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A Composite Solution With Just One Click

Microsoft

70-687 PRACTICE EXAM

Configuring Windows 8.1

Question: 1

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows 8.1.
You need to assign static IPv6 addresses to the client computers.
Which Windows Powershellcmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-NetTCPSetting
- B. Set-NetIPInterface
- C. Set-NetIPv6Protocol
- D. set-NetIPAddress

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826151.aspx> Set-NetIPAddress

The Set-NetIPAddress cmdlet modifies IP address configuration properties of an existing IP address.

To create an IPv4 address or IPv6 address, use the New-NetIPAddress cmdlet.

Question: 2

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1.
Portable client computers no longer connect to the corporate wireless network.
You need to ensure that when the corporate wireless network is available, the computers always connect to it automatically.
Which two actions would achieve the goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to configure a wireless network policy. Link the GPO to the organizational unit that contains the computers.
- B. Configure the corporate wireless network as an unmetered network.
- C. Configure the corporate wireless network as a preferred network.
- D. Manually connect to the corporate wireless network and select the option to connect automatically to that network.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Answer,

Configure the corporate wireless network as a preferred network. Manually connect to the corporate wireless network and select the option to connect automatically to that network.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2014/03/05/windows-8-1-tips-manage-wirelessnetwork-profiles.aspx>

Windows 8.1 tips: Managing Wireless Network Profiles

And finally, if you wanted to change the preferred order for your machine to connect to specific wireless network, you could move a network up in the priority list by using the command: set profileorder name="goose" interface="Wi-Fi" priority=1

```
netsh wlan>set profileorder name="goose" interface="Wi-Fi" priority=1
Priority order of profile "goose" is updated successfully.
```

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/20152-wireless-networks-priority-change-windows-8a.html> How to Change Connection Priority of Wireless Networks in Windows 8 and 8.1

Windows usually connects to networks in this priority order: Ethernet WiFi (wireless) Mobile broadband
When you connect to a new WiFi network, it's added to the list, and Windows will connect to that network while it's in range. If you connect to another WiFi network while in range of the first network, Windows will prefer the second network over the first one.

Mobile broadband networks are treated differently. If you manually connect to a mobile broadband network when there is a WiFi network in range, the mobile broadband network is preferred just for that session. The next time you're in range of both networks, the WiFi network is preferred. This is because mobile broadband networks typically are metered.

If you want to force your PC to prefer a mobile broadband network over WiFi, tap or click the WiFi network in the list of networks, and then click Disconnect. Windows won't automatically connect to that WiFi network.

Question: 3

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The corporate network is configured for IPv4 and IPv6. You need to disable Media Sensing for IPv6 on the client computers without affecting IPv4 communications. What should you do on each client computer?

- A. Run the Disable-NetAdapterBinding Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. Run the Disable-NetAdapter Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-NetIPv6Protocol Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-NetIPv4Protocol Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826144.aspx> Set-NetIPv6Protocol

Set-NetIPv6Protocol -DhcpMediaSense<DhcpMediaSense>

Specifies a value for Media Sense. The cmdlet modifies the value for this setting.

Media Sense provides a mechanism for the network adapter to notify the protocol stack of media connect and disconnect events. These events trigger the DHCP client to take an action, such as attempting to renew a DHCP lease or removing routes that are related to a disconnected network. When Media Sense is enabled, the network parameters on the laptop of a roaming user are automatically and transparently updated without requiring a restart when the user moves from one location to another. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

-- Enabled -- Disabled

The default value is Enabled.

Further information: Disable-NetAdapterBinding The Disable-NetAdapterBinding cmdlet disables a binding to a network adapter. Running this cmdlet causes loss of network connectivity depending on the binding that is disabled.

Note: Disabling some adapter bindings can automatically enable other network adapter bindings.

Disable-NetAdapter The Disable-NetAdapter cmdlet disables a network adapter. A network adapter must be enabled to connect to a network. This cmdlet causes loss of network connectivity of the specified network adapter. Note: Do not disable the network adapter being used to manage a remote computer. By default the user will be prompted to confirm the network adapter should be disabled

Set-NetIPv4Protocol Is not a valid cmdlet.

Question: 4

DRAG DROP

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Two computers named COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2 are connected to one network switch and joined to the domain. Windows Firewall is turned off on both computers.

You are planning a remote management solution.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that COMPUTER2 can run remote commands on COMPUTER1.
 - ☞ Test the solution by successfully running a command from COMPUTER2 that executes on COMPUTER1.
- You need to select the commands to run on COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2 to meet the remote management requirements.
- Which commands should you run? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Commands 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.)

Click here to enter text.

wecutil -s COMPUTER1 ipconfig

wininit /s COMPUTER1 ipconfig

winrm quickconfig

winrs quickconfig

winrs -r:COMPUTER1 ipconfig

On this computer	Run this command
COMPUTER1	
COMPUTER2	

Answer:

Click here to enter text.

wecutil -s COMPUTER1 ipconfig

wininit /s COMPUTER1 ipconfig

winrm quickconfig

winrs quickconfig

winrs -r:COMPUTER1 ipconfig

On this computer	Run this command
COMPUTER1	winrm quickconfig
COMPUTER2	winrs -r:COMPUTER1 ipconfig

Question: 5

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are members of a workgroup.

A custom application requires a Windows Firewall exception on each client computer.

You need to configure the exception on the client computers without affecting existing firewall settings.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you run on each client computer?

- A. New-NetFirewallRule
- B. Set-NetFirewallSetting
- C. Set-NetFirewallRule
- D. Set-NetFirewallProfile
- E. New-NetIPSecMainModeRule

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554908.aspx> New-NetFirewallRule

The New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet creates an inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.

Further information: Set-NetFirewallSetting The Set-NetFirewallSetting cmdlet configures properties that apply to the firewall and IPsec settings, regardless of which network profile is currently in use. This cmdlet allows the administrator to specify global firewall behavior.

Set-NetFirewallRule The Set-NetFirewallRule cmdlet modifies existing firewall rule properties.

Set-NetFirewallProfile The Set-NetFirewallProfile cmdlet configures options for the profiles, including domain, public, and private, that are global, or associated with the input rules.

New-NetIPSecMainModeRule The New-NetIPSecMainModeRule cmdlet creates an IPsec main mode rule. A main mode rule contains a set of local and remote end points to determine the peers to which it applies. When an application on the local computer attempts to communicate with one of these specified remote hosts, the computer attempts to establish a security association (SA) with the remote server.

Question: 6

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Portable client computers connect to the corporate wireless network.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Prevent users from configuring a wireless network by using settings from a USB flash drive.
- ☞ Do not affect the use of other USB devices.

You need to create a Group Policy object (GPO) to meet the requirements.

Which GPO should you create?

- A. A GPO that disables the Allow only USB root hub connected Enhanced Storage Features policy setting.
- B. A GPO that enables wireless policy processing.
- C. A GPO that prohibits connections to mobile broadband networks when roaming.
- D. A GPO that configures Windows Connect Now settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:

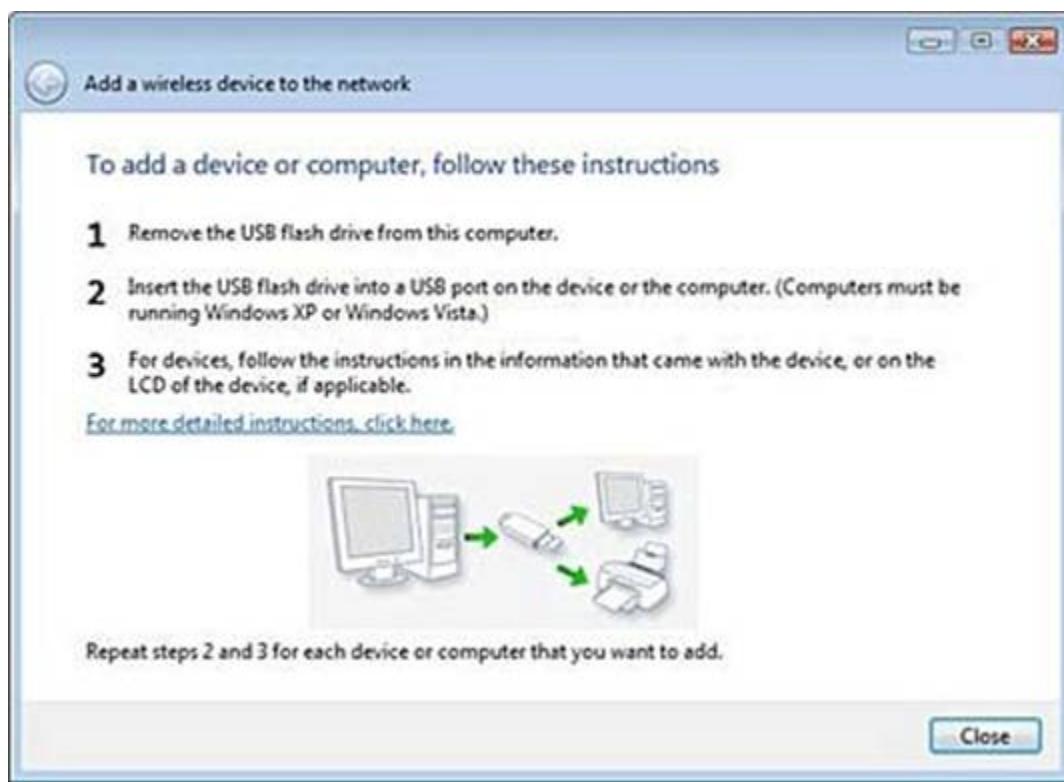
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-vista/What-is-Windows-Connect-Now> Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\Network\Windows Connect Now Turn Off Ability To Configure Using A USB Flash Drive setting: Prevents Windows from being able to store a Windows Connect Now configuration to a UFD. Because the Windows Connect Now information stored on a UFD contains information that can allow computers to access your protected wireless network, you might choose to disable this setting to improve the security of your wireless networks.

<http://sourcedaddy.com/windows-7/windows-connect-now-in-windows-7.html>

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-vista/What-is-Windows-Connect-Now> What is Windows Connect Now?

Microsoft Windows Connect Now (WCN) is a technology designed to address the need for a simple and more secure way to configure network devices and computers. In addition to easier device configuration, you can use WCN to save wireless network settings to a USB flash drive and then plug that drive into devices (such as routers) and computers so you can quickly and easily add them to a network.

http://support.epson.ru/products/manuals/101846/html_z/setpn_4.htm Using WCN (Windows Connect Now)



Question: 7

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are connected to a corporate private network.

Users are currently unable to connect from their home computers to their work computers by using Remote Desktop. You need to ensure that users can remotely connect to their office computers by using Remote Desktop. Users must not be able to access any other corporate network resource from their home computers.

Which setting should you configure on the home computers?

- A. Virtual Private Network connection
- B. Remote Desktop local resources
- C. DirectAccess connection
- D. Remote Desktop Gateway IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

DirectAccess is for Windows Server 2008/2012/Win 7 Ultimate/Enterprise/Win 8 Enterprise only RD Gateway setup is only for servers Create VPN through manage networks. File --> Allow incoming connections. Connect through internet and create VPN which will allow one computer at a time to view the hosts resources, and only the hosts resources unlike standard VPNs.

Question: 8

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Client computers use Window BitLocker Drive Encryption with a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.

You need to create a Group Policy object (GPO) that will secure the TPM owner information.

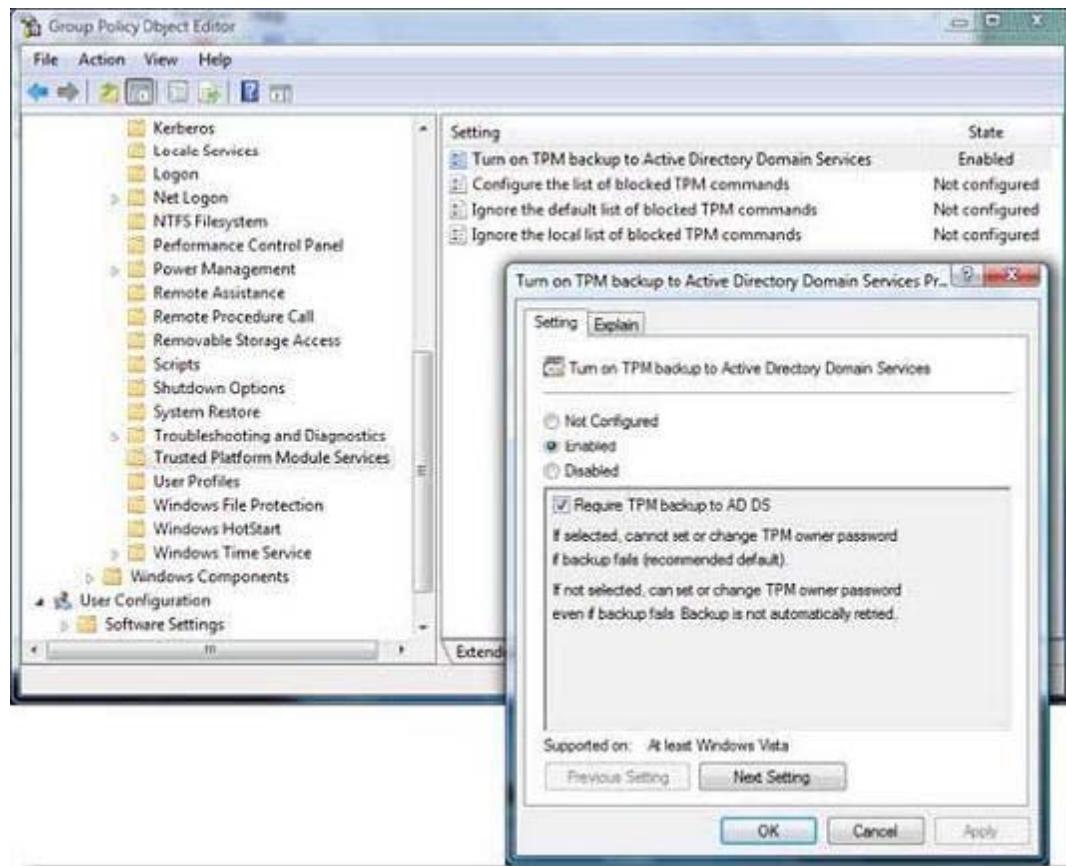
Which policy setting should you configure?

- A. Enable the Turn on TPM backup to Active Directory Domain Services policy setting.
- B. Enable the Configure the level of TPM usage authorization information available to the registry policy setting.
- C. Set the Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to operating system policy setting to Full.
- D. Enable the Configure TPM platform validation profile policy setting.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679889.aspx> Trusted Platform Module Services Group Policy Settings
If you enable this policy setting, TPM owner information will be automatically and silently backed up to AD DS when you use Windows to set or change a TPM owner password.



Question: 9

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The company uses Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption with the data-only option on all client computers.

You delete a file containing highly confidential information from your computer. You need to clear the free space on the hard drive to minimize the chance of the confidential information being recovered.

Which command should you run on the client computer?

- A. manage-bde -w
- B. chkdsk/spotfix
- C. diskpart clean
- D. BdeHdCfg -target c: shrink

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647761.aspx>

Manage-bde: WipeFreeSpace

Syntax: manage-bde –WipeFreeSpace [-w [<Drive>] [-Cancel] [-computername <Name>] [{-?|/?}] [{help|-h}]

Wipes the free space on the volume removing any data fragments that may have existed in the space. Running this command on a volume that was encrypted using the “Used Space Only” encryption method provides the same level of protection as the “Full Volume Encryption” encryption method.

Example: The following example illustrates using the -w command to create wipe the free space on drive C. manage-bde -w C:

Further information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc730714.aspx>

Chkdsk [<Volume>[[<Path>]<FileName>]] [/f] [/v] [/r] [/x] [/i] [/c] [/l[:<Size>]] [/b]

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731145.aspx> Clean

The Diskpart Clean command removes any and all partition or volume formatting from the disk with focus.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829850.aspx> Bdehdcfg

Prepares a hard drive with the partitions necessary for BitLocker Drive Encryption.

Question: 10

You deploy several tablet PCs that run Windows 8.1. You need to minimize power usage when the user presses the sleep button. What should you do?

- A. Configure the active power plan to disable Wake Timers.
- B. Configure the active power plan to use Fast Startup.
- C. In Power Options, configure the sleep button setting to Hibernate.
- D. In Power Options, configure the sleep button setting to Sleep.

Answer: C

Explanation:



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/sleep-and-hibernation-frequently-asked-questions> Sleep and hibernation: frequently asked questions

What's the difference between sleep, hibernate, and hybrid sleep?

Sleep is a power-saving state that allows a computer to quickly resume full-power operation (typically within several seconds) when you want to start working again. Putting your computer into the sleep state is like pausing a DVD player—the computer immediately stops what it's doing and is ready to start again when you want to resume working.

Hibernation is a power-saving state designed primarily for laptops. While sleep puts your work and settings in memory and draws a small amount of power, hibernation puts your open documents and programs on your hard disk,

and then turns off your computer. Of all the power-saving states in Windows, hibernation uses the least amount of power. On a laptop, use hibernation when you know that you won't use your laptop for an extended period and won't have an opportunity to charge the battery during that time.

Hybrid sleep is designed primarily for desktop computers. Hybrid sleep is a combination of sleep and hibernate—it puts any open documents and programs in memory and on your hard disk, and then puts your computer into a low-power state so that you can quickly resume your work. That way, if a power failure occurs, Windows can restore your work from your hard disk. When hybrid sleep is turned on, putting your computer into sleep automatically puts your computer into hybrid sleep. Hybrid sleep is typically turned on by default on desktop computers.

Further information: <http://www.howtogeek.com/122954/how-to-prevent-your-computer-from-waking-up-accidentally/> How To Prevent Your Computer From Waking Up Accidentally

Disable Wake Timers If you find your Windows computer waking from sleep for no apparent reason, your computer is either being woken up by a hardware device – such as your mouse — or scheduled task set to wake your computer.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/jj835779%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Distinguishing Fast Startup from Wake-from-Hibernation

Starting with Windows 8, a fast startup mode is available to start a computer in less time than is typically required for a traditional, cold startup. A fast startup is a hybrid combination of a cold startup and a wake-from-hibernation startup.

<http://www.redmondpie.com/enable-windows-8-hibernate-mode-option-how-to-tutorial/> Enable Windows 8 / 8.1 Hibernate Mode Option [How-To Tutorial]

Another similarly missing power option (apparently) is Hibernate, which, although not readily visible, is still a part of the operating system, and you just have to enable it.

Question: 11

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that files in shared network folders are available offline.
- ☞ Maximize efficiency for users who connect to shared network folders from a mobile device.

You need to configure Group Policy settings to meet the requirements.

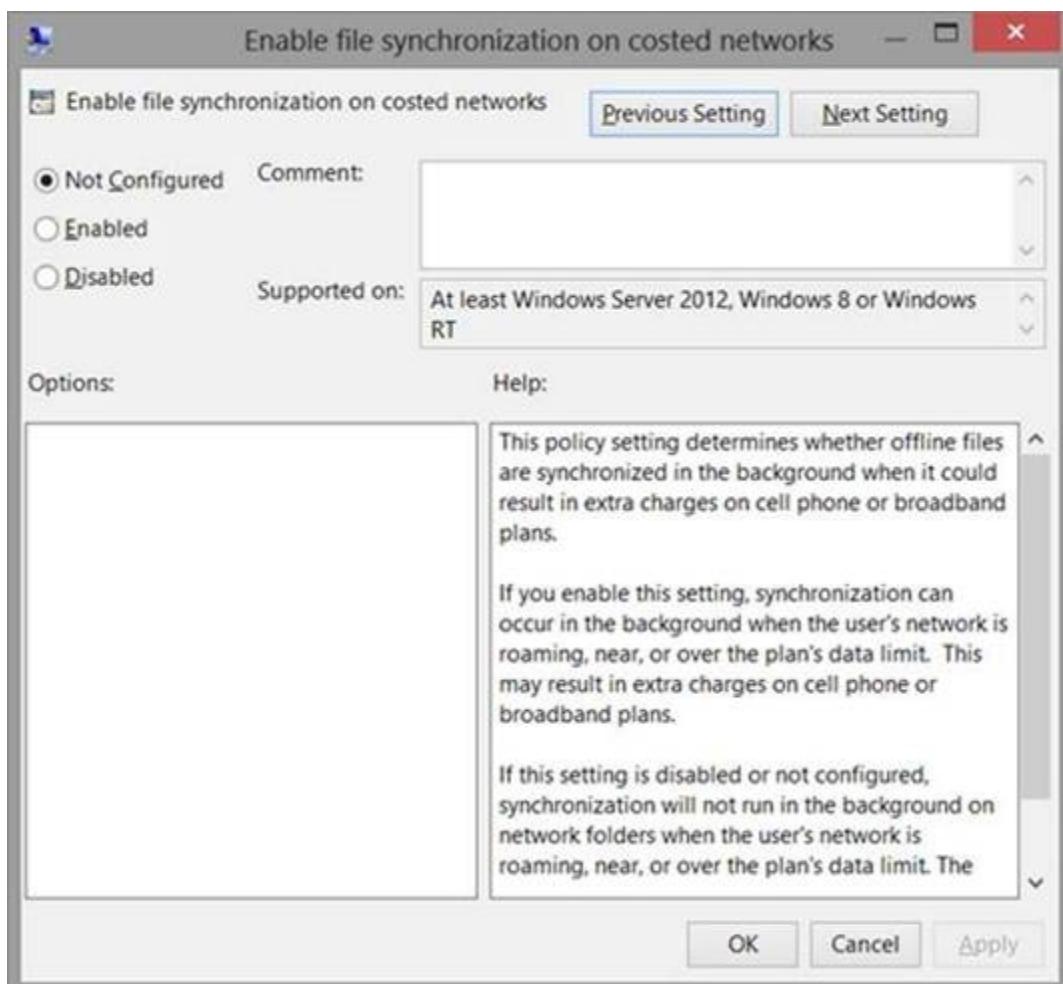
What should you do first?

- A. Enable and configure the Configure slow-link mode policy setting.
- B. Enable the Enable file synchronization on costed networks policy setting.
- C. Enable the Synchronize all offline files when logging on policy setting.
- D. Enable and configure the Specify administratively assigned Offline Files policy setting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

1. **Enable file synchronization on costed networks** – is by default disabled and will not synchronize offline files in the background on connections that are roaming and close to its data limit.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj127408.aspx> Enable Background File Synchronization on Metered Networks

This document describes how to enable background file synchronization of Offline Files while using metered connections that have usage limits, and while roaming on another provider's network.

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.

Question: 12

You install Windows 8.1 on a desktop computer. You create a system image and then install third-party desktop apps and create personal data. You disable the creation of restore points.

The computer is not running optimally.

You need to remove the third-party applications and preserve files that are stored in your Documents folder.

You start the computer from a system repair disk.

Which troubleshooting option should you use?

- A. Refresh your PC without affecting your files
- B. System Restore
- C. Remove everything and install Windows
- D. System Image Recovery

Answer: A

Explanation:

Basically the Refresh feature allows you to refresh your Windows 8.1 installation back to a vanilla, brand new install while preserving all your personal files. Windows 8.1 also includes a Reset feature which is similar however resetting your install deletes all personal files so don't select this unless you want a full system wipe.

This is what happens: Your files and personalization settings won't change. Your PC settings will be changed back to their defaults. Metro-style apps from the Windows store will be retained.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC Applies to Windows 8.1, Windows RT 8.1

If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

If you want to back up and restore your personal files using File History, see Set up a drive for File History If you want to restart your PC, see Shut down (turn off), sleep, or hibernate your PC.

Refresh your PC without affecting your files If your PC isn't performing as well as it once did, and you don't know why, you can refresh your PC without deleting any of your personal files or changing your settings.

Further information: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/restore-computer-from-system-imagebackup#1TC=windows-7> Restore your computer from a system image backup

When you restore your computer from a system image, it's a complete restoration. You can't choose individual items to restore, and all of your programs, system settings, and files are replaced with those on the system image.

