	No
Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured	No
Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured	No
Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured	No
Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured	No
Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured	No
Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured	No
No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automat...	Not configured	No
Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured	No
Enable client-side targeting	Not configured	No
Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update ser...	Not configured	No

Extended Standard

16 setting(s)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd252762.aspx>

Question: 111

- You have client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise. All users have roaming user profiles.
- You deploy several client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.
- Users who sign in to both the Windows 8 Enterprise computers and the Windows 7 Enterprise computers report that they no longer see their desktop background and their theme.
- You suspect that the user profiles are corrupt.
- You need to resolve the profile corruption issue.
- What should you do?
- A. Move all of the user profiles to a file server that runs Windows Server 2012, and then modify the profile path of each user account.
- B. on the Windows 7 computers, configure the Download roaming profiles on primary computers only Group Policy setting.
- C. on the Windows 8 computers, configure the Set roaming profile path for all users logging onto this computer Group Policy setting.
- D. For each user, set the msDs-PrimaryComputer attribute to use a Windows 8 computer.

Answer: C

if you try to deploy Windows 8.1 in an environment that uses roaming, mandatory, super-mandatory, or domain default profiles in Windows 7, you experience the following:

After you use a user account that has an existing Windows 7 profile to log on to a Windows 8.1-based computer for the first time, the components from Windows 8.1 read and modify the profile state.

Certain Windows 8.1 features may not work as expected because the expected profile state is not present.

When you try to use the same user account to log on to a Windows 7-based computer, the user profile modification that was performed in Windows 8.1 may not work as expected in Windows 7.

Roaming, mandatory, super-mandatory, and domain default user profiles that were created in one version of Windows must be kept isolated from those that were created in another version of Windows.

For more information about this issue in Windows 8, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

2887239 Incompatibility between Windows 8 roaming user profiles and roaming profiles in other versions of Windows

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2890783>

Question: 112

You install the Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) on a client computer named Computer1. Computer1 has the ACT Log Processing Service and Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Express installed.

You install the ACT on a client computer named Computer2.

When Computer2 attempts to connect to a SQL Server database, you receive the following error message: "The SQL Server you entered either does not exist or you do not have the required credentials for access."

You need to ensure that Computer2 can connect to the SQL Server database successfully.

Which should you do on Computer1?

- A. Create firewall exceptions for TCP port 443 and UDP port 389.
- B. Add Computer2 to the local Administrators group.
- C. Add Computer1 to the local Administrators group.
- D. Create firewall exceptions for Sqlservr.exe and Sqlbrowser.exe.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825273.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722443%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 113

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

A user receives the following error message when attempting to sign in to a computer: "The trust relationship between this workstation and the primary domain failed."

You need to ensure that the user can sign in to the computer by using a domain user account.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Netcfg
- B. Netsh
- C. Netdom
- D. Netstat

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772217.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875638.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490947.aspx>

Question: 114

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Your company uses virtual smart cards.

A user named User1 requires a virtual smart card on a new client computer named Computer1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enroll User1 for a certificate.
- B. Run the Enable-BitLocker cmdlet.
- C. Run the tpmvscmgr.exe command.
- D. Enroll Computer1 for a certificate.

Answer: AC

A: Smart cards (virtual or otherwise) are based on digital certificates, which means you need a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). A Windows Server 2012 certification authority (CA) has two default certificate templates that can be used for issuing smart card certificates. The Smartcard Logon template is appropriate when the card's use will be for logging on only. If you want users to be able to use the certificate for encrypting email, use the Smartcard User template.

C: To create a Virtual Smart Card, use the Tpmvscmgr.exe command line utility.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/Library/dn593707.aspx>

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/authentication_and_encryption/Using-Virtual-Smart-Cards-Windows-8.html

Question: 115

Your network contains a wireless network access point that uses 802.1X certificate-based authentication.

You purchase several devices that run Windows RT.

You need to ensure that the Windows RT devices can authenticate to the wireless access point.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a certificate to the Trusted Devices certificate store of the user.
- B. Add a certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store of the computer.
- C. Add a certificate to the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store of the user.
- D. Add a certificate to the Trusted Devices certificate store of the computer.

Answer: B

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_rt-ecoms/how-can-i-set-up-my-mail-app-to-connect-with/340d34a1-29cf-4f71-bfbc-09e752907813

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

Question: 116

You have 100 client computers that run Windows 8 Pro. Each computer has a single local hard disk drive, a DVD drive, and an external USB drive.

Each computer has a different set of line-of-business (LOB) desktop applications that are installed locally. All of the applications store their configurations in the HKEY_Local_Machine\Software registry hive.

You need to design a recovery solution to ensure that you can restore the initial state of the locally installed LOB desktop applications if an application is misconfigured. The solution must preserve the existing locally stored user data.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History. Restore files by using File History.
- B. Create a Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) recovery image. Start the computer from the DaRT image and perform a file restore.
- C. Run recimg.exe. Perform a system refresh.
- D. Create a system repair disk by using Windows 7 File Recovery. Start the computer from the Windows 8 Enterprise installation media and perform an automatic repair,

Answer: C

Reinstalling all of your Desktop apps can be time consuming, so Windows 8 offers a command called recimg.exe to make this easier. recimg creates an image which is used by the refresh facility when restoring Windows. Not only will your personal data and Metro style apps be saved, but so will Desktop apps you have installed at the time you create the image. This can save you a lot of time.

<http://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/Script-to-refresh-Windows-9aa30f2a>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 117

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and a subscription to Microsoft Office 365.

Users discover that they must change their Active Directory password more frequently than their Office 365 password.

You need to ensure that the password policies for Office 365 and for Active Directory are the same.

What should you do?

- A. From the Office 365 portal, under Subscriptions, click Manage.
- B. From the Windows Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run Set-MsolUserPassword.
- C. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Users.
- D. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Domains.

Answer: C

In the Office 365 portal, click Admin > Users (under Management in the navigation pane). On the Users page, select a user, and then click Edit.

Note:

- * Some of the options can be managed by using the Office365 Web interface and some task only by using PowerShell.
- * Office 365 users Password management verses the “Standard” Domain Active directory is a little bit restricted. For example: configure password policy parameters such as - Enforce password history, Minimum password length, Password must meet complexity requirements cannot be configured by the office 365 administrator. At the current time, the options that related to Office 365 users Password management are: reset the user password and setting the number of maximum number of days or password expiration (the default is 90 days).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh531569.aspx>

Question: 118

You have a client computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 8 Enterprise. Computer1 has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip installed and the operating system volume is encrypted by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to upgrade the BIOS of Computer1.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

Ensures that the drive remains encrypted

Avoids the need to perform a BitLocker recovery

Ensures that Windows can start after the BIOS is upgraded

Minimizes the time required to complete the BIOS upgrade

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. From the command prompt, run manage-bde and specify the -protectors parameter and the -disable parameter.
- B. From the command prompt, run manage-bde and specify the -protectors parameter and the -delete parameter.
- C. From the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) Management console, click Turn TPM Off from the Actions menu.
- D. From the command prompt, run tpmvscmgr.exe and specify the destroy parameter.

Answer: A

* For mass BIOS updates, create a script that disables BitLocker, installs the update, reboots the system and then re-enables BitLocker.

Manage-bde -autounlock {-enable | -disable | -ClearAllKeys} Volume [-ComputerName Name] disable Disables automatic unlocking for a data drive.

The Disable-BitLocker cmdlet disables BitLocker Drive Encryption for a BitLocker volume. When you run this cmdlet, it removes all key protectors and begins decrypting the content of the volume.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829849.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/Library/dn593707.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829848.aspx>

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 119

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains client computers that run Windows 8 Enterprise.

Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers.

Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted.

You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

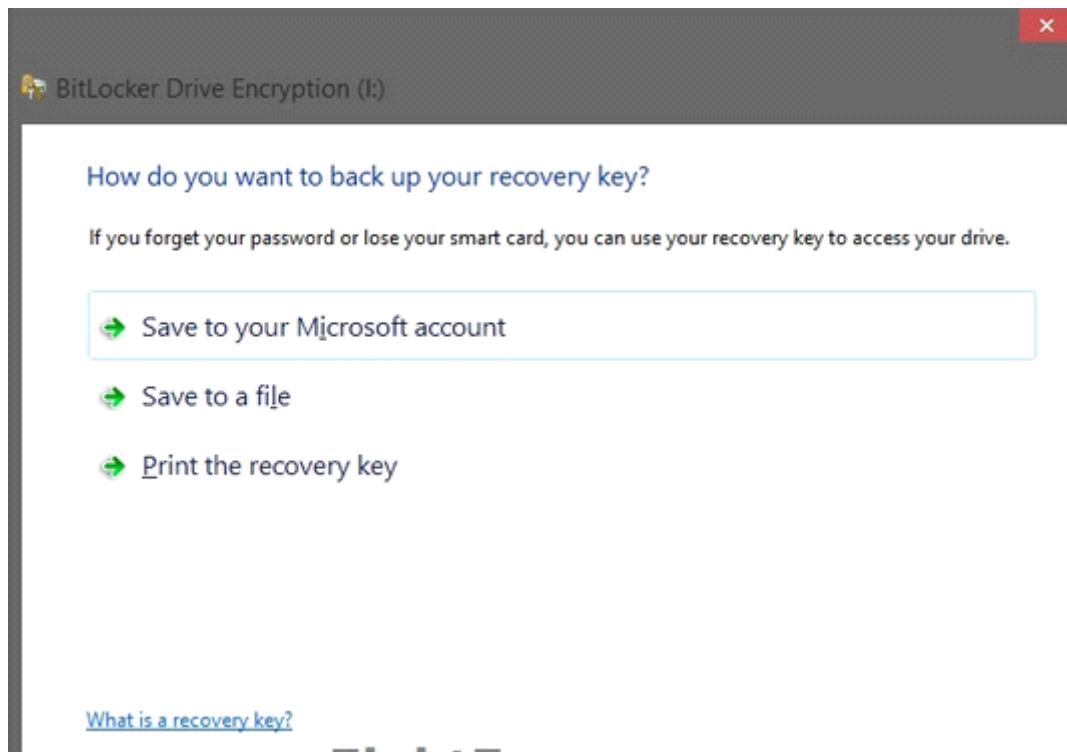
A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.

B. For each computer, create a USB startup key.

C. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Print the recovery key.

D. From an elevated command prompt, run Manage-BDE -ForceRecovery.

Answer: C



[What is a recovery key?](#)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829867.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647767.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732725%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771778%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Withhold startup key during startup - You can initiate recovery by not inserting the USB flash drive, which contains the startup key, when the computer starts up. When you do not provide the startup key, the pre-Windows recovery console displays a screen for entering a recovery password.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 120

DRAG DROP

Your company is migrating from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1.

Before you attempt to migrate a client computer named Computer1. Computer1 fails and can no longer start Windows 7.

You need to migrate the user profile from Computer1 to a client computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 8.1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
On Computer1, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer1, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	

Answer:

Box 1

On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

Box 2

On Computer1, run **scanstate.exe**.

Box 3

On Computer2, run **loadstate.exe**.

LoadState.exe. The LoadState tool migrates the files and settings, one at a time, from the store to a temporary location on the destination computer. The files are decompressed, and decrypted if necessary, during this process. Next, LoadState transfers the file to the correct location, deletes the temporary copy, and begins migrating the next file.

The ScanState tool scans the source computer, collects the files and settings, and then creates a store. ScanState does not modify the source computer. By default, it compresses the files and stores them as a migration store. ScanState copies files into a temporary location and then into the migration store.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560755%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749015%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766226%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 121

You administer client computers that run Windows 8.1 Enterprise deployed by using Windows Deployment Services (WDS). Your company recently purchased 25 new tablets that run Windows 8.1 Pro.

For all 25 new tablets, you want to replace the existing Windows 8.1 Pro installation with Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

You need to deploy the Windows 8.1 Enterprise image to all 25 tablets simultaneously by using the existing WDS infrastructure.

What should you do?

- A. Start the tablets in Windows Recovery mode.
- B. Start the tablets by using a network boot option.
- C. Start the tablets normally. Deploy the Windows Image (WIM) file located on a WDS network share.
- D. Start the tablets normally. Map the Windows Image (WIM) file from a WDS network share.

Answer: B

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc947592%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://forum.wegot served.com/index.php/tutorials/article/11-windows-deployment-services/>
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/advanced-startup-options-including-safe-mode#1TC=windows-7>

Question: 122

You have client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers.
Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.
You deploy the Windows Intune agent to all of the computers.
You need to uninstall a Microsoft update that was installed before the Windows Intune agent was installed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs wusa.exe by using a startup script.
- B. From Windows Intune, create a new automatic approval rule.
- C. From Windows Intune, click New updates to approve.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs msieexec.exe by using a startup script.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh456367.aspx>
http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/products/windows-intune/support.aspx#fbid=l_-Vds59NJT
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/934307>
<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/msieexec.mspx?mfr=true>

Question: 123

HOTSPOT

Your company has several Windows RT 8.1 devices. The devices connect to Exchange Online in Microsoft Office 365 and to Windows Intune for device management.
The security policies of Office 365 and Windows Intune are configured as shown in the following table.

Setting name	Local device setting	Windows Intune setting	Exchange Online setting
Require a password to unlock mobile devices	Not configured	Yes	No
Required password type	Not configured	Aplhanumeric	Numeric
Minimum password length	Not configured	10	12
Allow simple passwords	Not configured	No	Yes
Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked	Not configured	10	5

You need to identify the effective settings on the Windows RT devices.

What should you identify? (To answer, select the appropriate effective configuration for each setting in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:	<input type="text"/>
Required password type:	<input type="text"/>
Minimum password length:	<input type="text"/>
Allow simple passwords:	<input type="text"/>
Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:	<input type="text"/>

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:

Required password type:

Minimum password length:

Allow simple passwords:

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:

Answer:

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices: Yes No Not configured

Required password type: Alphanumeric Numeric Not configured

Minimum password length: 10 12 Not configured

Allow simple passwords: Yes No Not configured

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked: 5 15 Not configured

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn283963.aspx>

Question: 124

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You enable Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection on the computers.

You need to ensure that Endpoint Protection automatically downloads the latest available malware definition updates when unidentified malware is detected on the computers.

What should you configure from the System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection settings?

- A. Advanced
- B. MAPS
- C. Real-time protection
- D. Default actions

Answer: B

Microsoft Active Protection Service. Allows the collection and sending of information about detected malware to Microsoft.

Advanced. Use these settings to configure actions such as system restore point creation, client interface visibility, quarantined item deletion period, allowing users to exclude specific folders, and scan and definition update schedule randomization.

Default actions. Allows you to specify how malware is treated once detected based on malware threat level. You have the option of having malware quarantined or removed. You can also configure Endpoint Protection to take whatever action is recommended by Microsoft.

Enable real-time protection. You can use the settings here to enable real time protection. You can also enable or disable scanning of incoming and outgoing files, and all downloaded files and attachments. You can also enable behavior monitoring, which can detect new malware based on behavioral characteristics and also enable protection against network-based exploits.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh508836.aspx>

Question: 125

A company has 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

A computer fails and reports a kernel error.

You need to analyze the kernel error to identify what caused the failure.

What should you use?

- A. A USB recovery drive created by using the advanced recovery tools on another Windows 8 computer
- B. A system repair disk created by using Windows 7 File Recovery on another Windows 8 computer
- C. The Windows 8 Debug/Checked Build installation media
- D. A recovery disk created by using the Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT)

Answer: A

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/create-usb-recovery-drive>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/5738.windows-checked-build.aspx>

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

Question: 126

At home, you use a Windows 8.1 desktop computer. At work, you use a Windows 8.1 laptop that is connected to a corporate network. You use the same Microsoft account to log on to both computers.

You have a folder with some personal documents on your desktop computer. The folder must be available and synced between both computers.

You need to ensure that the latest version of these files is available.

What should you do?

- A. Create a folder by using SkyDrive for Windows. Move all of the personal documents to the new folder.
- B. Move the folder to the Libraries folder.
- Go to PC Settings. Under Sync your settings, enable App settings.
- C. Right-click the folder and click Properties. Under Security, provide Full Control for the Microsoft account.
- D. Right-click the folder and select Share With, and then select Homegroup (view and edit).

Answer: A

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-files/some-solutions-for-skydrive-syncing-problems-in/f69180ad-e9b5-47cd-a3f3-24a4d67e0093

http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-files/skydrive-in-windows-81-is-not-syncing/1627111e-2ccb-4e6d-ae5f-ee325829191f

Question: 127

You have 100 client Windows 8.1 computers. Users are NOT configured as local administrators.

You need to prevent the users from running applications that they downloaded from the Internet, unless the applications are signed by a trusted publisher.

What should you configure in the Security settings from the Action Center?

- A. Virus protection
- B. User Account Control
- C. Windows SmartScreen settings
- D. Network Access Protection

Answer: C

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-ZA/internet-explorer/products/ie-9/features/smartscreen-filter>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows7/SmartScreen-Filter-frequently-asked-questions-IE9>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/bb545879.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709691%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 128

Your company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune.

You need to provide a user named User1 with the ability to reset the passwords of other users.

What should you use?

- A. The Service Administrators node from the Windows Intune administrator console
- B. The Users node from the Windows Intune account portal
- C. The Tenant Administrators node from the Windows Intune administrator console
- D. The Security Groups node from the Windows Intune account portal

Answer: B

The Windows Intune account portal is where tenant administrators manage the subscription.

A tenant administrator's assigned administrator role determines what details that user can view and manage in the account portal.

For example, an administrator with the Billing Administrator role can manage all options under Subscriptions, has read-only access to Users and Security Groups, but cannot view the Domains page of the portal.

The Windows Intune Administrator console is where service administrators manage day-to-day tasks for Windows Intune. These tasks include but are not limited to deploying software, managing Endpoint Protection and software updates, configuring policy, and monitoring the devices you manage.

A service administrator has either Full access or Read-only access to all objects and pages in the administration console. Any service administrator with full access permissions can manage the permissions of other service administrators.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646956.aspx>

Question: 129

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and 100 Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

All software is deployed by using Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0.

Users are NOT configured as local administrators.

Your company purchases a subscription to Microsoft Office 365 that includes Office 365 ProPlus.

You need to create an App-V package for Office 365 ProPlus.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Run the App-V Sequencer.	
Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run.	
Run Setup /Download .	
Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT).	
Run Setup /Packager .	
Run Setup /Admin .	

Answer:

Run the App-V Sequencer

Run Setup/packager

Download the office deployment tool for click-to-run

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713487.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713421.aspx>

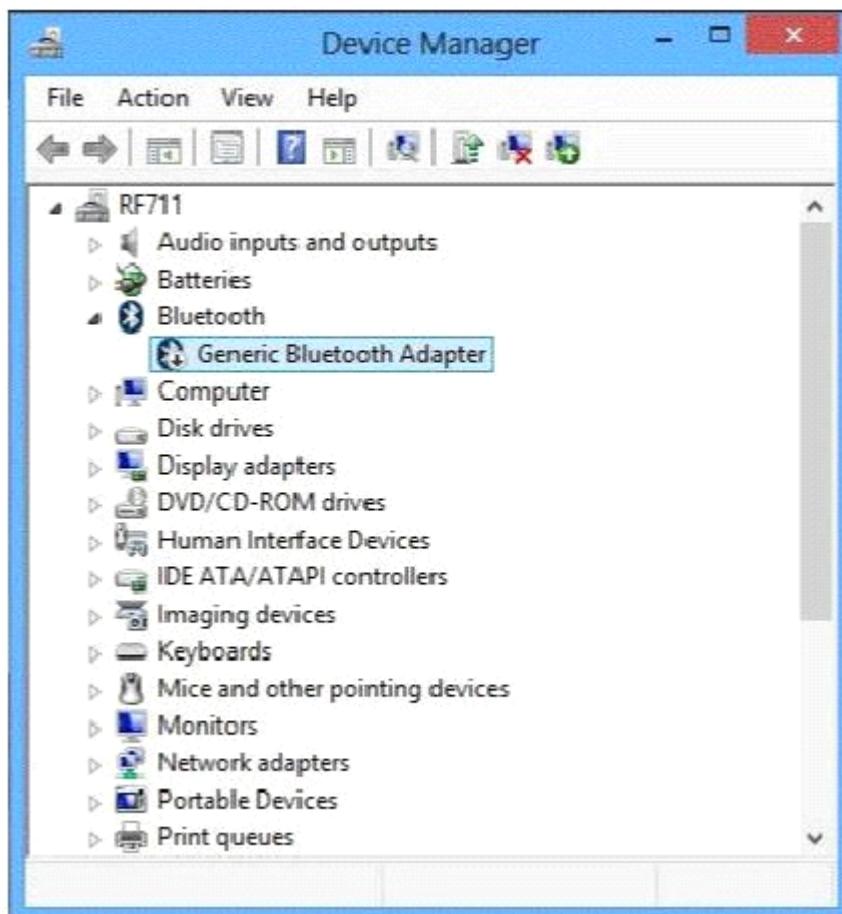
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713491.aspx>

Question: 130

HOTSPOT

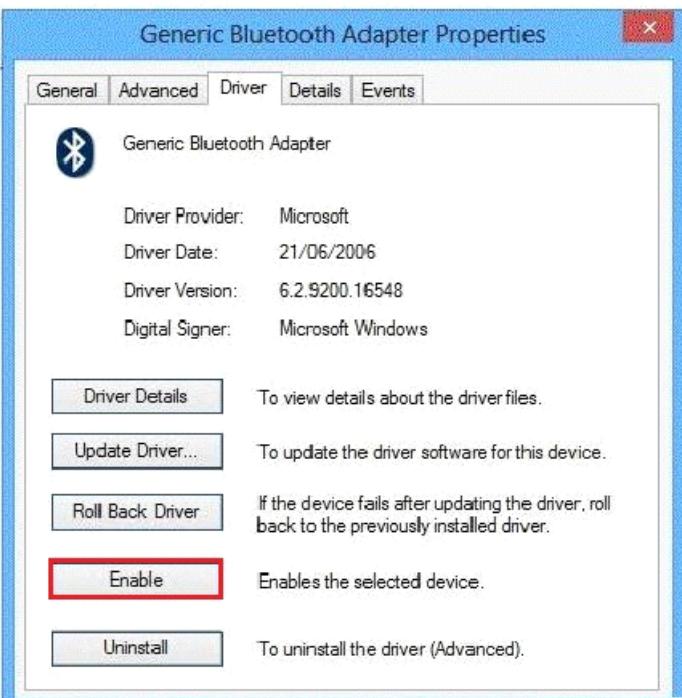
You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer.