Question: 13

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. File History is on.

An employee downloads data to a folder on drive D named Archives.

You need to ensure that the user can restore files from the Archives folder by using File History.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the File History advanced settings to include the Archives folder.
- B. From the File History configuration options, change the drive and select the Archives folder.
- C. Create a library named History and add the Archives folder to the library.
- D. Move the Archives folder into the Windows system folder.

Answer: C

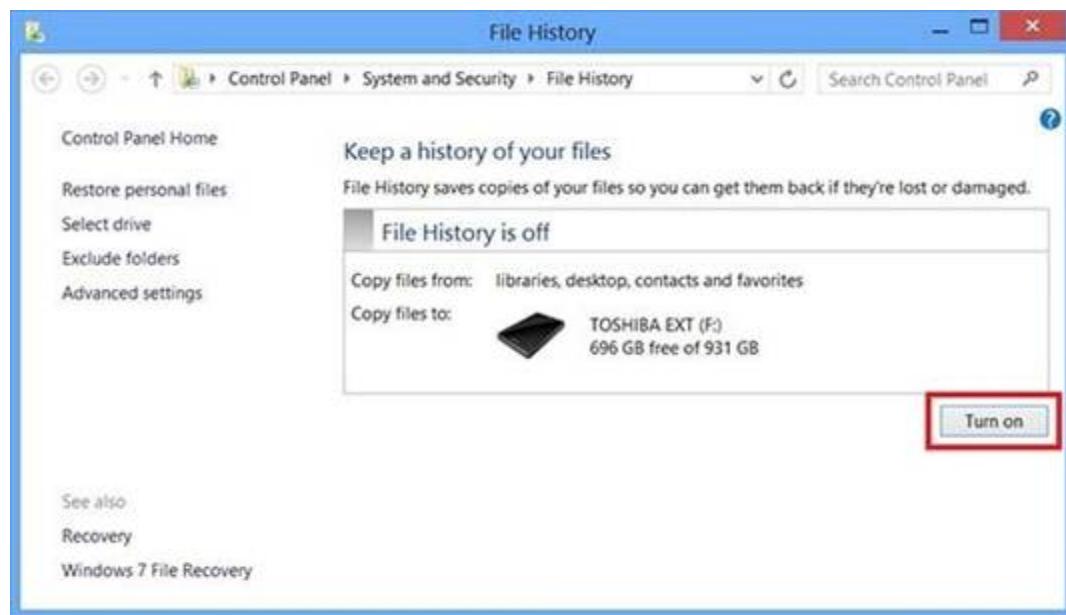
Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-file-history.aspx> What is File History? File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

<http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-to-backup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx> A New Way to Backup: File History in Windows 8

File History is a new feature in Windows 8 that helps to ensure that your personal files are safe. In addition to being a backup solution, File History also provides the capability to restore multiple backup copies (versions) of your files. File history in Windows 8 is easy to setup, powerful, and reliable. This means you can have more confidence when

working with files, and also keep less redundant copies around for your own personal “data history”. You can easily configure File History to protect some or all of the files that are in your libraries on Windows 8. You can add folders to your libraries easily in Windows 8, giving you the ability to use File History with any group of folders and files that you choose.



Question: 14

You have a portable computer that runs Windows 8.1. You are creating a backup plan.

You have the following requirements:

Automatically back up the files in your Documents folder every hour. Ensure that you can recover different versions of the backed-up files. Do not back up the Windows operating system files.

You need to configure the computer to meet the requirements.

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

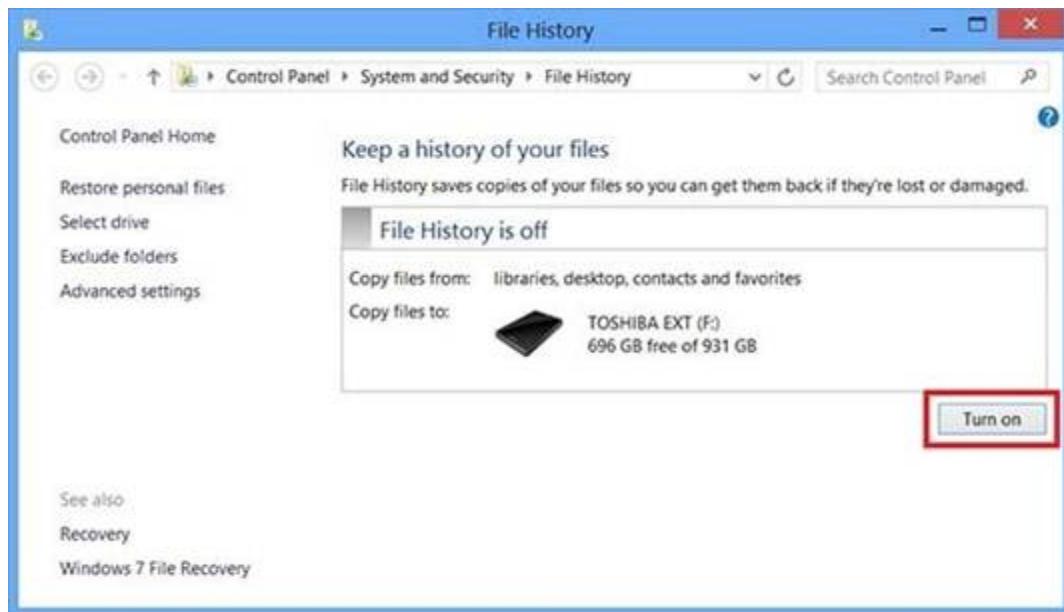
- A. Create a volume mount point in your Documents folder.
- B. Connect an external hard drive to the computer.
- C. Schedule a task to create a restore point every hour.
- D. Create a recovery drive on drive C.
- E. Turn on File History.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

File History only backs up data in libraries, favorites, desktop, and contacts and must use a non-system drive for backup. <http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-to-backup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx> A New Way to Backup: File History in Windows 8

File History is a new feature in Windows 8 that helps to ensure that your personal files are safe. In addition to being a backup solution, File History also provides the capability to restore multiple backup copies (versions) of your files. File history in Windows 8 is easy to setup, powerful, and reliable. This means you can have more confidence when working with files, and also keep less redundant copies around for your own personal “data history”. You can easily configure File History to protect some or all of the files that are in your libraries on Windows 8. You can add folders to your libraries easily in Windows 8, giving you the ability to use File History with any group of folders and files that you choose.



Question: 15

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You install a new device on a client computer. The device installation includes an application that runs when the computer starts. You experience problems with the application.

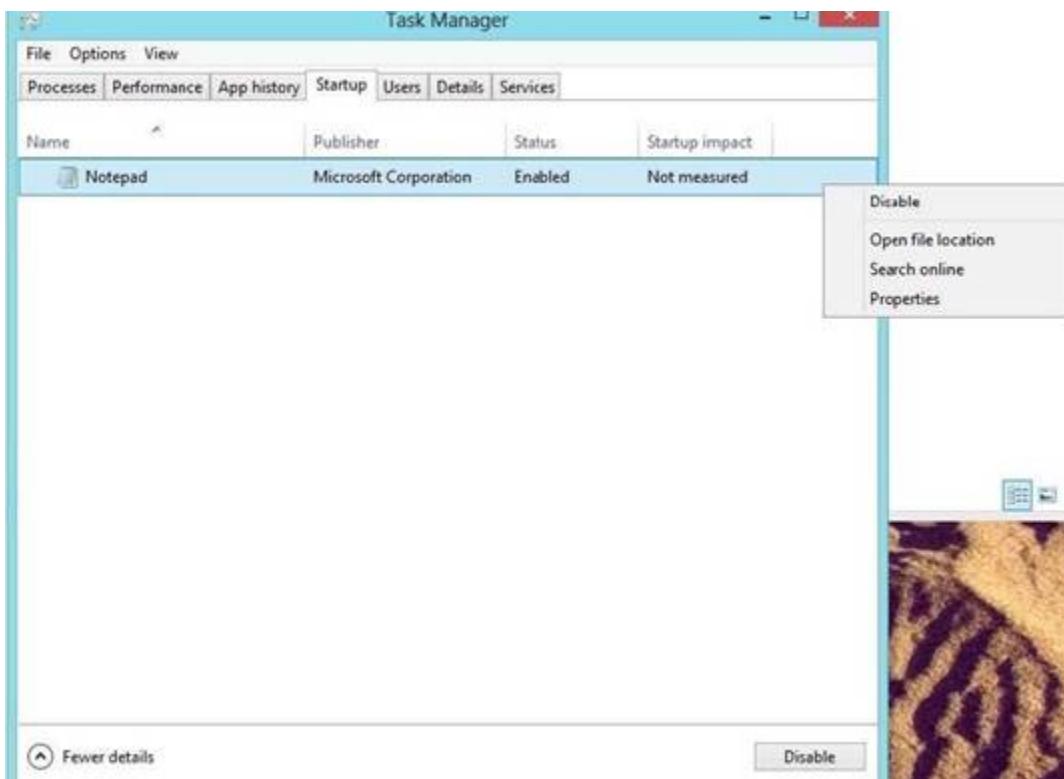
You need to prevent the application from running when the computer starts, without affecting any other application. What should you do?

- A. Configure the application by using Task Manager.
- B. Run the bcdedit command.
- C. Configure the device by using Device Manager.
- D. Run the msconig command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It's a new feature of Windows 8.1 <http://pcworld.co.nz/pcworld/pcw.nsf/feature/20-essential-windows-8-tips-and-tricks>



Question: 16

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Finance department employees store files in the C:\Finance directory. File History is on.

A Finance department employee attempts to restore a file to a previous version by using File History. The file is not available to restore.

You need to establish why the file history is not available and ensure that it is available in the future.

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

- A. Set the Protection Settings for drive C to On.
- B. Restore the data files from the Previous
- C. Versions tab located in the folder properties.
- D. Review the File History backup log.
- E. Move the file into a library.

Answer: D,E

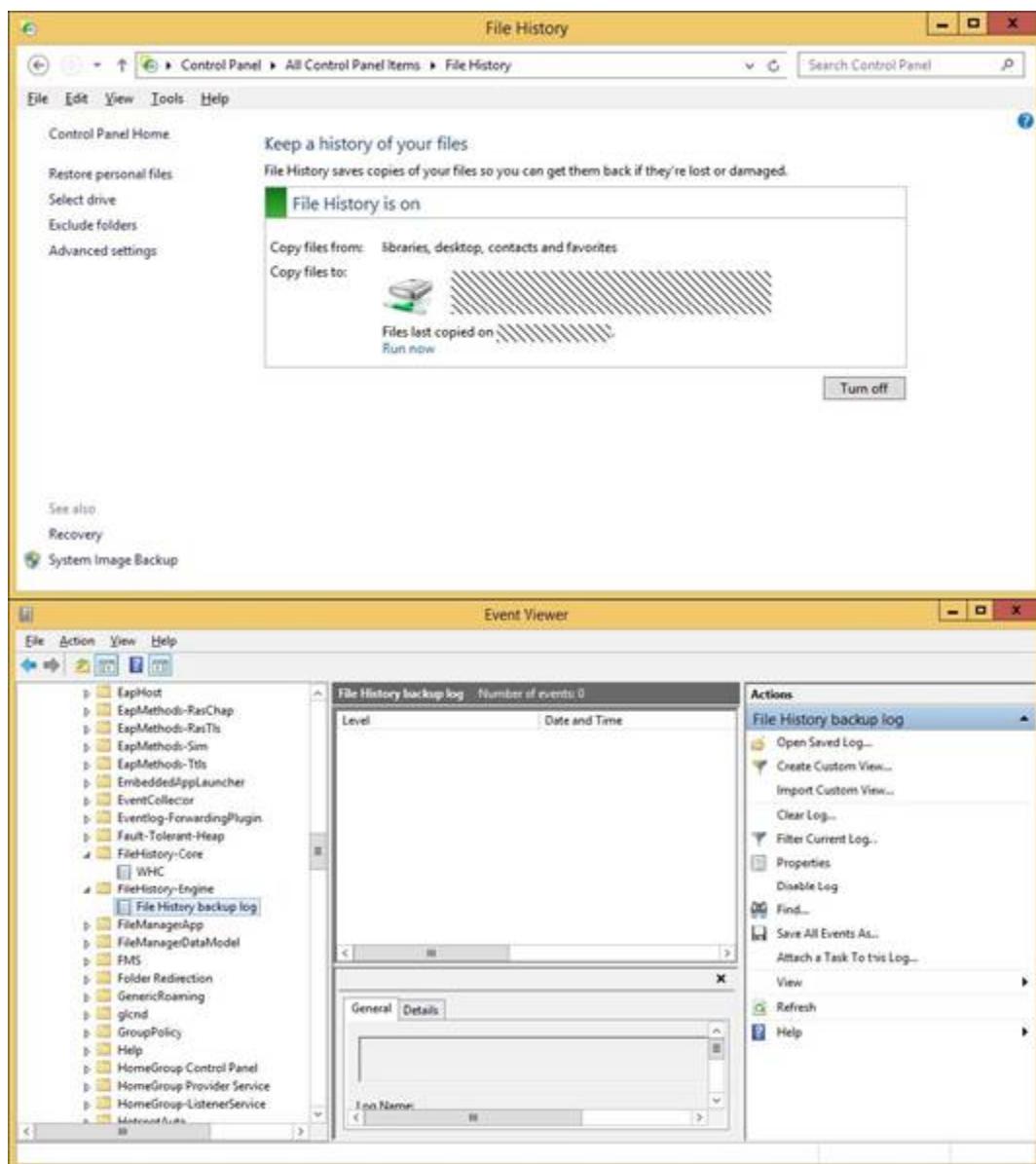
Explanation:

File History only backs up data in libraries, favorites, desktop, and contacts and must use a non-system drive for backup. Since File History is already on we can assume the drive doesn't need to be changed. So we should review the log and move the file to a library.

Volume shadow copy has been replaced with File History:
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/windows/desktop/hh848072\(v=vs.85\).](http://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/windows/desktop/hh848072(v=vs.85).)

<http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-to-backup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx> A New Way to Backup: File History in Windows 8

File History only backs up data in libraries, favorites, desktop, and contacts and must use a non-system drive for backup. Since File History is already on we can assume the drive doesn't need to be changed. So we should review the log and move the file to a library.



Question: 17

DRAG DROP

A company has a branch office with client computers that run Windows 8.1. Files are saved locally on the client computers and are not backed up regularly.

You need to ensure that you can retrieve previous versions of locally saved files from each client computer.

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.)

- Configure File History to use the LocalArchive folder.
- Create a folder named LocalArchive on the system drive.
- Turn on File History and copy the data to the Documents library.
- Turn on File History and copy the data to the system drive.
- Configure File History to use the SharedArchive folder.
- Configure a shared folder named SharedArchive on the network.

Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Configure File History to use the LocalArchive folder. | Configure a shared folder named SharedArchive on the network. |
| Create a folder named LocalArchive on the system drive. | Configure File History to use the SharedArchive folder. |
| Turn on File History and copy the data to the Documents library. | Turn on File History and copy the data to the Documents library. |
| Turn on File History and copy the data to the system drive. | |
| Configure File History to use the SharedArchive folder. | |
| Configure a shared folder named SharedArchive on the network. | |

Question: 18

An organization has client computers that run Windows 7.

You install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) in the environment.

You capture user settings and data files to a network share, and then perform a clean installation of Windows 8.1 on the client computers.

You need to apply the user profiles from the Windows 7 installation to the Windows 8.1 installation.

What should you do?

- A. Run the loadstate command.
- B. Copy the Default Profile to a folder on drive C.
- C. Run the scanstate command.
- D. Run Windows Easy Transfer and select the user profile to migrate.
- E. Run the ImageX command

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://4sysops.com/archives/windows-8-migration-user-data-and-settings/> Windows 8 migration – User data and settings

User State Migration Tools (USMT) You can extract the USMT tools from the Windows ADK.

USMT is revised to version 5.0 for Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, and consists of the following three programs:

Scanstate.exe: This tool performs the user state backup Loadstate.exe: This tool performs the user state restore
Usmtutils.exe: This tool enables you to verify compressed migration store files as well as extract contents from them

Question: 19

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Each employee has one client computer at the office. Some employees also have personal computers at home.

The company has applications that run only on Windows 8.1.

You need to deploy Windows To Go so that employees can run the applications on their home computers.

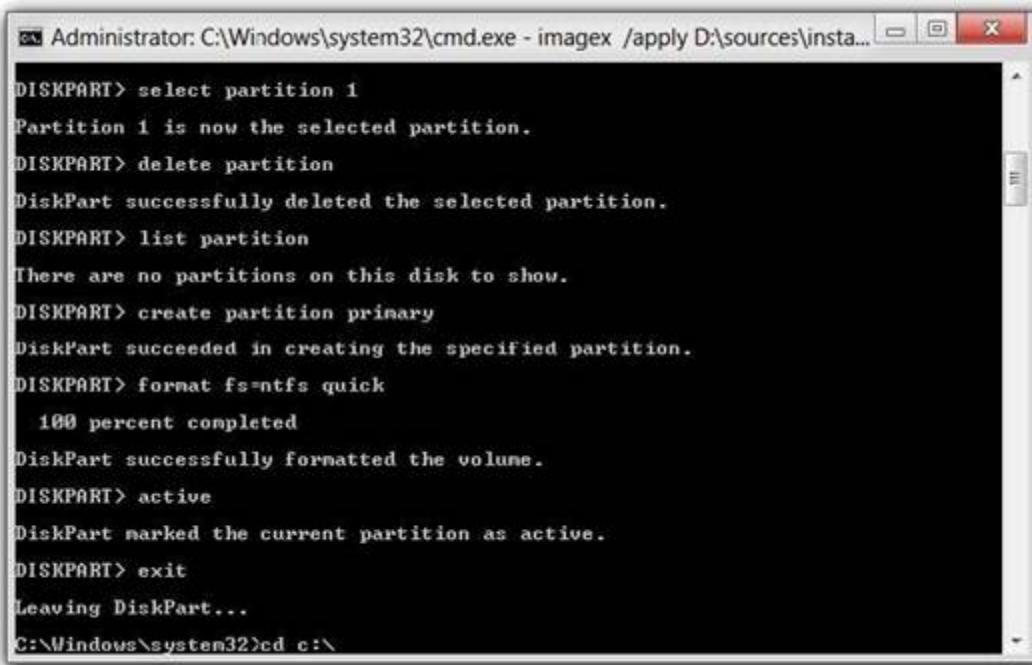
Which two command-line tools should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. isoburn
- B. BdeHdCfg
- C. ImageX
- D. bcd boot

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

If you get DISM as an additional option in this question, I would select DISM. DISM is already integrated in the Windows 8.1 OS and it is the newer feature than ImageX. To use ImageX we have to install Windows 8.1 AIK first.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - imagex /apply D:\sources\insta...
DISKPART> select partition 1
Partition 1 is now the selected partition.
DISKPART> delete partition
DiskPart successfully deleted the selected partition.
DISKPART> list partition
There are no partitions on this disk to show.
DISKPART> create partition primary
DiskPart succeeded in creating the specified partition.
DISKPART> format fs=ntfs quick
    100 percent completed
DiskPart successfully formatted the volume.
DISKPART> active
DiskPart marked the current partition as active.
DISKPART> exit
Leaving DiskPart...
C:\Windows\system32>cd c:\
```

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command entered is "c:\Users\gborn\Desktop>imagex /apply D:\sources\install.wim 1 F:\\". The output shows the ImageX Tool for Windows version 6.1.7600.16385 applying the image successfully. It then shows the command "bcdboot f:\windows /s f: /f All" being run, which creates boot files successfully. The total elapsed time is 181 min 46 sec.

```
c:\Users\gborn\Desktop>imagex /apply D:\sources\install.wim 1 F:\
ImageX Tool for Windows
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corp. All rights reserved.
Version: 6.1.7600.16385

[ 100% ] Applying progress
Successfully applied image.
[ 4% ] Applying progress: 2:19:53 hrs remaining
Total elapsed time: 181 min 46 sec

c:\Users\gborn\Desktop>bcdboot f:\windows /s f: /f All
Boot files successfully created.