You open Device Manager as shown in the following exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can pair a Bluetooth device to the computer.

Which button should you click? (To answer, select the appropriate button in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area**

Reference: http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows8_1-hardware/after-upgrading-to-windows-81-my-bluetooth-device/bf6c7155-65cb-4874-b683-330e8bfbe9c8

Question: 131

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. You need to recommend a solution to ensure that help desk users can repair remotely a corrupt registry on a Windows 8.1 computer. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you recommend?

- A. Windows To Go
- B. Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT)
- C. Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE)
- D. Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE)

Answer: B

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/hh826071.aspx>

Reference: How to Deploy the DaRT Recovery Image as Part of a Recovery Partition

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/hh475797.aspx>

<http://tweaks.com/windows/52279/how-to-create-a-windows-to-go-usb-drive/>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592680.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc765966%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 132

You have 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

You plan to purchase a USB device for each computer. The driver for the USB device is unavailable in the Windows driver store.

The hardware manufacturer of the USB device provides you with a signed driver for the device.

You need to ensure that when the new USB device is connected to a computer, the driver is installed automatically without any user intervention.

What should you run?

- A. the dism.exe command
- B. the Add-WindowsPackage cmdlet
- C. the pnputil.exe command
- D. the Add-WindowsDriver cmdlet

Answer: D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732757.aspx>

Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798(v=ws.10).aspx)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825072.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825251.aspx>

Question: 133

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

You have a client computer named Computer1 that has a shared printer named Printer1.

You need to recommend a solution to provide managers with the ability to print their print jobs before all of the other jobs in the print queue.

What should you recommend?

- A. Modify the print processor of Printer1.
- B. Add a new shared printer, and then modify the print processor of the new printer.
- C. Add a new shared printer, and then modify the priority of the new printer.
- D. Modify the priority of Printer1.

Answer: C

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738090%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958163.aspx>

Question: 134

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computer and a Windows RT 8.1 mobile device.
You sign in to the computer and the device by using the same Microsoft account.
You discover that the settings are not being synchronized between the Windows 8.1 computer and the Windows RT 8.1 device.
You need to ensure that the settings are synchronized.
What should you do first?

- A. Enable the Trusted Hosts Group Policy setting.
- B. Enable the Configure Default consent Group Policy setting.
- C. From the PC settings page, click Trust this PC.
- D. From the PC settings page, modify the Privacy settings.

Answer: C

<http://www.technospot.net/blogs/sync-windows-8-user-settings-pc-tablet-mobile-windows-live-id/>
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/sync-settings-pcs>

Question: 135

You have a client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer. The computer is joined to an Active Directory domain. The computer does not have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip installed.
You need to configure BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on the operating system drive.
Which Group Policy object (GPO) setting should you configure?

- A. Configure use of hardware-based encryption for operating system drives.
- B. Allow access to BitLocker-protected fixed data drives from earlier version of Windows.
- C. Require additional authentication at startup.
- D. Allow network unlock at startup.

Answer: C

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2855131>

Question: 136

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers. Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted. You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Implement the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.
- B. Publish a data recovery agent certificate by using a Group Policy object (GPO).
- C. For each computer, create a USB startup key.
- D. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Back up recovery key, and then select Save to a file.

Answer: B

Reference:

- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd875560%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
- <http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2010/01/how-to-configure-group-policy-to-use-data-recovery-agents-with-bitlocker-to-go-drives-part-2/>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574173.aspx>
- <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732774.aspx>

Question: 137

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise tablet computers. On a computer named Computed, you have a Wi-Fi connection named Access1. When you connect to Access1 you discover the following behaviors:

- New device software is not installed automatically.
- Video streamed from the Internet is in low resolution by default.
- Only critical updates are downloaded automatically in the background.
- Many Windows Store apps do not perform background network activities.

When you connect to your company's LAN, you do not experience the same behaviors. You need to ensure that when you connect to Access1, you have the same user experience as when you connect to the LAN.

What should you do?

- A. Configure Access1 to not allow sharing.
- B. From the PC settings page, enable the Download over metered connections option.
- C. Configure Access1 as a non-metered connection.
- D. From the PC settings page, modify the Wireless devices settings.

Answer: B

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/metered-internet-connections-frequently-asked-questions>

Question: 138

Your company has a main office and a branch office. All servers are located in the main office. The branch office contains 20 client computers that are the members of a worlcg roup. You need to configure the client computers to use BranchCache. The solution must minimize the amount of traffic between the offices.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Enable-BCHostedServer
- B. Enable-BCLocal
- C. Enable-BCHostedClient
- D. Enable-BCDistributed

Answer: A

Enable-BCHostedServer - Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache server mode.

Enable-BCLocal - Enables the BranchCache service in local caching mode.

Enable-BCHostedClient - Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Enable-BCDistributed - Enables BranchCache and configures a computer to operate in distributed cache mode.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848423.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848394.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848400.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848398.aspx>

Question: 139

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and 100 Windows 8.1 client computers.

All software is deployed by using Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0.

Users are NOT configured as local administrators,

Your company purchases a subscription to Microsoft Office 365 that includes Office 365 ProPlus.

You need to create an App-V package for Office 365 ProPlus.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Packager.
- B. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Ad mm.
- C. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run Setup /Download and then run Setup /Packager.
- D. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run Setup /Download and then run the App-V Sequencer.

Answer: C

Reference: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/pauljones/archive/2013/08/28/office-2013-click-to-run-with-configuration-manager-2012.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc179097%28v=office.15%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825212.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713463.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn144768.aspx>

Question: 140

DRAG DROP

Your network contains Windows RT client computers. All certificates are issued by an internal certification authority (CA). All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune.

You have a Windows 8.1 client computer named Client1 and a Windows RT client computer named Client2.

On Client1, you develop a Windows Store app named Appl.

You need to recommend the tasks that must be completed to ensure that Client2 can install Appl.

What should you recommend? (To answer, drag the appropriate tasks to the correct location or locations. Each task

may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Tasks	Answer Area
Sign the application.	
Install a sideloading key.	
Upload the code signing certificate.	
Specify an enrollment server address.	

Answer:

Client1: Sign the application.

Client2: Install a sideloading key.

Windows Intune: Upload the code signing certificate.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852635.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj874388.aspx>

Question: 141

You have Windows 8.1 client computers. The computers use the Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0 client.

You discover that when users sign in to their computer, the App-V client refreshes all of the published packages. You need to prevent the App-V client from refreshing the published packages at sign-in. The solution must ensure that the users can use App-V applications.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-AppvClientConfiguration
- B. Set-AppvClientMode
- C. Set-AppvClientPackage
- D. Set-AppvPublishingServer

Answer: D

AppvClientConfiguration – A configuration value for a setting of the App-V Client (E.g. EnablePackageScripts, AllowHighCostLaunch, PackageInstallationRoot)

AppvClientMode – The current mode (normal or uninstall) of the client.

AppvClientPackage – An App-V package that is available for use on the App-V Client.

AppvPublishingServer – An App-V server that hosts metadata about the packages available to the client over the network.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843710.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc843704.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/appv/archive/2012/12/03/app-v-5-0-client-powershell-deep-dive.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc817137.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/library/jj687745.aspx>

Question: 142

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. You need to recommend a solution to ensure that help desk users can replace corrupt operating system files.

Which Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) tool should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Standalone System Sweeper
- B. File Restore
- C. Disk Commander
- D. Computer Management
- E. SFC Scan

Answer: E

The SFC Scan tool starts the System File Repair Wizard and lets you repair system files that are preventing the installed Windows operating system from starting. The System File Repair Wizard can automatically repair system files that are corrupted or missing, or it can prompt you before it performs any repairs.

File Restore lets you try to restore files that were accidentally deleted or that were too big to fit in the Recycle Bin. File Restore is not limited to regular disk volumes, but can find and restore files on lost volumes or on volumes that are encrypted by BitLocker.

Disk Commander lets you recover and repair disk partitions or volumes.

Computer Management is a collection of Windows administrative tools that help you troubleshoot a problem computer. You can use the Computer Management tools in DaRT to view system information and event logs, manage disks, list autoruns, and manage services and drivers. The Computer Management console is customized to help you diagnose and repair problems that might be preventing the Windows operating system from starting.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713326.aspx>

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft/Desktop_Optimization_Pack

Question: 143

You have Windows 8.1 Pro client computers.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Mpcmdrun command
- B. Windows 7 File Recovery
- C. the Refresh your PC push-button reset feature
- D. the Program and Features Control Panel item

Answer: D

mpcmdrun.exe is a process belonging to Microsoft Windows Defender Antispyware which protects your computer against Internet-bound threats such as spyware and trojans which can be distributed through e-mail or attack directly to the computer allowing unauthorized access.

<http://www.processlibrary.com/en/directory/files/mpcmdrun/27087/>

<http://www.eyeonwindows.com/2012/08/16/windows-8-control-panel-programs-programs-and-features/>

<http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/77761-programs-features-uninstall-change-program.html>

Question: 144

Your network contains a web server named testweb.contoso.com that is used for testing.

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop.

After a network administrator changes the IP address of the web server, you discover that you can no longer connect

to testweb.contoso.com.

You need to resolve immediately the issue that prevents you from connecting to the server.

Which command line tool should you run?

- A. Clear-DnsClientCache
- B. Set-DnsClientGlobalSetting
- C. Set-DnsClient
- D. Nbtstat

Answer: C

Set-DnsClient - Sets the interface specific DNS client configurations on the computer.

Reference:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590776.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590773.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590767.aspx>

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/nbtstat.mspx?mfr=true>

Question: 145

HOTSPOT

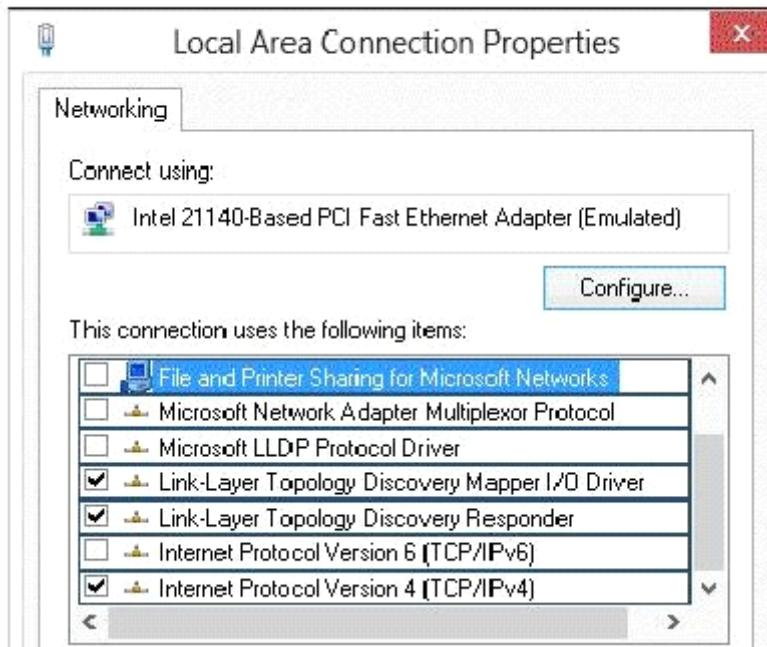
Your network contains an Active Directory domain. DirectAccess was deployed recently.

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named LON-CL1.

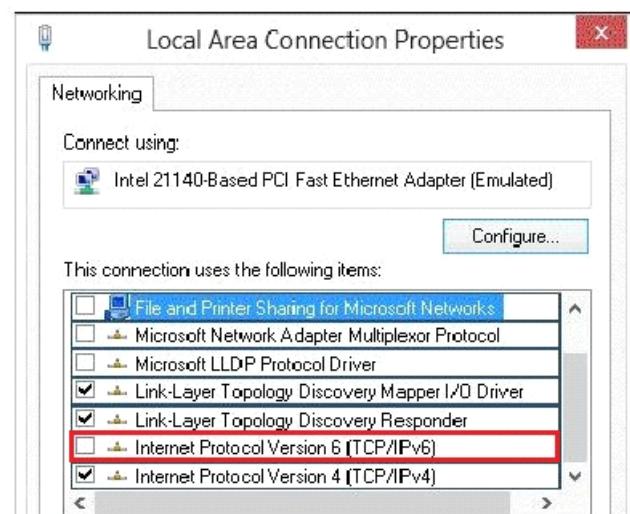
You need to ensure that LON-CL1 can establish connections to the network by using DirectAccess.

What should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate item in the answer area.)

Answer Area



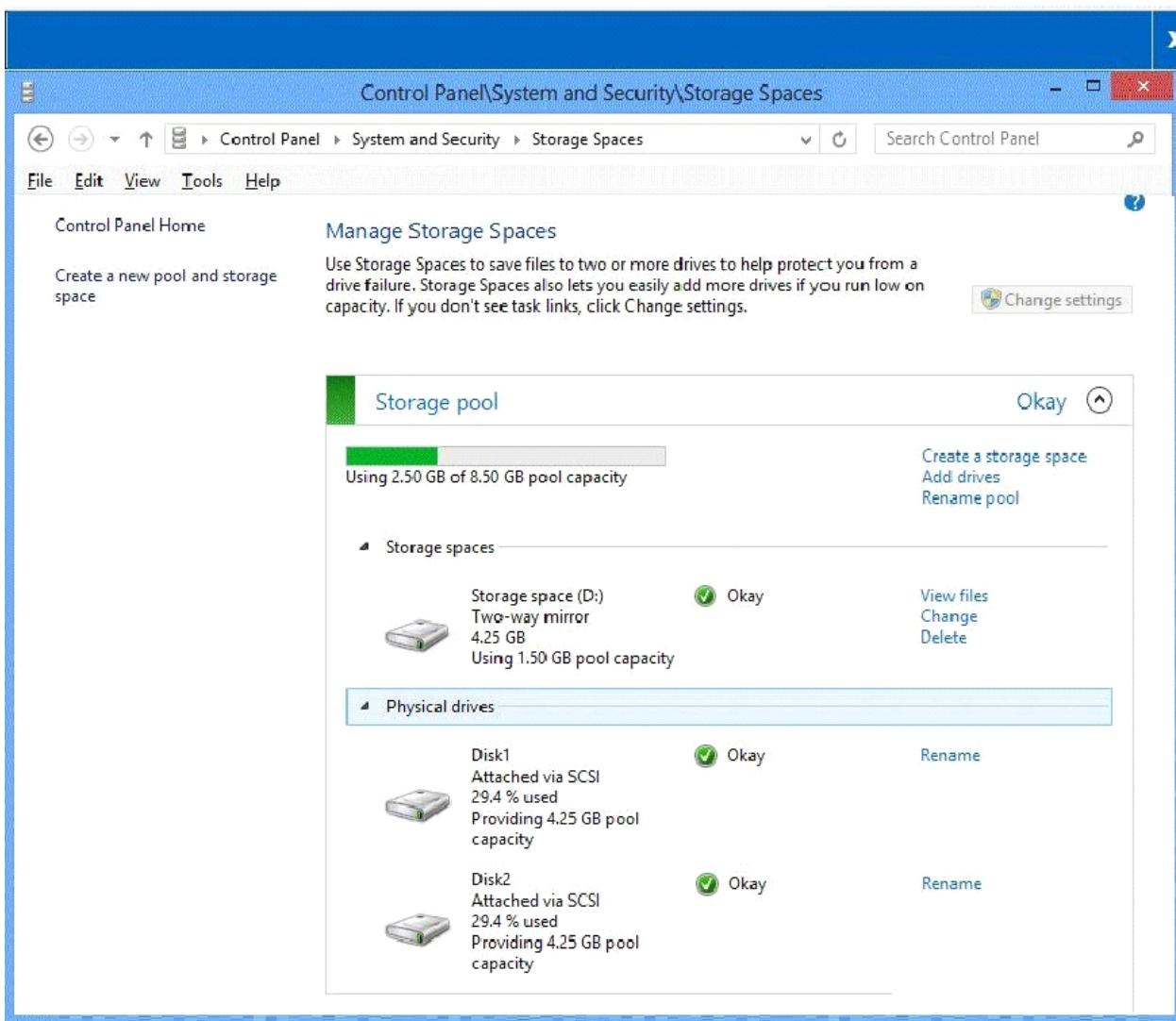
Answer:

Answer Area

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637767%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 146

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named Computer1. The Storage Spaces settings of Computer1 are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to create a three-way mirror storage space in the storage pool and to set the size of the storage space to 50 GB.

You need to identify the minimum number of disks that must be added to the storage pool for the planned mirror. How many disks should you identify?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

In Windows Server 2012 Storage Spaces and Windows 8 Storage Spaces, a 2-way mirror requires at least 2 physical disks. However, a 3-way mirror requires at least 5 physical disks.

The reason is that a 3-way mirror uses a quorum. In order to keep running, the mirror space must keep over 50% of the disks functioning. So a 3-way mirror must have at least 5 physical disks to be able to survive the loss of up to 2 physical disks.

http://blogs.technet.com/b/tip_of_the_day/archive/2013/08/29/tip-of-the-day-3-way-mirrors.aspx

Reference: <http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/4203-storage-spaces-create-new-pool-storage-space-windows-8-a.html>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools>

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>

Question: 147

Your company has a main office that has a connection to the Internet.

The company has 100 Windows 8.1 Pro client computers that run Microsoft Office 2010.

You purchase a subscription to Office 365 for each user. You download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, You need to deploy Office 365 ProPlus to the computers. The solution must minimize the amount of traffic over the Internet connection.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter.
- B. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- C. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- D. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter,

Answer: C, D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj219423%28v=office.14%29.aspx>

Question: 148

DRAG DROP

Your company is migrating from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1.

Before you attempt to migrate a client computer named Computer1, Computer1 fails and can no longer start Windows 7.

You need to migrate the user profile from Computer1 to a client computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 8.1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of

actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
On Computer2, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer1, run scanstate.exe .	
On Computer2, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).	
On Computer1, run loadstate.exe .	
On Computer2, run scanstate.exe .	

Answer:

Box 1

On Computer1, start Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

Box 2

On Computer1, run **scanstate.exe**.

Box 3

On Computer2, run **loadstate.exe**.

LoadState.exe. The LoadState tool migrates the files and settings, one at a time, from the store to a temporary location on the destination computer. The files are decompressed, and decrypted if necessary, during this process. Next, LoadState transfers the file to the correct location, deletes the temporary copy, and begins migrating the next file.

The ScanState tool scans the source computer, collects the files and settings, and then creates a store. ScanState does not modify the source computer. By default, it compresses the files and stores them as a migration store. ScanState copies files into a temporary location and then into the migration store.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd560755%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749015%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766226%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 149

HOTSPOT

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You enable Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection on the computers.

You need to ensure that Endpoint Protection automatically downloads the latest available malware definition updates when unidentified malware is detected on the computers,

What should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area**

Microsoft Active Protection Service is an online community that helps you decide how to respond to potential threats. If YES setting is configured - Yes automatically sends information about detected malware to the Microsoft Active Protection Service.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646970.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822983.aspx>

Question: 150

You have client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. Some of the computers have shared printers.

You need to configure all of the shared printers to use duplexing. The solution must not change the settings of any other printers.

Which two Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-Printer
- B. Set-PrintConfiguration
- C. Get-Printer
- D. Get-PrinterProperty
- E. Get-PrintConfiguration

Answer: B, E

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh918352.aspx>

Question: 151

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the Enable-BCLocal cmdlet
- B. the netdom command
- C. the netstat command
- D. the netsh command

Answer: B

Reference: <http://dougvitale.wordpress.com/2013/02/07/network-administration-commands-for-microsoft-windows-and-active-directory/#netdom>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh750728.aspx>

<http://www.whitneytechnologies.com/?p=225>

Question: 152

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. AppLocker policies are deployed.

Company policy states that AppLocker must be disabled.

You need to disable AppLocker.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
Delete all Software Restriction Policy rules.	
Run the gpupdate /force command.	
Run the gpresult /v command.	
Disable the Application Identity service.	
Delete all AppLocker rules.	
Disable the Application Information service.	

Answer:

Box 1: Delete all AppLocker rules.

Box 2: Disable the Application Identity service.

Box 3: Run the gpupdate /force command.

Note:

* Before you can enforce AppLocker policies, you must start the Application Identity service by using the Services snap-in console.

* The Application Identity service determines and verifies the identity of an application. Stopping this service will prevent AppLocker policies from being enforced.

The gpresult command is used to display the Resultant Set of Policy (RSoP) information for a remote user and computer. And used in conjunction with the /v parameter – it displays verbose policy information. This includes detailed settings that were applied with a precedence of 1.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852337.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc733160.aspx>

Question: 153

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

Your company has a subscription to Microsoft Office 365. Each user has a mailbox that is stored in Office 365 and a user account in the contoso.com domain. Each mailbox has two email addresses.

You need to add a third email address for each user.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the E-mail attribute for each user.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trust, add a UPN suffix for each user.
- D. From the Office 365 portal, modify the Users settings of each user.

Answer: D

<https://support.office.live.com/article/6e27792a-9267-4aa4-8bb6-c84ef146101b>

<https://support.office.live.com/article/70c2b230-9d23-4c41-98c5-a639e68e06dc>

Question: 154

DRAG DROP

You have a Windows 8.1 computer. You have a 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You purchase a second 1-terabyte external hard drive.

You need to create a fault-tolerant volume that includes both external hard drives. You also need to ensure that additional external hard drives can be added to the volume.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions	Answer Area
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to three-way mirror .	
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .	
Restore your data from the backup.	
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to parity .	
From Disk Management, create a mirrored volume containing the two external drives.	
From Disk Management, create and format a new volume on the second external drive.	
Back up the existing data on your original external hard drive.	

Answer:

Back up the existing data on your original external hard drive.
From Storage Spaces, create a new storage pool. Set the Resiliency Type to two-way mirror .
Restore your data from the backup.

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/11382.storage-spaces-frequently-asked-questions-faq.aspx>
<http://www.howtogeek.com/109380/how-to-use-windows-8s-storage-spaces-to-mirror-combine-drives/>

Question: 155

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers in the domain run Windows 8.1 Pro. All domain users have roaming user profiles.

You need to prevent a user named User2 from being able to save changes to his roaming user profile.

Which file you modify?

- A. registry.pol
- B. ntuser.pol
- C. ntuser.dat
- D. system.dat

Answer: B

Ntuser.pol

An archive file on client computers that is updated each time the Administrative Templates CSE sets a policy setting. As processing completes, an Ntuser.pol containing the history of applied registry based policies in the Group Policy managed policies tree is written to the root of the user's profile containing user policy settings and to the "all users" profile containing computer policy settings. (%Allusersprofile%\ntuser.pol for computer policy and %userprofile%\ntuser.pol for user policy.)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758189%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

The NTUSER.DAT file on a Microsoft Windows computer is a registry file that stores the software and operating system settings for each user profile.

The System.dat and User.dat files are the data elements that compile all the registry information seen when you access the Regedit.exe graphical user interface in Windows.

The Administrative Templates extension of Group Policy saves information in the Group Policy template in text files with the name Registry.pol. These files contain the customized registry settings that are applied to the Machine or User portion of the registry which you specify using the Group Policy snap-in.

Reference: http://www.experts-exchange.com/OS/Microsoft_Operating_Systems/Windows/XP/Q_21453487.html

Question: 156

You manage Windows 8.1 client computers that are part of a workgroup.

These computers are configured to use Microsoft Update. Updates are downloaded every day at 10:00 and installed automatically.

Users report that their computers sometimes reboot without any interaction,

You need to prevent unplanned automatic reboots of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Disable the Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations policy setting.
- B. Disable the Delay Restart for scheduled installations policy setting.
- C. Disable the No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations policy setting.
- D. Set the Configure automatic updating policy to 3 - Auto download and notify for install.

Answer: A

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939933%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Question: 157

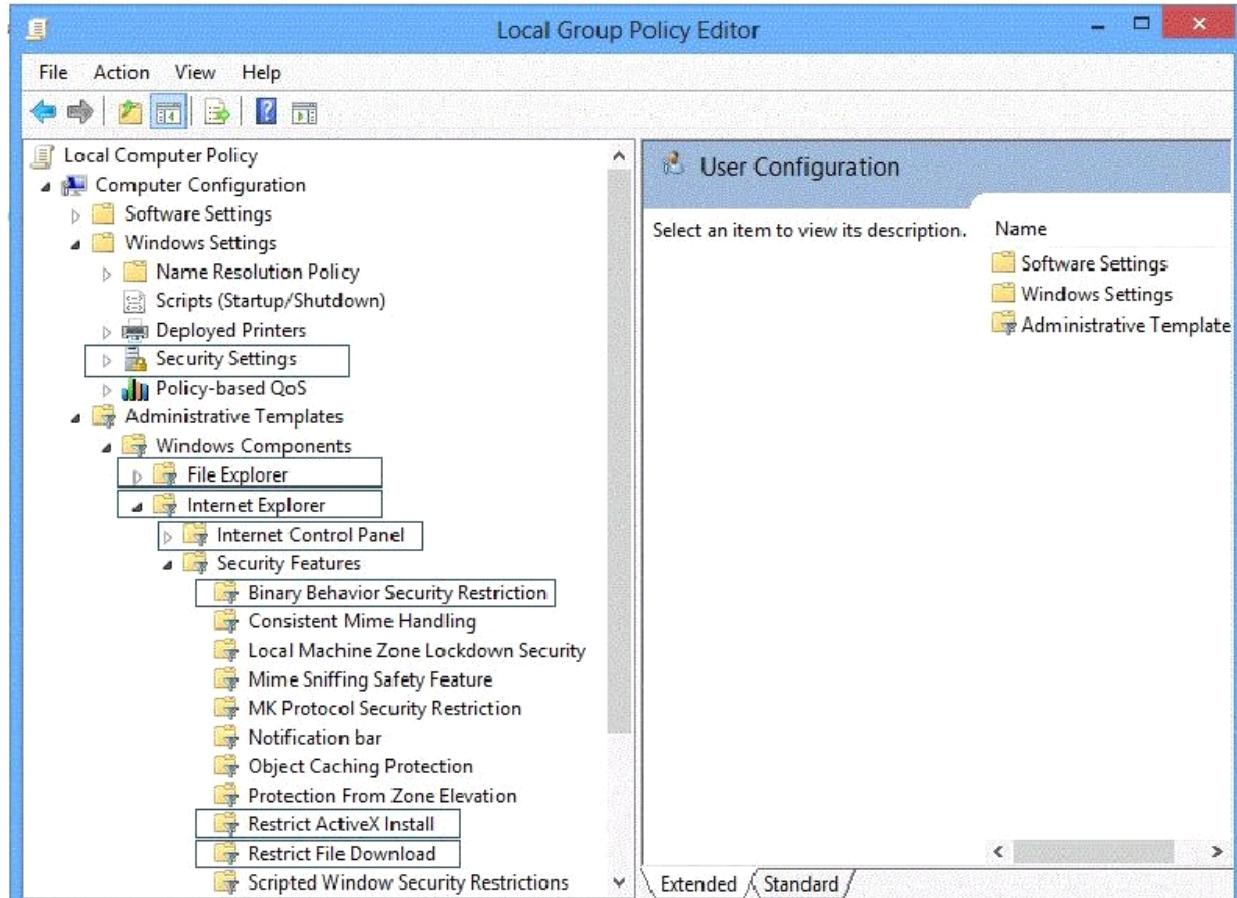
HOTSPOT

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers. One computer is a member of a workgroup and is used as a guest computer in a reception area.

You need to configure the Windows SmartScreen setting to require administrator approval before running downloaded unknown software on the desktop computer.

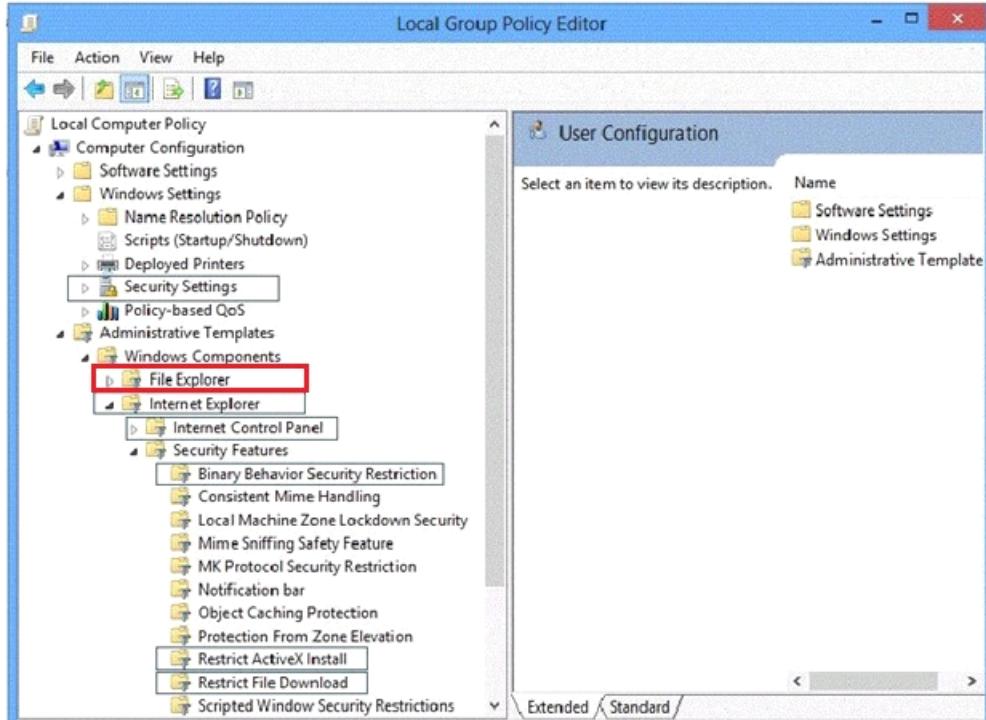
Which policy setting should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj618329.aspx>

Question: 158

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer.

The computer uses BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on a fixed disk that only stores data.

You need to prevent any data from being written to the fixed disk.

What should you do?

- A. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -lock switch.
- B. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -pause switch.
- C. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -off switch.
- D. Run the manage-bde command and specify the -on switch.

Answer: A

-lock Locks a BitLocker-protected drive to prevent access to it unless the unlock key is provided.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829864.aspx>

-pause Pauses BitLocker encryption or decryption. For examples of how this command can be used,

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829870.aspx>

-off Decrypts the drive and turns off BitLocker. All key protectors are removed when decryption is complete.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829857.aspx>

-on Encrypts the drive and turns on BitLocker

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829873.aspx>

Question: 159

Your network contains a web server named testweb.contoso.com that is used for testing.

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop.

After a network administrator changes the IP address of the web server, you discover that you can no longer connect to testweb.contoso.com.

You need to resolve immediately the issue that prevents you from connecting to the server.

Which command line tool should you run?

- A. Set-DnsClient
- B. Netstat
- C. Ipconfig
- D. Netcfg

Answer: B

Ipconfig - Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, ipconfig displays the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

Set-DnsClient - Sets the interface specific DNS client configurations on the computer.

Netcfg - Installs the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE), a lightweight version of Windows used to deploy workstations.

Reference:

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/nbtstat.mspx?mfr=true>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490947.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj590776.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh875638.aspx>

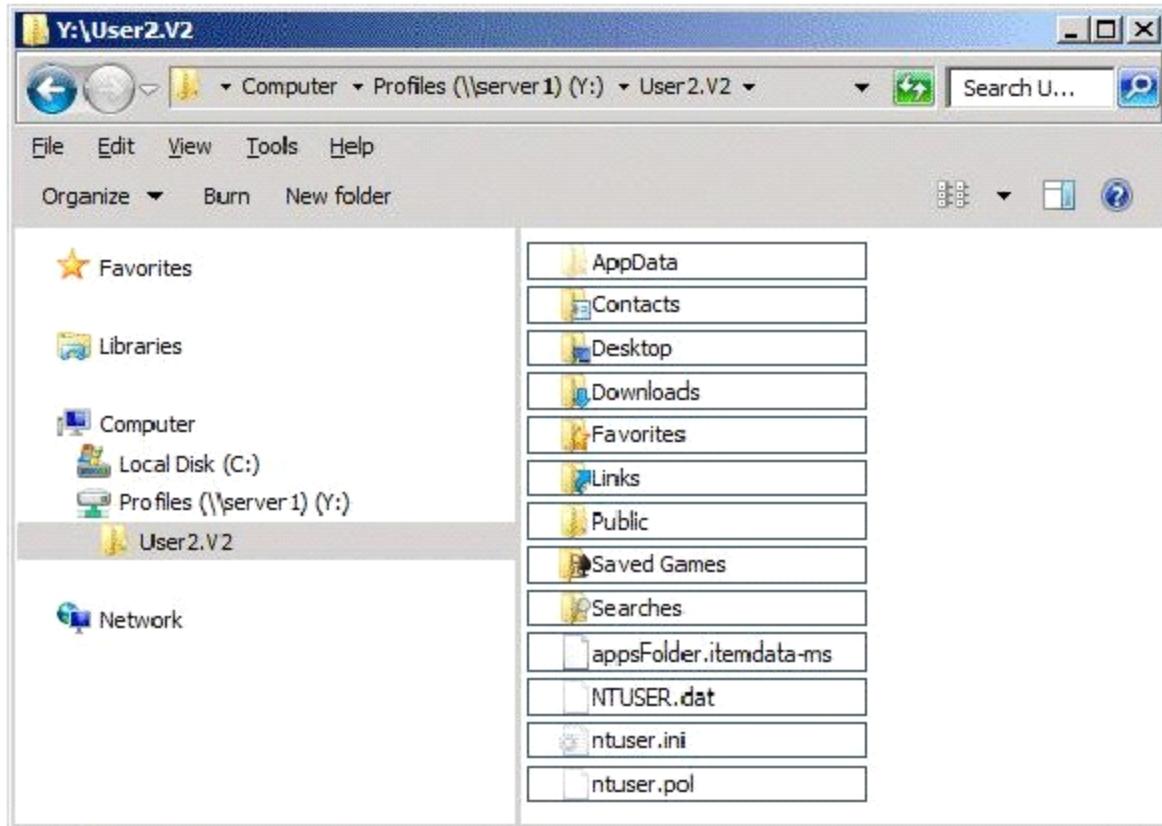
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490921.aspx>

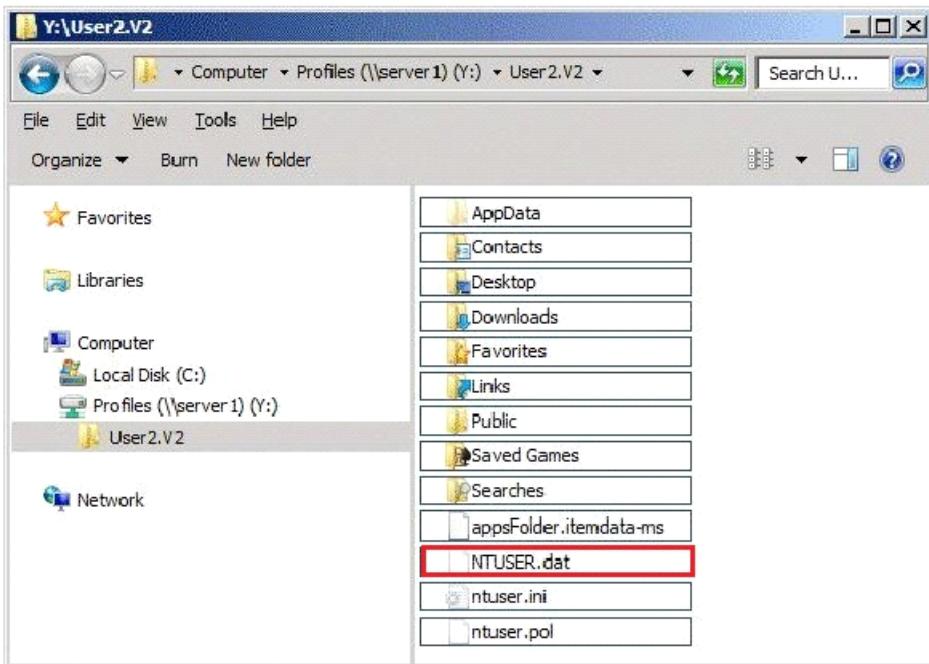
Question: 160**HOTSPOT**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers in the domain run Windows 8.1 Pro. All domain users have roaming user profiles.

You need to prevent a user named User2 from being able to save changes to his roaming user profile.

Which file or folder should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate file or folder in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:**

Answer Area

An archive file on client computers that is updated each time the Administrative Templates CSE sets a policy setting. As processing completes, an Ntuser.pol containing the history of applied registry based policies in the Group Policy managed policies tree is written to the root of the user's profile containing user policy settings and to the "all users" profile containing computer policy settings. (%Allusersprofile%\ntuser.pol for computer policy and %userprofile%\ntuser.pol for user policy.)

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc758189%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

The NTUSER.DAT file on a Microsoft Windows computer is a registry file that stores the software and operating system settings for each user profile.

NTUSER.INI is a hidden file in Documents and Settings\<username>. There is one for each user account on the machine. and is used to set up the user roaming profile components.

The ntuser.ini file is used to set up the user roaming profile components that are not copied to the server.

Question: 161

You manage a client Windows 8.1 computer named Computer1. The computer has the SkyDrive desktop application installed.

You have a SkyDrive synchronized folder that contains .pdf files.

You need to ensure that you can restore previous versions of the .pdf files.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History.
- B. Configure Computer1 as a trusted PC.
- C. Enable Sync your settings on Computer1.
- D. Configure System Restore.

Answer: A

File History regularly backs up versions of your files in the Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos, and Desktop folders and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. Over time, you'll have a complete history of your files. If the originals are lost, damaged, or deleted, you can restore them. You can also browse and restore different versions of your files. For example, if you want to restore an older version of a file (even if it wasn't deleted or lost), you can

browse through a timeline, select the version you want, and restore it.
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/how-use-file-history>

Question: 162

Your company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Windows Intune. You need to provide a user with the ability to deploy software to the computers by using Windows Intune. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to the user.

Which role should you use?

- A. User management administrator from the Windows Intune account portal
- B. Global administrator from the Windows Intune account portal
- C. Service administrator from the Windows Intune administrator console
- D. Service administrator from the Windows Intune account portal

Answer: C

Reference: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj676618.aspx>

Question: 163

You are a systems administrator for your company. The company has employees who work remotely by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection from their computers, which run Windows 8.1 Pro. These employees use an application to access the company intranet database servers. The company recently decided to distribute the latest version of the application through using a public cloud.

Some users report that every time they try to download the application by using Internet Explorer, they receive a warning message that indicates the application could harm their computer.

You need to recommend a solution that prevents this warning message from appearing, without compromising the security protection of the computers.

What should you do?

- A. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- B. Publish the application through an intranet web site.
- C. Change the default Software Restriction Policies on the client computers.
- D. Obtain a public certificate for the web server, and then configure the web site to use SSL

Answer: B

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783635%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 164

You have several client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You plan to configure the computers to dual-boot to Windows 8.1 Enterprise by using a native-boot VHD.

You have a VHD file that contains an installation of Windows 8.1 Enterprise,

You need to inject several device drivers into the VHD file.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Bcdedit
- B. Bcdboot

- C. Pkgmgr
- D. Dism

Answer: D

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool used to service Windows® images offline before deployment. You can use it to install, uninstall, configure, and update Windows features, packages, drivers, and international settings. Subsets of the DISM servicing commands are also available for servicing a running operating system.

DISM is installed with Windows® 7, and it is also distributed in the Windows OEM Preinstallation Kit (Windows OPK) and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK). It can be used to service Windows Vista® with Service Pack 1 (SP1), Windows Server® 2008, Windows® 7, Windows Server® 2008 R2, or Windows PE images. DISM replaces several Windows OPK tools, including PEImg, Intlcfg, and Package Manager.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744256%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Reference: <http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/516.how-to-boot-from-a-vhd.aspx#Add>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749465%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) installs, uninstalls, configures, and updates features and packages for Windows Vista. You can install or update Windows Vista feature packages on an offline destination computer by using Package Manager and an unattended installation answer file.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824874.aspx>

BCDboot can update an existing boot environment on the system partition:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

BCDEdit is a command-line tool for managing BCD stores. It can be used for a variety of purposes, including creating new stores, modifying existing stores, adding boot menu options, and so on. BCDEdit serves essentially the same purpose as Bootcfg.exe on earlier versions of Window

Question: 165

HOTSPOT

Your company has client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 7.

You plan to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise to all of the computers.

You plan to deploy the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Description
App1	A line-of-business (LOB) application designed for Windows XP that does not run natively on Windows 8.1. No vendor updates are available. The application must be available to users when the users are disconnected from the corporate network.
App2	A Windows Store app that must be made available to users before Windows 8.1 is installed on the computers.
App3	An existing line-of-business (LOB) desktop application. Occasionally, certain features will be used by some users after App3.1 is deployed as well. App3 must run locally.
App3.1	A new version of App3 that provides additional functionality, but removes some of the features of App3. App3.1 and App3 use some of the same registry keys, which cause the applications to be incompatible. App3.1 must run locally.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology to deploy each application. Each solution must ensure that the users can access all of the applications. The solution that uses the least amount of system resources must be selected, whenever possible.

Which technology should you recommend for each application? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each application in the answer area.)