c:\Users\gborn\Desktop>
```

Question: 20

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 7. You plan to upgrade the client computers to Windows 8.1 Pro.

You need to choose the methods that do not require the manual entry of a product key during the upgrade. Which two methods should you choose? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Use the Windows 8.1 online upgrade tool.
- B. Use Group Policy to assign the Windows 8.1 installation file to the client computers.
- C. Use the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- D. Extract the contents of the Windows 8.1 .iso image file to a new shared folder and run the setup program from that folder.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn475741.aspx> Microsoft Deployment Toolkit

The Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) provides a unified collection of tools, processes, and guidance for automating desktop and server deployments. In addition to reducing deployment time and standardizing desktop and server images, MDT offers improved security and ongoing configuration management.

<http://www.technize.net/install-windows-8-install-pxe-boot-network-lan/> How To Install Windows 8 Over The Network (LAN)

6. Now share the folder in which Windows 8 setup files are located. At least one user should be able to read the network folder to be able to run the setup remotely.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824952.aspx> Windows Setup Edition Configuration and Product ID Files (EI.cfg and PID.txt) Applies To: Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2012 R2

The edition configuration (EI.cfg) file and the product ID (PID.txt) file are optional configuration files that you can use to specify the Windows® product key and the Windows edition during Windows installation. You can use these files to automate the product-key entry page in Windows Setup instead of using an answer file. If you use an EI.cfg file to differentiate volume license media, but you do not include a PID.txt file, the user receives a prompt for a product key to continue Windows Setup.

You can reuse the product key in the product ID file for multiple installations. The product key in the product ID file is only used to install Windows. This key is not used to activate Windows.

Question: 21

DRAG DROP

A computer currently runs a 32-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate.

You need to deploy a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1 to the computer. The new deployment must be the only version of Windows on the computer.

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.)

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Using Windows Explorer, run the setup program from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the installation option to delete each partition on the hard drive.

Select the **Upgrade** installation option.

In Disk Management, shrink the current hard drive partition.

Answer:

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Using Windows Explorer, run the setup program from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the installation option to delete each partition on the hard drive.

Select the **Upgrade** installation option.

In Disk Management, shrink the current hard drive partition.

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Select the installation option to delete each partition on the hard drive.

Question: 22

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows XP 64-bit Edition.

You are deploying new computers that run a 32-bit version of Windows B.

You need to transfer the contents of each user's Documents folder to the new computer by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the folders by running the NTBackup command. Then restore the backup to the new computer.
- B. Manually copy the folder content to a USB flash drive. Then paste the files to the new computer.
- C. Use Windows Easy Transfer.
- D. Use the User State Migration Tool.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Great Lake Bunyip from Australia: Windows Easy Transfer can't transfer files from a 64-bit version of Windows to a 32-bit version of Windows. If you're transferring from a 64-bit version of Windows Vista to a 32-bit version of Windows 7, you can move your files manually, or use Backup and Restore in Windows Vista. For more information, see Back up your files and Restore a backup created on a previous version of Windows on the Windows website. If you're transferring from a 64bit version of Windows XP, you'll need to move your files manually.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-AU/windows7/transferring-files-and-settings-frequentlyasked-questions>

Windows Easy Transfer can transfer: Files and folders including photos, music, videos, documents, email messages and contacts User accounts and user account settings Application configuration data files and settings Several Windows configuration settings stored in the registry The program does not support transferring entire applications themselves and system files such as fonts and drivers.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-au/windows/transferring-files-settings-faq#1TC=windows->

Transferring files and settings: frequently asked questions

Windows Easy Transfer can't transfer files from a 64-bit version of Windows to a 32-bit version of Windows.

If you're transferring from a 64-bit version of Windows XP, you'll need to move your files manually.

Further information: <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=4220> NTBackup Windows NT Backup - Restore Utility Utility for restoring backups made on Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 to computers running Windows Vista and Microsoft® Windows Server® 2008.

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/windows-and-office/restore-a-windows-xp-backup-inwindows-8/> Restore a Windows XP backup in Windows 8

Regardless of your situation, you will not be happy to learn that Windows 8's backup and restore tools are completely different from the Backup Utility that came with Windows XP and as such the backup files are incompatible. You'll also not be happy to learn that while Microsoft provided supplemental utilities that were designed to allow you to restore a Windows XP backup in Windows Vista and for Windows 7; they haven't done so for Windows 8. And, to add insult to injury, neither of the previous supplemental utilities will work in Windows 8.

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-xp/windows-xp-migration-user-state-migration-toolkitusmt> The Microsoft User State Migration Toolkit (USMT) is a set of command-line tools that allow you to extract settings and data from one computer and transfer them to another computer.

USMT 5.0 supports running the ScanState component on the following operating systems:

Windows XP Professional (x86 and x64) Windows Vista (x86) and (x64) Windows 7 (x86) and (x64) Windows 8.1/8 (x86) and (x64)

It's important to note that LoadState is supported only on computers running the following operating systems: Windows Vista (x86) and (x64) Windows 7 (x86) and (x64) Windows 8.1/8 (x86) and (x64)

Although you can migrate data from a client running an x86 version of Windows to a client running an x64 version of Windows (and x86 client to x86 client, or x64 client to x64 client), you can't migrate data from a client running an x64 version of Windows to a client running an x86 version of Windows.

Question: 23

DRAG DROP

Ten client computers run Windows Vista and a custom application. The custom application is compatible with Windows 8.1.

You purchase 10 new computers that have Windows 8.1 pre-installed. You plan to migrate user settings and data from the Windows Vista computers to the Windows 8.1 computers. You install the User State Migration Toolkit (USMT) on a USB flash drive.

You need to ensure that the custom application settings are applied to the Windows 8.1 computers after the migration is complete.

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.)

Uninstall the custom application from the Windows Vista computers.

Run the **scanstate** command on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows Vista computers.

Install the custom application on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **scanstate** command on the Windows Vista computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows 8 computers.

Answer:

Uninstall the custom application from the Windows Vista computers.

Run the **scanstate** command on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows Vista computers.

Install the custom application on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **scanstate** command on the Windows Vista computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows Vista computers.

Install the custom application on the Windows 8 computers.

Run the **loadstate** command on the Windows 8 computers.

Question: 24

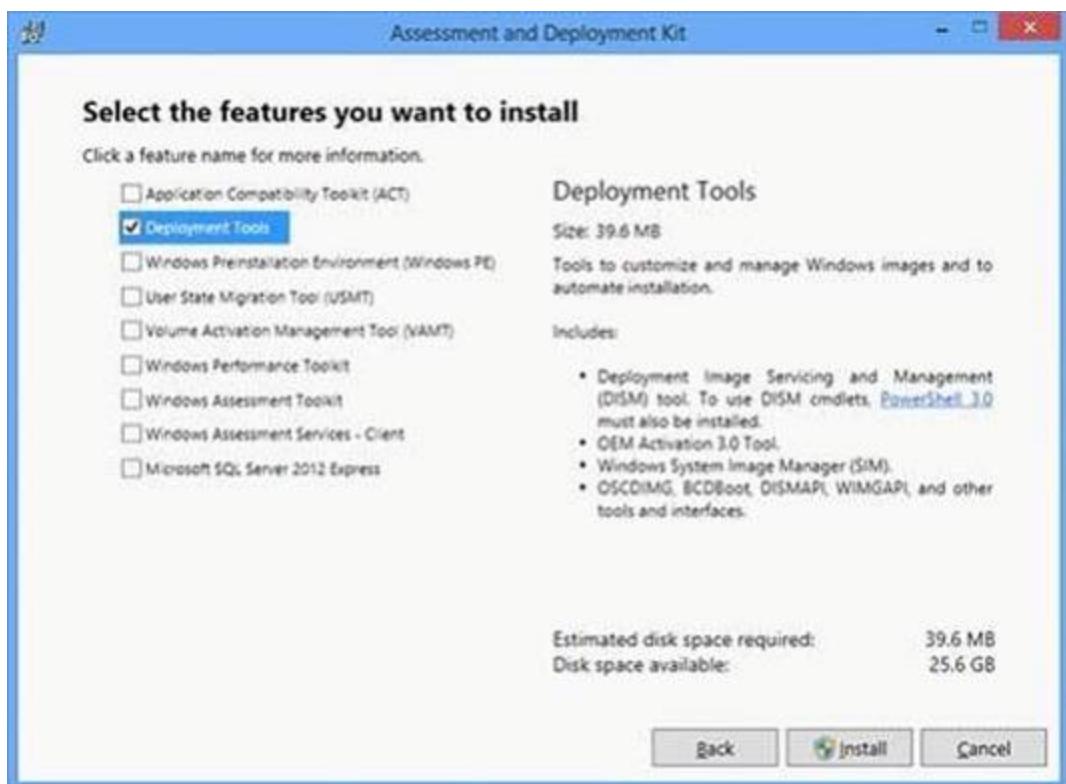
A company has 100 client computers that run Windows 8.1. You plan to install a custom app that requires a license key. You need to ensure that the installation process does not prompt for the manual entry of a license key. What should you do?

- A. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- B. Install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit.
- C. Install and run the Windows App Certification Kit.
- D. Install and run the Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://tweaks.com/windows/65179/how-to-install-windows-8-without-a-product-key/> Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit for Windows 8.1:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825212.aspx> Step-by-Step: Windows 8 Deployment for IT Professionals
 This guide uses the tools included in the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK). This includes Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), the Deployment Imaging Servicing and Management tool (DISM), and Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE). In addition to the tools that this guide describes, other tools are available in the Windows ADK that you can use to prepare your organization for migrating to Windows 8 and Windows 8.1:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825079.aspx> DISM Global Options for Command-Line Syntax
 Global options can be added to most of the servicing and imaging options in the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tool. These options can be used to access the command-line help, specify the location of files to use, and control logging.

Basic Syntax for Servicing Commands After you have mounted or applied a Windows® image so that it is available offline as a flat file structure, you can specify any DISM global options, the servicing option that will update your image, and the location of the offline image. You can use only one servicing option per command line.

If you are servicing a running computer, you can use the /Online option instead of specifying the location of the offline Windows image. The commands and options that are available for servicing an image depend on which Windows operating system you are servicing. They also depend on whether the image is offline or a running operating system. All commands work on an offline Windows image. Subsets of the commands are available for servicing a running operating system.

The base syntax for DISM servicing commands is:

`DISM.exe {/Image:<path_to_image> | /Online} [dism_global_options] {servicing_option} [<servicing_argument>]`
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824882.aspx> DISM App Package (.appx or .appxbundle) Servicing Command-Line Options

You can use app package-servicing commands to add, remove, and list provisioned app packages (.appx or .appxbundle) in a Windows image. An .appxbundle, new for Windows 8.1, is a collection of app and resource packages used together to enrich the app experience, while minimizing the disk footprint on a given PC. Provisioned app packages are added to a Windows image and are then installed for every new or existing user profile the next time the user logs on. For more information, including requirements for app package provisioning, see Sideload Apps with DISM.

You can also use Windows PowerShell to add, remove, and list app packages (.appx or .appxbundle) per image or per user in a Windows installation.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh852635.aspx> Sideload Apps with DISM

You can sideload line-of-business (LOB) Windows Store apps to a Windows® image by using Windows PowerShell® or the Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) platform. Windows Store apps are a new type of application that runs on: Windows 8.1 devices Windows 8 devices Windows Server 2012 R2 devices Windows Server 2012 Windows Embedded 8 Industry

Typically, Windows Store apps are available only through the Windows® Store. You can submit LOB Windows Store apps to the Windows Store and make them available outside of your enterprise. However, you can also develop Windows Store apps for use only within your enterprise and add them to Windows devices you manage through a process we call sideloading. Sideloaded apps do not have to be certified by or installed through the Windows Store.

Further information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb977556.aspx> Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit The Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit (MAP) is an agentless, automated, multiproduct planning and assessment tool for quicker and easier desktop, server and cloud migrations. MAP provides detailed readiness assessment reports with extensive hardware and software information, and actionable recommendations to help organizations accelerate their IT infrastructure planning process, and gather more detail on assets that reside within their current environment. MAP also provides server utilization data for Hyper-V server virtualization planning; identifying server placements, and performing virtualization candidate assessments.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/apps/bg127575.aspx> Windows App Certification Kit Before you submit your app for certification and listing in the Windows Store, use the Windows App Certification Kit to test your app and make sure it's ready to go.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/dd562082%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) The Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) is a lifecycle management tool that assists in identifying and managing your overall application portfolio, reducing the cost and time involved in resolving application compatibility issues, and helping you quickly deploy Windows and Windows updates.

Question: 25

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are members of the domain. Client computers maintain a list of sites in the Internet Explorer Restricted Sites security zone.

Users of one client computer are able to download and install an application from a site within the Restricted Sites zone.

You need to ensure that users of the computer can install applications only from sites that are not in the Restricted Sites zone.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. Configure the Software Restriction Policy settings in the local Group Policy of the computer.
- C. Add the blocked application as a software restriction policy to the GPO that configures AppLocker.
- D. Run the Get-AppLockerPolicy Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- E. Add the blocked application as an additional AppLocker rule to the GPO that configures AppLocker.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Only Software Restriction policy allows for the control of applications from a network zone; AppLocker does not.

Name	Type	Security Level	Description	Last Modified Date
%HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\{00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}	Path	Unrestricted		9/5/2012 11:19:28 AM
%HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ZoneMap\{00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000001}	Path	Unrestricted		9/5/2012 11:19:28 AM
Restricted sites	Network Zone	Disallowed	This zone contains Web sites that ...	9/5/2012 11:48:04 AM

Further information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176961.aspx> Using the Set-ExecutionPolicy Cmdlet

The Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet enables you to determine which Windows PowerShell scripts (if any) will be allowed

to run on your computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee460964.aspx> Get-AppLockerPolicy Gets the local, effective, or domain AppLocker policy.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd723678%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> AppLocker You can use AppLocker as part of your overall security strategy for the following scenarios: Help prevent malicious software (malware) and unsupported applications from affecting computers in your environment. Prevent users from installing and using unauthorized applications. Implement application control policy to satisfy security policy or compliance requirements in your organization.

http://technet.microsoft.com/enus/library/ee619725%28v=ws.10%29.aspx#BKMK_WhatisAppLocker AppLocker: Frequently Asked Questions

Understanding AppLocker - What is AppLocker? AppLocker is a feature in Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8, and Windows 7 that advances the functionality of the Software Restriction Policies feature.

In Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7, you can manage four types of files: executable (.exe), Windows Installer (.msi and .msp), script (.bat, .cmd, .js, .ps1, and .vbs), and DLL (.dll and .ocx). Each of these file types is managed in its own rule collection.

In Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, in addition to the file types, you can manage .mst and .appx files with AppLocker.

Question: 26

You manage computers that run Windows 8.1. You plan to install a desktop app named App1 on one of the client computers.

You need to install the app without any user interaction and without displaying a progress bar.

Which command should you run?

- A. msiexec /i appl.msi /qb
- B. msiexec /x appl.msi /qb
- C. msiexec /i appl.msi /qn
- D. msiexec /x appl.msi /qn

Answer: C

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262(v=ws.10).aspx) Msiexec (command-line options)

Provides the means to install, modify, and perform operations on Windows Installer from the command line.

/i installs or configures a product /qn displays no user interface

Further information: /x uninstalls a product.

Question: 27

You update the video card driver on a portable computer that runs Windows 8.1.

When a user connects the portable computer to an external monitor, the external monitor duplicates the display on the portable computer screen. You need to ensure that the user can display additional desktop space on the external monitor. What should you do?

- A. Run the DisplaySwitch /extend command.
- B. Start the computer from the Windows 8.1 installation media and perform a system image recovery.
- C. Roll back the video card driver to the previous version.
- D. Run the sic /scannow command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://jeffwouters.nl/index.php/2012/06/switch-your-display-through-the-command-line/> Switch your display through the command line displayswitch.exe parameters:

Parameter	Description
/internal	Disconnect projector
/clond	Duplicate screen
/extend	Extend screen
/external	Projector only (disconnect local)

Question: 28

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. You attempt to roll back a driver for a specific device on a client computer. The Roll Back Driver button is unavailable in Device Manager. You need to roll back the driver to the previous version. What should you do first?

- A. In the system properties for hardware, modify the device installation settings.
- B. Disable driver signature enforcement.
- C. In the local Group Policy, modify the device installation restrictions.
- D. Run Device Manager as an administrator.

Answer: D

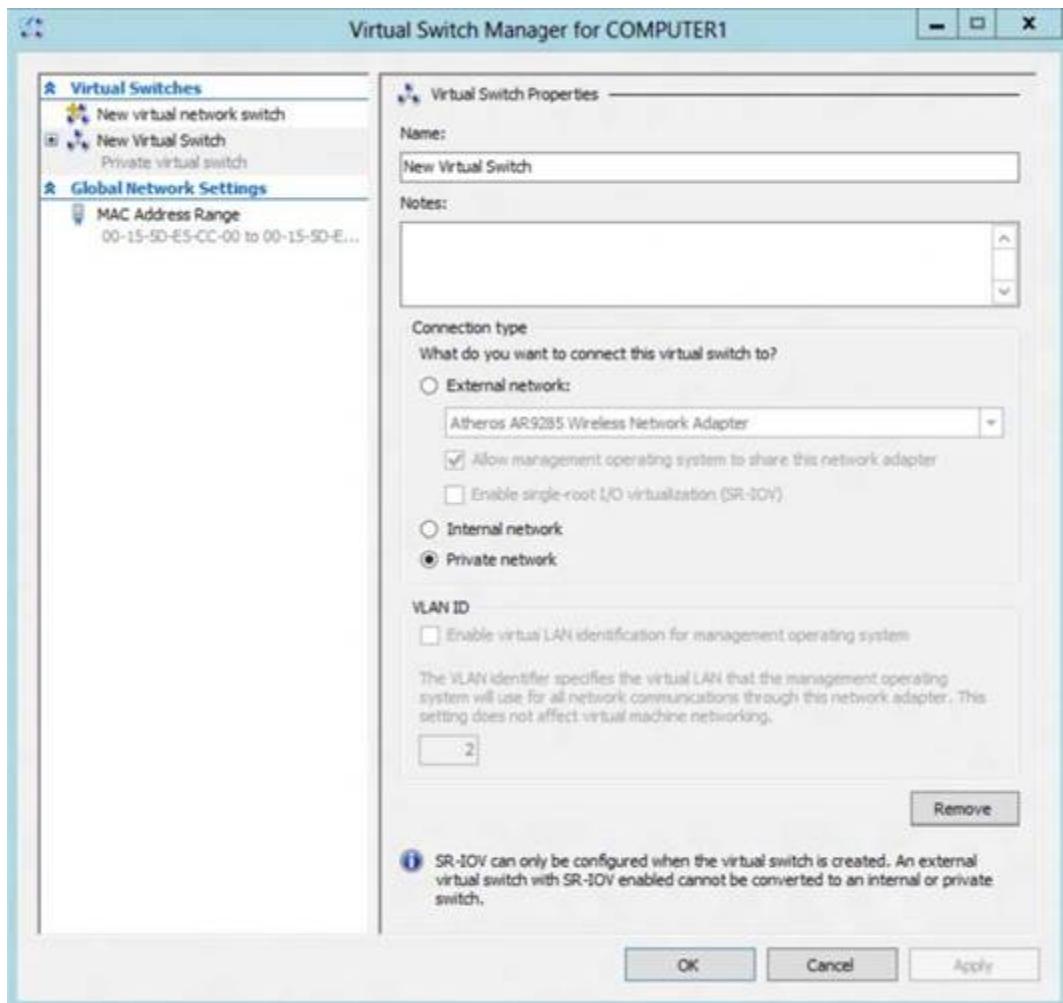
Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732648.aspx> Roll Back a Device Driver to a Previous Version
Membership in the local Administrators group, or equivalent, is the minimum required to complete this procedure.
Review the details in "Additional considerations" in this topic.

Question: 29

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain with one physical domain controller. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

A client computer hosts a Windows 8.1 virtual machine (VM) test environment. The VMs are connected to a private virtual switch that is configured as shown in the Virtual Switch Manager exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Configure the test environment to allow VMs to communicate with the host machine.
- ☞ Minimize impact on the host machine.

You need to meet the requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new virtual switch with a Private Network [CP1] connection type.
- B. Create a new virtual switch with an ExternalNetwork connection type.
- C. Change the VLAN ID of the private virtual switch to Enable Virtual LAN identification.