Answer Area

App1:

App2:

App3:

App3.1:

Answer Area

App1:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

App2:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

App3:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

App3.1:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

Answer:**Answer Area**

App1:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

App2:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

App3:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

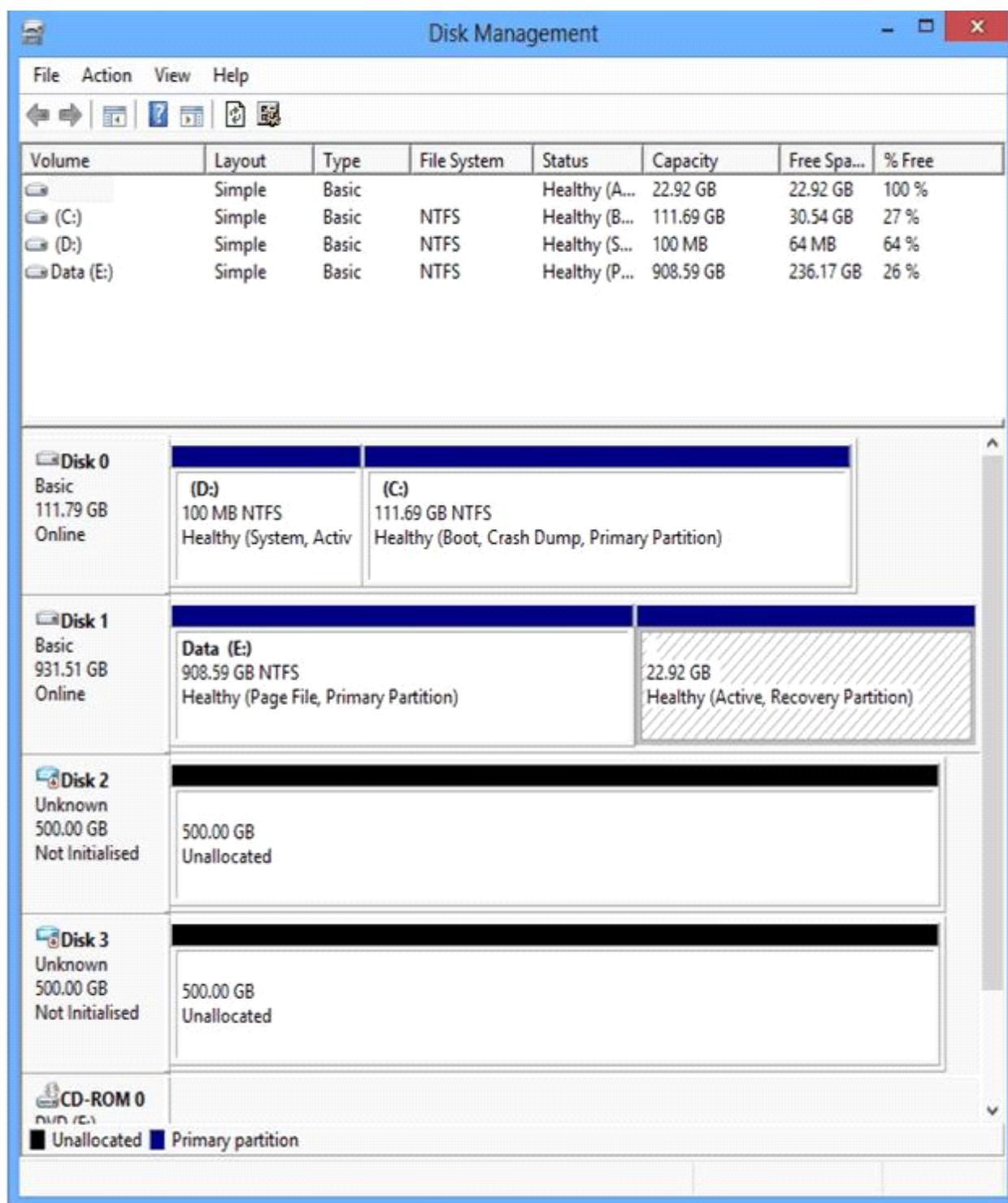
App3.1:

Client Hyper-V
Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
Windows XP Mode

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783635%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 166**HOTSPOT**

You have the disk configuration shown in the following exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

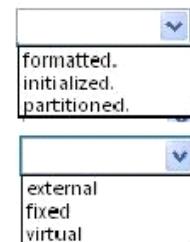
Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**

Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**



Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

Answer:

Answer Area

You cannot create the spanned volume until disk 2 and disk 3 are first **Answer Choice**

Disk 2 and 3 are both **Answer Choice** disks.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

New disks appear as Not Initialized. Before you can use a disk, you must first initialize it

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771486.aspx>

The Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) format is a publicly available image format specification that specifies a virtual hard disk encapsulated in a single file, capable of hosting native file systems while supporting standard disk and file operations.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd851645.aspx>

Question: 167

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains 100 Windows 8.1 client computers. All of the computers secure all connections to computers on the internal network by using IPSec.

The network contains a server that runs a legacy application. The server does NOT support IPSec.

You need to ensure that some of the Windows 8 computers can connect to the legacy server. The solution must ensure that all other connections are secured by using IPSec.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the settings of the Domain Profile.
- B. Create a connection security rule.
- C. Create an inbound firewall rule.
- D. Modify the settings of the Private Profile,

Answer: A

there are three profiles for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security:

Profile	Description
Domain	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network on which it can detect a domain controller of the domain to which the computer is joined.
Private	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network that is identified by the user or administrator as a private network. A private network is one that is not connected directly to the Internet, but is behind some kind of security device, such as a network address translation (NAT) router or hardware firewall. For example, this could be a home network, or a business network that does not include a domain controller. The Private profile settings should be more restrictive than the Domain profile settings.
Public	Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a public network such as those available

in airports and coffee shops. When the profile is not set to Domain or Private, the default profile is Public. The Public profile settings should be the most restrictive because the computer is connected to a public network where the security cannot be controlled. For example, a program that accepts inbound connections from the Internet (like a file sharing program) may not work in the Public profile because the Windows Firewall default setting will block all inbound connections to programs that are not on the list of allowed programs.

Each network adapter is assigned the firewall profile that matches the detected network type.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/getting-started-wfas-firewall-profiles-ipsec%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 168

You are a systems administrator for Contoso, Ltd.

You disabled picture passwords by using a Group Policy object (GPO) named Picture Password Disable.

Management wants to use picture passwords. You disable and remove the GPO that disables picture passwords.

One user's picture password does not function properly on the user's tablet. The tablet is wirelessly connected to the network. You connect to the tablet and view the screen, which is shown in the following exhibit.

```

RSOP data for CONTOSO\Dean on DEAN : Logging Mode

OS Configuration: Member Workstation
OS Version: 6.3.9431
Site Name: Default-First-Site-Name
Roaming Profile: N/A
Local Profile: C:\Users\dean
Connected over a slow link?: No

COMPUTER SETTINGS
CN=DEAN,CN=Computers,DC=contoso,DC=com
Last time Group Policy was applied: 10/2/2013 at 10:13:55 AM
Group Policy was applied from: test-2k12.contoso.com
Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
Domain Name: CONTOSO
Domain Type: Windows 2008 or later

Applied Group Policy Objects
Default Domain Policy
Offline Folder
Picture Password Disable

The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
Local Group Policy
Filtering: Not Applied <Empty>

The computer is a part of the following security groups
BUILTIN\Administrators
Everyone
BUILTIN\Users
NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users
This Organization
DEAN$ 
Domain Computers
Authentication authority asserted identity
System Mandatory Level

C:\Windows\system32

USER SETTINGS
CN=Dean,CN=Users,DC=contoso,DC=com
Last time Group Policy was applied: 10/3/2013 at 3:18:21 PM
Group Policy was applied from: test-2k12.contoso.com
Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
Domain Name: CONTOSO
Domain Type: Windows 2008 or later

Applied Group Policy Objects
N/A

The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
Local Group Policy
Filtering: Not Applied <Empty>

The user is a part of the following security groups
Domain Users
Everyone
BUILTIN\Administrators
BUILTIN\Users
NT AUTHORITY\INTERACTIVE
CONSOLE LOGON
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users
This Organization
LOCAL
Authentication authority asserted identity
High Mandatory Level

```

You need to ensure that the tablet is able to use picture passwords. What should you do?

- Log off of the tablet and then log back on.
- Run the gpupdate/force command from an elevated command prompt.
- Run the gpupdate /target:user command from an elevated command prompt.
- Connect the tablet to a wired connection, and then run the gpresult /F command.

Answer: B

Gpupdate refreshes local and Active Directory-based Group Policy settings, including security settings. This command supersedes the now obsolete /refreshpolicy option for the secedit command.

Parameter: /force : Ignores all processing optimizations and reapplies all settings.

Reference: Technet, Gpupdate

Question: 169

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops that are members of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You want to be able to assist users remotely from the computer at the help desk.

You need to enable the help desk computer to connect to users' laptops while the users are logged in.

Which feature should you use?

- A. DirectAccess
- B. Remote Assistance
- C. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: B

Sometimes the best way to fix a problem is to have someone show you how. Windows Remote Assistance is a convenient way for someone you trust, such as a friend or technical support person, to connect to your computer and walk you through a solution—even if that person isn't nearby.

Reference: What is Windows Remote Assistance?

Question: 170

You support Windows 8.1 desktop computers and tablets that are members of an Active Directory domain. The domain includes Active Directory Certificate Services. All users use virtual smart cards to log on to their computers. A domain user wants to log on to both his desktop computer and his tablet computer by using the same domain user account.

You need to configure the desktop and tablet computers to support two-factor authentication for the same domain user account.

What should you do?

- A. Enroll the user for two separate certificates based on the Smartcard Logon template. Install one certificate in a virtual smart card on each of the user's computers.
- B. Export the private key from the desktop computer. Import the private key to the tablet.
- C. After the user has logged on to one computer, disable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) on the second computer. Run the tpmvscmgr.exe utility on each of the computers.
- D. Issue a temporary physical smart card. Use this smart card for an initial logon on each computer, then disconnect the tablet from the office network and destroy the temporary smart card.

Answer: D

Using one-time password for enrollment

One option to ensure that users are strongly authenticated before virtual smart card certificates are issued is to send a user a one-time password through SMS, email, or phone. The user then types the one-time password during the certificate enrollment from an application or a script on a desktop that invokes built-in command-line tools.

Note:

* Virtual smart card technology from Microsoft offers comparable security benefits to physical smart cards by using two-factor authentication. Virtual smart cards emulate the functionality of physical smart cards, but they use the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip that is available on computers in many organizations, rather than requiring the use of a separate physical smart card and reader. Virtual smart cards are created in the TPM, where the keys that are used for authentication are stored in cryptographically secured hardware.

* Because all private information on the virtual smart card is encrypted by using the TPM on the host computer, it cannot be used on a different computer with a different TPM.

There is no method to export the user's virtual smart card for use on other computers, which adds to the security of virtual smart cards. If a user requires access to network resources on multiple computers, multiple virtual smart cards

can be issued for that user.

* Multi-factor authentication, or two-factor authentication, is the term used to define the authentication mechanism that involves two (or more) factors. A “factor” is something you can prove: something you know (for instance, the username and password), something you possess (for instance, a token, a TPM-enabled device, a certificate, or a phone), or something that confirms your physical identity (for instance, a positive iris scan or a specific thumbprint).

Incorrect:

Not B: This would only b

Reference: Deploy Virtual Smart Cards

Question: 171

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro laptops and tablets.

Your company wants to start using Virtual Smart Cards on these laptops.

You need to verify that the client laptops and tablets support Virtual Smart Cards before you implement any changes.

What should you do?

- A. Connect a physical smart card reader to each laptop.
- B. Verify that each laptop has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip of version 1.2 or greater.
- C. Configure BitLocker Drive Encryption on the system drive of each laptop.
- D. Upgrade the laptops to Windows 8 Enterprise edition.

Answer: B

Prerequisites

You will need:

A computer running Windows 8.1 or Windows 8 with an installed and fully functional TPM (version 1.2 or version 2.0).

A test domain to which the computers listed above can be joined.

Access to a server in that domain with a fully installed and running certification authority (CA).

Reference: Get Started with Virtual Smart Cards: Walkthrough Guide

Question: 172

You use a Windows 8.1 desktop computer and a Windows 8.1 tablet. The desktop computer is connected to the Internet by using your home network.

You plan to travel and want to have access to the desktop computer from the tablet.

You need to configure remote access to the file system on the desktop computer by using the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Configure User Experience Virtualization (UE-V).
- B. Allow Remote Assistance connections to the desktop computer.
- C. Go to the SkyDrive website and create a group named Administrators. Add your user Windows accounts for both computers to the group.
- D. Install SkyDrive for Windows on the desktop computer and select the Make files on this PC available to me on my other devices check box.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Select the Fetch files setting

If you didn't select the Fetch files setting when you set up the OneDrive app, you can select it in Settings.

1. Go to the PC where OneDrive is installed.
2. Right-click the OneDrive icon (The OneDrive icon) in the notification area, at the far right of the taskbar. Then click Settings.
3. On the Settings tab, under General, select Let me use OneDrive to fetch any of my files on this PC, and then click OK.

Note: If you have the OneDrive desktop app for Windows installed on a PC, you can use the Fetch files feature to access all your files on that PC from another computer by going to the OneDrive website. You can even access network locations if they're included in the PC's libraries or mapped as drives. When you browse a PC's files remotely, you can download copies of them to work on

Reference: Fetch files on your PC

Question: 173

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain. You are in a remote office. You connect to a variety of Microsoft clients in the main office, including Windows 8, Windows XP, and Server 2008. The VPN authentication traffic must be encrypted. You need to establish a VPN connection that will allow you to connect to all Microsoft clients. Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: G

VPN profile properties

The VPN profile created is a single-user VPN profile with the following properties:

A: Authentication Method

User can choose authentication method to be used for the VPN connection. The authentication method can be the following:

- i. User name and password: When user selects this option, the VPN client negotiates the username-password based authentication methods with the server. Client will be able to negotiate MSCHAP v2, EAP-MSCAHpv2, PEAP with MSCHAPv2 as inner method, EAP-TTLS with inner method as PAP (for non-domain joined only) and EAP-TTLS with inner method as MSCHAPv2 (for domain joined only) with the VPN server. Once the user selects this authentication method, he has the option of entering User name and password in the UI itself.
- ii. Smart Card

- ii. One-time password

Tunnel Type

The Tunnel Type is set to 'Automatic', which results in IKEv2, SSTP, PPTP and L2TP tunnel types being negotiated (in that order). Once the tunnel is negotiated, the VPN client remembers it for the subsequent connections. User cannot change tunnel type through PC Settings.

Encryption Level

The encryption level is by default set to 'Optional Encryption'. For IKEv2 and L2TP, this encryption level has been expanded to negotiate all the IPsec proposals that are supported. Admins can control the proposal to be used by specifying it on the VPN server (using Set-VpnServerConfiguration cmdlet for Windows RRAS). For PPTP connections, when set to 'optional encryption' the VPN client does not require encryption but uses it if it is required by the VPN

server. The encryption setting is not used for SSTP connections, hence, as before, they remain unaffected by it. User cannot change Encryption Level through PC Settings.

Reference: Configuring native VPN client through PC Settings

Question: 174

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

When traveling, users access the corporate network by using a virtual private network (VPN).

You need to implement two-factor authentication.

Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: D

The RADIUS Authentication section allows the administrator to enable and configure RADIUS authentication for the Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Server.

Reference: Widnows RRAS VPN and Multi Factor Authentication

Question: 175

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops. All of the computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

When traveling, users access the corporate network by using a virtual private network (VPN).

There is an external firewall that allows connections only on TCP ports 80 and 443.

You need to establish a VPN connection that is able to pass through the firewall.

Which of the following should you use?

- A. EAP-TLS
- B. MS-CHAP v2
- C. 802.1X
- D. RADIUS
- E. PPTP
- F. L2TP/IPSEC
- G. IPSEC/IKEv2
- H. SSTP

Answer: H

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

Incorrect:

Not E: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) uses TCP port 1723 and IP port 47 Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE).

Not F: Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) uses TCP port 1701.

Not G: Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) uses IP protocol 50 for Encapsulated Security Protocol (ESP), IP protocol 51 for Authentication Header (AH), and UDP port 500 for IKE Phase 1 negotiation and Phase 2 negotiations.

Reference: VPN Tunneling Protocols

Question: 176

DRAG DROP

A company's Windows 8.1 tablets are joined to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. When employees work remotely, they use a mobile data plan to connect their tablets to the Internet.

The company has the following requirements for the mobile data plan:

Management users must synchronize offline files.

Sales users must minimize data usage.

Marketing users must receive all Windows Updates.

You need to ensure that the tablets meet these requirements.

How should the connections be configured? (To answer, drag the appropriate connection type to the corresponding department. Each connection type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Connections

Default Metered

Custom Metered

Non-Metered

Answer Area

Management

Connection

Sales

Connection

Marketing

Connection

Answer:

Box 1: Custom Metered

Box 2: Default Metered

Box 3: Non-Metered

* Enable background file synchronization of Offline Files on metered networks

To enable background file synchronization of Offline Files for a group of users while using metered connections, use Group Policy to enable the Enable file synchronization on costed networks policy setting for the appropriate Group Policy Object (GPO).

* Windows 8.1, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012 R2, and Windows Server 2012 support cost-aware synchronization by automatically tracking roaming and bandwidth usage limits while on metered connections. By default, when the user is using a metered connection (such as a 4G mobile network) and is near or over their bandwidth limit or roaming on another provider's network, Windows switches to Offline mode and disables background synchronization. Users can still manually initiate synchronization, and administrators can override cost-aware synchronization for specific users, such as executives.

Reference: Enable Background File Synchronization on Metered Networks

Question: 177

HOTSPOT

You are a senior desktop administrator for Contoso, Ltd.

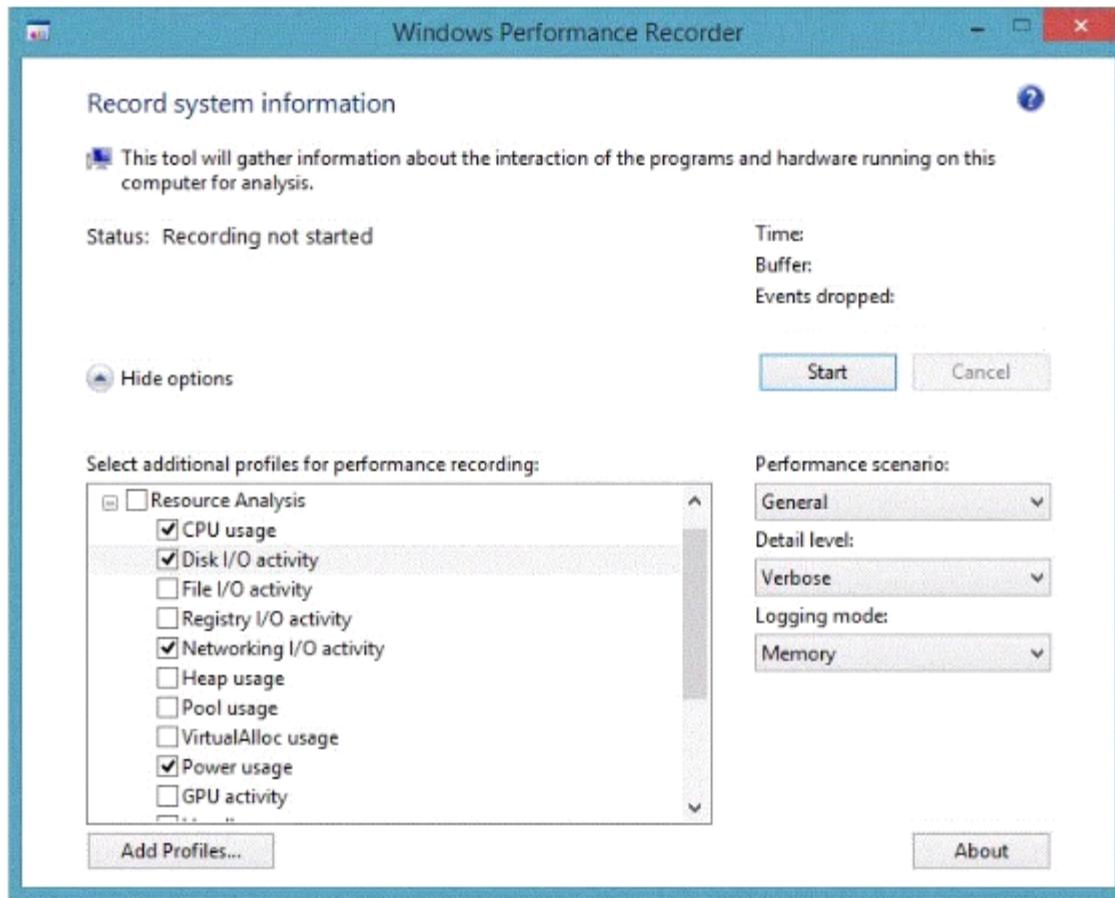
You receive a service desk ticket that requires you to resolve a computer's performance problems. The ticket included the following description of a performance problem:

"My computer slows down throughout the day. It does not occur consistently, but it does happen every day. The computer becomes slow. I have to reboot the computer before I can start working again, sometimes powering off by

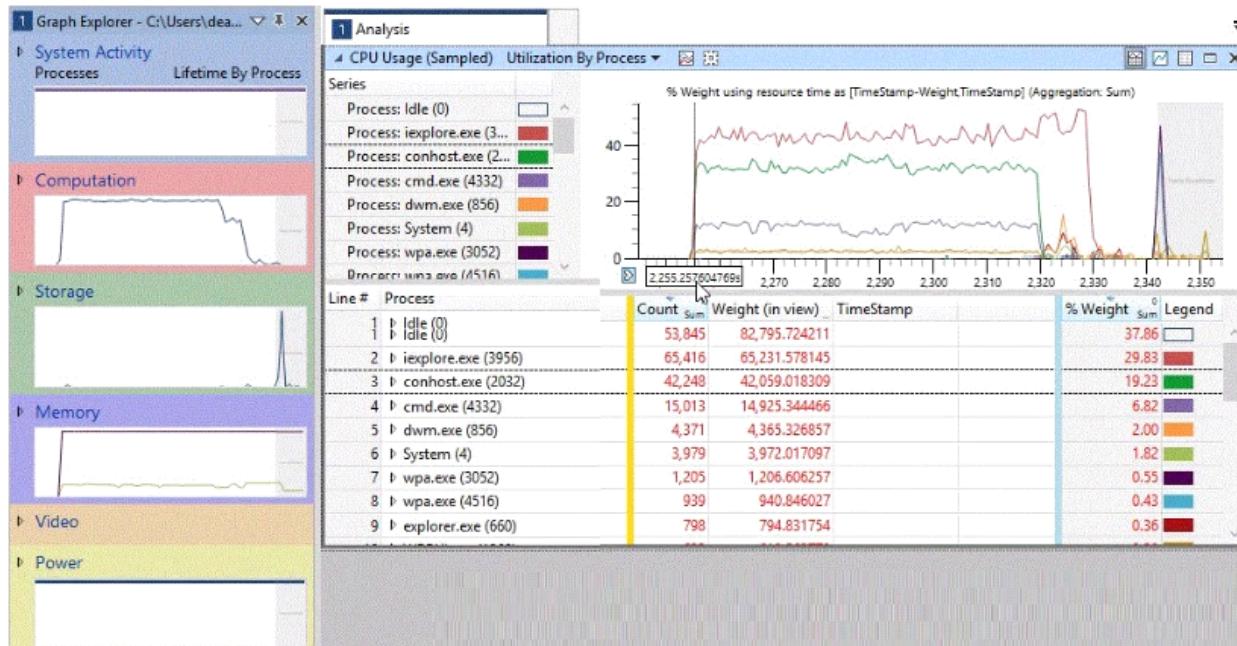
hand."

You verify that there are no driver issues in device manager, or unauthorized software on the computer. You also verify that there is not defragmentation on the hard drive as well.

You install the Windows Performance Toolkit (WPT) and configure Windows Performance Recorder (WPR) as shown in the following exhibit



The results of the Windows Performance Recorder are shown in the following exhibit.



What should you conclude, based on these exhibits? (For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Select No if the statement is not true. Each correct selection is worth one point.)

Answer Area

Yes No

Detailed trace data will be captured for troubleshooting.

The Windows Performance Recorder will save the contents of the capture to a file.

The iexplore.exe file contributed to greater than 25% of the cpu

Answer:

Yes No

Detailed trace data will be captured for troubleshooting.

The Windows Performance Recorder will save the contents of the capture to a file.

The iexplore.exe file contributed to greater than 25% of the cpu

* This is not detailed trace data.

* We see Graph Explorer –C:\User\dea.. referring to a file.

Windows Performance Recorder can log events to either a file or to circular buffers in memory.

* iexplore.exe is at around 40%

Reference: WPR Quick Start

Question: 178

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers.

Your company is deploying proprietary devices that will use a signed device driver. The driver is stored on a server share and is updated frequently by the device manufacturer.

You need to configure the desktop computers to automatically install the most recent version of the device driver from the file share when the proprietary device is plugged in to the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /Add-Driver parameter,
- B. Run the pnputil.exe and specify the -e parameter.
- C. Modify the DevicePath value in the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion registry key.

D. Run the pnutil.exe tool and specify the -a parameter.

Answer: D

Pnutil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnutil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

* -a

Specifies to add the identified INF file.

* -e

Specifies to enumerate all third-party INF files.

Example: pnutil.exe -a a:\usbcam\USBCAM.INF

Adds the INF file that is specified by USBCAM.INF

Reference: Pnutil

Question: 179

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune. You are assigned as a Global Administrator for Intune.

You determine that a company employee who works at the help desk requires the following permissions:

Manage support tickets

Manage subscriptions

You need to assign the appropriate administrative role to the employee.

Which role should you assign to the help desk employee?

A. User Management Administrator

B. Password Administrator

C. Billing Administrator

D. Service Administrator

Answer: D

People with Intune administrator roles (including tenant administrators and service administrators) are the only ones in your organization who are authorized to access the Intune Administration console and to communicate directly with Microsoft about Intune service requests.

Reference: Microsoft Intune support

Question: 180

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. You have purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Company security policy requires that Windows Intune track resolved malware for 15 days, and that a system restore point be created before malware remediation.

You need to meet the requirements specified in the security policy.

What should you do?

A. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security Policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console with the recommended settings.

B. Connect your Microsoft account to your domain account.

C. Create and deploy a Windows Firewall policy by using a custom policy.

D. Create a new Windows Intune Center Settings policy with custom settings.

- E. Create and configure an Endpoint Protection scan.
- F. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy with the recommended settings.
- G. Create a new Automatic Approval Update policy.
- H. Create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy with custom settings.

Answer: E

Microsoft Intune can help you to secure your managed computers in a number of ways, including:

- * Endpoint Protection – Provides real-time protection against malware threats, keeps malware definitions up-to date, and automatically scans computers. Endpoint Protection also provides tools that help you to manage and monitor malware attacks.
- * Windows Firewall settings – Uses policies that allow you to configure Windows Firewall settings on computers.
- * Software updates

Reference: Help secure your computers with Endpoint Protection and Windows Firewall policy for Microsoft Intune

Question: 181

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro tablets that are members of an Active Directory domain. Your company policy allows users to download and install only certain few Windows Store apps.

You have created a new AppLocker Packaged Apps policy to help enforce the company policy.

You need to test the new AppLocker Packaged Apps policy before you implement it for the entire company.

What should you do?

- A. Open PowerShell and run the Get-AppLockerPolicy -Effective cmdlet to retrieve the AppLocker effective policy.
- B. Open Group Policy Management console and run the Group Policy Modeling Wizard.
- C. Open Group Policy Management console and run the Group Policy Results Wizard.
- D. Open Group Policy Management console and enforce the new AppLocker policy in Audit Only mode.

Answer: D

Step 1: Enable the Audit only enforcement setting

By using the Audit only enforcement setting, you can ensure that the AppLocker rules that you have created are properly configured for your organization. This setting can be enabled on the Enforcement tab of the AppLocker Properties dialog box.

Step 2: Configure the Application Identity service to start automatically

Step 3: Test the policy

Test the AppLocker policy to determine if your rule collection needs to be modified. Because you have created AppLocker rules, enabled the Application Identity service, and enabled the Audit only enforcement setting, the AppLocker policy should be present on all client computers that are configured to receive your AppLocker policy.

Reference: Test and Update an AppLocker Policy

Question: 182

You support client Windows 8.1 computers. Some of these computers have the Application Virtualization (App-V) client installed. Multiple App-V applications are published on the network.

A user reports that it is taking a long time to launch App-V applications. You discover that the user has a roaming profile on the computer.

You need to minimize the time that is required for the user to start App-V applications on her computer.

What should you do?

- A. Change the location of the App-V client cache file.
- B. Change the user profile to Local.
- C. Increase the size of the App-V client cache.
- D. Change the user profile to Mandatory.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The current App-V Client VFS driver cannot write to network locations, so the App-V Client detects the presence of folder redirection and copies the data on the local drive during publishing and when the virtual environment starts. After the user closes the App-V application and the App-V Client closes the virtual environment, the local storage of the VFS AppData is copied back to the network, enabling roaming to additional machines, where the process will be repeated. The detailed steps of the processes are:

During publishing or virtual environment startup, the App-V Client detects the location of the AppData directory.

If the roaming AppData path is local or no AppData\Roaming location is mapped, nothing happens.

If the roaming AppData path is not local, the VFS AppData directory is mapped to the local AppData directory.

Note: App-V 5.0 SP2 supports folder redirection of the roaming AppData folder (%AppData%). When the virtual environment is started, the roaming AppData state from the user's roaming AppData directory is copied to the local cache. Conversely, when the virtual environment is shut down, the local cache that is associated with a specific user's roaming AppData is transferred to the actual location of that user's roaming AppData directory.

Reference: Application Publishing and Client Interaction

Question: 183

You administer desktop computers on your company network.

You want to deploy a WMI file of Windows 8.1 Enterprise to several desktops that have a third-party PCI-X board installed. The hardware vendor provided a device driver to support this board.

You need to customize the image to ensure that the device driver is installed when you deploy the image.

What should you do?

- A. Download and run the imagex.exe tool and specify the /append parameter.
- B. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /add-driver parameter.
- C. Download and run the drvload.exe tool and specify the path to the driver .inf file.
- D. Run the dism.exe tool and specify the /add-package parameter.

Answer: B

After you mount the boot image, use DISM to add optional components to the boot image.

Use DISM to add specific drivers to the boot image, when required. Type the following to add drivers to the boot image, if required:

```
dism.exe /image:C:\WinPEMount /add-driver /driver:< path to driver .inf file >
```

Reference: How to Customize Windows PE Boot Images to Use in Configuration Manager

Question: 184

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and Microsoft Office 2013. All of the computers are joined to the domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Office 365. An administrator creates an Office 365 account for each user and deploys a federated solution for Office 365.

You need to prevent the users from being prompted for a user account and a password each time they access services

from Office 365.

Which account should you instruct the users to use when they sign in to their computer?

- A. A contoso.com account
- B. A Microsoft account
- C. An Office 365 account
- D. A local user account

Answer: B

Office 2013 users can sign in by using either of two types of credentials: Microsoft account, or Organization or School. The second type of credential is the user ID that is assigned by the organization or school for the purpose of accessing Office 365.

Reference: Configure user sign-in for Office 2013

Question: 185

Your company deploys Windows To Go USB drives to users for testing. The drives contain Windows 8.1.

Users are unable to boot on a particular model of computer in the office.

The computers that do not boot have the following hardware configurations:

- 4 GB of RAM
- USB 2.0 capability
- DirectX 8 video card
- 1.8 GHz x86 Processor

You need to upgrade each of the computers to support Windows To Go.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the USB to 3.0.
- B. Upgrade the processor to x64 2.0 GHz or higher.
- C. Upgrade the RAM to more than 4 GB.
- D. Upgrade the video card to support DirectX 9 or higher.

Answer: A

If available, use a USB 3.0 port with Windows To Go.

Note:

Why isn't my computer booting from USB?

Computers certified for Windows 7 and Windows 8 are required to have support for USB boot. Check to see if any of the following items apply to your situation:

Ensure that your computer has the latest BIOS installed and the BIOS is configured to boot from a USB device.

Ensure that the Windows To Go drive is connected directly to a USB port on the computer. Many computers don't support booting from a device connected to a USB 3 PCI add-on card or external USB hubs.

If the computer is not booting from a USB 3.0 port, try to boot from a USB 2.0 port.

Reference: Best Practice Recommendations for Windows To Go; Windows To Go: Frequently Asked Questions

Question: 186

HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. The company plans to migrate all of the client computers to Windows 8.1.

Two custom applications named App1 and App2 are installed on all client computers. A company policy restricts network connectivity when App1 is running. App2 must be run in a centralized environment. You need to ensure that client computers can run the applications after the migration. What should you use for each application? (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points.)

Answer Area

Deployment Method	App1	App2
Microsoft Application Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft User Experience Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hyper-V	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:**Answer Area**

Deployment Method	App1	App2
Microsoft Application Virtualization	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft User Experience Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hyper-V	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* App1:

Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) can make applications available to end user computers without having to install the applications directly on those computers. This is made possible through a process known as sequencing the application , which enables each application to run in its own self-contained virtual environment on the client computer. The sequenced applications are isolated from each other. This eliminates application conflicts, but the applications can still interact with the client computer.

Reference: Overview of Application Virtualization

* App2:

Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V)

When upgrading to a new version of Windows, enterprises must first inventory and test line of business applications on the new operating system and your organization may have some applications that are not yet officially supported by your vendor, or might not work at all despite all efforts.

This whole process of testing, fixing the application, upgrading to a new version that supports Windows 8 or finding an alternative application can be time-consuming. Meanwhile, users are unable to take advantage of the operating system's new capabilities and enhancements, and IT departments have to delay upgrade plans. Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V) can help ease these challenges.

Reference: Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Virtualization (MED-V)

Incorrect:

Not: Microsoft User Experience Virtualization

Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) is a virtualization tool that enables users to move from one Windows device to another and keep the same operating system (OS) and applications settings.

Question: 187

DRAG DROP

You administer 50 laptops that run Windows 7 Professional 64-bit.

Your company purchases new laptops. You plan to install Windows 8.1 Pro (64-bit) on each new laptop.

You need to ensure that user application settings, Windows settings, and user files are stored in a shared location before the installation of Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions

Run the **Scanstate.exe**
c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13
/c /hardlink /nocompress command.

Install Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops. Install standard operating environment applications. Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the laptops.

Run the **Loadstate.exe**
c:\store /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml command.

Run the **Loadstate.exe**
\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Run the **Scanstate.exe**
\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Answer Area

Answer:

Box 1:

Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the source computer.

Box 2:

Run the **Scanstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Box 3:

Install Windows 8.1 Pro on the new laptops. Install standard operating environment applications. Copy the User State Migration Tool (USMT) files and tools to the laptops.

Box 4:

Run the **Loadstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Step 1: Gather Data Using the ScanState Tool

1.1 Install USMT (box 1)

1.2 Run ScanState to Create a Migration Store on the Server (box 2)

Run ScanState on the source computer to collect files and settings. Type:

cd /d <USMTpath>

scanstate <StorePath> /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /l:<logFilePath>

Step 2: Install Windows (box 3)

Step 3: Apply Data Using the LoadState Tool

3.1 To install the USMT

Copy the USMT files and tools to the destination computer from the UFD or network share where you have saved them.

3.2 Run LoadState on the destination computer. Specify the same set of .xml files that you specified when using ScanState. (Box 4)

cd /d <USMTpath>

loadstate <storePath> /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /lac /iae /l:<logFilePath>

Run the **Loadstate.exe**

\server\share\ /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml
command.

Reference: Step-by-Step: Basic Windows Migration using USMT for IT Professionals

Question: 188

You administer computers that run Windows XP Professional. These computers have a wide range of line of business (LOB) applications installed.

You want to migrate from Windows XP Professional to Windows 8.1 Pro.

You need to identify which applications will prompt users for elevated privileges.

What should you do first?

- A. Install the Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT).
- B. Configure the advanced audit setting on the Windows 8.1 Pro computers before you install the LOB applications.
- C. Install the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit.
- D. Install User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) on the Windows 8.1 Pro computers before you install the LOB applications.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consider an application written for Windows XP that requires administrator privileges. You could also resolve the compatibility problem using the Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) version 5.5 or later to create an

application compatibility shim. ACT is a solution for administrators that requires no reprogramming of an application and can help you resolve common compatibility problems. For example, you can create a shim that responds to an application inquiry about the operating system or user level with a True statement, which allows the application to run.

Note: The Microsoft® Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) helps you determine whether the applications, devices, and computers in your organization are compatible with versions of the Windows® operating system. By using ACT, you can obtain compatibility information from Microsoft and software vendors, identify compatibility issues within your own organization, and share compatibility ratings with other ACT users.

Reference: Configure Applications to Always Run as an Administrator

Question: 194

HOTSPOT

Your company has five hardware builds for client computers. The hardware builds are configured as shown in the following table.

Hardware build name	Operating system	USB port	Processor	Memory	Firmware
Hardware 1	Windows XP Professional	USB 3.0	64-bit	8 GB	BIOS
Hardware 2	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 3.0	64-bit	8 GB	UEFI
Hardware 3	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 3.0	32-bit	1 GB	BIOS
Hardware 4	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 2.0	32-bit	4 GB	UEFI
Hardware 5	Windows 7 Enterprise	USB 2.0	64-bit	2 GB	UEFI

You plan to provide some users with Windows To Go disks that contain a corporate image of the 64-bit version of Windows 8.1 Enterprise and several line-of-business (LOB) applications.

In the table below, identify whether the hardware build is compatible or incompatible with the Windows To Go disks. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

• • • •

Answer Area

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Answer:

Computer build	Compatible	Incompatible
Hardware1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hardware3	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hardware5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Hardware1, Hardware2, hardware5: Works fine.

Hardware3, Hardware4: A 64-bit processor is required.

* When using a PC as a host, only hardware certified for use with either Windows 7 or Windows 8 operating systems will work well with Windows To Go.

* Windows To Go is fully supported on either USB 2.0 ports or USB 3.0 ports on PC's certified for Windows 7 or Windows 8.

* Why does my Windows To Go drive have an MBR disk format with a FAT32 system partition?

This is done to allow Windows To Go to boot from UEFI and legacy systems.

* Windows 8.1 Enterprise: System Requirements

Windows 8.1 Enterprise works great on the same hardware that powers Windows 8:

Processor: 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster

RAM: 1 gigabyte (GB) (32-bit) or 2 GB (64-bit)

Reference: Windows To Go: Feature Overview

<https://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831833.aspx>

Question: 195

You administer a Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer.

Your company wants to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise on 120 new computers. You have created a .win image file and placed it on a network share.

You need to create a Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) media to deploy this image to new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Download and install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK), and then use the Copype tool.
- B. Download and install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK), and then use the Xcopy tool.
- C. Download and install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), and then use the Xcopy tool.
- D. Download and install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), and then use the Copype tool.

Answer: A

Set up a Windows PE build environment

In this step, you create a required directory structure that supports building a Windows PE image.

On your technician computer, click Start, point to All Programs, point to Windows OPK or Windows AIK, and then click Windows PE Tools Command Prompt.

The menu shortcut opens a Command Prompt window and automatically sets environment variables to point to all the necessary tools. By default, all tools are installed at C:\Program Files\<version>\Tools, where <version> can be Windows OPK or Windows AIK.

At the command prompt, run the Copype.cmd script. The script requires two arguments: hardware architecture and destination location. For example, copype.cmd <architecture> <destination> where <architecture> can be x86, amd64, or ia64 and <destination> is a path to a local directory. For example, copype.cmd x86 c:\winpe_x86 The script creates the following directory structure and copies all the necessary files for that architecture. For example, \\winpe_x86 \\winpe_x86\ISO \\winpe_x86\mount Reference: Walkthrough: Create a Bootable Windows PE RAM Disk on CD-ROM [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749311\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749311(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 196

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

You plan to distribute a new application through a corporate web portal. When you run the application, you receive a warning message as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Question

Exhibit

Windows protected your PC

Windows SmartScreen prevented an unrecognized program from starting. Running this program might put your PC at risk.

Publisher: Unknown Publisher
Program: Screenshoter.exe

Run Anyway

Don't Run

You need to prevent the browser from displaying the warning message when users install the application without reducing security.

What should you do?

- A. Digitally sign the application with a standard or Extended Validation (EV) code signing certificate from a trusted Certification Authority (CA).
- B. Turn off Internet Explorer Enhanced Security Configuration (IE ESC).
- C. Import a standard or Extended Validation (EV) code signing certificate on the client computers.
- D. Rename the application with the .cat extension.

Answer: C

Programs signed by an EV code signing certificate can immediately establish reputation with SmartScreen reputation services even if no prior reputation exists for that file or publisher.

Reference: Microsoft SmartScreen & Extended Validation (EV) Code Signing Certificates

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2012/08/14/microsoft-smartscreen-and-extended-validation-ev-code-signing-certificates.aspx>

Question: 197

DRAG DROP

You are desktop administrator. You manage more than 100 Windows 8.1 desktop and laptop computers. The computers are joined to a Windows 2012 R2 domain. Employees log in to the domain.

Twelve Windows 8.1 laptop computers are available for employees to use remotely. The custom application settings on the employee's desktop computers do not appear on the laptops. You want to implement Microsoft's User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) as a solution.

You need to use the UE-V Generator on a Windows 8.1 computer to create UE-V templates.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Actions

Select all appropriate registry settings locations and settings file locations for the application.

Close the application.

Specify the file path of the application.

Review and edit any Properties, Registry locations, and File locations for the settings location template.

Perform all desired customizations in the application that you need to preserve.

Specify the file paths of all documents that the application will access.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

Perform all desired customizations in the application that you need to preserve.



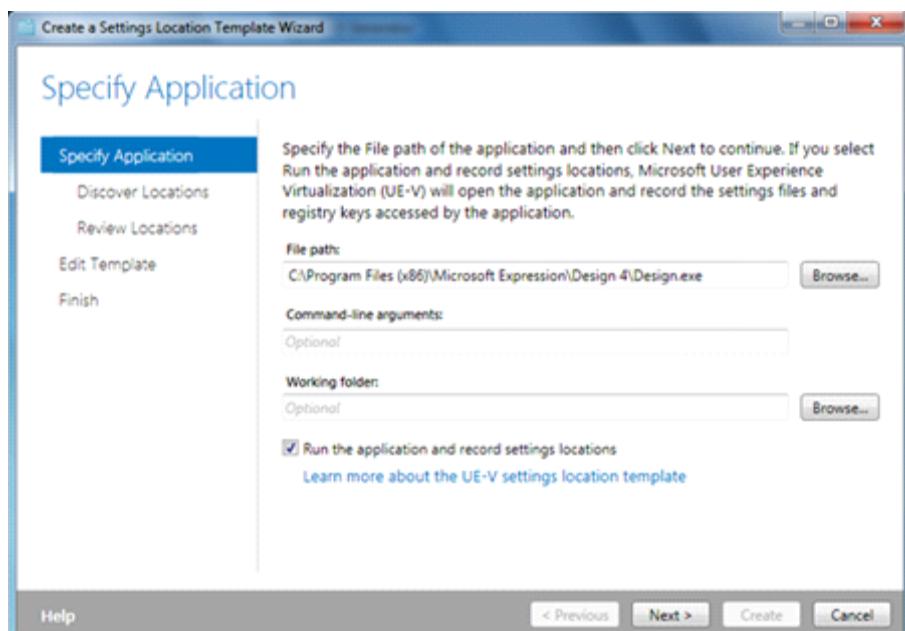
Specify the file path of the application.