- D. Create a new virtual switch with an Internal Network connection type.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-2configure-hardware-and-applications-16/>

Virtual switches/ Hyper-V VLAN – you can create 3 different types of virtual switches depending the needs of your virtual machines and one single machine can use multiple virtual NICs that is member of different Virtual Switches.

☞ External – This virtual switch binds to the physical network adapter and create a new adapter you can see in Control Panel\Network and Internet\Network Connections so if a virtual machine needs contact outside the host machine this one is a must.

☞ Internal – This virtual switch can be used to connect all virtual machines and the host machine but cannot go outside that.

☞ Private – This virtual switch can only be used by the virtual host

Further information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Configuring Virtual Networks

Hyper-V Networking: Three types of Virtual Networks:

Type	Parent OS	VMs on Same HV	VMs on Remote HV	LAN	Remark
External	x	x	x	x	Conn. Lost Temporarily
Internal	x	x			
Private		x			
Dedicated		x		x	

Private will not allow communication with the host machine. External will allow communication with the host machine but also allow access to other machines on the host machine's network which is not a requirement.

Question: 30

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. On all client computers, Internet Explorer has the Display intranet sites in Compatibility View option enabled and the Download updated compatibility lists from Microsoft option disabled.

The corporate website was designed for a previous version of Internet Explorer. When viewed on the client computers, menus and image on the corporate website are displayed out of place.

You need to ensure that the corporate website displays correctly on the client computers without negatively impacting the display of any other website.

What should you do?

- A. Manually add the corporate website to the compatibility view settings.
- B. Enable the Display all websites in Compatibility View option.
- C. Disable the Display intranet sites in Compatibility View option.
- D. Manually download an updated compatibility list from Microsoft.

Answer: A

Question: 31

A portable computer that runs Windows 8.1 uses a mobile broadband connection for the corporate wireless network. The computer also has a wired corporate network connection. The computer successfully downloads Windows updates when connected to either network.

You need to ensure that the computer automatically downloads updates by using Windows Update only while connected to the wired corporate network connection.

What should you do?

- A. Set the corporate wireless network to metered.
- B. Set the corporate wireless network to non-metered.
- C. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location local Group Policy setting.
- D. Configure a Windows Firewall connection security rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/5371-wireless-network-set-unset-metered-connectionwindows-8-a.html>

http://www.windowsnetworking.com/articles_tutorials/Using-Wireless-Networks-Windows8.html

To help you gauge the amount of data usage on networks, Windows 8.1 includes a new data usage tracking and metering feature. This is especially useful when using mobile broadband networks, as your service likely has a limit to the amount of data you can use

before you're charged overage fees or the speed is throttled, or maybe you're even on a pay-as-you-go plan that charges per usage. By default, Windows 8.1 tracks the amount of data you transfer over Wi-Fi and mobile broadband networks. The running total (in MBs or GBs) and the time or day since it's been tracked is displayed when you click (or tap) on a network name from the new network list, as shown in the figure below:



You can also set particular networks as a metered connection, which will then disable Windows Update from downloading updates (except for critical security patches) and possibly disable or reduce data usage from other Microsoft and non-Microsoft applications as well.

Question: 32

You manage client computers that run Windows 7 and Windows 8.1.

You are configuring Windows updates for all client computers.

You have the following requirements:

☞ All client computers must use a specific Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server for updates.

☞ All client computers must check for updates each hour.

You need to configure local Group Policy settings to meet the requirements.

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

- A. Configure the Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary policy setting.
- B. Configure the Automatic Updates detection frequency policy setting.
- C. Enable the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.
- D. Enable the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting for automatic download and scheduled installation.
- E. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations policy setting.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn595129.aspx> Step 5: Configure Group Policy Settings for Automatic Updates

Automatic Updates detection frequency Specifies the hours that Windows will use to determine how long to wait before checking for available updates. The exact wait time is determined by using the hours specified here minus zero to twenty percent of the hours specified. For example, if this policy is used to specify a 20 hour detection frequency, all clients to which this policy is applied will check for updates anywhere between 16 and 20 hours. Note: The “Specify intranet Microsoft update service location” setting must be enabled for this policy to have effect.

Specify intranet Microsoft update service location Specifies an intranet server to host updates from Microsoft Update.

You can then use WSUS to automatically update computers on your network.

Configure Automatic Updates Specifies whether automatic updates are enabled on this computer.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn595129.aspx> Step 5: Configure Group Policy Settings for Automatic Updates

Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary Starting Windows 8, you can set updates to install during automatic maintenance instead of using a specific schedule tied to Windows Update. Automatic maintenance will install updates when the computer is not in use, and avoid installing updates when the computer is running on battery power. If automatic maintenance is unable to install updates within days, Windows Update will install updates right away. Users will then be notified about a pending restart. A pending restart will only take place if there is no potential for accidental data loss.

Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations Specifies the amount of time for Automatic Updates to wait following a computer startup, before proceeding with a scheduled installation that was previously missed. If the status is set to Not Configured, a missed scheduled installation will occur one minute after the computer is next started.

Question: 33

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1.

You need to create a baseline performance report that includes disk status by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Start the System Diagnostics Data Collector Set.
- B. Create and start a custom Data Collector Set.
- C. Start the System Performance Data Collector Set.

D. Add counters to Performance Monitor, and then print the Performance Monitor output.

Answer: A

Explanation:

System Diagnostics and Performance Data Collector Set both deliver the same, 17 performance counters for disk. Don't get fooled by the word "Performance Baseline" The System Diagnostics Report includes Basic System Checks (see below), where Disk status is listed. This item does not appear in the System Performance Report.

The screenshot shows the Windows System Diagnostics Report window. On the left, there's a navigation pane with the following structure:

- Performance
 - Monitoring Tools
 - Performance Monitor
- Data Collector Sets
 - User Defined
 - System
 - System Diagnostics
 - System Performance
 - Event Trace Sessions
 - Startup Event Trace Sessions
- Reports
 - User Defined
 - System
 - System Diagnostics
 - PC4_20121130-000001
 - System Performance
 - PC4_20121130-000001

The main content area is titled "System Diagnostics Report" and shows the following details:

Computer: PC4
Collected: Friday, November 30, 2012 9:12:25 PM
Duration: 61 Seconds

Diagnostic Results

Warnings

Informational	
Severity:	(i) Information
Warning:	The 'CPU' rating for the system is poor and may be the cause of performance problems. If the problem continues the CPU may need to be upgraded.
Related:	Performance Diagnosis
Severity:	(i) Information
Warning:	The 'Gaming graphics' rating for the system is poor and may be the cause of performance problems. If the problem continues the graphics card may need an updated driver or may need to be upgraded.
Related:	Performance Diagnosis
Severity:	(i) Information
Warning:	The 'Graphics' rating for the system is poor and may be the cause of performance problems. If the problem continues the graphics card may need to be upgraded.
Related:	Performance Diagnosis
Severity:	(i) Information
Warning:	The 'Disk' rating for the system is poor and may be the cause of performance problems. If the problem continues the disk may need to be upgraded.
Related:	Performance Diagnosis
Severity:	(i) Information
Warning:	The 'Memory' rating for the system is very poor and may be the cause for performance problems. If the problem continues the memory may need to be upgraded.
Related:	Performance Diagnosis

Basic System Checks

Tests	Result
OS Checks	Passed
Disk Checks	Passed

The screenshot shows the 'System Performance Report' window. On the left, a navigation pane lists categories like Performance, Monitoring Tools, Data Collector Sets, Reports, and System. The main area displays a 'Summary' section with CPU usage details, followed by a 'Diagnostic Results' section, and a 'Performance' section containing tabs for Resource Overview, CPU, Network, Disk, Hot Files, Disk Breakdown, and Physical Disk. Under Physical Disk, there's a list of counters including % Disk Read Time, % Disk Time, % Disk Write Time, Avg. Disk Bytes/Read, Avg. Disk Bytes/Transfer, Avg. Disk Bytes/Write, Avg. Disk Queue Length, Avg. Disk Read Queue Length, Avg. Disk Write Queue Length, and Current Disk Queue Length.

Question: 34

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1 in a kiosk environment.

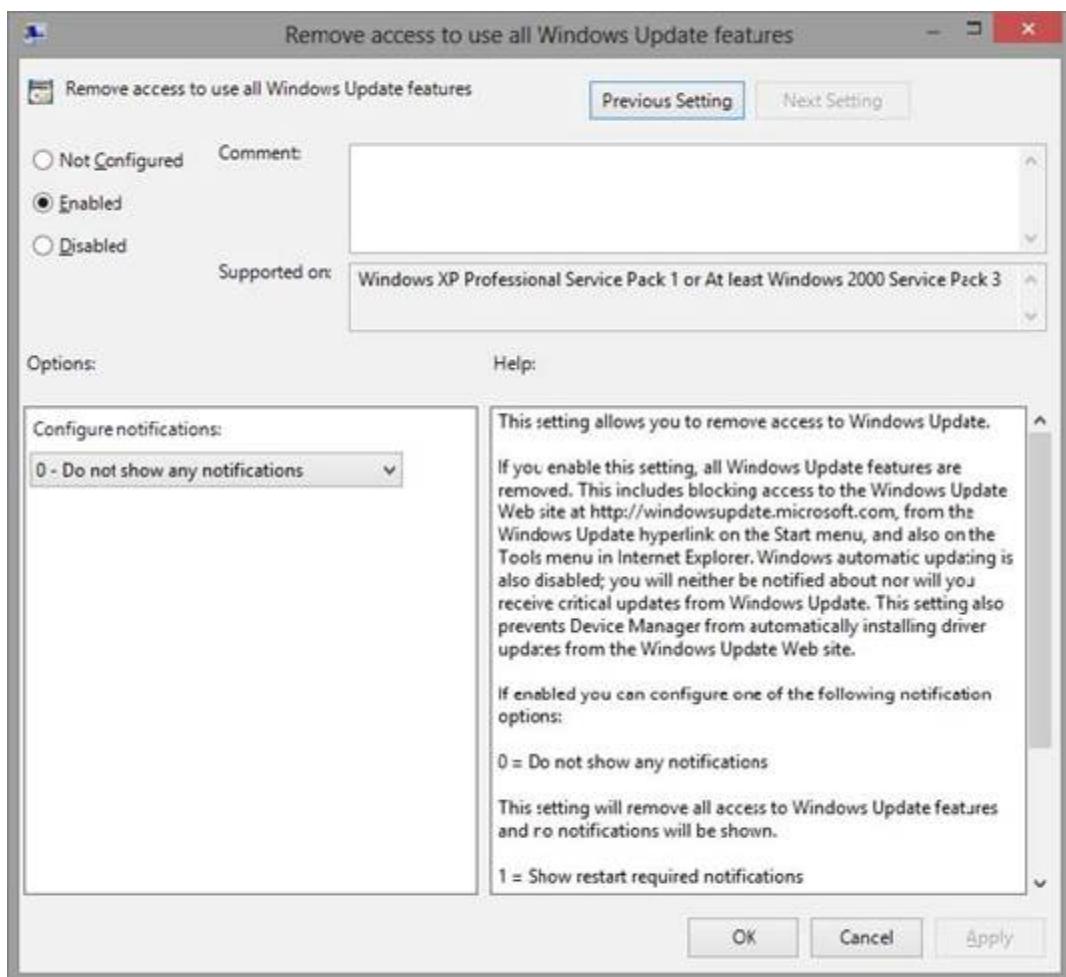
You need to ensure that Windows updates are automatically applied and cannot be disabled by users. What should you do?

- A. Configure Windows Update to install updates automatically.
- B. In the local Group Policy, enable the Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates policy setting.
- C. msiexec /i app1.msi /qn
- D. In the local Group Policy, configure the Remove access to use all Windows Update features policy setting.

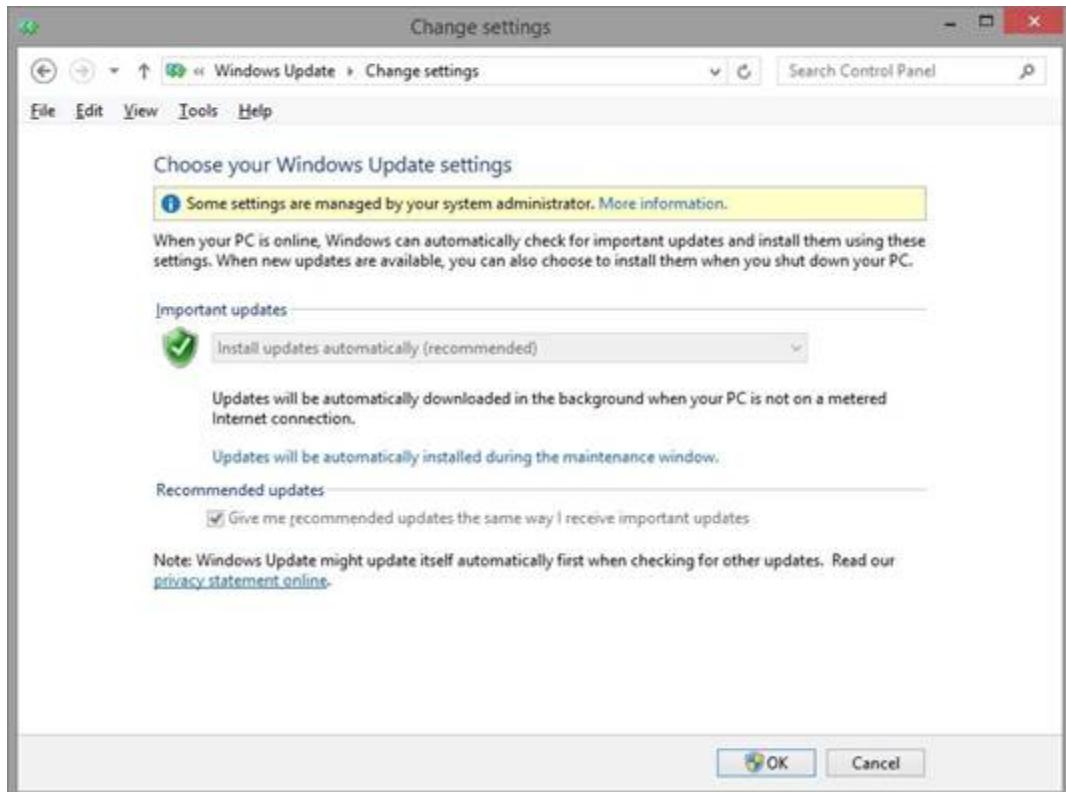
Answer: D

Explanation:

If you enable the Remove access to use all Windows Update features policy setting:

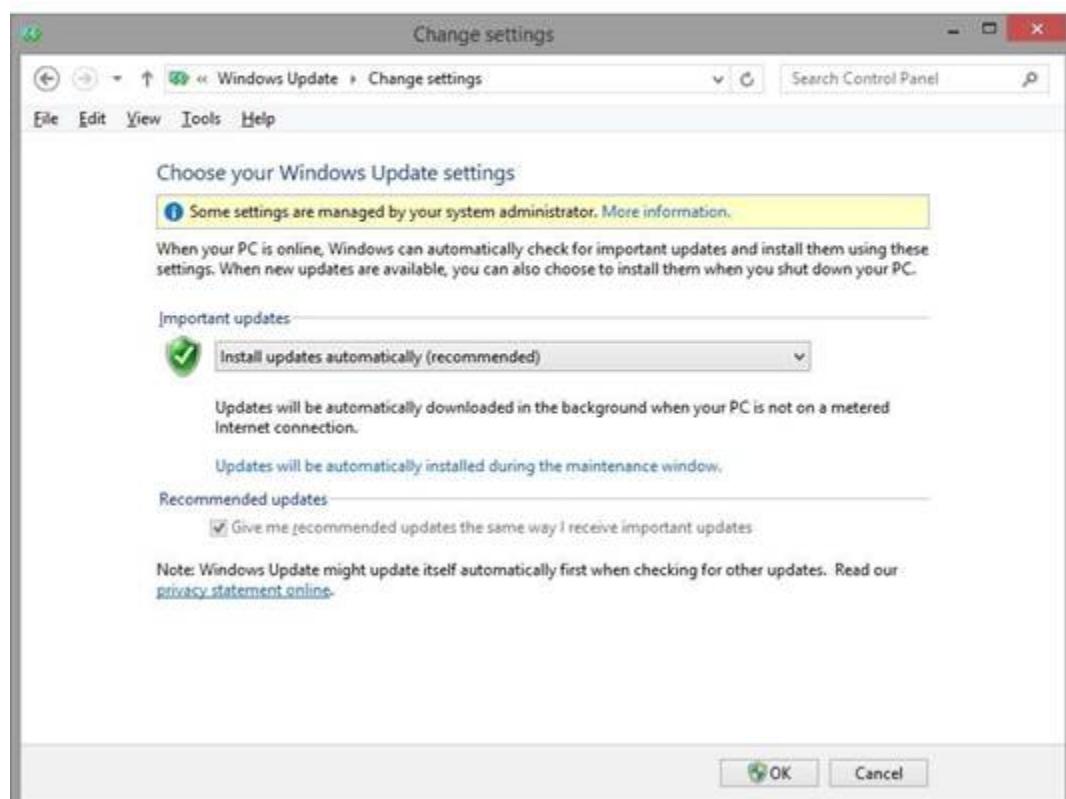
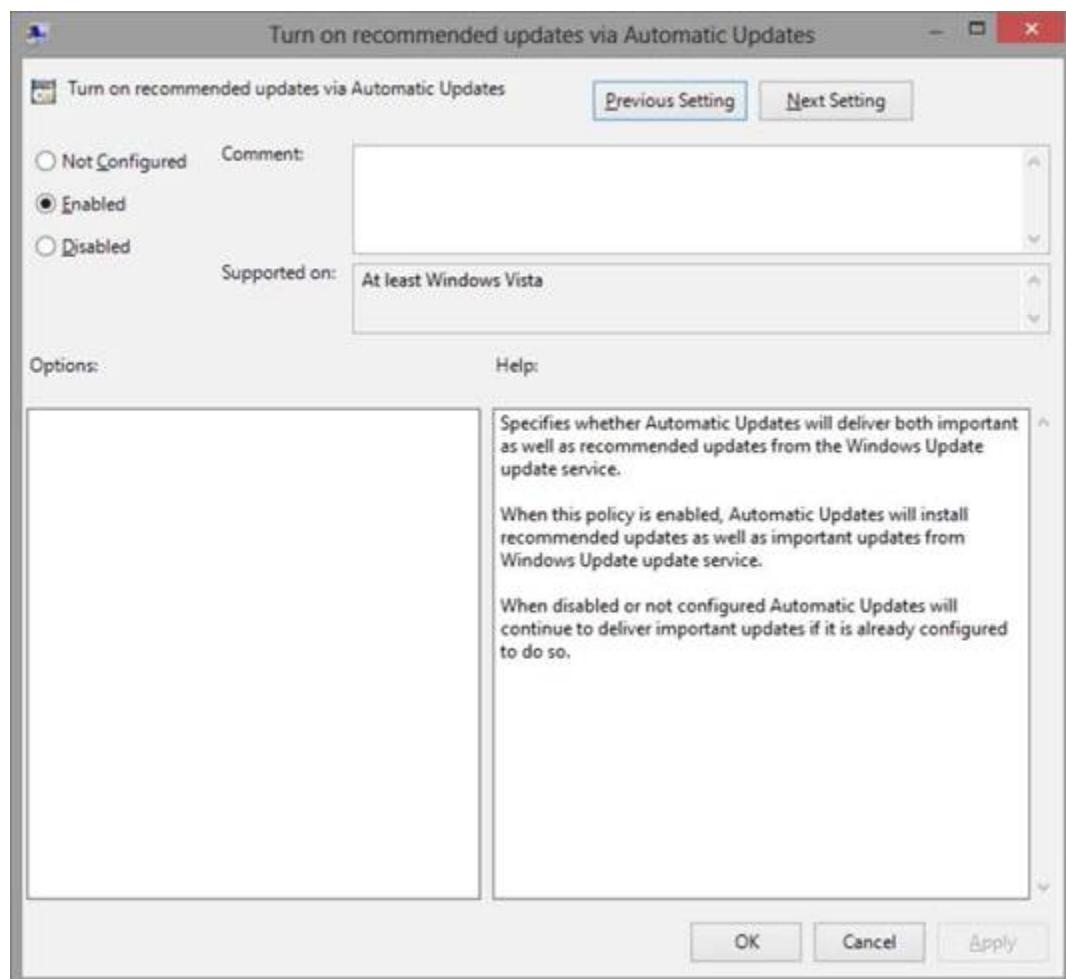


Changing the Windows Update settings will be grayed out:



Further information:

If you enable the Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates policy setting, even when logged with a limited rights user, you can still change the Automatic Updates settings:



Question: 35

DRAG DROP

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.1, and three unused external disk drives.

You are creating a volume to store picture files.

You have the following requirements:

Use all three external disk drives. Ensure that the volume is accessible from a single drive letter. Ensure data redundancy between the disk drives in the event of a hardware failure.

You need to create 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.)

Create a new storage pool.

Set the resiliency type to **None**.

Run the Disk Management tool.

Set the resiliency type to **Parity**.

Select the external hard drives.

Answer:

Create a new storage pool.

Set the resiliency type to **None**.

Run the Disk Management tool.

Set the resiliency type to **Parity**.

Select the external hard drives.

Create a new storage pool.

Select the external hard drives.

Set the resiliency type to **Parity**.

Question: 36

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Each computer has two hard drives.

You need to create a dynamic volume on each computer that maximizes write performance.

Which kind of dynamic volume should you create?

- A. Striped volume
- B. RAID 5 volume
- C. Spanned volume
- D. Mirrored volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> What Are Dynamic Disks and Volumes?

Types of Dynamic Volumes A dynamic volume is a volume that is created on a dynamic disk. Dynamic volume types include simple, spanned, and striped volumes.

Striped Volumes Striped volumes improve disk input/output (I/O) performance by distributing I/O requests across disks. Striped volumes are composed of stripes of data of equal size written across each disk in the volume. They are created from equally sized, unallocated areas on two or more disks.

Striped volumes cannot be extended or mirrored and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a striped volume fails, the entire volume fails, and all data on the striped volume becomes inaccessible. The reliability for the striped volume is less than the least reliable disk in the set.

Further Information: RAID-5 Volumes A RAID-5 volume is a fault-tolerant volume that stripes data and parity across three or more disks. Parity is a calculated value that is used to reconstruct data if one disk fails. RAID-5 volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has at least three disks in their computer. If one of the disks in the RAID-5 volume fails, the data on the remaining disks, along with the parity information, can be used to recover the lost data. RAID-5 volumes are well-suited to storing data that will need to be read frequently but written to less frequently. Database applications that read randomly work well with the built-in load balancing of a RAID-5 volume.

Spanned Volumes Spanned volumes combine areas of unallocated space from multiple disks into one logical volume. The areas of unallocated space can be different sizes. Spanned volumes require two disks, and you can use up to 32 disks.

Mirrored Volumes A mirrored volume is a fault-tolerant volume that provides a copy of a volume on another disk. Mirrored volumes provide data redundancy by duplicating the information contained on the volume. The two disks that make up a mirrored volume are known as mirrors. Each mirror is always located on a different disk. If one of the disks fails, the data on the failed disk becomes unavailable, but the system continues to operate by using the unaffected disk. Mirrored volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has two disks in their computer. If one disk fails, the user always has a copy of their data on the second disk. Mirrored volumes provide better write performance than RAID-5 volumes.

Question: 37

DRAG DROP

A local printer named PRINTER1 is shared from a client computer named COMPUTER1 that run a 32-bit version of Windows 8.1. A workgroup contains client computers that run a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1.

Computers in the workgroup can't currently print to PRINTER1.

You need to ensure that the workgroup computers can print to PRINTER1.

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

Connect the workgroup computers to PRINTER1.

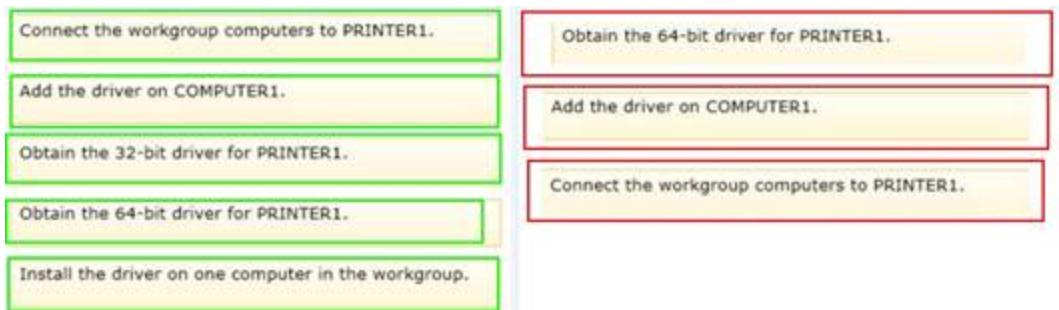
Add the driver on COMPUTER1.

Obtain the 32-bit driver for PRINTER1.

Obtain the 64-bit driver for PRINTER1.

Install the driver on one computer in the workgroup.

Answer:



Question: 38

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1.

The company implements the following security requirements:

- ☞ All client computers must use two-factor authentication.
- ☞ At least one authentication method must include exactly four characters or gestures.

You need to choose authentication methods that comply with the security requirements.

Which two authentication methods should you choose? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. PIN
- B. Biometric authentication
- C. Picture password
- D. Microsoft account

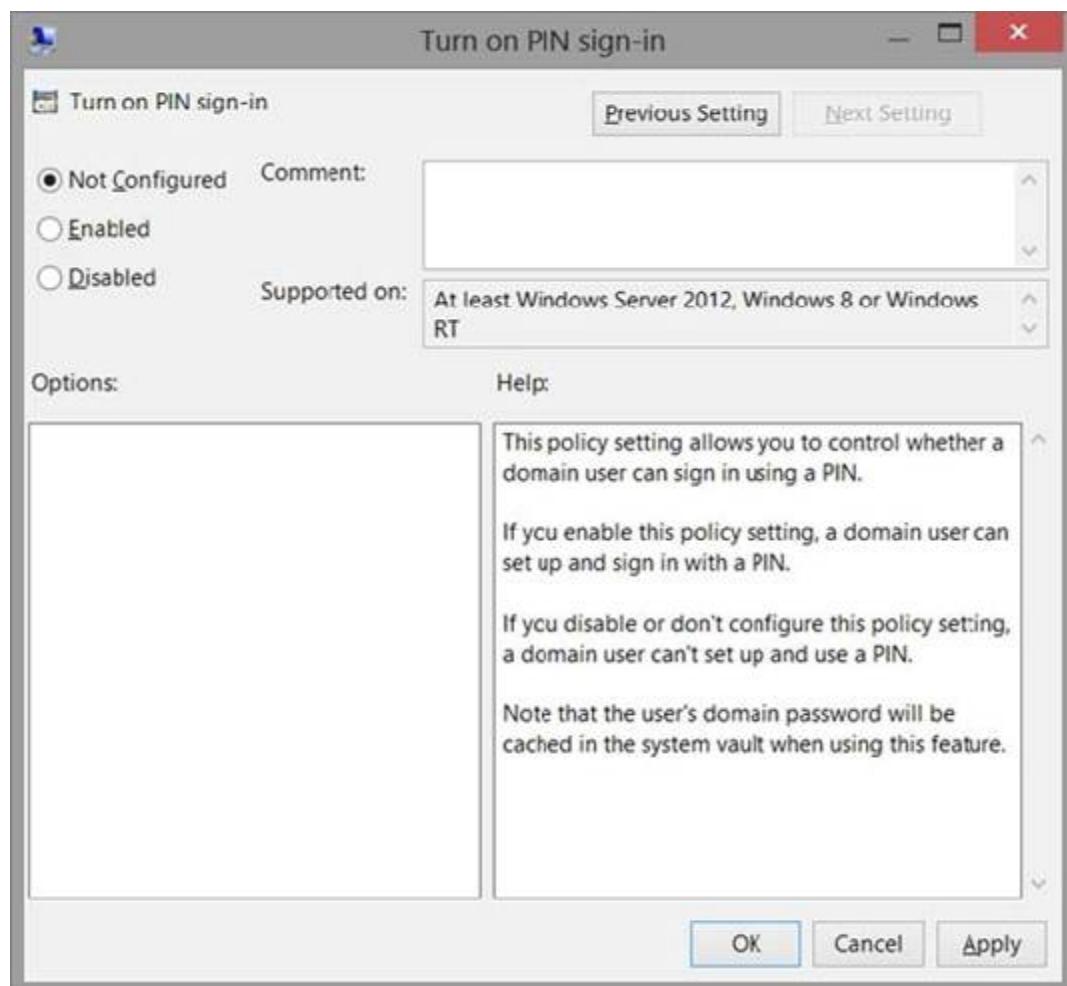
Answer: A,B

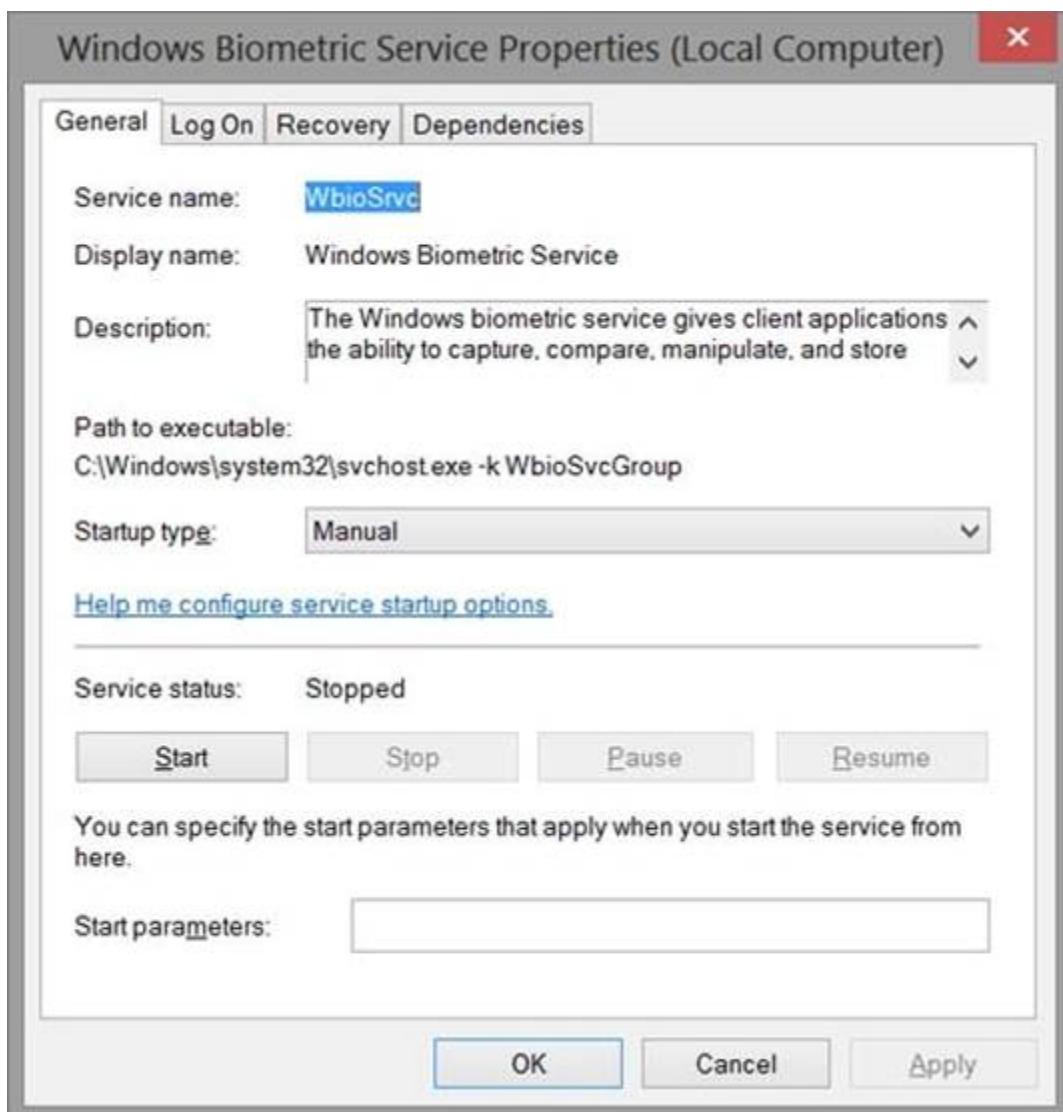
Explanation:

Something the user knows: PIN (4 digits) One might be tempted to think the photo for the picture password is something the User has. But it is something the User knows, too: He knows how to draw the gestures (maximum 3 gestures supported with picture password), and it is no physical object (like a token, smart card ...) The MS Account is too something the user knows. So the answer must be Biometric authentication. Two-factor authentication requires the use of two of the three authentication factors: Something the user knows (e.g., password, PIN); Something the user has (physical Object) (e.g., ATM card, smart card); and Something the user is (e.g., biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint). The factors are identified in the standards and regulations for access to U.S. Federal Government systems. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-factor_authentication

Two-factor authentication requires the use of two of the three authentication factors. The factors are identified in the standards and regulations for access to U.S. Federal Government systems. These factors are: Something only the user knows (e.g., password, PIN, pattern); Something only the user has (e.g., ATM card, smart card, mobile phone); and Something only the user is (e.g., biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint).

1. Something the user knows: PIN <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-4configure-access-to-resources-14/> Sign in with PIN code (4-digit code) is not possible for a domain user, it is not even visible in PC Settings -> Users (if machine is not domain joined you see it). To enable it for even domain joined computer/users you can enable the policy Turn on PIN sign-in and it becomes visible.
2. Something only the user is: Biometric authentication <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-4configure-access-to-resources-14/> Biometric in Windows 8 is built on Windows Biometric Framework and relies on Windows Biometric service that is set to start up manual by default.





Further information:

Something the user knows: Picture password Problem: limited to 3 gestures



Something the user knows: Microsoft account Problem: not limited to 4 characters

Question: 39

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. A local printer is shared from a client computer. The client computer user is a member of the Sales AD security group. You need to ensure that members of the Sales security group can print to the shared printer and modify only their own print jobs.

Which permission should you grant to the Sales group?

- A. Manage queue
- B. Print
- C. Manage documents
- D. Manage this printer
- E. Manage spooler

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Group types

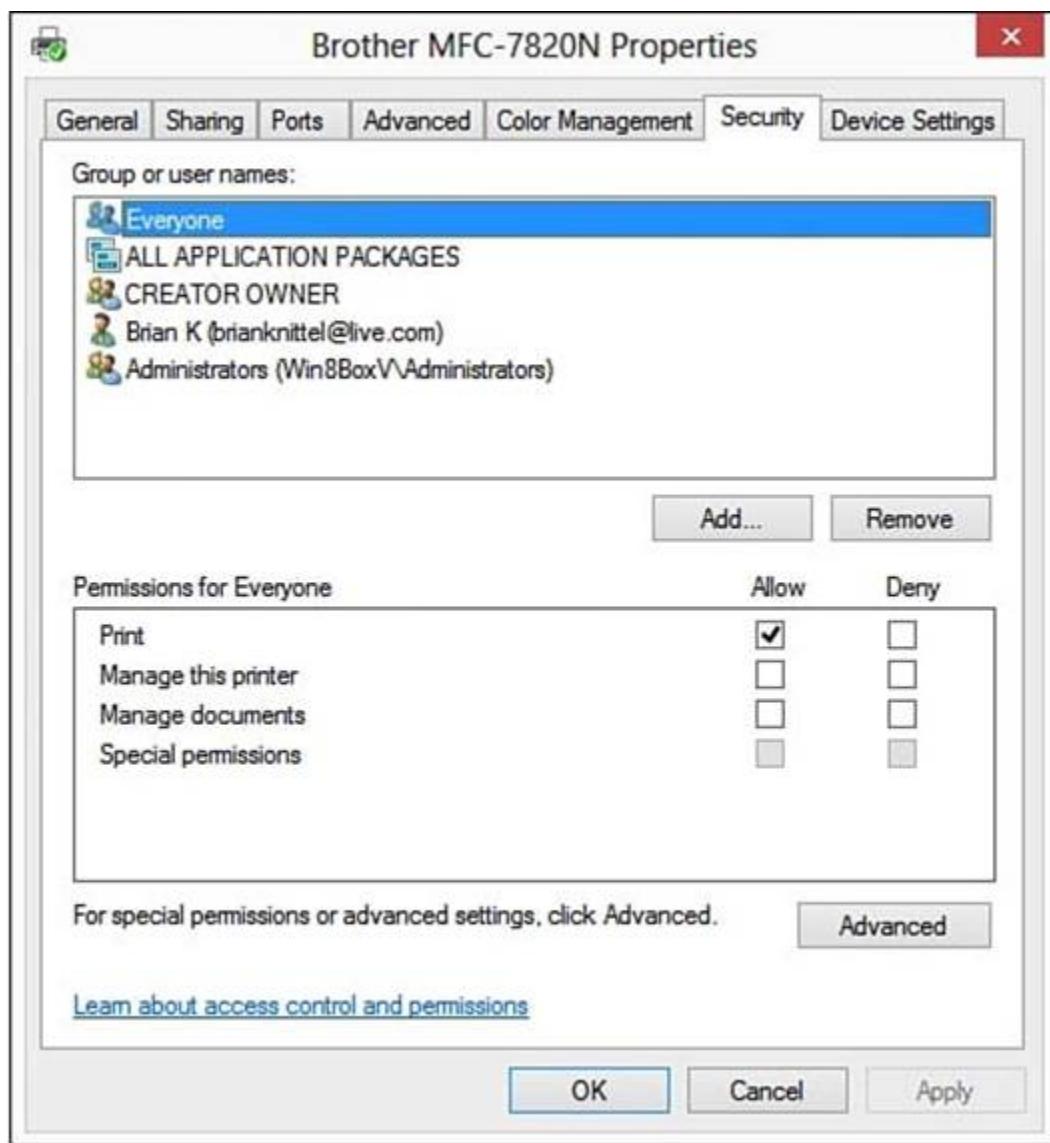
There are two types of groups in Active Directory: distribution groups and security groups. You can use distribution groups to create e-mail distribution lists and security groups to assign permissions to shared resources.

Security groups Used with care, security groups provide an efficient way to assign access to resources on your network. Using security groups, you can: Assign user rights to security groups in Active Directory Assign permissions to security groups on resources

<http://my.safaribooksonline.com/book/operating-systems/9780133118025/sharingprinters/ch21lev2sec24> Setting Printer Permissions

If you have a workgroup network and have disabled Password Protected Sharing, or if you have set up a homegroup, you don't need to worry about setting permissions for printers: anyone can use your shared printer. If you're on a domain network or have chosen to use detailed user-level permissions on your workgroup network, you can control access to your shared printers with security attributes that can be assigned to users or groups, as shown in Figure 21.9 and described next: The Security tab lets you assign printer-management permissions for users, groups, and the creator of each print job.

Permission	Lets the User or Group...
Print	Send output to the printer.
Manage this printer	Change printer configuration settings as well as share or unshare a printer.
Manage documents	For the CREATOR OWNER entry, this permission lets a user suspend or delete his or her own print jobs. For other users and groups, this permission lets the user cancel or suspend other users' print jobs.
Special permissions	Don't bother with this entry; it just controls whether a user can change the permission settings.



Question: 40

Your computer runs Windows 8.1 and is connected to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. You create a folder and share the folder with everyone in your organization. You need to modify the NTFS permissions of the folder to meet the following criteria:

- ☞ Users from the Supervisors AD security group must be able to open files, but not modify them.
- ☞ Users from the Marketing AD security group must be able to create, modify, and delete files.
- ☞ Users from both groups must not be able to delete the folder.

Which permissions should you set?

- A. Assign the Supervisors group the Read and Write permissions. Assign the Marketing group the Modify permission and the Delete Subfolders and Files special permission.
- B. Assign the Supervisors group the Read and Write permissions. Assign the Marketing group the Full Control permission.
- C. Assign the supervisors group the Read permission. Assign the Marketing group the Read and Write permissions and the Delete Subfolders and Files special permission.
- D. Assign the Supervisors group the Read permission. Assign the Marketing group the Read and Write permissions and the Delete special permission.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb727008.aspx> File and Folder Permissions

On NTFS volumes, you can set security permissions on files and folders. These permissions grant or deny access to the files and folders.

File and Folder Permissions:

Permission	Meaning for Folders	Meaning for Files
Read	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders	Permits viewing or accessing of the file's contents
Write	Permits adding of files and subfolders	Permits writing to a file
Read & Execute	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by files and folders	Permits viewing and accessing of the file's contents as well as executing of the file
List Folder Contents	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by folders only	N/A
Modify	Permits reading and writing of files and subfolders; allows deletion of the folder	Permits reading and writing of the file; allows deletion of the file
Full Control	Permits reading, writing, changing, and deleting of files and subfolders	Permits reading, writing, changing and deleting of the file

Special Permissions for Files: Special Permissions for Folders:

Control	Full Modify	Execute	Read & Read	Write	Special Permissions	
Traverse Folder/Execute File	X	X	X			
List Folder/Read Data	X	X	X	X		
Read Attributes	X	X	X	X		
Read Extended Attributes	X	X	X	X		
Create Files/Write Data	X	X			X	
Create Folders/Append Data	X	X			X	
Write Attributes	X	X			X	
Write Extended Attributes	X	X			X	
Delete Subfolders and Files	X					
Delete	X	X				
Read Permissions	X	X	X	X	X	
Change Permissions	X					
Take Ownership	X					
Full Modify	Execute	Read & Contents	Folder Read	List Write	Special Permissions	Control
Traverse Folder /	X	X	X	X		
Execute File						
List Folder /Read Data	X	X	X	X	X	
Read Attributes	X	X	X	X	X	
Read Extended	X	X	X	X	X	
Attributes						
Create Files /	X	X				X
Write Data						
Create Folders /	X	X				X
Append Data						
Write Attributes	X	X				X
Write Extended	X	X				X
Attributes						
Delete Subfolders and Files	X					
Delete	X	X				
Read Permissions	X	X	X	X	X	
Change Permissions	X					
Take Ownership	X					

Question: 41

DRAG DROP

A desktop computer runs Windows 8.1. The computer is joined to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com.

You have two domain user accounts:

- ☞ A primary account named User1 that does not have domain administrative privileges.
- ☞ An account named Admin1 that has administrative privileges in the domain.

You are currently logged in as User1. You need to run an application named appl.exe.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Start the application by using your administrative credentials.
- ☞ Minimize the application load time.

You need to complete the command to meet the requirements.

Which command segments should you use to complete the command? (To answer, drag the appropriate command segments to the correct locations in the answer area. Command segments 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.)

Click here to enter text.

/profile
/noprofile
runas
contoso\admin1
contoso\user1
runonce

c:\> [] []
/user: [] appl.exe

Answer:

Click here to enter text.

/profile
/noprofile
runas
contoso\admin1
contoso\user1
runonce

c:\> [] []
/user: [] appl.exe

Question: 42

DRAG DROP

A company has 50 client computers that run Windows 8.1. Forty client computers are connected to a secure internal network, and 10 client computers are located in public kiosks.

A new company security policy includes the following requirements:

Visitors can access only kiosk computers. Employees can access and shut down only internal computers. Only

administrators can access all computers remotely. Only administrators can shut down kiosk computers. You need to assign security groups to local security policies to meet the requirements. What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate security group or groups to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Security groups 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.)

Click here to enter text.

	Policy	Internal computers	Kiosk computers
Administrators	Allow log on locally		
Everyone	Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services		
Guests	Shut down the system		
Power Users			
Authenticated Users			

Answer:

Click here to enter text.

	Policy	Internal computers	Kiosk computers
Administrators	Allow log on locally	Authenticated Users	Guests
Everyone	Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services	Administrators	Administrators
Guests	Shut down the system	Authenticated Users	Administrators
Power Users			
Authenticated Users			

Question: 43

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows Vista and are members of the domain. A Group Policy object (GPO) configuring a software restriction policy is implemented in the domain to block a specific application.

You upgrade a computer to Windows 8.1 and implement a GPO that configures an AppLocker rule in the domain. The blocked application runs on the Windows 8.1 computer but not on the Windows Vista computers.

You need to ensure that the application is blocked from running on all computers and the AppLocker rule is applied to the computers in the domain.

What should you do?

- A. Add the blocked application as an additional AppLocker rule to the GPO that configures AppLocker.
- B. Run the Get-AppLockerPolicy Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- D. Configure the software restriction policy as a local policy on the Windows 8.1 computer.
- E. Add the blocked application as a software restriction policy to the GPO that configures AppLocker.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh994614> Use AppLocker and Software Restriction Policies in the Same Domain
AppLocker is supported on systems running Windows 7 and above. Software Restriction Policies (SRP) is supported on systems running Windows Vista or earlier. You can continue to use SRP for application control on your pre-Windows 7 computers, but use AppLocker for computers running Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7 and later. It is

recommended that you author AppLocker and SRP rules in separate GPOs and target the GPO with SRP policies to systems running Windows Vista or earlier. When both SRP and AppLocker policies are applied to computers running Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7 and later, the SRP policies are ignored.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791851%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Both SRP and AppLocker use Group Policy for domain management. However, when SRP policies and AppLocker policies exist in the same domain and applied through Group Policy, AppLocker policies will take precedence over SRP policies on computers running Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8 or Windows 7.

As an example of how both types of policy would affect the bank's "Teller software" application, consider the following scenario where the application is deployed on different Windows desktop operating systems and managed by the Tellers GPO.

Operating system	Tellers GPO with AppLocker policy	Tellers GPO with SRP policy	Tellers GPO with both AppLocker policy and SRP policy
Windows 8 and Windows 7	AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied and supersede any local AppLocker policies.	Local AppLocker policies supersede any SRP policies applied through the GPO.	AppLocker policies in the GPO are applied and supersede the SRP policies in the GPO and any local AppLocker policies or SRP policies.
Windows Vista	AppLocker policies are not applied.	SRP policies in the GPO are applied and supersede any local SRP policies. AppLocker policies are not applied.	SRP policies in the GPO are applied and supersede any local SRP policies. AppLocker policies are not applied.
Windows XP	AppLocker policies are not applied.	SRP policies in the GPO are applied and supersede any local SRP policies. AppLocker policies are not applied.	SRP policies in the GPO are applied and supersede any local SRP policies. AppLocker policies are not applied.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh847214.aspx> Get-AppLockerPolicy The Get-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet retrieves the AppLocker policy from the local Group Policy Object (GPO), a specified Group Policy Object (GPO), or the effective policy on the computer. By default, the output is an AppLockerPolicy object. If the XML parameter is used, then the output will be the AppLocker policy as an XML-formatted string.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849812.aspx> Set-ExecutionPolicy The Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet changes the user preference for the Windows PowerShell execution policy. The execution policy is part of the security strategy of Windows PowerShell. It determines whether you can load configuration files (including your Windows PowerShell profile) and run scripts, and it determines which scripts, if any, must be digitally signed before they will run.

Question: 44

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Users store data on company-issued USB flash drives. You establish that users are able to store data on personally owned USB flash drives.

You need to ensure that users can save data on company flash drives but not on personal flash drives.

What should you do?

- A. Disable driver signature enforcement.
- B. Run Device Manager as an administrator.
- C. In the local Group Policy, modify the device installation restrictions.
- D. In the system properties for hardware, modify the device installation settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You could prevent installation of mass storage devices but use the "Allow administrators to override" setting to ensure an administrator could get the flash drive installed.

 Device Installation Restrictions

Select an item to view its description.	Setting	State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow administrators to override Device Installation Restriction policies	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Display a custom message when installation is prevented by a policy setting	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Display a custom message title when device installation is prevented by a policy setting	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices that match any of these device IDs	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Time (in seconds) to force reboot when required for policy changes to take effect	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of removable devices	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings	Not configured

Further information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb530324.aspx> Step-By-Step Guide to Controlling Device Installation Using Group Policy

Group Policy Settings for Device Installation To enable control over device installation, Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 introduce several policy settings. You can configure these policy settings individually on a single computer, or you can apply them to a large number of computers through the use of Group Policy in an Active Directory domain.

Whether you want to apply the settings to a stand-alone computer or to many computers in an Active Directory domain, you use the Group Policy Object Editor to configure and apply the policy settings.

The following is a brief description of the DMI policy settings that are used in this guide. Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings. This policy setting controls the installation of devices that are not specifically described by any other policy setting. If you enable this policy setting, users cannot install or update the driver for devices unless they are described by either the Allow installation of devices that match these device IDs policy setting or the Allow installation of devices for these device classes policy setting. If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, users can install and update the driver for any device that is not described by the Prevent installation of devices that match these device IDs policy setting, the Prevent installation of devices for these device classes policy setting, or the Prevent installation of removable devices policy setting.

Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs. This policy setting specifies a list of Plug and Play hardware IDs and compatible IDs that describe devices that users can install. This setting is intended to be used only when the Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings policy setting is enabled and does not take precedence over any policy setting that would prevent users from installing a device. If you enable this policy setting, users can install and update any device with a hardware ID or compatible ID that matches an ID in this list if that installation has not been specifically prevented by the Prevent installation of devices that match these device IDs policy setting, the Prevent installation of devices for these device classes policy setting, or the Prevent installation of removable devices policy setting. If another policy setting prevents users from installing a device, users cannot install it even if the device is also described by a value in this policy setting. If you disable or do not configure this policy setting and no other policy describes the device, the Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings policy setting determines whether users can install the device.

Question: 45

You manage computers that run Windows 8.1. You plan to install a desktop app named MarketingApp on one of the client computers. You need to display a progress bar to the user while installing the app. Which command should you run?

- A. msiexec /i marketingapp.msi Jqn
- B. msiexec /i marketingapp.msi /qb
- C. msiexec /x marketingapp.msi /qb
- D. msiexec /x marketingapp.msi /qn

Answer: B

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262(v=ws.10).aspx)

/i installs or configures a product /qb displays a basic user interface /qn Displays no user interface.

/x Uninstalls a product.

Question: 46

A company has 10 client computers that run Windows 8.1. You are responsible for technical support. You purchase a support tool from the Windows Store while logged in with your Microsoft account.

You install the support tool on several client computers.

Three months later, you attempt to install the support tool on another client computer. The installation fails.

You need to ensure that you can install the support tool on the client computer.
What should you do?

- A. Log in with your Microsoft account and remove a computer from the Windows Store device list.
- B. On the computer on which you want to install the tool, synchronize the Windows Store application licenses.
- C. Disassociate your Microsoft account from the computer on which you want to install the tool. Then reassociate your Microsoft account with the computer.
- D. Reset your Microsoft account password.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You could prevent installation of mass storage devices but use the "Allow administrators to override" setting to ensure an administrator could get the flash drive installed.

Device Installation Restrictions	
Select an item to view its description.	Setting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow administrators to override Device Installation Restriction policies
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Display a custom message when installation is prevented by a policy setting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Display a custom message title when device installation is prevented by a policy setting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices that match any of these device IDs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Time (in seconds) to force reboot when required for policy changes to take effect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of removable devices
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/windows-store-install-apps-multiple-pcs> You can remove a PC from your account when you're signed in to the Store on any PC. After you've removed a PC from your account, you won't be able to use the apps that were installed from the Store on that PC.

Further information: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/what-troubleshoot-problems-app-Troubleshoot-problems-with-an-app>

Sync app licenses If a license for an app is out of sync with the license installed on your PC, the app might stop working.

Question: 47

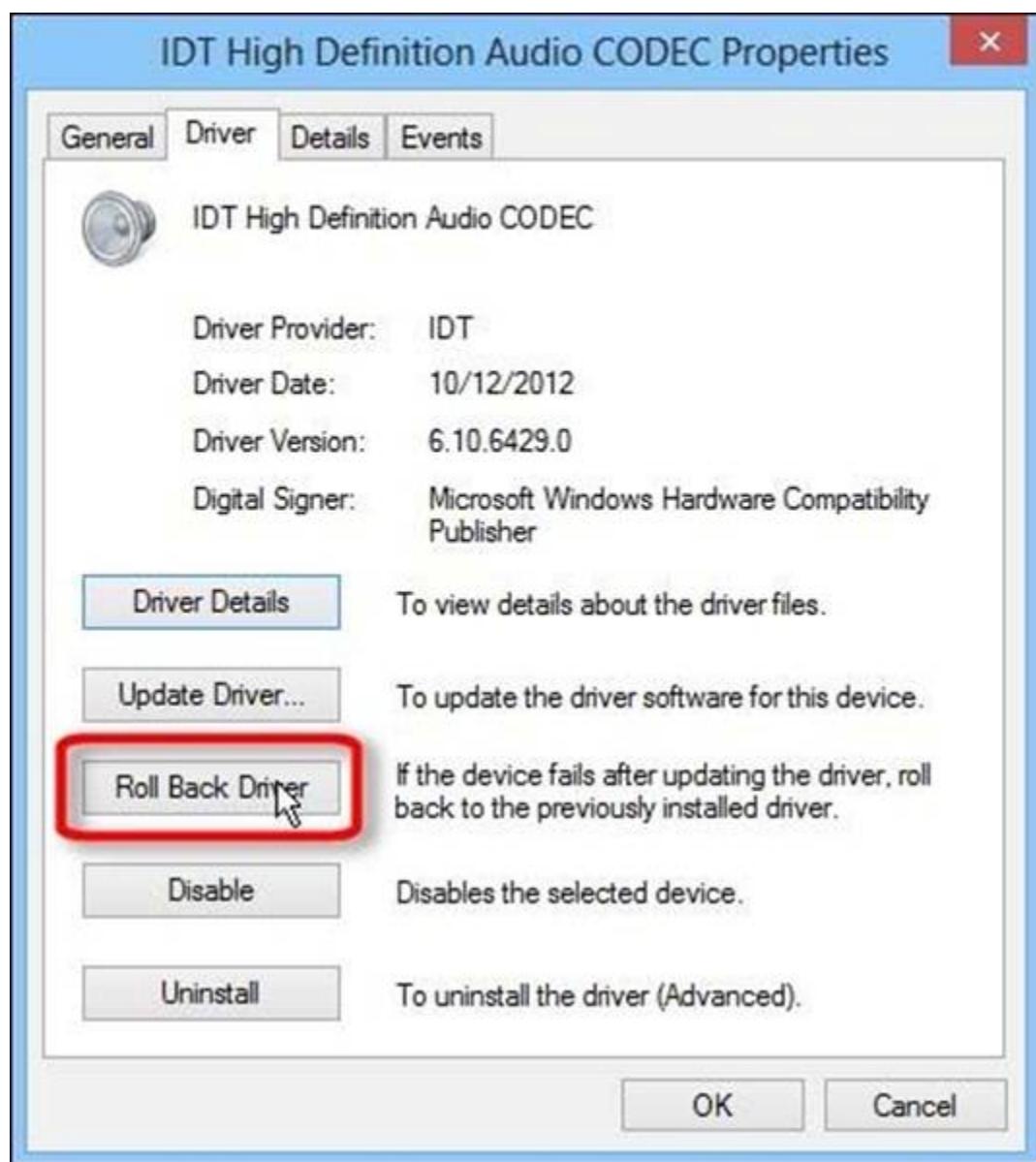
You update the video card driver on a computer that runs Windows 8.1. You can no longer configure the display settings to extend the display to a projector. You need to restore the display options as quickly as possible and retain all user data.

- a. What should you do?
- A. Roll back the video card driver to the previous version.
- B. Run the DisplaySwitch/extend command.
- C. Run the sic /scannow command.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 8.1 installation media and perform a system image recovery.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rolling back the driver is the simplest and fastest solution. Example:

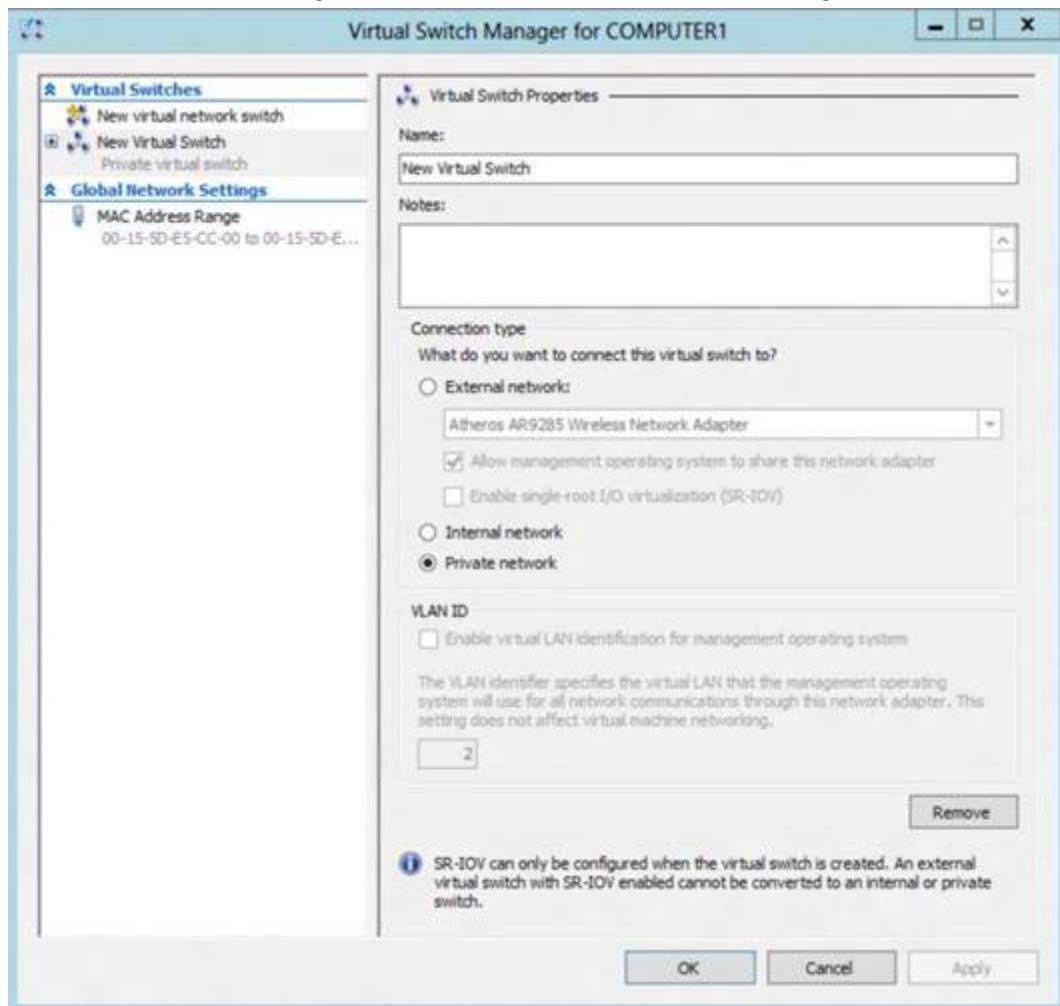


Further Information: The DisplaySwitch /extend command might not work if the driver is broken. The sfc /scannow command checks system files for consistency. And a system image recovery will affect the user data.

Question: 48

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain with one physical domain controller. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

A client computer hosts a Windows 8.1 virtual machine (VM) test environment. The VMs are connected to a private virtual switch that is configured as shown in the Virtual Switch Manager exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The VMS are unable to connect to the domain controller. You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Configure the test environment to allow VMs to communicate with the domain controller.
- ☞ Ensure that the VMs can communicate with other VMS in the test environment when the domain controller is unavailable.

You need to meet the requirements.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new virtual switch with an Internal Network connection type.
- B. Create a new virtual switch with a Private Network connection type.
- C. Create a new virtual switch with an External Network connection type.
- D. Change the connection type of the private virtual switch to Internal only.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-2configure-hardware-and-applications-16/>

Virtual switches/ Hyper-V VLAN – you can create 3 different types of virtual switches depending the needs of your virtual machines and one single machine can use multiple virtual NICs that is member of different Virtual Switches.

☞ External – This virtual switch binds to the physical network adapter and create a new adapter you can see in Control Panel\Network and Internet\Network Connections so if a virtual machine needs contact outside the host machine this one is a must.

☞ Internal – This virtual switch can be used to connect all virtual machines and the host machine but cannot go outside that.

☞ Private – This virtual switch can only be used by the virtual host

Further information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Configuring Virtual Networks

Hyper-V Networking: Three types of Virtual Networks:

Type	Parent OS	VMs on Same HV	VMs on Remote HV	LAN	Remark
External	x	x	x	x	Conn. Lost Temporarily
Internal	x	x			
Private		x			
Dedicated		x		x	

Private will not allow communication with the host machine. External will allow communication with the host machine but also allow access to other machines on the host machine's network.

Question: 49

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain.

You run the ipconfig command on a client computer. The following output depicts the results.

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 3: You need to ensure that you can establish a DirectAccess connection from the client computer to the network.

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 3:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix. . :
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.102
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

Tunnel adapter isatap.{DFCE21ED-2EE5-46BA-93BE-97743DE6FC94}:

```
Media State: . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix. . :
```

What should you do?

- A. Create a new VPN connection.
- B. Remove the computer from the domain.
- C. Enable IPv6 on the network adapter.
- D. Configure a static IPv4 address.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd637767%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> DirectAccess Connections
 DirectAccess overcomes the limitations of VPNs by automatically establishing a bidirectional connection from client computers to the corporate network. DirectAccess is built on a foundation of proven, standards-based technologies: Internet Protocol security (IPsec) and Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).
 Further Information: <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-3-configure-network-connectivity-15/>
 A few Windows 8 functions only work with IPv6 such as DirectAccess and HomeGroup.

Question: 50

DRAG DROP

A computer currently runs a 64-bit version of Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to deploy a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1 Pro to the computer. The new deployment must not affect the Windows 7 installation on the computer.

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.)

Select the installation option to delete each partition on the hard drive.

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Using Windows Explorer, run the setup program from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Select the **Upgrade** installation option.

In Disk Management, shrink the current hard drive partition.

Answer:

Select the installation option to delete each partition on the hard drive.

In Disk Management, shrink the current hard drive partition.

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Using Windows Explorer, run the setup program from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Select the **Upgrade** installation option.

In Disk Management, shrink the current hard drive partition.

Question: 51

DRAG DROP

A client laptop runs Windows 7 Professional and a custom application. The custom application is compatible with Windows 8.1.

You plan to migrate user settings and data from the client laptop to a new tablet PC that runs Windows 8.1 Pro. You install the User State Migration Toolkit (USMT) on a USB flash drive.

You need to ensure that the custom application settings are applied to the tablet PC after the migration is complete. 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.)

Run the **loadstate** command on the tablet PC.

Run the **loadstate** command on the laptop.

Run the **scanstate** command on the laptop.

Run the **scanstate** command on the tablet PC.

Uninstall the custom application from the laptop.

Install the custom application on the tablet PC.

Answer:

Run the **loadstate** command on the tablet PC.

Run the **scanstate** command on the laptop.

Run the **loadstate** command on the laptop.

Install the custom application on the tablet PC.

Run the **scanstate** command on the laptop.

Run the **loadstate** command on the tablet PC.

Uninstall the custom application from the laptop.

Install the custom application on the tablet PC.

Question: 52

An organization has client computers that run Windows 7. You upgrade the client computers to Windows 8.1 without migrating the local user profiles. You install the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) in the environment. You need to migrate the user profiles from the Windows 7 installation to the Windows 8.1 installation. What should you do first on each client computer?

- A. Run the scanstate command.
- B. Run Windows Easy Transfer and select the user profile to migrate
- C. Run the loadstate command.
- D. Copy the Default Profile to a folder on drive C.
- E. Run the ImageX command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825093.aspx> The ScanState command is used with the User State Migration Tool (USMT) 5.0 to scan the source computer, collect the files and settings, and create a store.

Question: 53

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

A local printer is shared from a client computer. The client computer user is a member of the Sales AD security group. You need to ensure that members of the Sales security group can modify the order of documents in the print queue, but not delete the printer share.

Which permission should you grant to the Sales group?

- A. Manage queue
- B. Manage this printer
- C. Print
- D. Manage spooler
- E. Manage documents

Answer: E

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781446%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Group types

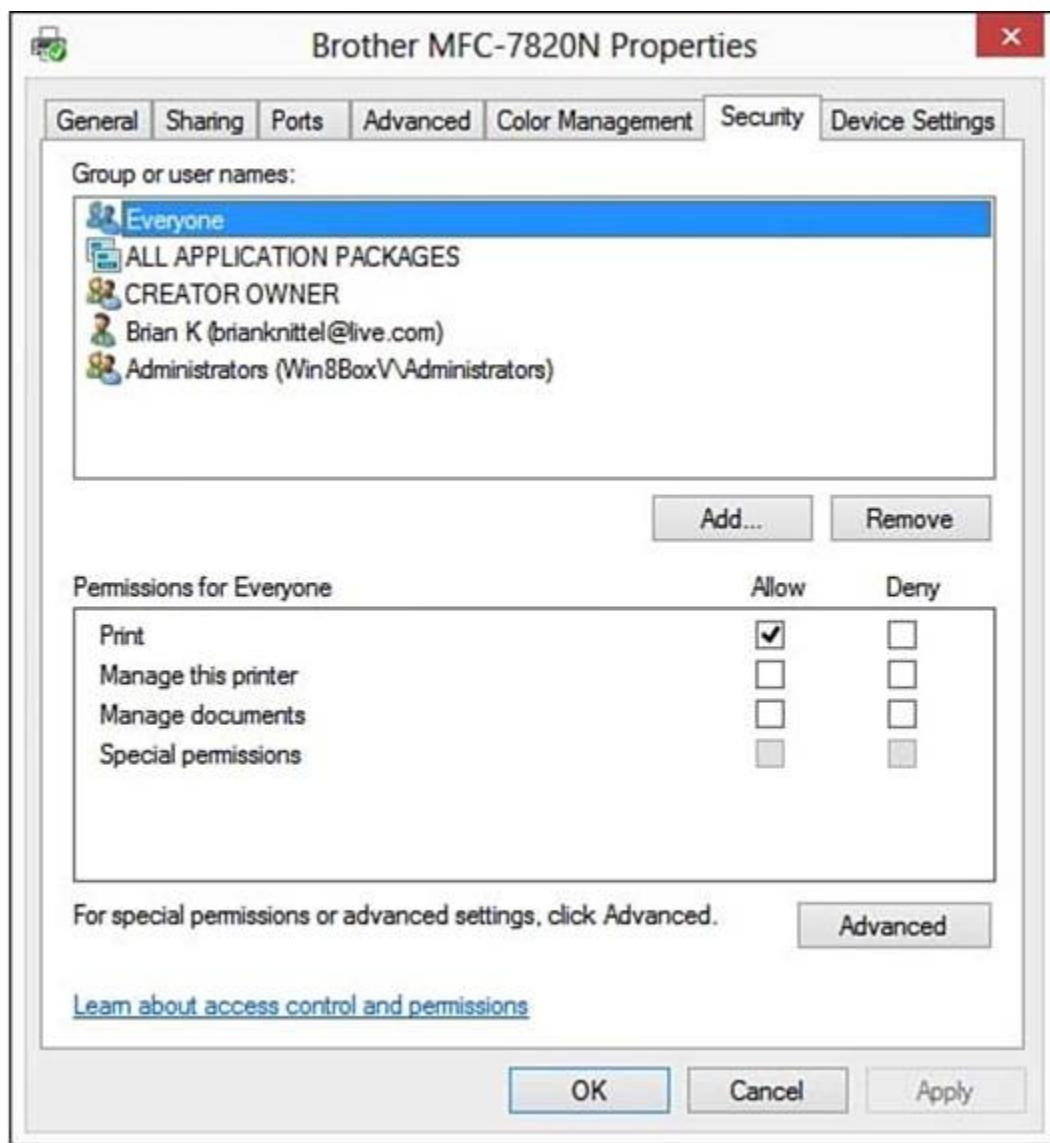
There are two types of groups in Active Directory: distribution groups and security groups. You can use distribution groups to create e-mail distribution lists and security groups to assign permissions to shared resources.

Security groups Used with care, security groups provide an efficient way to assign access to resources on your network. Using security groups, you can: Assign user rights to security groups in Active Directory Assign permissions to security groups on resources

<http://my.safaribooksonline.com/book/operating-systems/9780133118025/sharingprinters/ch21lev2sec24> Setting Printer Permissions

If you have a workgroup network and have disabled Password Protected Sharing, or if you have set up a homegroup, you don't need to worry about setting permissions for printers: anyone can use your shared printer. If you're on a domain network or have chosen to use detailed user-level permissions on your workgroup network, you can control access to your shared printers with security attributes that can be assigned to users or groups, as shown in Figure 21.9 and described next: The Security tab lets you assign printer-management permissions for users, groups, and the creator of each print job.

Permission	Lets the User or Group...
Print	Send output to the printer.
Manage this printer	Change printer configuration settings as well as share or unshare a printer.
Manage documents	For the CREATOR OWNER entry, this permission lets a user suspend or delete his or her own print jobs. For other users and groups, this permission lets the user cancel or suspend <i>other</i> users' print jobs.
Special permissions	Don't bother with this entry; it just controls whether a user can change the permission settings.



Question: 54

DRAG DROP

A desktop computer runs Windows 8.1. The computer is joined to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com.

You have two domain user accounts:

- ☞ A primary account named User1 that does not have domain administrative privileges.
- ☞ An account named Admin1 that has administrative privileges in the domain.

You are currently logged in as User1. You need to run an application named appl.exe.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Start the application by using your administrative credentials.
- ☞ Ensure that the user environment is fully available to the application.

You need to complete the command to meet the requirements.

Which command segments should you use to complete the command? (To answer, drag the appropriate command segments to the correct locations in the answer area. Command segments 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.)

Click here to enter text.

/profile

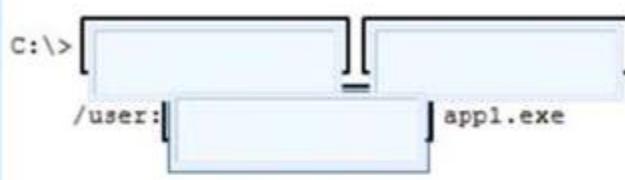
/noprofile

runas

contoso\admin1

contoso\user1

runonce



Answer:

Click here to enter text.

/profile

/noprofile

runas

contoso\admin1

contoso\user1

runonce



Question: 55

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. A notification appears when domain users change Windows settings and when applications try to make changes to client computers. You need to ensure that a notification appears only when an application tries to make changes to the computer. What should you do?

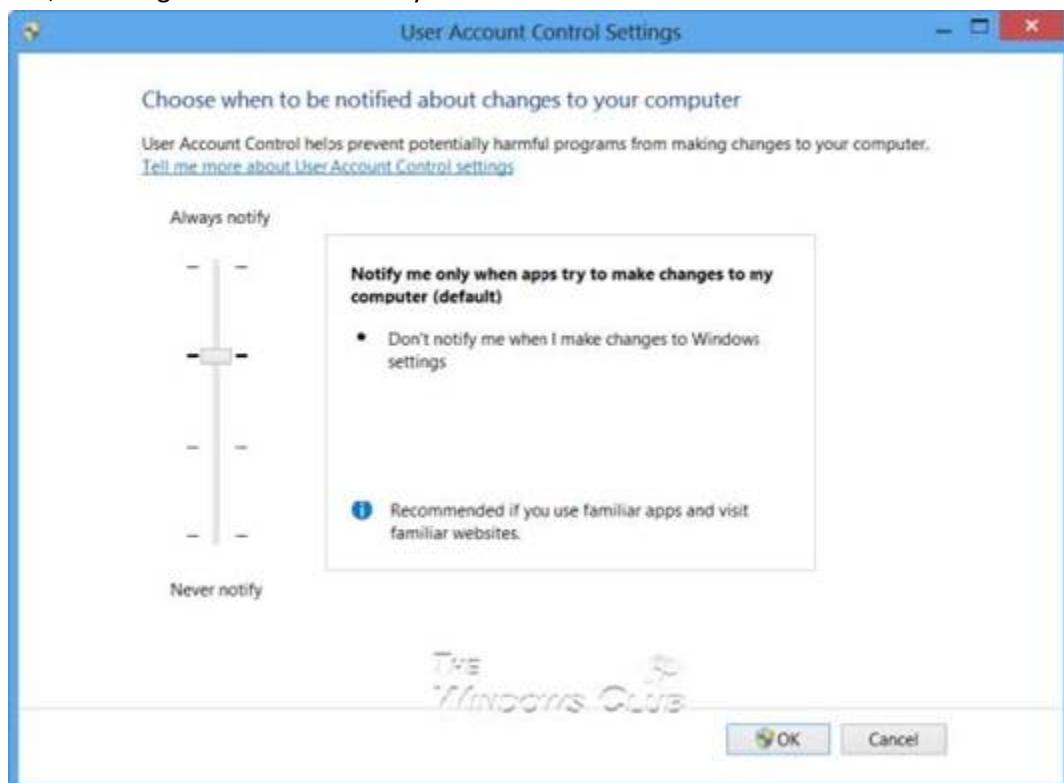
- Configure the Notification Area Icons settings on the client computers.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Admin Approval Mode for the built-in Administrator account policy.
- Configure the User Account Control (UAC) settings on the client computers.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that disables the Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://www.thewindowsclub.com/change-user-account-settings-windows-8> Change User Account Control settings in Windows 8

The User Account Control basically notifies you before changes are made to your PC – not all changes, but only those which require Administrator level permissions. These changes could have been initiated by the user, by the operation system, by a genuine software – or even malware! Every time such an administrator level change is initiated, Windows UAC will prompt the user for approval or denial. If the user approves the change, the change is made; if not, no changes are made to the system.



Settings: Always notify me Notify me only when apps try to make changes to my computer (default) Notify me only when apps try to make changes to my computer (don't dim my desktop) Never notify me

Question: 56

Your computer runs Windows 8.1 and is connected to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You create a folder and share the folder with everyone in your organization.

You need to modify the NTFS permissions of the folder to meet the following criteria:

- ☞ Users from the Marketing security group must be able to open files, but not modify them.
- ☞ Users from the Supervisors security group must be able to create, modify, and delete files.
- ☞ Users from both groups must not be able to delete the folder.

Which permissions should you set?

- A. Assign the Marketing group the Read permission. Assign the Supervisors group the Read and Write permissions and the Delete Subfolders and Files special permission.
- B. Assign the Marketing group the Read and Write permissions. Assign the Supervisors group the Full Control permission.
- C. Assign the Marketing group the Read and Write permissions. Assign the Supervisors group the Modify permission

and the Delete Subfolders and Files special permission.

D. Assign the Marketing group the Read permission. Assign the Supervisors group the Read and Write permissions and the Delete special permission.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb727008.aspx> File and Folder Permissions

On NTFS volumes, you can set security permissions on files and folders. These permissions grant or deny access to the files and folders.

File and Folder Permissions:

Permission	Meaning for Folders	Meaning for Files
Read	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders	Permits viewing or accessing of the file's contents
Write	Permits adding of files and subfolders	Permits writing to a file
Read & Execute	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by files and folders	Permits viewing and accessing of the file's contents as well as executing of the file
List Folder Contents	Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by folders only	N/A
Modify	Permits reading and writing of files and subfolders; allows deletion of the folder	Permits reading and writing of the file; allows deletion of the file
Full Control	Permits reading, writing, changing, and deleting of files and subfolders	Permits reading, writing, changing and deleting of the file

Special Permissions for Files: Special Permissions for Folders:

Control	Full Modify	Execute	Read & Read	Write	Special Permissions
Traverse Folder/Execute File	X	X	X		
List Folder/Read Data	X	X	X	X	
Read Attributes	X	X	X	X	
Read Extended Attributes	X	X	X	X	
Create Files/Write Data	X	X			X
Create Folders/Append Data	X	X			X
Write Attributes	X	X			X
Write Extended Attributes	X	X			X
Delete Subfolders and Files	X				
Delete	X	X			
Read Permissions	X	X	X	X	X
Change Permissions	X				
Take Ownership	X				

Full Modify	Execute	Read & Contents	Folder Read	List Write	Special Permissions	Control
Traverse Folder /	X	X	X	X		
Execute File						
List Folder /Read Data	X	X	X	X	X	
Read Attributes	X	X	X	X	X	
Read Extended	X	X	X	X	X	
Attributes						
Create Files /	X	X				X
Write Data						
Create Folders /	X	X				X
Append Data						
Write Attributes	X	X				X
Write Extended	X	X				X
Attributes						
Delete Subfolders and Files	X					
Delete	X	X				
Read Permissions	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change Permissions	X					
Take Ownership	X					

Question: 57

You deploy several tablet PCs that run Windows 8.1. You need to minimize power usage when the user presses the sleep button.

What should you do?

- A. In Power Options, configure the sleep button setting to Hibernate.
- B. Disable the C-State control in the computer's BIOS.
- C. Configure the active power plan to set the system cooling policy to passive.
- D. In Power Options, configure the sleep button setting to Sleep.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://www.howtogeek.com/102897/whats-the-difference-between-sleep-and-hibernate-in-windows/> If you're using a laptop computer, the best option is most likely Hibernate, because it saves the most power compared to Sleep and Hybrid Sleep. <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/sleep-and-hibernation-frequently-asked-questions> Sleep and hibernation: frequently asked questions

What's the difference between sleep, hibernate, and hybrid sleep?

Sleep is a power-saving state that allows a computer to quickly resume full-power operation (typically within several seconds) when you want to start working again. Putting your computer into the sleep state is like pausing a DVD player — the computer immediately stops what it's doing and is ready to start again when you want to resume working.

Hibernation is a power-saving state designed primarily for laptops. While sleep puts your work and settings in memory and draws a small amount of power, hibernation puts your open documents and programs on your hard disk, and then turns off your computer. Of all the power-saving states in Windows, hibernation uses the least amount of power. On a laptop, use hibernation when you know that you won't use your laptop for an extended period and won't have an opportunity to charge the battery during that time.

Hybrid sleep is designed primarily for desktop computers. Hybrid sleep is a combination of sleep and hibernate — it puts any open documents and programs in memory and on your hard disk, and then puts your computer into a low-power state so that you can quickly resume your work. That way, if a power failure occurs, Windows can restore your work from your hard disk. When hybrid sleep is turned on, putting your computer into sleep automatically puts your computer into hybrid sleep. Hybrid sleep is typically turned on by default on desktop computers.

Further information: <http://www.hardwaresecrets.com/article/611>

Everything You Need to Know About the CPU C-States Power Saving Modes

In order to save energy when the CPU is idle, the CPU can be commanded to enter a low-power mode. Each CPU has several power modes and they are collectively called "Cstates" or "C-modes".

Question: 58

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

You need to minimize the amount of Trusted Platform Module (TPM) authorization information that is stored in the registry.

What should you do?

- A. Enable Platform Configuration Register indices (PCRs) 0, 2, 4, and 11 for the Configure TPM validation profile for native UEFI firmware configuration policy setting.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that disables the Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to operating system policy setting.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets the Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to operating system policy setting to None.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Turn on TPM Local Encryption policy setting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679889.aspx#BKMK_tpmgp_oauthos Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to the operating system

This policy setting configures how much of the TPM owner authorization information is stored in the registry of the local computer. Depending on the amount of TPM owner authorization information that is stored locally, the Windows operating system and TPM-based applications can perform certain actions in the TPM that require TPM owner authorization without requiring the user to enter the TPM owner password.