Close the application.

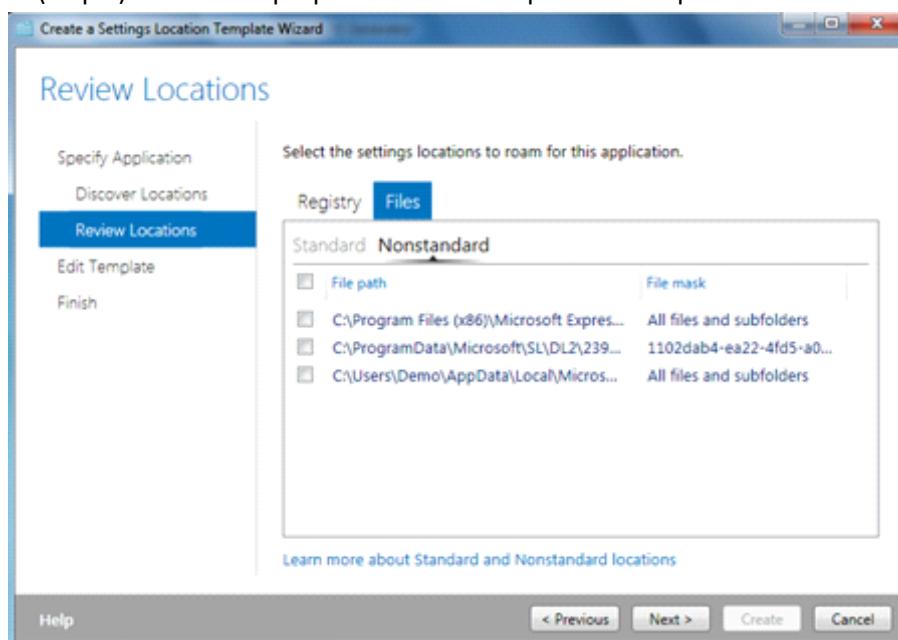
Review and edit any Properties, Registry locations, and File locations for the settings location template.

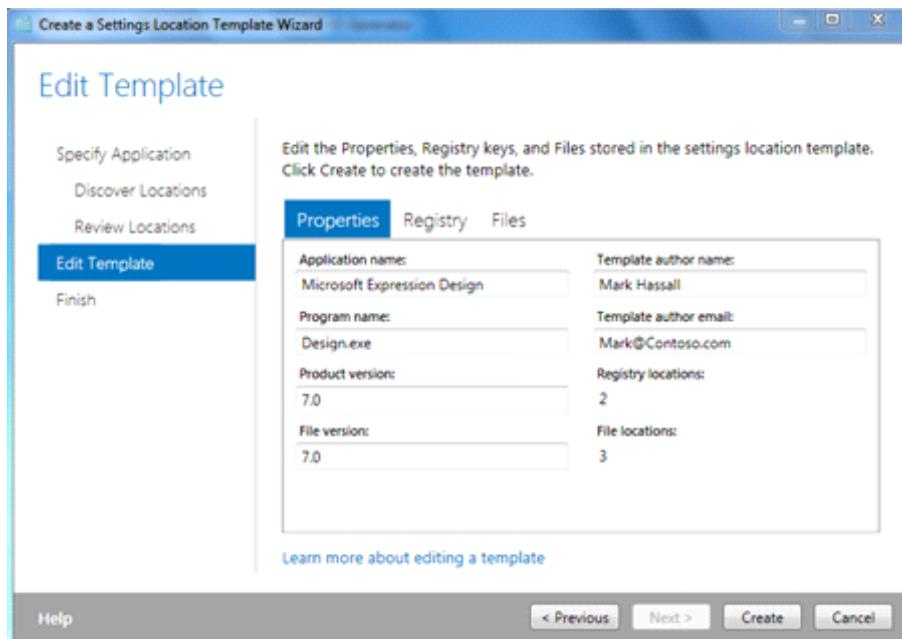
Step 2:

1. (step 2) Launch the UE-V Generator from the Start menu, choose the option to create a settings location template, and provide the tool with the path to the executable for which you want to create the template.



2. The application will launch and the UE-V Generator will discover where in the file system and the registry the application stores its settings.
3. (step 3) Close the application and review the locations the UE-V Generator discovered.
4. (step 4) Review the properties of the template to complete the creation of the template.





Reference: Create and share your Microsoft UE-V settings location template

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj680040.aspx>

Question: 198

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. Your computer has Office 365 and Office Professional Plus. You install updates to Office 365.

When you use these applications, you are prompted to re-enter your Office 365 subscription password.

You need to ensure that you can access Office 365 services without needing to re-enter your password.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Office 365 desktop setup from the Office 365 portal.
- B. Configure the computer as a Trusted PC.
- C. Use Microsoft Online Services Sign-In Assistant to log on to Office 365.
- D. Log on to your computer by using the email address that you use for your subscription to Office 365.

Answer: A

You can set up your existing Office desktop applications like Word 2010, Outlook 2010, or Outlook 2007 to work with Office 365. Use Office 365 desktop setup to configure your desktop applications and install required updates

Reference: Set up Office 2010 desktop programs to work with Office 365 for business

<https://support.office.com/en-za/article/Set-up-Office-2010-desktop-programs-to-work-with-Office-365-for-business-3324b8b8-dceb-45e2-ac24-c642720108f7?ui=en-US&rs=en-ZA&ad=ZA>

Question: 199

You are an application developer for a federal government agency. You maintain a legacy application that the agency originally developed for Windows 2000. The agency is upgrading all desktop computers to Windows 8.1.

The legacy application does not run on Windows 8.1. You use the Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to create a shim.

You need to deploy the shim to all Windows 8.1 computers.

What should you do?

- A. Run the sdbinst.exe utility on each computer to install the shim locally.

- B. Configure a Group Policy to install the shim with user privileges.
- C. Install the shim on all Windows XP computers prior to the Windows 8.1 upgrade.
- D. Install the shim with a PowerShell script by using the ACT PowerShell add-in.

Answer: D

Deploying a custom shim database to users requires the following two actions:

- * Placing the custom shim database (*.sdb file) in a location to which the user's computer has access (either locally or on the network)
- * Calling the sdbinst.exe command-line utility to install the custom shim database locally

While any approach that completes these two actions will work, customers commonly use one of the following two approaches:

- * Packaging the *.sdb file and a script in an .msi file and then deploying the .msi file, making sure to mark the custom action not to impersonate the calling user. For example, if using Microsoft Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) script, the custom action type would be msidbCustomActionTypeVBScript + msidbCustomActionTypeInScript + msidbCustomActionTypeNoImpersonate = 0x0006 + 0x0400 + 0x0800 = 0x0C06 = 3078 decimal.
- * Placing the *.sdb file on a network share, and then calling a script on target computers, making sure to call the script at a time when it will receive elevated rights (for example, from a computer start-up script instead of a user log-in script).

Reference: Custom Shim Database Deployment

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd837647\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd837647(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 200

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is stored locally on the tablets.

Access to the application is protected with extra logon credentials, in addition to a standard domain account used by users.

The application utilizes the least amount of network bandwidth.

The application must maintain access to the current desktop.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: E

With Hyper-V the application is run locally in virtualized environment. The Hyper-V environment can be set up to require extra authentication.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: Using Application Virtualization (App-V) package the application is streamed and not stored locally.

Reference: Hyper-V

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/dd448604.aspx>

Question: 201

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.

Answer: B

Question: 202

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

The application is not accessible if a user is working offline.

The application is stored on an internal solid-state drive (SSD) on the tablets.

The application is isolated from other applications.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.
You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.
What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: A

Microsoft Application Virtualization (also known as App-V) is an application virtualization and application streaming solution from Microsoft.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_App-V

Question: 203

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers and tablets. All of the computers are able to connect to your company network from the Internet by using DirectAccess.

Your company wants to deploy a new application to the tablets. The deployment solution must meet the following requirements:

Users have offline access to the application only within the first seven days following their latest online session.

The application uses the least amount of disk space.

You need to deploy the new application to the tablets.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the application as an Application Virtualization (App-V) package. Install the App-V 4.6 client on the tablets.
- B. Deploy the application as a published application on the Remote Desktop server. Create a Remote Desktop connection on the tablets.
- C. Install the application on a local drive on the tablets.
- D. Install the application in a Windows To Go workspace.
- E. Install Hyper-V on tablets. Install the application on a virtual machine.
- F. Publish the application to Windows Store.
- G. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. Configure the tablets with dual boot.
- H. Install the application within a separate Windows 8.1 installation in a VHDX file. Configure tablets with dual boot.

Answer: B

Question: 204

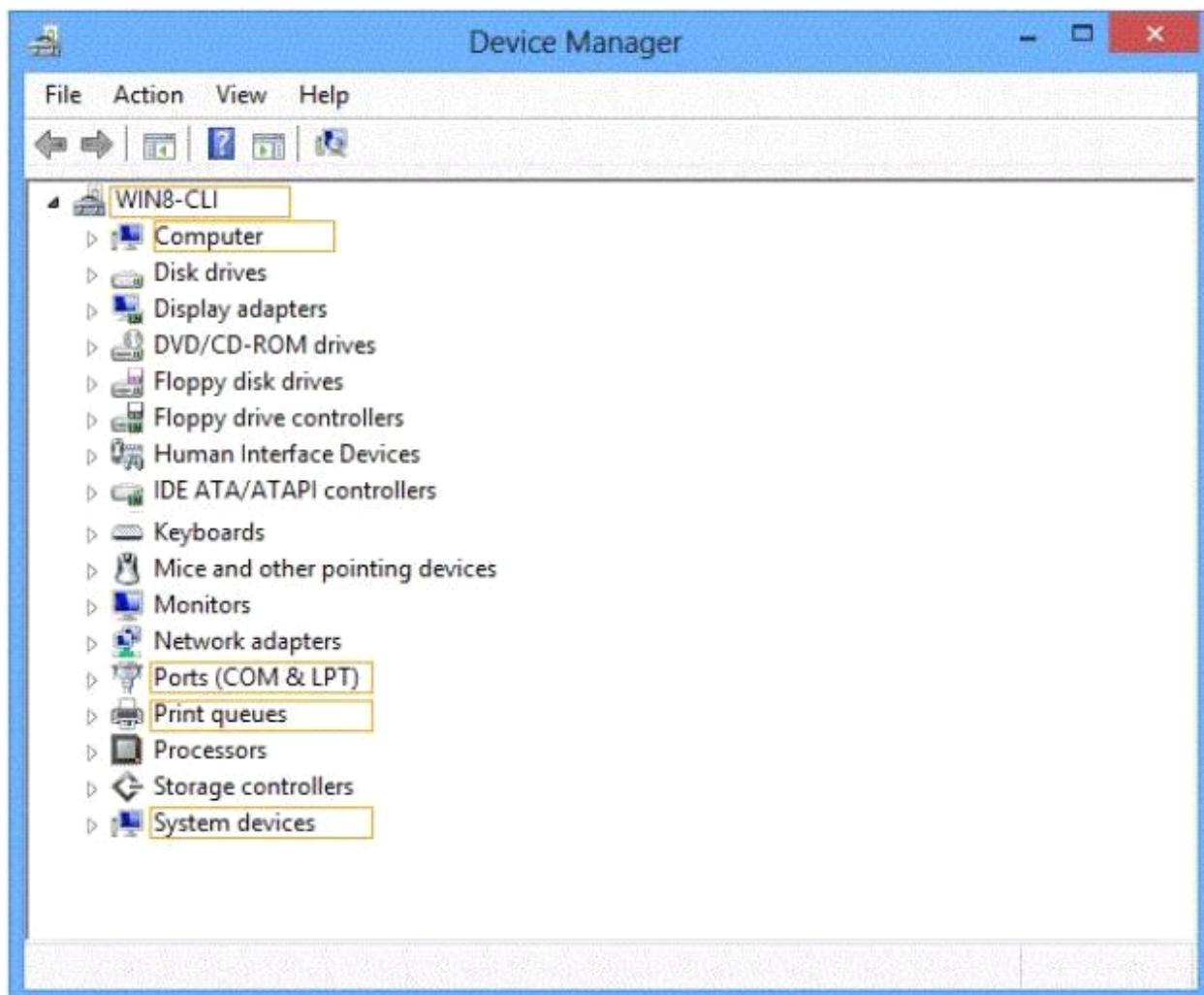
HOTSPOT

You support Windows 8.1 Pro computers.

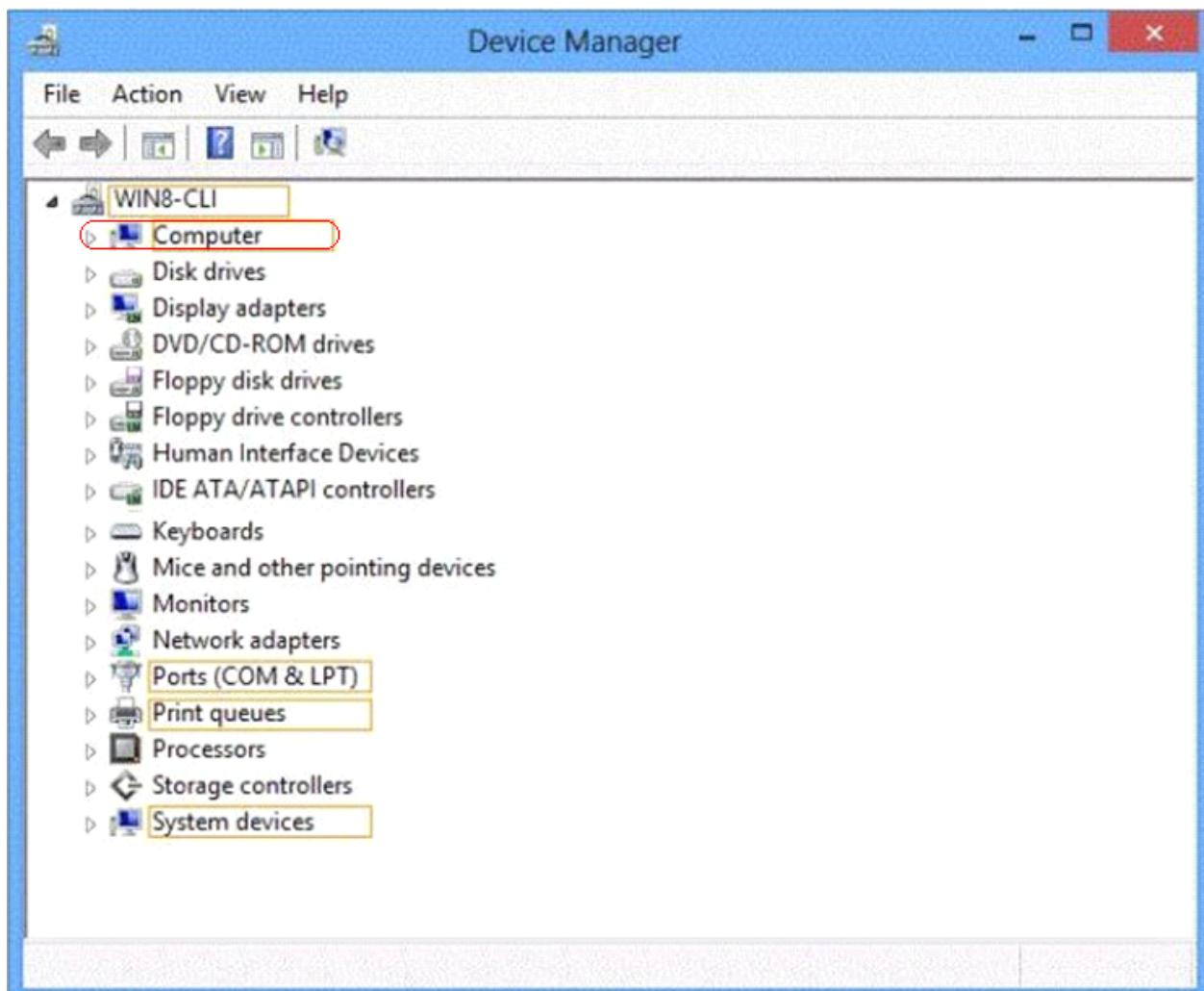
You plug a legacy hardware adapter into a computer. You open Device Manager and notice that the legacy hardware adapter is not listed.

You need to install the legacy hardware adapter.

To which node should you add the legacy hardware adapter? (To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.)



Answer:



1. Step Right click the Computer icon and select Manage from the drop-down list.
2. Step Computer Management window would open up allowing you to make changes in the hardware of your system. Click Device Manager from the left pane and right click your computer name from the top of the list. Now click add legacy hardware.
3. A new popup window would show.



Reference: Old hardware: How to add legacy hardware in Windows 8
<http://windows7themes.net/en-us/old-hardware-how-to-add-legacy-hardware-in-windows-8/>

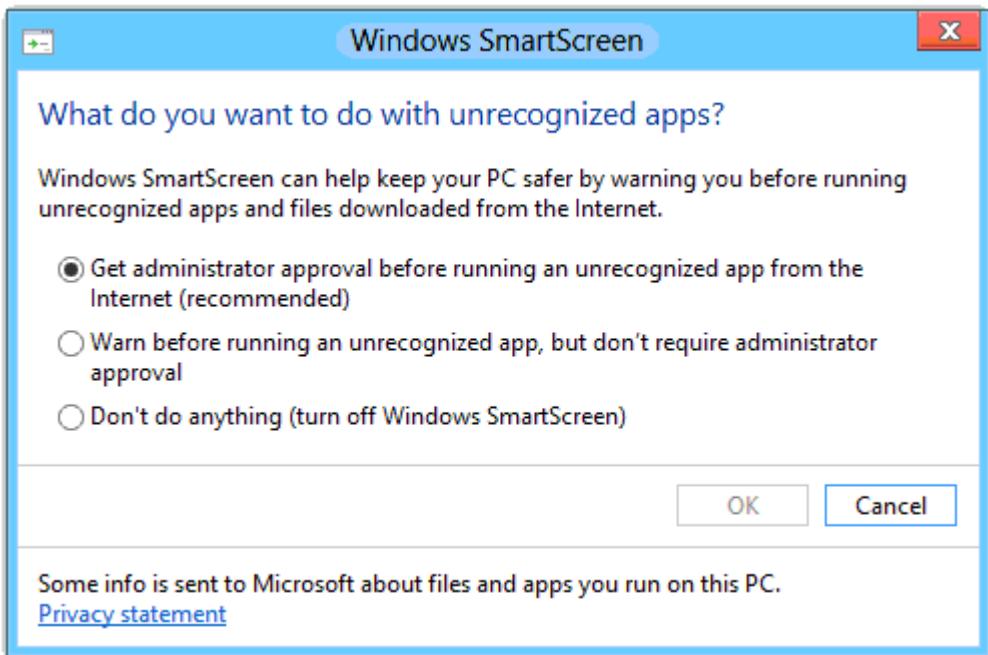
Question: 205

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers that are members of a workgroup.
Users are able to download and install any app from Windows Store.
You need to ensure that only approved apps can be installed from Windows Store.
What should you do?

- A. Configure a Software Restriction Policy Certificate rule.
- B. Configure an AppLocker Publisher rule.
- C. Configure an AppLocker Packaged app rule.
- D. Enable Windows SmartScreen and select the Get administrator approval before running an unrecognized app from the Internet option.

Answer: D

The settings dialog box for Windows SmartScreen is now shown:



Reference: How To Disable / Turn Off Windows SmartScreen in Windows 8
<http://www.samlogic.net/articles/windows-8-disable-smartscreen.htm>

Question: 206

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers. Your company uses credit card readers that require a custom driver supplied by the manufacturer. The readers frequently are moved from computer to computer.
 Your company recently purchased five new Windows 8.1 Pro computers. You want the required drivers to be installed automatically and silently when users connect the readers to the new computers.
 You need to pre-stage the credit card reader driver on the new computers.
 What should you do?

- A. Run the dism.exe utility. Copy the driver files to the C:\Windows\System32\drivers folder in the WIM image.
- B. Add a Registry key with a path to a network shared folder that has the driver installation files.
- C. Run the pnputil.exe utility. Specify the credit card reader driver.
- D. Add a Registry key with a path to a local folder on every computer. Copy the driver installation files to the folder.

Answer: C

Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store.

To attempt to stage a package. At the command prompt running with elevated permissions, type the command (example):

`pnputil.exe -a toastpkg.inf`

Reference: Pnputil

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff800798.aspx>

Question: 207

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 Enterprise. Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection is deployed to all of the computers by using the default settings contained in the Default Antimalware Policy.

The users in the research department report that a folder named C:\TestApp must not be scanned by the Endpoint Protection client.

You need to configure the Endpoint Protection client not to scan the C:\TestApp folder for the computers in the research department only.

What should you do first?

- A. In the Default Antimalware Policy, modify the Exclusion settings.
- B. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Threat overrides settings.
- C. Create a new antimalware policy and modify the Exclusion settings.
- D. In the Endpoint Protection client, modify the Excluded files and locations setting for each research department computer.

Answer: C

Once enabled, Endpoint Protection client settings are controlled centrally through Antimalware Policies and Windows Firewall Policies. You can create antimalware policies on a per-collection basis and configure them with the following settings:

* Exclusion settings. Use these settings to exclude files, folders, file types and processes from scanning.

Etc.

Reference: Using System Center Endpoint Protection

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/jj900682.aspx>

Question: 208

Your network contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

Synchronization between Active Directory and Windows Intune is not configured.

You enroll all of the computers in Windows Intune.

You plan to create groups that contain the computers by using dynamic membership.

You need to identify which criteria you can use to populate the groups dynamically.

Which three criteria should you identify? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. organizational unit (OU)
- B. domain
- C. security group
- D. manager
- E. device type

Answer: ABE

A device group dynamic membership criteria:

* (A) Organizational unit (OU): You can specify the OU for computers as membership criteria. OUs cannot be retrieved for mobile devices. The OUs are retrieved directly from the Windows Intune inventory.

*(B) Domain: You can specify the domain for a computer as membership criteria. This information is retrieved from the Windows Intune inventory. Domain names cannot be retrieved for mobile devices.

* (E) Device type: You can specify computers as membership criteria, and if your environment is configured to support mobile devices, mobile devices. Device type information for computers is retrieved from the Windows Intune inventory. Device type information for mobile devices is retrieved from Exchange.

Reference: Windows Intune, Device and User Group Considerations

Question: 209

You administer a company network that includes Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. The company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

Corporate security policy requires that computers in the accounting department have file and program activity logged. A user in the accounting department uses a computer that is managed by Windows Intune.

You need to ensure that file and program activity is always monitored on this computer.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Windows Firewall Setting policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- B. In the Windows Intune Admin Console, create a new Windows Intune Agent Settings policy that uses the recommended settings.
- C. Create a new Windows Intune Mobile Security policy in the Windows Intune Admin Console.
- D. Create and deploy a custom policy in the Windows Intune Center Settings template.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Windows Intune Agent policy template in the Windows Intune administrator console lets you create policies that you can use to configure the Windows Intune Endpoint Protection policy settings and Updates policy settings.

Note: Monitor file and program activity on computers

This policy setting lets you configure monitoring for incoming files and outgoing files, without completely disabling monitoring on client computers.

- Yes lets you configure monitoring for incoming and outgoing files.
- No disables monitoring for incoming and outgoing files.

Recommended value: Yes

Reference: Windows Intune Agent Policy Reference

Question: 210

Your network contains a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You have an Exchange ActiveSync policy that has the following settings configured:

AllowRemoteDesktop

AllowInternetSharing

RequireDeviceEncryption

MinDevicePasswordLength

AllowSimpleDevicePassword

You need to identify which settings are applied to Windows RT 8.1 devices.

Which three settings should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. AllowInternetSharing
- B. MinDevicePasswordLength
- C. RequireDeviceEncryption

- D. AllowRemoteDesktop
- E. AllowSimpleDevicePassword

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Windows 8\RT Supported Policy Parameters for EAS mailbox policies for Exchange Server 2013 include:
RequireDeviceEncryption
MinDevicePasswordLength
AllowSimpleDevicePassword
Etc.

Reference: Supported Exchange ActiveSync policy parameters in Windows 8 and RT
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2823900>

Question: 211

DRAG DROP

You are the desktop administrator for a small company.

Three users report that their Windows 8.1 computers are performing poorly. The users must wait from three to five minutes for the login screen to appear.

You need to identify the cause of this problem. You have the following requirements:

You must configure Windows Performance Recorder to run by use of a script on these computers.

You must use the built-in profile.

You must record two instances of the startup on each computer to compare and validate your findings.

Which command should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct locations in the answer area. Each answer may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

The screenshot shows a window titled 'WPR Configuration' with two main sections. The left section, 'Commands', contains a list of command-line arguments: 'wpr.exe', '-start GeneralProfile', '-onoffscenario boot', '-numIterations 2', and 'wpa.exe'. The right section, 'Answer Area', contains a script template starting with '@echo off' followed by four empty 'Command' slots. Below the template is the word 'exit'.

Answer:

Wpr.exe –start GeneralProfile –onoffscenario boot –numiterations 2

Explanation:

* wpr syntax:

Syntax:

```
wpr -start <profile>] [-start <profilen>] [-filemode] [-recordtempo <temp folder path>][-onoffscenario <OnOff Transition Type>] [-onoffresultspath <path to which the trace files are saved>][-onoffproblemdescription <description of the scenario>] [-numiterations <number of iterations for OnOff tracing>]
```

* wpr parameter: -numiterations

Sets the number of iterations for OnOff recording. By default, the settings from the built-in or custom profile file are used by default.

Reference: WPR Command-Line Options

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/hh448229.aspx>

Question: 212

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers that are members of a workgroup.

Company policy requires that all computers receive the latest updates from a Windows Update. Only updates that are digitally signed by Microsoft are installed.

You need to configure the computers to automatically receive and apply the updates.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Allow local admin to choose setting.
- B. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting to use the local WSUS server.
- C. Enable the Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.
- D. Configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting to Auto download and schedule for install.

Answer: D

Group Policy setting: Auto download and schedule the install

You can specify the schedule by using the options in this Group Policy setting. If no schedule is specified, the default schedule for all installations will be every day at 3:00 A.M. If any updates require a restart to complete the installation, Windows will restart the computer automatically. (If a user is signed in to the computer when Windows is ready to restart, the user will be notified and given the option to delay the restart.)

Reference: Step 5: Configure Group Policy Settings for Automatic Updates

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn595129.aspx>

Question: 213

You have Windows 8.1 Pro client computers.

You need to recommend a solution to roll back the Windows Defender engine and the malware signature files on the computers. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Program and Features Control Panel item
- B. Windows 7 File Recovery
- C. the Mpcmdrun command
- D. File History

Answer: C

Windows Defender includes a command-line utility, MpCmdRun.exe, which can be handy if you want to automate the use of Windows Defender.

MpCmdRun.exe -RemoveDefinitions [-All]

Restores the installed signature definitions to a previous backup copy or to the original default set of signatures.

Reference: Run (and Automate) Windows Defender from the Command Line

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/gg131918.aspx>

Question: 214

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

Your company has a subscription to Windows Intune.

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that is stored on a Web server named Server1.

You need to ensure that all of the computers download the source files of App1 from Server1.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate four actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Actions

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Detected Software**.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **External link**, and then type the URL of Server1.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, select **Software installer**, and then specify the location of the source files of App1 on Server1.

From the Windows Intune Software Publisher, upload the settings.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Software**.

From the Windows Intune administrator console, under Software, click **Managed Deployment**.

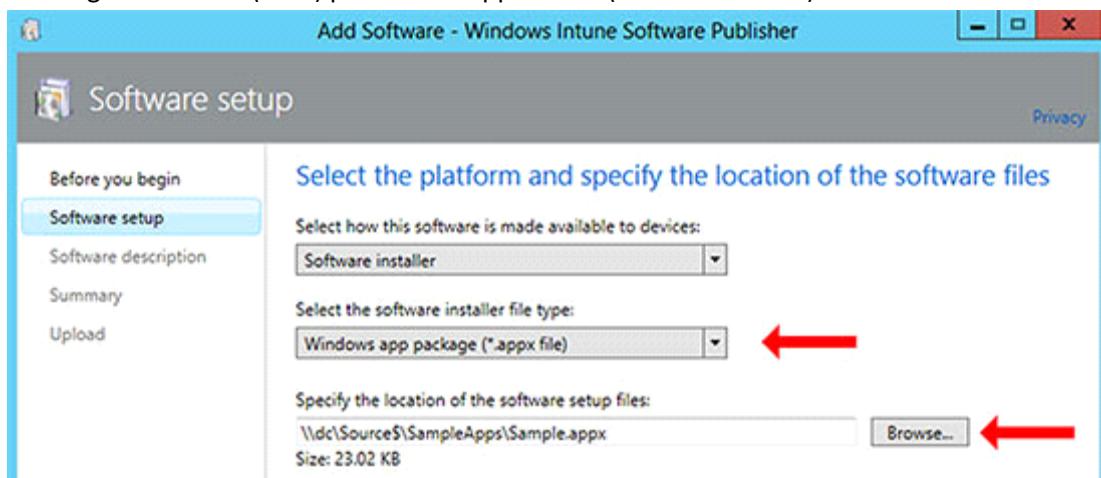
Explanation:

Step 1: Upload the App to Windows Intune

Before you can deploy (sideload) your app to Windows Intune-managed devices, upload the app into Windows Intune. Click the Step 1: Add software hyperlink in the Windows Intune Software workspace to upload software into Windows Intune, which starts the Add Software Wizard.

On the Software setup wizard page, select the Windows app package software installer type and the local or Universal

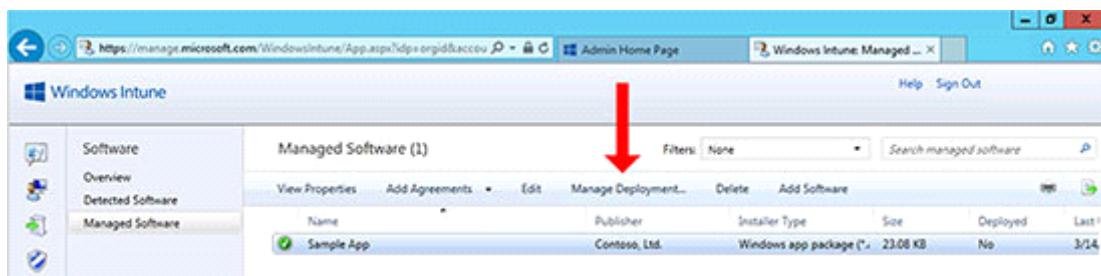
Naming Convention (UNC) path to the application (as shown below).



Later in the Windows Intune Software Publisher wizard, on the Summary Page, ensure all the details viewed are correct and click Upload.

Step 2: Deploy the App to Windows Intune Groups

Click Manage Deployment in the Managed Software node in the Software workspace (as show below), which starts the Deploy Software Wizard. Windows Intune supports deployment of Windows Store apps to users only, not to devices.



Reference: Sideload Apps with Windows Intune
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/dn646955.aspx>

Question: 215

You are desktop technician for a small company. Employees use Windows 8.1 desktop computers. An employee's computer is exhibiting unexpected behavior while running a certain application. You suspect that the application has a bug in how it manipulates the heap while running. You need to capture detailed information by using the Windows Performance Toolkit (WPT). Which command-line tool should you use to capture the data?

- A. xperf.exe
- B. netstat.exe
- C. perfmon.exe /rel
- D. ResMon.exe

Answer: A

XPERF is part of the Microsoft Windows Performance Toolkit (MSWPT) which in turn is part of the Windows SDK.

Reference: XPERF and the Windows Performance Toolkit

<http://www.drdobbs.com/windows/xperf-and-the-windows-performance-toolkit/227001079>

Question: 216

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers that are members of an Active Directory domain. You want to create an archived copy of user profiles that are stored on the desktops. You create a standard domain user account to run a backup task. You need to grant the backup task user account access to the user profiles. What should you do?

- A. Add the backup task account to the Backup Operators group on every computer.
- B. Set the backup task account as NTFS owner on all the profiles.
- C. Add the backup task account to the Remote Management Users group on a domain controller.
- D. Add the backup task account to the Backup Operators group on a domain controller.

Answer: D

Question: 217

Your company network supports users at a main office and at a branch office. All of the computers in the branch office run Windows 8.1 Enterprise and are part of an Active Directory domain. There are no plans to deploy any servers in the branch office.

Some branch office users report that it takes a long time to open documents from a file server that is located in the main office.

You need to enable BranchCache on all branch office computers.

What should you do?

- A. In the Group Policy editor, enable BranchCache in Distributed Cache mode on the branch computers.
- B. From PowerShell, run the set-BCCache cmdlet on the branch computers.
- C. In the Group Policy editor, enable BranchCache in Hosted Cache mode on the branch computers.
- D. From PowerShell, run the enable-BCHostedClients cmdlet on the computers.

Answer: A

BranchCache, must be enabled on your clients to instruct them which type to use (hosted or distributed cache). The easiest way to configure BranchCache is via Group Policy.

If client computers are configured to use Distributed Cache mode, the cached content is distributed among client computers on the branch office network. No infrastructure or services are required in the branch office beyond client computers running Windows 8.

Incorrect: In hosted cache mode, cached content is maintained on a computer running Windows Server 2008 R2 on the branch office network, but no servers will be used in the branch office.

Reference: Client Configuration

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637820(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 218

You support Windows 8.1 computers. You are designing a remote access server (RAS). The firewall accepts incoming TCP connections only to ports 80 and 443.

You want to connect to the RAS server from a laptop.

You need to create a virtual private network (VPN) connection to the RAS server.

Which VPN tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IPSec

- B. SSTP
- C. L2TP
- D. PPTP

Answer: B

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic.

Reference: VPN Tunneling Protocols

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771298(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 219

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. Your company protects all laptops by using the BitLocker Network Unlock feature.

Some employees work from home.

You need to ensure that employees can log on to their laptops when they work from home.

What should you do?

- A. Provide employees their BitLocker PINs.
- B. Have users run the Manage-bde.exe -unlock command before they disconnect from the company network.
- C. Ensure that the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chips in the laptops are version 1.2 or greater.
- D. Enable BitLocker To Go.

Answer: A

Network Unlock allows BitLocker-enabled systems with TPM+PIN and that meet the hardware requirements to boot into Windows without user intervention. Network Unlock works in a similar fashion to the TPM+StartupKey at boot. Rather than needing to read the StartupKey from USB media, however, the key for Network Unlock is composed from a key stored in the TPM and an encrypted network key that is sent to the server, decrypted and returned to the client in a secure session.

Incorrect:

Not D: Bitlocker To GO is used to protect removable devices.

Reference: Understand and Troubleshoot BitLocker in Windows Server "8" Beta and Windows 8 Consumer Preview

Question: 220

DRAG DROP

You support Windows 8.1 desktop computers for a company named Contoso, Ltd. The computers are members of the Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso works with a supplier named Fabrikam, Inc. Each company has a public key infrastructure (PKI), and no public certificate authorities (CAs) are used. The Fabrikam network includes a website that is accessible from the Contoso network. The website requires SSL and mutual authentication.

You need to configure the computers to allow contoso.com domain users to access the website without any warning prompts. You also need to use the fewest certificates possible.

Which certificate or certificates should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate certificate to the correct certificate store. Each certificate may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Certificates	Answer area
contoso.com root certificate	trusted root authorities certificate store for the local computer account
Fabrikam root certificate	untrusted certificates store for the user's account
client (user) certificate issued by Contoso	personal certificate store for the local computer account
client (user) certificate issued by Fabrikam	personal certificate store for the user's account
no certificate required	

Answer:**Answer area**

trusted root authorities certificate store
for the local computer account

contoso.com root certificate

untrusted certificates store for
the user's account

no certificate required

personal certificate store for the local
computer account

client (user) certificate issued by
Contoso

personal certificate store for
the user's account

no certificate required

Explanation:

- * the contoso.com domain must be trusted.
- * a client certificate is needed for domain computers in contoso.com

Question: 221

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. Users frequently use USB drives to store sensitive files that are used on multiple computers. Your corporate security policy states that all removable storage devices, such as USB data drives, must be encrypted. You need to ensure that if a user forgets the password for a USB disk that is encrypted by using BitLocker To Go, the user can resolve the issue themselves.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Back up recovery key, and then select Save to a file.
- B. From an elevated command prompt, run Manage-BDE –ChangeKey.
- C. Instruct the user to open BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Backup Recovery Key, and then select Save to your Microsoft account.
- D. For each computer, create a USB startup key.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recovery password and recovery key for an operating system drive or a fixed data drive can be saved to a folder, saved to one or more USB devices, saved to your Microsoft account online, or printed. Microsoft highly recommend that you either store the recovery information in AD DS, along with your Microsoft account online, or another safe location.

Note: A BitLocker recovery key is a special key that you can create when you turn on BitLocker Drive Encryption for the first time on each drive that you encrypt. You can use the recovery key to gain access to your computer if the drive that Windows is installed on (the operating system drive) is encrypted using BitLocker Drive Encryption and BitLocker detects a condition that prevents it from unlocking the drive when the computer is starting up. A recovery key can also be used to gain access to your files and folders on a removable data drive (such as an external hard drive or USB flash drive) that is encrypted using BitLocker To Go, if for some reason you forget the password or your computer cannot access the drive.

Reference: BitLocker Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831507.aspx#BKMK_RecoveryPass

Question: 222

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers.

You are evaluating whether to disable IPv6 on the client computers in the sales, marketing, research, and finance departments.

Each user in the sales department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using a PPTP VPN connection.

Each user in the marketing department has a desktop computer located in the branch office. All of the marketing department computers are configured to use BranchCache.

Each user in the research department has a desktop computer located in the main office and uses IPSec to access research servers.

Each user in the finance department has a laptop and frequently accesses the network by using an SSTP VPN connection.

In the table below, identify which departments require IPv6 and which departments do not require IPv6. Make only one selection in each row. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Department	Requires IPv6	Does not require IPv6
Finance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marketing	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sales	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- * Finance, sstp. SSTP uses an HTTP-over-SSL session between VPN clients and servers to exchange encapsulated IPv4 or IPv6 packets.
- * Marketing, branchcache. You can use BranchCache on IPv4 or IPv6 networks. IPv6 is not required.
- * Research, IPsec. IPsec is most commonly used to secure IPv4 traffic.
- * Sales, PPTP VPN: IPv4 is fine. Does not require IPv6.

Question: 223

Your company has a main office and a branch office. Each office contains several servers that run Windows Server 2012.

You need to configure BranchCache for the client computers in the branch office. The solution must ensure that all of the cached content is in a central location.

What should you run on each client computer?

- A. the Enable-BCHostedClient cmdlet
- B. the Enable-BCHostedAServer cmdlet
- C. the Enable-BCDistributed cmdlet
- D. the Enable-BCLocal cmdlet

Answer: C

Enable-BCDistributed

Enables BranchCache and configures a computer to operate in distributed cache mode.

This command is to be run on each client computer.

Incorrect:

Not A: Enable-BCHostedClient

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache client mode.

Not B: Enable-BCHostedServer is run on the computer that acts as a cache server.

Configures BranchCache to operate in hosted cache server mode.

Not D: Enable-BCLocal

Enables the BranchCache service in local caching mode.

Reference: BranchCache Cmdlets in Windows PowerShell

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848392\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848392(v=wps.630).aspx)

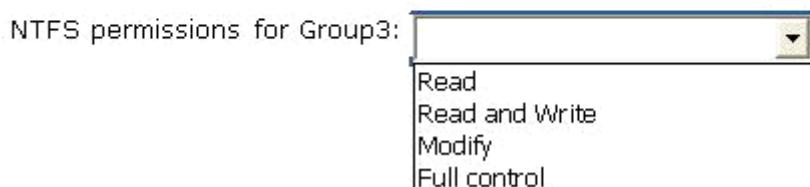
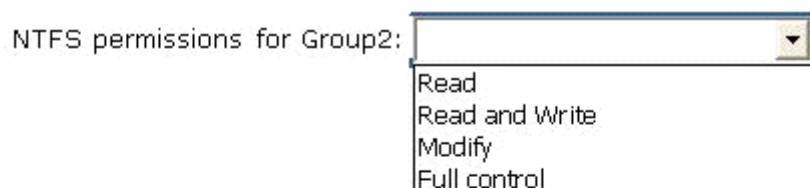
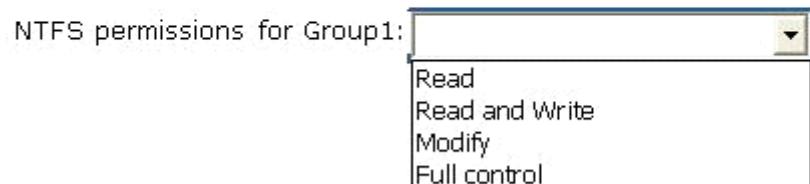
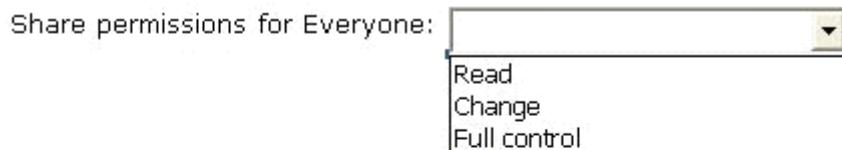
Question: 224

HOTSPOT

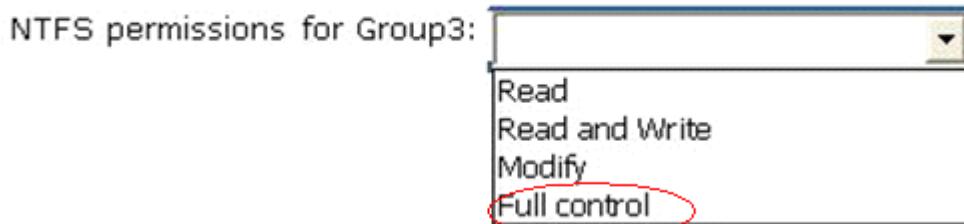
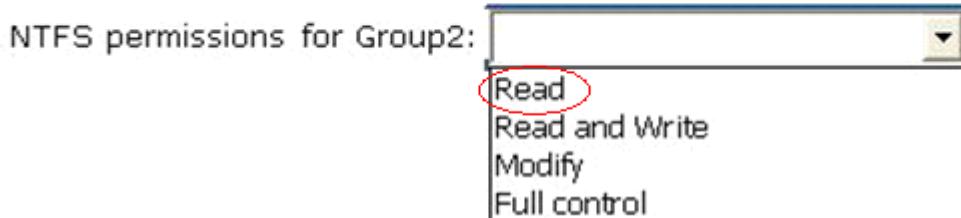
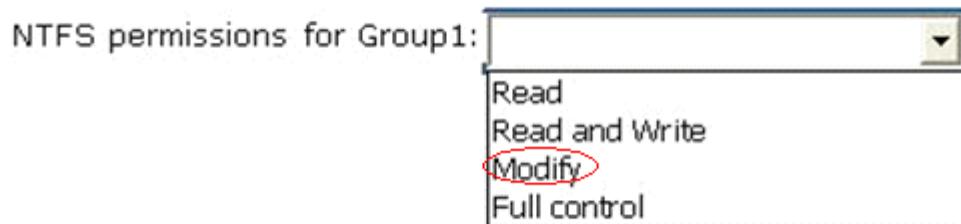
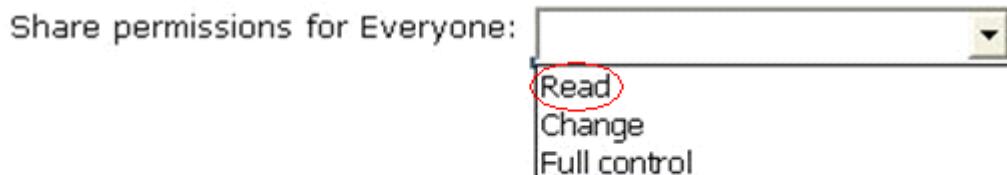
You have a folder that you plan to share.