There are three TPM owner authentication settings that are managed by the Windows operating system. You can choose a value of Full, Delegate, or None. Full - This setting stores the full TPM owner authorization, the TPM administrative delegation blob, and the TPM user delegation blob in the local registry. With this setting, you can use the TPM without requiring remote or external storage of the TPM owner authorization value. This setting is appropriate for scenarios that do not require you to reset the TPM anti-hammering logic or change the TPM owner authorization value. Some TPM-based applications may require that this setting is changed before features that depend on the TPM anti-hammering logic can be used. Delegated - This setting stores only the TPM administrative delegation blob and the TPM user delegation blob in the local registry. This setting is appropriate for use with TPM-based applications that depend on the TPM antihammering logic. When you use this setting, we recommend using external or remote storage for the full TPM owner authorization value—for example, backing up the value in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). None - This setting provides compatibility with previous operating systems and applications. You can also use it for scenarios when TPM owner authorization cannot be stored locally. Using this setting might cause issues with some TPM-based applications.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770660.aspx> Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) can be used to store Trusted Platform Module (TPM) recovery information. There is only one TPM owner password per computer; therefore, the hash of the TPM owner password is stored as an attribute of the computer object in AD DS. The attribute has the common name (CN) of ms-TPM-OwnerInformation.

http://www.group-policy.com/ref/policy/2859/Configure TPM_platform_validation_profile Configure TPM platform validation profile

This policy setting allows you to configure how the computer's Trusted Platform Module (TPM) security hardware secures the BitLocker encryption key. This policy setting does not apply if the computer does not have a compatible TPM or if BitLocker has already been turned on with TPM protection.

If you enable this policy setting before turning on BitLocker, you can configure the boot components that the TPM will validate before unlocking access to the BitLocker-encrypted operating system drive. If any of these components change while BitLocker protection is in effect, the TPM will not release the encryption key to unlock the drive and the computer will instead display the BitLocker Recovery console and require that either the recovery password or recovery key be provided to unlock the drive.

If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, the TPM uses the default platform validation profile or the platform validation profile specified by the setup script. A platform validation profile consists of a set of Platform Configuration Register (PCR) indices ranging from 0 to 23. The default platform validation profile secures the encryption key against changes to the Core Root of Trust of Measurement (CRTM), BIOS, and Platform Extensions (PCR 0), the Option ROM Code (PCR 2), the Master Boot Record (MBR) Code (PCR 4), the NTFS Boot Sector (PCR 8), the NTFS Boot Block (PCR 9), the Boot Manager (PCR 10), and the BitLocker Access Control (PCR 11). The descriptions of PCR settings for computers that use an Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) are different than the PCR settings described for computers that use a standard BIOS. The BitLocker Drive Encryption Deployment Guide on Microsoft TechNet contains a complete list of PCR settings for both EFI and standard BIOS.

Warning: Changing from the default platform validation profile affects the security and manageability of your computer. BitLocker's sensitivity to platform modifications (malicious or authorized) is increased or decreased depending upon inclusion or exclusion (respectively) of the PCRs.

Question: 59

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain.

You have the following requirements: Ensure that files in shared network folders are available offline. Minimize all data access times. Reduce network bandwidth usage. You need to configure Group Policy settings to meet the requirements.

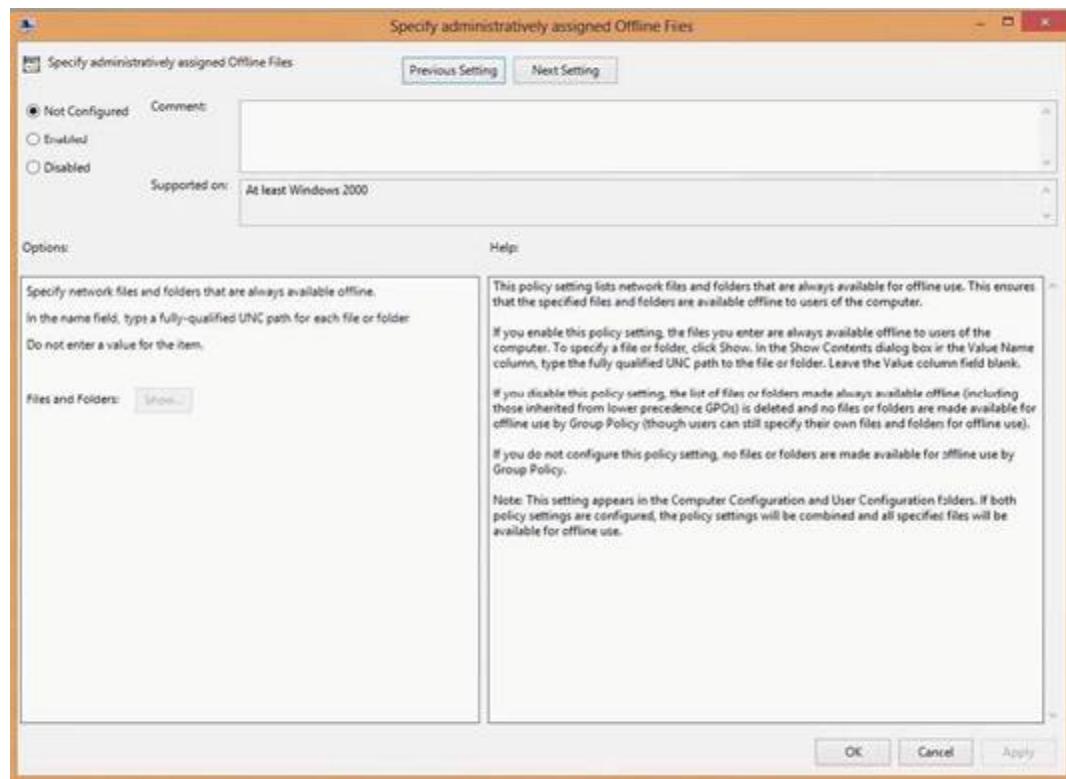
What should you do first?

- A. Enable the Enable file synchronization on costed networks policy setting.
- B. Enable and configure the Configure slow-link mode policy setting.
- C. Enable and configure the specify administratively assigned Offline Files policy setting.
- D. Enable the Synchronize all offline files when logging on policy setting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To enable the Always Offline mode, use Group Policy to enable the Configure slow-link mode policy setting and set the latency to 1 (millisecond). Doing so causes client computers running Windows 8.1 or Windows Server 2012 to automatically use the Always Offline mode. Computers running Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2008 might continue to transition to the Online mode if the latency of the network connection drops below one millisecond. Specify administratively assigned Offline Files - This will not minimize data access times, nor reduce network bandwidth usage.



Question: 60

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The company uses Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption with the data-only option on all client computers.

You need to remove data fragments that exist in the free space on the local computer disk drives, without affecting current user data.

Which command should you run on the computers?

- A. BdeHdCfg
- B. diskpart
- C. chkdsk
- D. manage-bde

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj647761.aspx>

Manage-bde –WipeFreeSpace [-w [<Drive>] [-Cancel] [-computername<Name>] [{-?|/?}] [{help|-h}]

Wipes the free space on the volume removing any data fragments that may have existed in the space. Running this command on a volume that was encrypted using the “Used Space Only” encryption method provides the same level of protection as the “Full Volume Encryption” encryption method. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829850.aspx>

Bdehdcfg
Prepares a hard drive with the partitions necessary for BitLocker Drive Encryption

Question: 61

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are connected to a corporate private network.

Users are currently unable to connect from their home computers to their work computers by using Remote Desktop. You need to ensure that users can remotely connect to their office computers by using Remote Desktop. Users must not be able to access any other corporate network resource from their home computers.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a Virtual Private Network connection.
- B. Configure the Remote Desktop Gateway IP address in the advanced Remote Desktop Connection settings on each client.
- C. Configure the local resource settings of the Remote Desktop connection.
- D. Configure a DirectAccess connection.

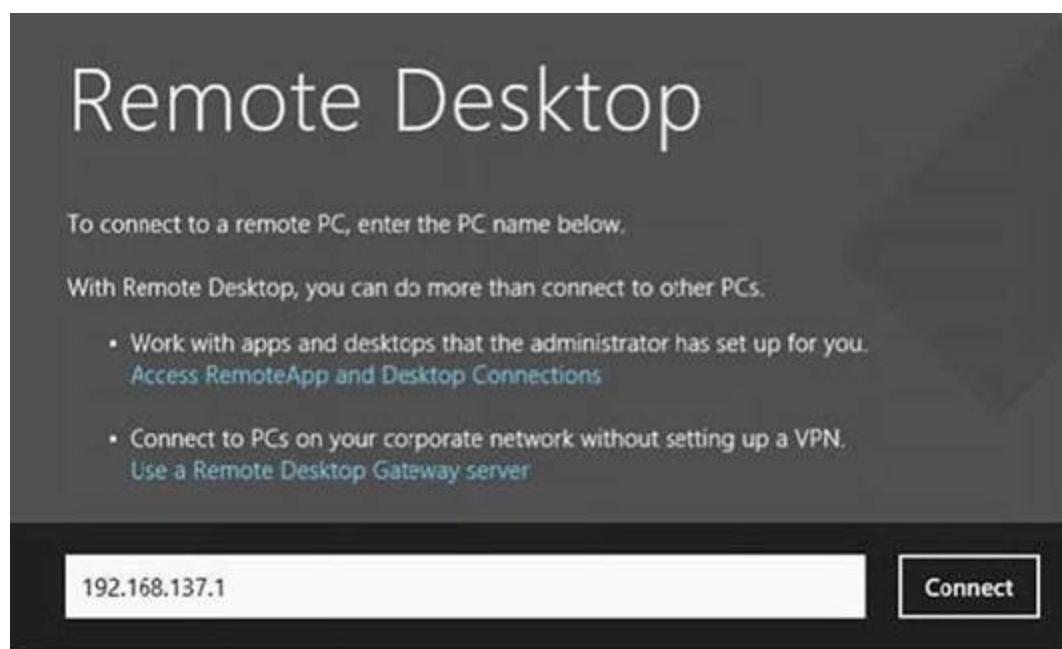
Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure the Remote Desktop Gateway IP address in the advanced Remote Desktop Connection settings on each client. While connecting the computers you will find a couple of options related to VPN and Desktop Assistance.

See Understanding Authorization Policies for Remote Desktop Gateway: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731435.aspx>

RD RAPs will enable us to control remote user access to internal network resources. With RD CAPs we can control which Users or Computers can connect via RDP. Configure the Remote Desktop Gateway IP address in the advanced Remote Desktop Connection settings on each client.



DirectAccess is for Windows Server 2008/2012/Win 7 Ultimate/Enterprise/Win 8 Enterprise only. RD Gateway setup is only for servers. Create VPN through manage networks. File -> Allow incoming connections. Connect through Internet and create VPN which will allow one computer at a time to view the hosts resources, and only the hosts resources unlike standard VPNs.

Question: 62

You install Windows 8.1 on a desktop computer and install a third-party desktop app. The computer runs optimally until you install another third-party desktop app.

You need to remove only the most recently installed third-party desktop app.

You start the computer from a system repair disk.

Which troubleshooting option should you use?

- A. System Image Recovery
- B. Remove everything and install Windows
- C. System Restore
- D. Refresh your PC without affecting your files

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC
If you think an app or driver that you recently installed caused problems with your PC, you can restore Windows back to an earlier point in time, called a restore point. System Restore doesn't change your personal files, but it might remove recently installed apps and drivers.

Question: 63

A company has a main office and three branch offices. The company has 20 portable computers that run Windows 8.1. Portable computer users can install local devices while in any branch office.

Your manager has instructed you to collect information about faulty devices and drivers within the company's branch offices.

You need to create a performance report that includes a list of incorrectly installed devices by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Add counters from each portable computer to Performance Monitor, and then print the Performance Monitor output.
- B. Start the System Performance Data Collector Set on each portable computer.
- C. Start the System Diagnostics Data Collector Set on each portable computer.
- D. Create and start a custom Data Collector Set on each portable computer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

System Diagnostics You can use this DCS when troubleshooting reliability problems such as problematic hardware, driver failures, or STOP errors. It logs all the information included in the System Performance DCS, plus detailed system information.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722173%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Windows Vista Performance and Reliability Monitoring Step-by-Step Guide

Microsoft® Windows Vista® includes Windows Reliability and Performance Monitor, which is a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that combines the functionality of previous stand-alone tools including Performance Logs and Alerts, Server Performance Advisor, and System Monitor. It provides a graphical interface for customizing Data Collector Sets and Event Trace Sessions.

What is performance and reliability monitoring?

The reliability of a system is the measure of how often the system operates as it is configured and expected to perform. Reliability can be reduced when applications stop responding, services stop and restart, drivers fail to initialize, or in the worst case, when operating systems fail.

Reliability Monitor provides you with a quick, visual view of the average stability of your system. In addition, it tracks events that will help you identify what causes reductions in reliability. By recording not only failures (including memory, hard disk, application, and operating system failures), but also key events regarding the configuration of your system (including the installation of new applications and operating system updates), you can see a timeline of changes in both the system and reliability, and can identify how to get your system back to optimal reliability when it does not behave as expected.

Data Collector Sets

An important new feature in Windows Reliability and Performance Monitor is the Data Collector Set, which groups data collectors into reusable elements for use with different performance monitoring scenarios. Once a group of data collectors is stored as a Data Collector Set, operations such as scheduling can be applied to the entire set through a single property change. You can schedule repeated collection of a Data Collector Set to create logs, load it in Performance Monitor to see the data in real time, and save it as a template to use on other computers.

Windows Reliability and Performance Monitor also includes default Data Collector Set templates to help you begin collecting performance data immediately.

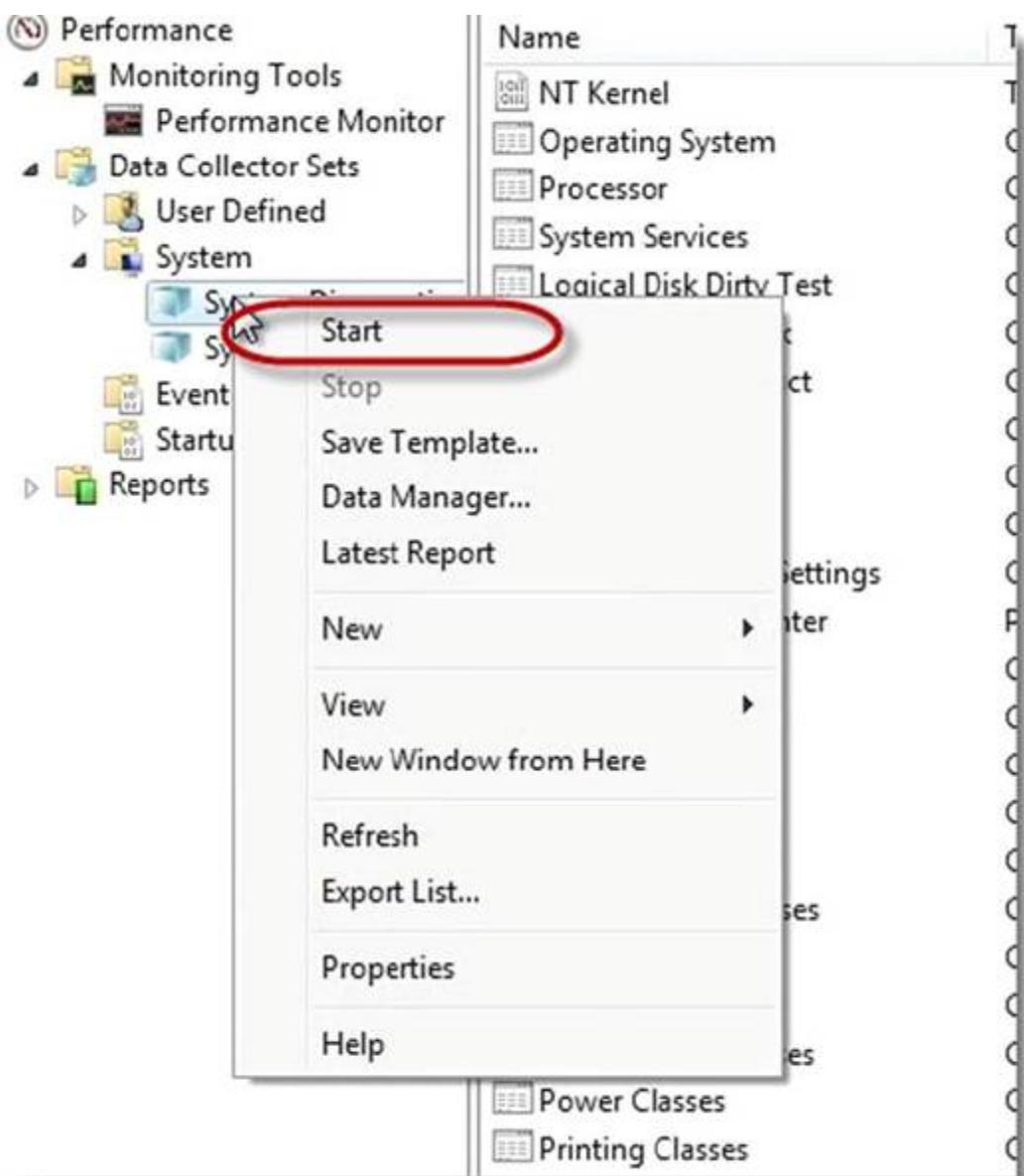
Further Information: <http://blogs.interfacett.com/how-to-use-windows-7-performance-tools> How to use Windows 7 Performance Tools

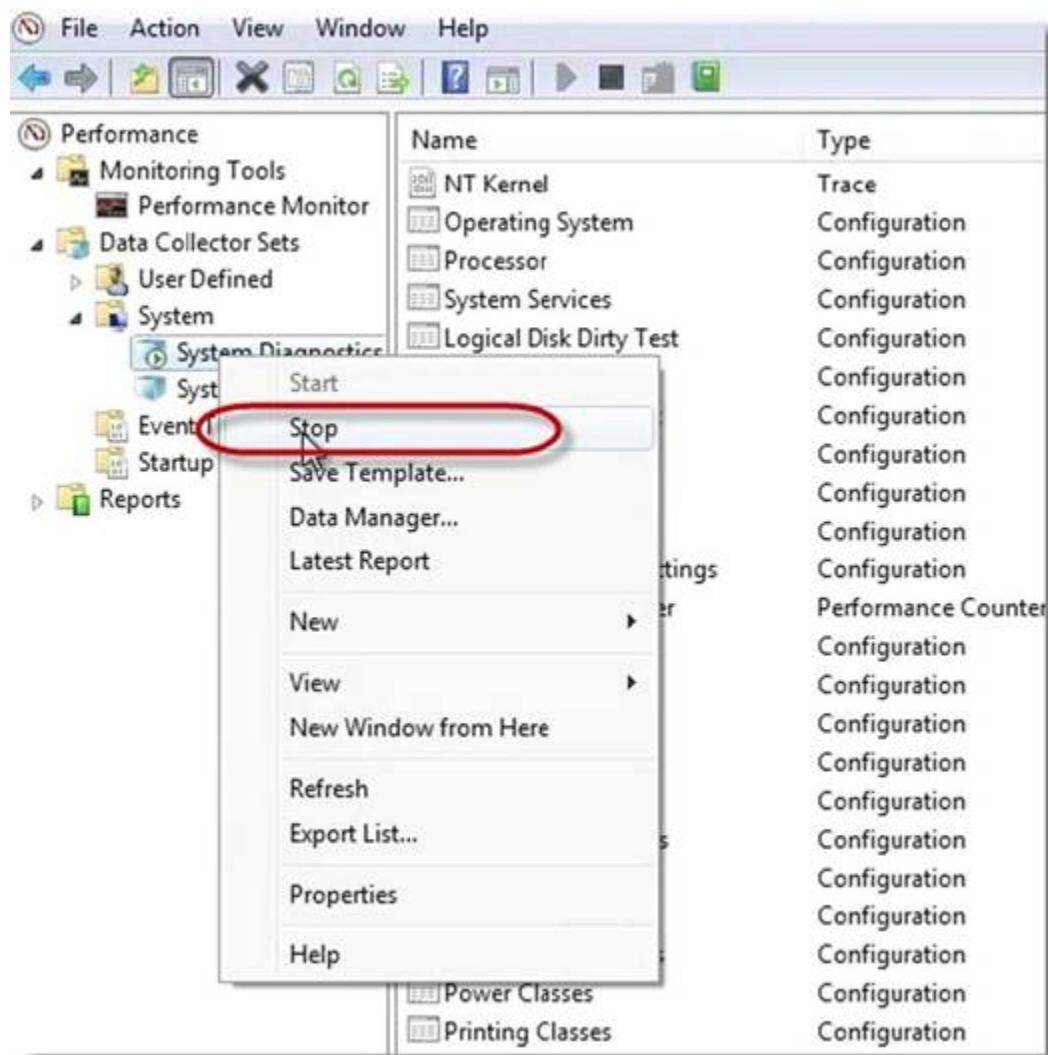
We can go to data collector sets, there's some system defined ones or you can create your own. I'm going to do system diagnostics.

The screenshot shows the Windows Performance Monitor window. On the left is a tree view of monitoring tools, with the 'System' node under 'User Defined' circled in red. The main pane displays a table of monitored items:

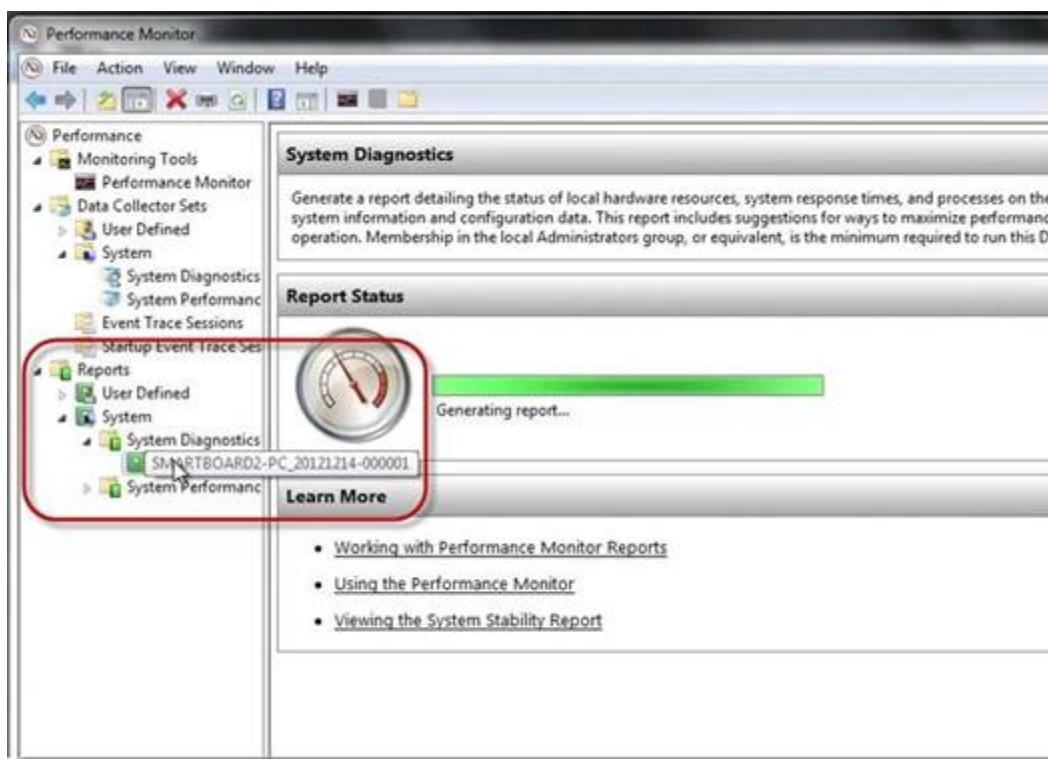
Name	Type	Output
NT Kernel	Trace	
Operating System	Configuration	
Processor	Configuration	
System Services	Configuration	
Logical Disk Dirty Test	Configuration	
SMART Disk Check	Configuration	
AntiSpywareProduct	Configuration	
FirewallProduct	Configuration	
AntiVirusProduct	Configuration	
UAC Settings	Configuration	
Windows Update Settings	Configuration	
Performance Counter	Performance Counter	
BIOS	Configuration	
Controller Classes	Configuration	
Cooling Classes	Configuration	
Input Classes	Configuration	
Memory Classes	Configuration	
Motherboard Classes	Configuration	
Network Classes	Configuration	

All of these elements are going to be monitored. I'm going to start this and run it for 10 seconds. I'm going to stop it.

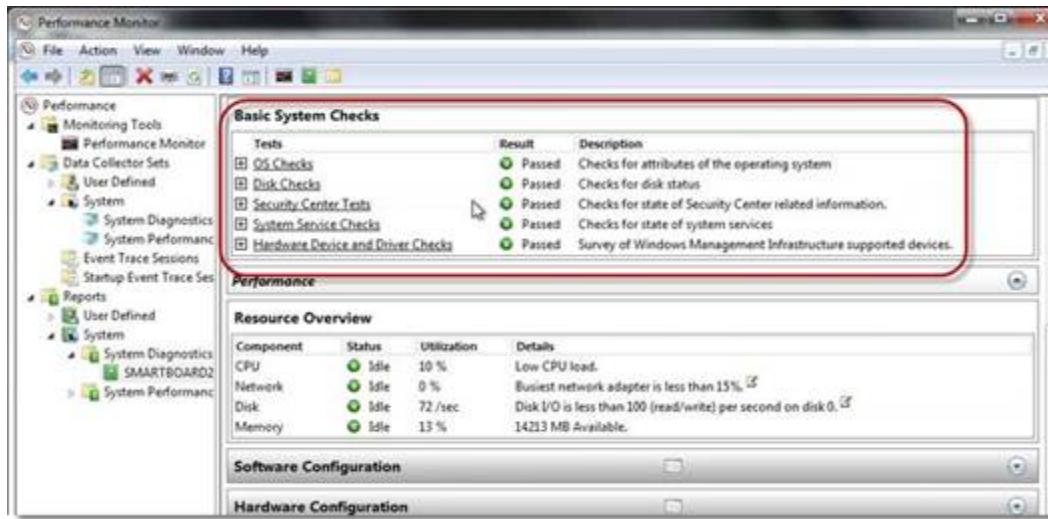




That's going to generate a report that's under the system defined system diagnostics. There's the report I ran.



And it's generating a report of this system for me to take a look at. It's going to tell me whether the diagnostics passed or failed.



Question: 64

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. Client computers in the Test department run Windows 8.1 and are connected to the domain.

You need to ensure that Windows updates are not automatically applied and cannot be enabled by users. What should you do?

- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to enable the Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates policy setting.
- Configure Windows Update to install updates automatically.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to configure the Remove access to use all Windows Update features policy setting.

D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) to configure the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Remove access to use all Windows Update features: This Group Policy setting is located in User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows Update. When you enable this setting, the operating system cannot be updated through Windows Update, and Automatic Updates is disabled. Users or administrators can still perform actions such as clicking the Windows Update option on the Start menu, and the Windows Update Web site will appear in the browser. However, it will not be possible to update the operating system through Windows Update, regardless of the type of account being used to log on.

Question: 65

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are in a workgroup. Windows Remote Management (WinRM) is configured on all computers.

You need to configure a computer named COMPUTER1 to retrieve Windows event logs from all other computers in the workgroup.

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

- A. Add machine accounts of all other computers to the Event Log Readers local group on COMPUTER1.
- B. Create and configure a collector-initiated subscription.
- C. Start the Windows Event Collector service on all computers other than COMPUTER1.
- D. Start the Windows Event Collector service on COMPUTER1.
- E. Create and configure a source computer-initiated subscription.
- F. Start the Windows Event Log service on all computers other than COMPUTER1.