You need to configure security for the shared folder to meet the following requirements:

Members of a security group named Group1 must be able to change and delete files and folders only.
Members of a security group named Group2 must be able to read files and folders only.
Members of a security group named Group3 must be able to take ownership of files.
What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)



Answer:



* Read is the default permission that is assigned to the Everyone group.

* The Change permission allows all Read permissions, plus:

Adding files and subfolders

Changing data in files

Deleting subfolders and files

* Full Control allows all Read and Change permissions, plus:

Changing permissions (NTFS files and folders only)

Reference: Share permissions

[https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc784499\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc784499(v=ws.10).aspx)

Question: 225

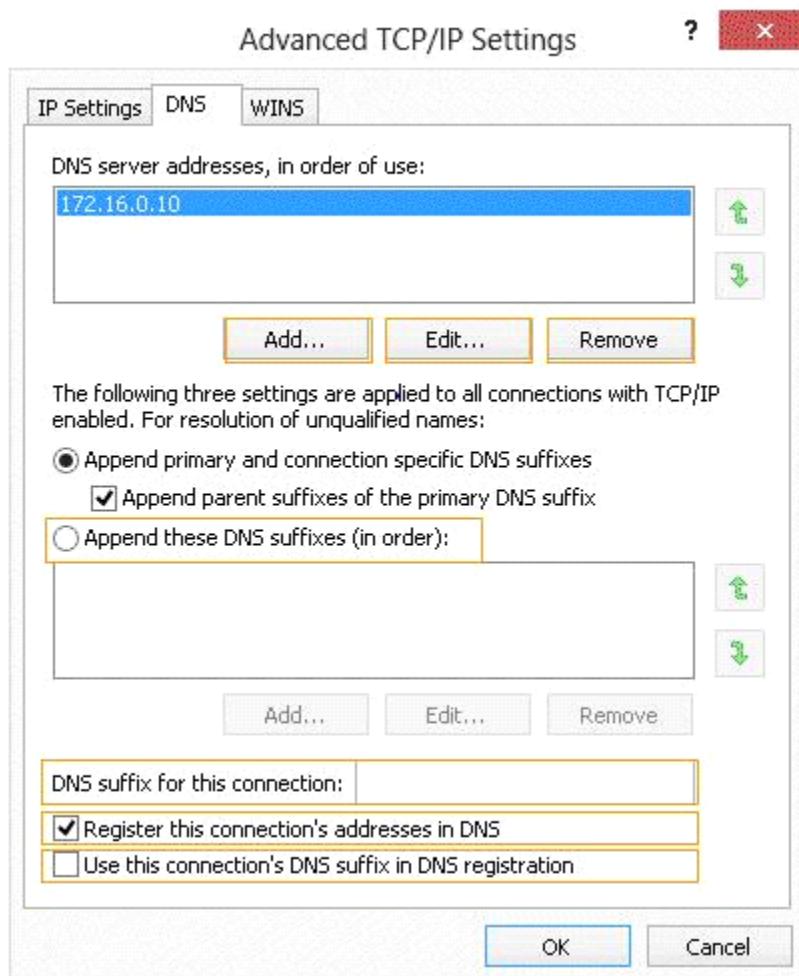
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains three domains named adatum.com, na.adatum.com, and eu.adatum.com.

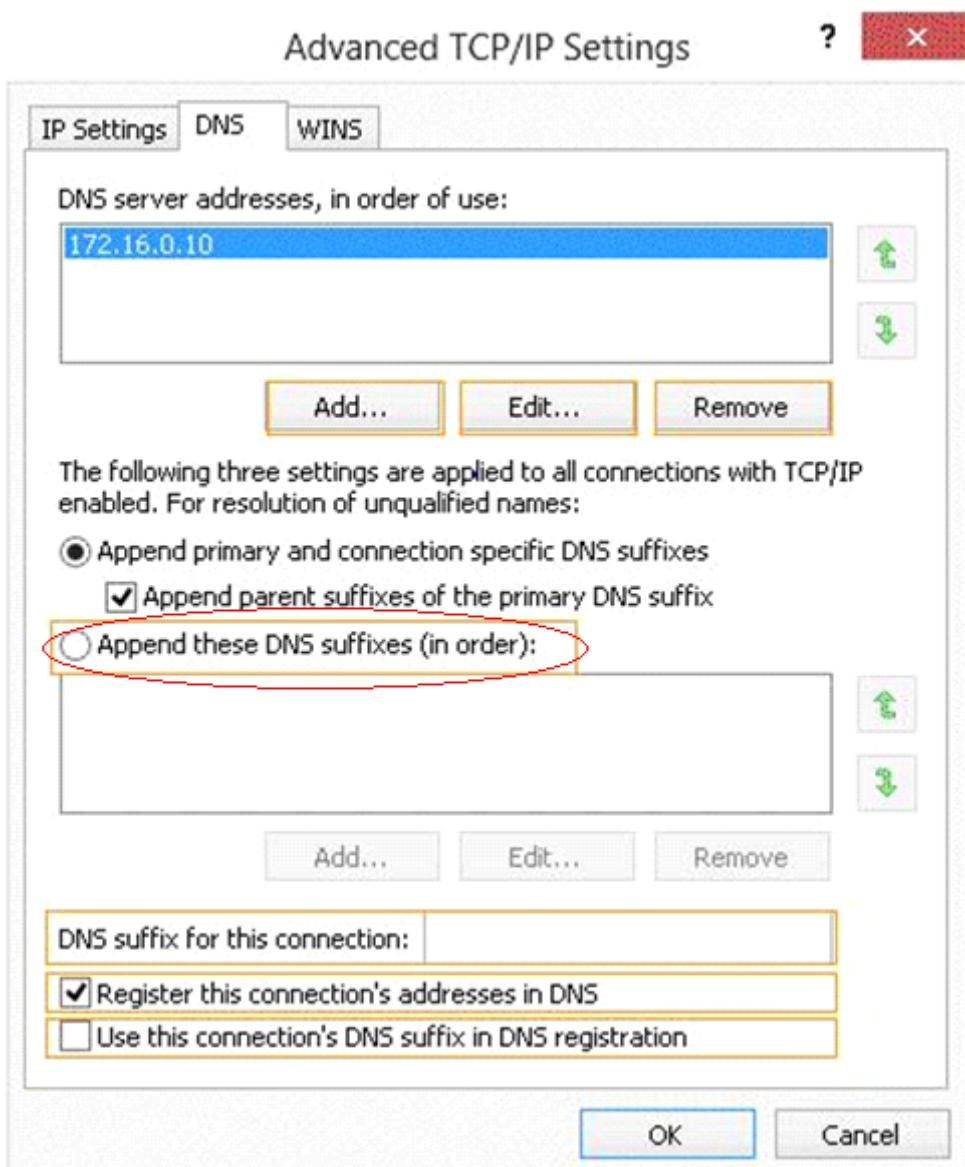
You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named Computer1. Computer1 is a member of the na.adatum.com domain.

You need to ensure that single-label names can be resolved from all three domains.

Which setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



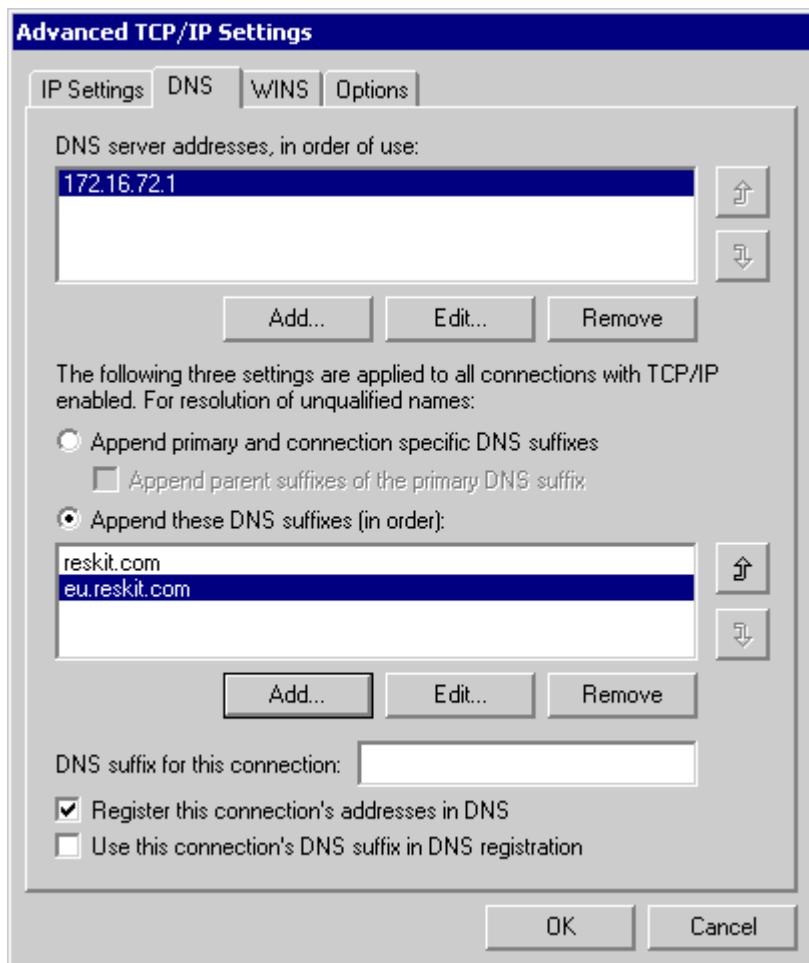
Answer:



Explanation:

The box labeled 'Append these DNS suffixes (in order)' lets you specify a list of DNS suffixes to try, called a DNS suffix search list. If you enter a DNS suffix search list, the resolver adds those DNS suffixes in order and does not try any other domain names. For example, if the 'Append these DNS suffixes (in order)' box includes the names listed in the figure below and you submit the unqualified, single-label query "coffee," the resolver queries in order for the following FQDNs:

coffee.reskit.com.
coffee.eu.reskit.com.



Reference: Configuring Query Settings
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc959339.aspx>

Question: 226

You are the system administrator for your company. The company has 500 users. The company's Windows servers, desktop computers, and laptop computers are joined to a Windows Server 2012 Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You implement Remote Desktop Services for all users. The service includes access via a Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) server.

The first users to use the RD Gateway receive the following error message: "This computer can't connect to the remote computer because the certificate authority that generated the Terminal Services Gateway server's certificate is not valid. Contact your network administrator for assistance."

You need to ensure that users can connect to the RD Gateway.

What should you do?

- Create a certificate and export it to the certificate Personal store of the local computer. Install the certificate on the RD Gateway.
- Verify that the RD gateway certificate name matches the external FQDN of the RD Gateway server.
- Create and assign an RD Gateway certificate.
- Import the RD Gateway certificate to the client computers and install it in the user trusted store.

Answer: D

Certificate authority not trusted

Error message - "This computer can't connect to the remote computer because the certificate authority that generated the Terminal Services Gateway server's certificate is not valid. Contact your network administrator for assistance."



Brief description - The TS Gateway certificate authority is not trusted by the client. This issue can most likely arise if the administrator has provisioned the TS Gateway with a self-signed certificate or private certificate authority.

Resolution (user-specific) - Import the TS Gateway certificate to the client machine and install it in the user trusted store.

Note:

To install the certificate in the user trusted store:

1. Download the TS Gateway certificate on the client machine.
2. Click Start, click Run, type "mmc.exe" (without the quotation marks), and then click OK.
3. Click File, and then click Add/Remove Snap-In,
4. Click the Certificates snap-in, and then click Add.
5. Click User account, and then click Next.
6. Click Local computer, and then click Finish.
7. Expand Certificates (Local Computer).
8. Right-click Trusted Root Certification Authorities, click All Tasks, and then click Import.
9. Use the Certificate Import Wizard to import the certificate to the user trusted store.

After completing the above actions, try reconnecting using TS Gateway.

Reference: TS Gateway Certificates Part III: Connection Time Issues related to TS Gateway Certificates

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/rds/archive/2008/12/18/ts-gateway-certificates-part-iii-connection-time-issues-related-to-ts-gateway-certificates.aspx>

Question: 227

HOTSPOT

You install Windows 8.1 Pro on a new client computer.

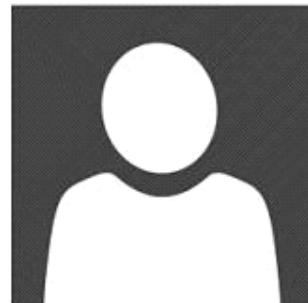
You sign-in to the computer by using a domain user account.

You need to synchronize the Personalize settings between your domain account and a Microsoft account.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate settings section in the answer area.)

PC settings

Lock screen Start screen Account picture



Browse

Create an account picture



Camera

Personalize

Users

Notifications

Search

Share

General

Privacy

Devices

Ease of Access

Sync your settings

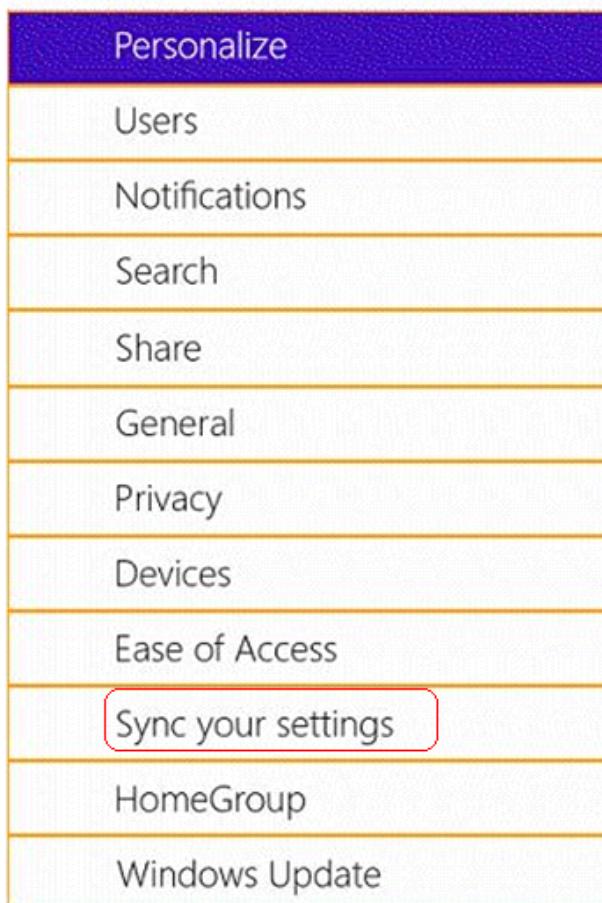
HomeGroup

Windows Update

Answer:

PC settings

[Lock screen](#) [Start screen](#) [Account picture](#)



[Browse](#)

[Create an account picture](#)



[Camera](#)

The settings sync features in Windows 8 require that you sign-in with a Microsoft account—or at least link a domain account to a Microsoft account. Syncing occurs via the SkyDrive cloud storage service, though there's no web-based interface to view or modify your synced settings.

Settings sync is configured in PC Settings.

Reference: Windows 8 Feature Focus: Settings Sync

<http://winsupersite.com/windows-8/windows-8-feature-focus-settings-sync>

Question: 228

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise laptops that are members of an Active Directory domain.

Users travel frequently and access domain resources from inside client networks or from their home network. You want to manage the laptops when they are connected to the company network from the external networks.

You need to ensure that the laptops can be managed and maintained while users are not logged on to the computers.

What should you recommend?

- A. Remote Assistance
- B. DirectAccess
- C. Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- D. Remote Desktop

Answer: C

Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service implements the WS-Management protocol for remote management. WS-Management is a standard web services protocol used for remote software and hardware management. The WinRM service listens on the network for WS-Management requests and processes them.

Reference: <http://www.blackviper.com/windows-services/windows-remote-management-ws-management/>

Question: 229

You manage a client Windows 8.1 computer named Computer1. The computer has the OneDrive desktop application installed.

You have an OneDrive synchronized folder that contains .pdf files.

What should you do?

- A. Enable File History.
- B. Enable Sync your settings on Computer1.
- C. Configure Computer1 as a trusted PC.
- D. Configure System Restore.

Answer: B

How to Turn On and Off the Synchronization Features in Windows 8.1

The first switch is for turning On or Off the synchronization of all your settings. Setting it to On will allow you to change the behavior of all the other synchronization settings. Setting it to Off will disable the synchronization of all your settings.

Reference: Introducing Windows 8.1: How to Synchronize & Back Up Your Settings

<http://www.7tutorials.com/introducing-windows-81-how-synchronize-back-your-settings>

Question: 230

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computer.

You add three new 3-terabyte disks.

You need to create a new 9-terabyte volume.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Diskpart, run the Convert MBR command.
- B. From Disk Management, bring all disks offline.
- C. From PowerShell, run the Add-PhysicalDisk cmdlet.
- D. From Disk Management, create a new spanned volume.
- E. From Disk Management, convert all of the 3-terabyte disks to GPT.
- F. From PowerShell, run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

Answer: DE

You can build a spanned volume from GPT discs.

A spanned volume is a dynamic volume consisting of disk space on more than one physical disk. If a simple volume is not a system volume or boot volume, you can extend it across additional disks to create a spanned volume, or you can create a spanned volume in unallocated space on a dynamic disk.

You need at least two dynamic disks in addition to the startup disk to create a spanned volume. You can extend a spanned volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.

Reference: Create a Spanned Volume

<https://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc772180.aspx>

Question: 231

DRAG DROP

You are a system administrator for a company that has remote offices in several different cities.

You are responsible for configuring internet access in some of these offices. One remote office has a Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computer that is connected to the internet with a wired connection.

Answer:

Question: 232

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise 64-bit client computers. Your network includes printers that require custom drivers. When local administrators attempt to install the custom printer drivers, an error message appears. The error states that an unsigned driver cannot be installed.

You need to configure the computers so that printer drivers can be installed. You also need to ensure that standard users are able to use the printers after installation.

What should you do?

- A. Press F8 during startup log in as an administrator and connect the printer.
- B. Disable User Account control Log in as an administrator and connect the printer.
- C. Sign the printer drivers with a certificate issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
- D. Submit the printer drives for certification in Windows Store Search Windows Store for the approved drivers.

Answer: B

Question: 233

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise computer. The computer has an external hard drive to support transferring large files between branch offices.

You need to check the external drive for malicious software by using Windows Defender What should you do?

- A. From Advanced Settings, select the Scan removable drives option.
- B. Detach and reattach the external hard disk. Run a Quick Scan.
- C. Run a full scan and then select the History tab to review all detected malware.
- D. Run a Custom scan and then select the History tab to review all detected malware.

Answer: D

Question: 234

A user reports that multiple stop errors are occurring on his Windows 8.1 laptop. The user has installed no new software since he received the laptop.

You need to find out when the problem started and which events preceded it.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Task Manager.
- B. Device Manager.
- C. Performance Monitor
- D. Reliability Monitor.

Answer: D

Question: 235

You are systems administrator for a construction company. The Supervisor oversee multiple projects simultaneously. The supervisor use a mobile broadband connection on their Windows 8.1 tablets to create documents and interact with corporate billing applications.

The accounting department reports that the current data plan costs the company too much money.

You need to reduce the data plan costs without disrupting the supervisors activities.

Which two actions should you perform? (Select Two)

- A. Disable Work Folder.
- B. Turn off Download over Metered Connections.
- C. Disable VPN auto triggering.
- D. Enable Metered Connections.

Answer: BD

Question: 236

You administer a Windows 8.1 computer.

You replace a motherboard in the computer due to a hardware failure. The previous motherboard had two onboard network adaptors. You need to identify and remove unused network drivers.

What should you do?

- A. Run an elevated command prompt, and then run the command pnputil –i-a drivename.inf.
- B. Run an elevated command prompt, and then run the driverquery /si command.
- C. Run an elevated command prompt, and then execute the command SET DEVMGR_SHOW_NONPRESENT_DEVICES=1
Open Device Manager, select Show hidden devices and uninstalled unused drivers.
- D. Run an elevated command prompt and then execute the command sc.exe with the /query parameter.

Answer: C