- G. Add COMPUTER1 machine account to the Event Log Readers local group on all other computers.

Answer: B,D,G

Explanation:

For best management we want a collector-initiated subscription--meaning we'll be setting up the subscription at the collecting computer instead of at each individual computer. The Windows Event Collector service is requested for subscriptions to work on the computer doing the collecting. The collecting computer must be a member of the Event Log Readers local group on all computer in order to be able to read the event log.
<http://blog.oneboredadmin.com/2012/06/windows-event-collection.html> Windows Event Collection

The only basic rules are that the source machine should have Winrm2 installed and running on it, and the Event Collector Service should be running on the collector machine. There are two methods available to complete this challenge - collector initiated and source initiated.

Collector Initiated When defining such a subscription, you instruct the collector to open a WinRM session to the source machine(s) using a specified set of credentials (or the computer account) and ask for a subscription.

Further Information:

For best management we want a collector-initiated subscription--meaning we'll be setting up the subscription at the collecting computer instead of at each individual computer. The Windows Event Collector service is requested for subscriptions to work on the computer doing the collecting. The collecting computer must be a member of the Event Log Readers local group on all computer in order to be able to read the event log.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb427443%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Windows Event Collector
You can subscribe to receive and store events on a local computer (event collector) that are forwarded from a remote computer (event source).

The following list describes the types of event subscriptions: Source-initiated subscriptions: allows you to define an

event subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers. Multiple remote event source computers can then be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This subscription type is useful when you do not know or you do not want to specify all the event sources computers that will forward events. Collector-initiated subscriptions: allows you to create an event subscription if you know all the event source computers that will forward events. You specify all the event sources at the time the subscription is created.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb513652%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Creating a Collector Initiated Subscription

You can subscribe to receive events on a local computer (the event collector) that are forwarded from remote computers (the event sources) by using a collector-initiated subscription. In a collector-initiated subscription, the subscription must contain a list of all the event sources. Before a collector computer can subscribe to events and a remote event source can forward events, both computers must be configured for event collecting and forwarding.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748890.aspx> Configure Computers to Forward and Collect Events

Before you can create a subscription to collect events on a computer, you must configure both the collecting computer (collector) and each computer from which events will be collected (source).

In a workgroup environment, you can follow the same basic procedure described above to configure computers to forward and collect events. However, there are some additional steps and considerations for workgroups: You can only use Normal mode (Pull) subscriptions. You must add a Windows Firewall exception for Remote Event Log Management on each source computer.

You must add an account with administrator privileges to the Event Log Readers group on each source computer. You must specify this account in the Configure Advanced Subscription Settings dialog when creating a subscription on the collector computer. Type `winrm set winrm/config/client @{TrustedHosts=<sources>}` at a command prompt on the collector computer to allow all of the source computers to use NTLM authentication when communicating with WinRM on the collector computer. Run this command only once.

Question: 66

DRAG DROP

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.1, and three unused external disk drives.

You are creating a volume to store picture files. You have the following requirements:

Use all three external disk drives. Ensure that the volume is accessible from a single drive letter. Maximize the available space.

You need to create 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.)

↔ ↔ ↔

Set the resiliency type to **Parity**.

Run the Disk Management tool.

Set the resiliency type to **None**.

Select the external hard drives.

Create a new storage pool.

Answer:

**Question: 67**

DRAG DROP

A local printer named PRINTER1 is shared from a client computer named COMPUTER1 that run a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1.

The workgroup contains client computers that run a 32-bit version of Windows 8.1. Computers in the workgroup can't currently print to PRINTER1.

You need to ensure that the workgroup computers can print to PRINTER1.

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

- Obtain the 32-bit driver for PRINTER1.
- Install the driver on one computer in the workgroup.
- Obtain the 64-bit driver for PRINTER1.
- Install the driver on COMPUTER1.
- Connect the workgroup computers to PRINTER1.

**Answer:**

- Obtain the 32-bit driver for PRINTER1.
- Install the driver on one computer in the workgroup.
- Obtain the 64-bit driver for PRINTER1.
- Install the driver on COMPUTER1.
- Connect the workgroup computers to PRINTER1.

- Obtain the 32-bit driver for PRINTER1.
- Install the driver on COMPUTER1.
- Connect the workgroup computers to PRINTER1.

Question: 68

DRAG DROP

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Two computers named COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2 are connected to one network switch and joined to the domain. Windows Firewall is turned off on both computers.

You are planning a remote management solution. You have the following requirements:

- Ensure that COMPUTER1 can run remote commands on COMPUTER2.
 - Test the solution by successfully running a command from COMPUTER1 that executes on COMPUTER2.
- You need to select the commands to run on COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2 to meet the remote management

requirements.

Which commands should you run? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Commands 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.)

wecutil -s COMPUTER2 ipconfig
wininit /s COMPUTER2 ipconfig
winrm quickconfig
winrs quickconfig
winrs -r:COMPUTER2 ipconfig

On this computer	Run this command
COMPUTER1	
COMPUTER2	

Answer:

wecutil -s COMPUTER2 ipconfig
wininit /s COMPUTER2 ipconfig
winrm quickconfig
winrs quickconfig
winrs -r:COMPUTER2 ipconfig

On this computer	Run this command
COMPUTER1	winrs -r:COMPUTER2 ipconfig
COMPUTER2	winrm quickconfig

Question: 69

DRAG DROP

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. Some computers have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip. Members of the ITStaff security group are part of the local Power Users group on each client computer.

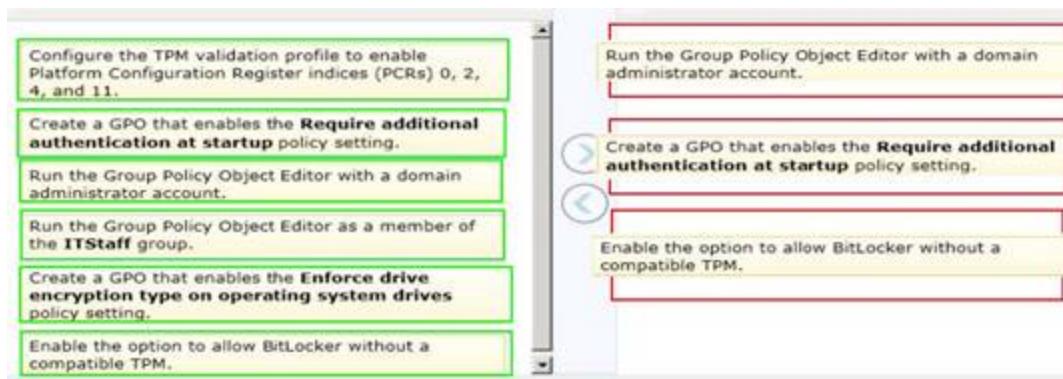
You need to configure a single Group Policy object (GPO) that will allow Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption on all client computers by using the least amount of privilege necessary.

Which commands should you run? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Commands 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.)

Configure the TPM validation profile to enable Platform Configuration Register Indices (PCRs) 0, 2, 4, and 11.
Create a GPO that enables the **Require additional authentication at startup** policy setting.
Run the Group Policy Object Editor with a domain administrator account.
Run the Group Policy Object Editor as a member of the **ITStaff** group.
Create a GPO that enables the **Enforce drive encryption type on operating system drives** policy setting.
Enable the option to allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM.



Answer:



Question: 70

DRAG DROP

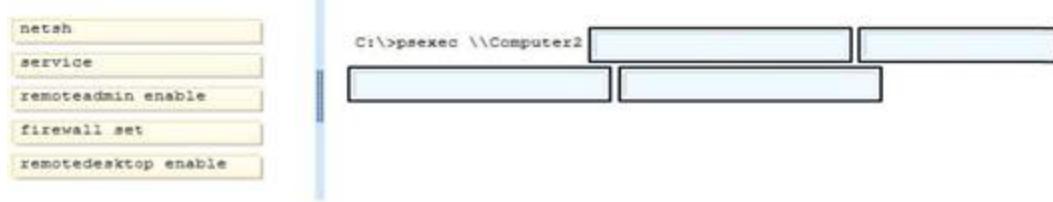
A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. All client computers allow incoming Remote Desktop connections.

You attempt to connect from COMPUTER1 to COMPUTER2 by using Remote Desktop.

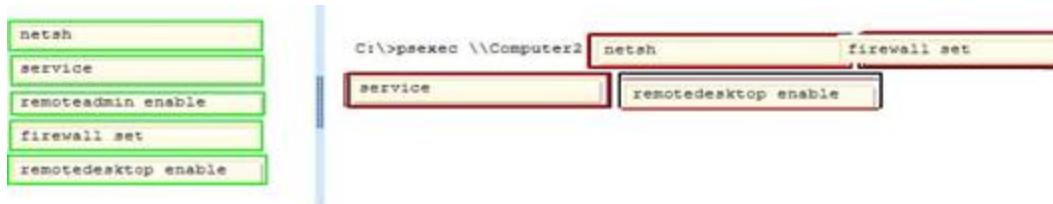
Remote Desktop cannot connect to the remote computer. You establish that the firewall settings on COMPUTER2 have not been set to allow incoming connections.

From COMPUTER1, you need to enable Remote Desktop traffic through Windows Firewall on COMPUTER2.

Which commands should you run? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Commands 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:



Question: 71

A portable computer that runs Windows 8.1 uses a mobile broadband connection for the corporate wireless network. The computer also has a wired corporate network connection. The computer successfully downloads Windows updates when connected to either network.

You need to ensure that the computer automatically downloads updates by using Windows Update while also connected to the wireless corporate network connection.

What should you do?

- A. Set the corporate wireless network to metered.
- B. Set the corporate wireless network to non-metered.

- C. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location local Group Policy setting.
- D. Configure a Windows Firewall connection security rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Setting a Wireless network to METERED allows only critical Windows Updates using that connection. Setting a Wireless network to NON-METERED allows all Windows Updates using that connection. Source: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/metered-internet-connections-frequently-asked-questions>.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/metered-internet-connections-frequently-asked-questions> Metered Internet connections: FAQ

What's a metered Internet connection? Internet service providers can charge by the amount of data used (the amount of data sent and received by your PC). That's called a metered Internet connection. These plans often have a data limit, and if you exceed the limit you might have to pay extra. In some cases, you aren't charged extra but your connection speed becomes slower until the billing cycle ends. If you have a metered Internet connection, setting your network connection to metered in Windows can help you reduce the amount of data you send and receive.

How does setting my network connection to metered affect my PC? Any app that relies on an Internet connection to update or display info might be limited in the amount of data it can download or display. You might notice these and other effects: Windows Update will only download priority updates.

Further Information: Setting a Wireless network to METERED allows only critical Windows Updates using that connection. Setting a Wireless network to NON-METERED allows all Windows Updates using that connection.

Question: 72

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Each computer has two hard drives.

You need to create a dynamic volume on each computer that maximizes write performance with data fault tolerance. Which kind of dynamic volume should you create?

- A. Striped Volume
- B. RAID 5 Volume
- C. Spanned Volume
- D. Mirrored Volume

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Types of Dynamic Volumes

A dynamic volume is a volume that is created on a dynamic disk. Dynamic volume types include simple, spanned, and striped volumes.

Mirrored Volumes A mirrored volume is a fault-tolerant volume that provides a copy of a volume on another disk. Mirrored volumes provide data redundancy by duplicating the information contained on the volume. The two disks that make up a mirrored volume are known as mirrors. Each mirror is always located on a different disk. If one of the disks fails, the data on the failed disk becomes unavailable, but the system continues to operate by using the unaffected disk. Mirrored volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has two disks in their computer. If one disk fails, the user always has a copy of their data on the second disk. Mirrored volumes provide better write performance than RAID-5 volumes.

Further Information:

Striped Volumes Striped volumes improve disk input/output (I/O) performance by distributing I/O requests across disks. Striped volumes are composed of stripes of data of equal size written across each disk in the volume. They are created from equally sized, unallocated areas on two or more disks. Striped volumes cannot be extended or mirrored

and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a striped volume fails, the entire volume fails, and all data on the striped volume becomes inaccessible. The reliability for the striped volume is less than the least reliable disk in the set.

RAID-5 Volumes A RAID-5 volume is a fault-tolerant volume that stripes data and parity across three or more disks. Parity is a calculated value that is used to reconstruct data if one disk fails. RAID-5 volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has at least three disks in their computer. If one of the disks in the RAID-5 volume fails, the data on the remaining disks, along with the parity information, can be used to recover the lost data. RAID-5 volumes are well-suited to storing data that will need to be read frequently but written to less frequently. Database applications that read randomly work well with the built-in load balancing of a RAID-5 volume.

Spanned Volumes Spanned volumes combine areas of unallocated space from multiple disks into one logical volume. The areas of unallocated space can be different sizes. Spanned volumes require two disks, and you can use up to 32 disks.

Question: 73

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The company implements the following security requirements:

- All client computers must use two-factor authentication.
- At least one authentication method must include more than four characters or gestures.

You need to choose authentication methods that comply with the security requirements.

Which two authentication methods should you choose? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. PIN
- B. Biometric authentication
- C. Picture Password
- D. Microsoft Account

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

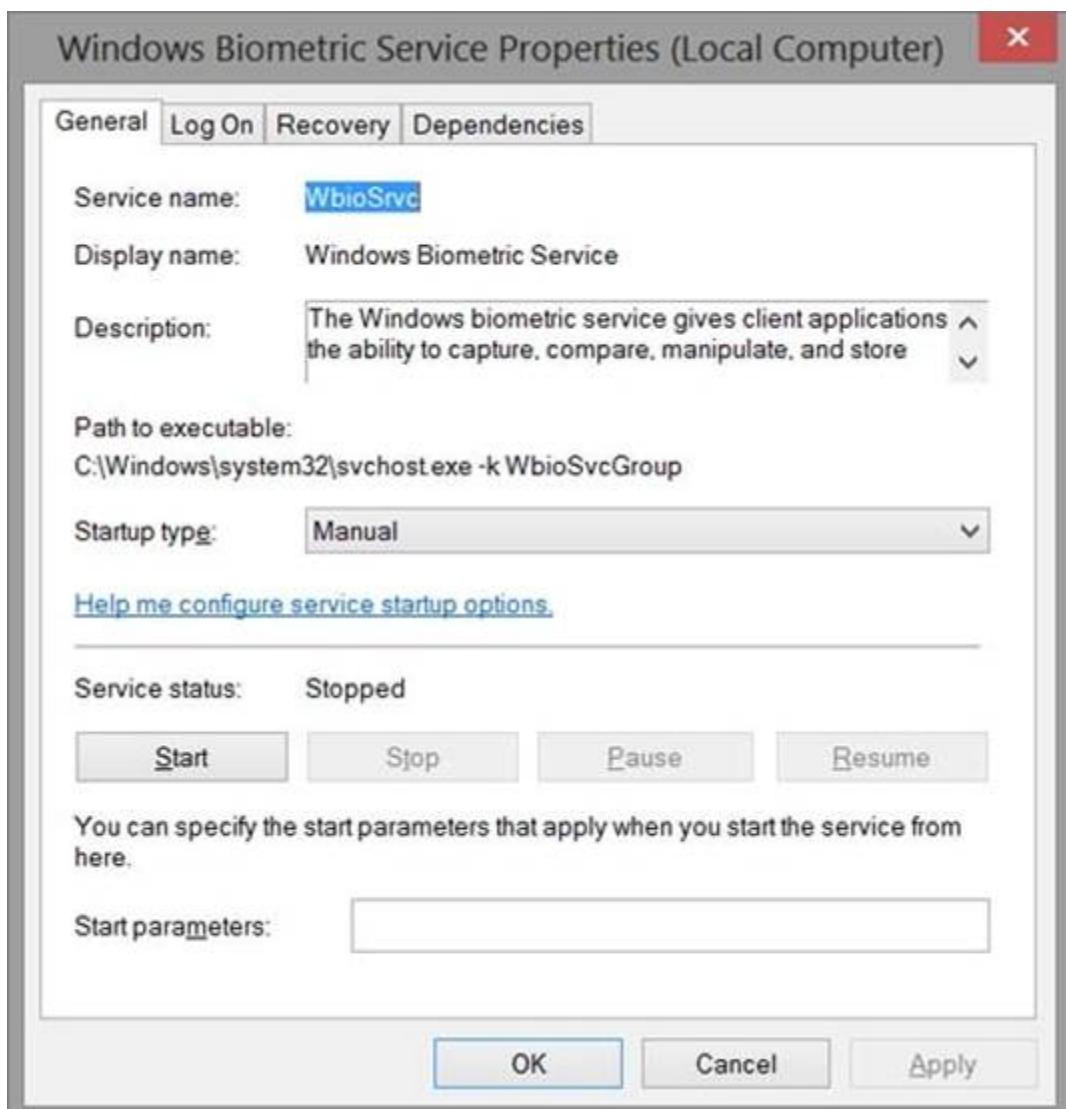
More than 4 characters are of course supported with the Microsoft Account. It is something the user knows. The picture password would be another thing the user knows (gestures). So there's only MS Account and Biometric authentication left. Two-factor authentication requires the use of two of the three authentication factors: Something the user knows (e.g., password, PIN); Something the user has (physical Object) (e.g., ATM card, smart card); and Something the user is (e.g., biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint). The factors are identified in the standards and regulations for access to U.S. Federal Government systems.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-factor_authentication Multi-factor authentication

Two-factor authentication requires the use of two of the three authentication factors. The factors are identified in the standards and regulations for access to U.S. Federal Government systems. These factors are: Something only the user knows (e.g., password, PIN, pattern); Something only the user has (e.g., ATM card, smart card, mobile phone); and Something only the user is (e.g., biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint).

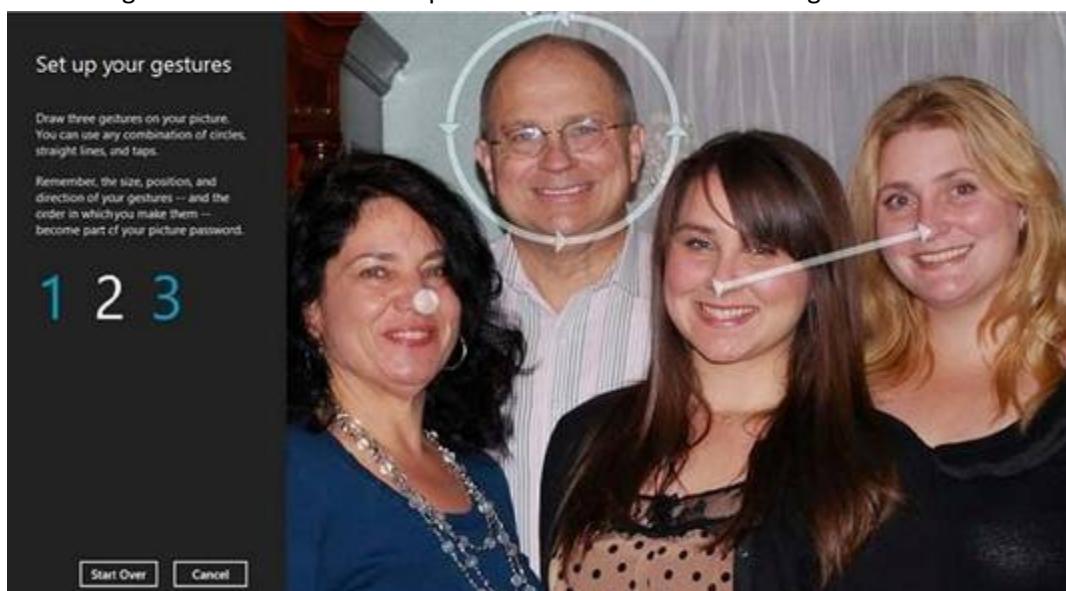
Something the user knows: Microsoft Account Minimum password length is more than 4 characters.

Something only the user is: Biometric authentication <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-4configure-access-to-resources-14/> Biometric in Windows 8 is built on Windows Biometric Framework and relies on Windows Biometric service that is set to start up manual by default.



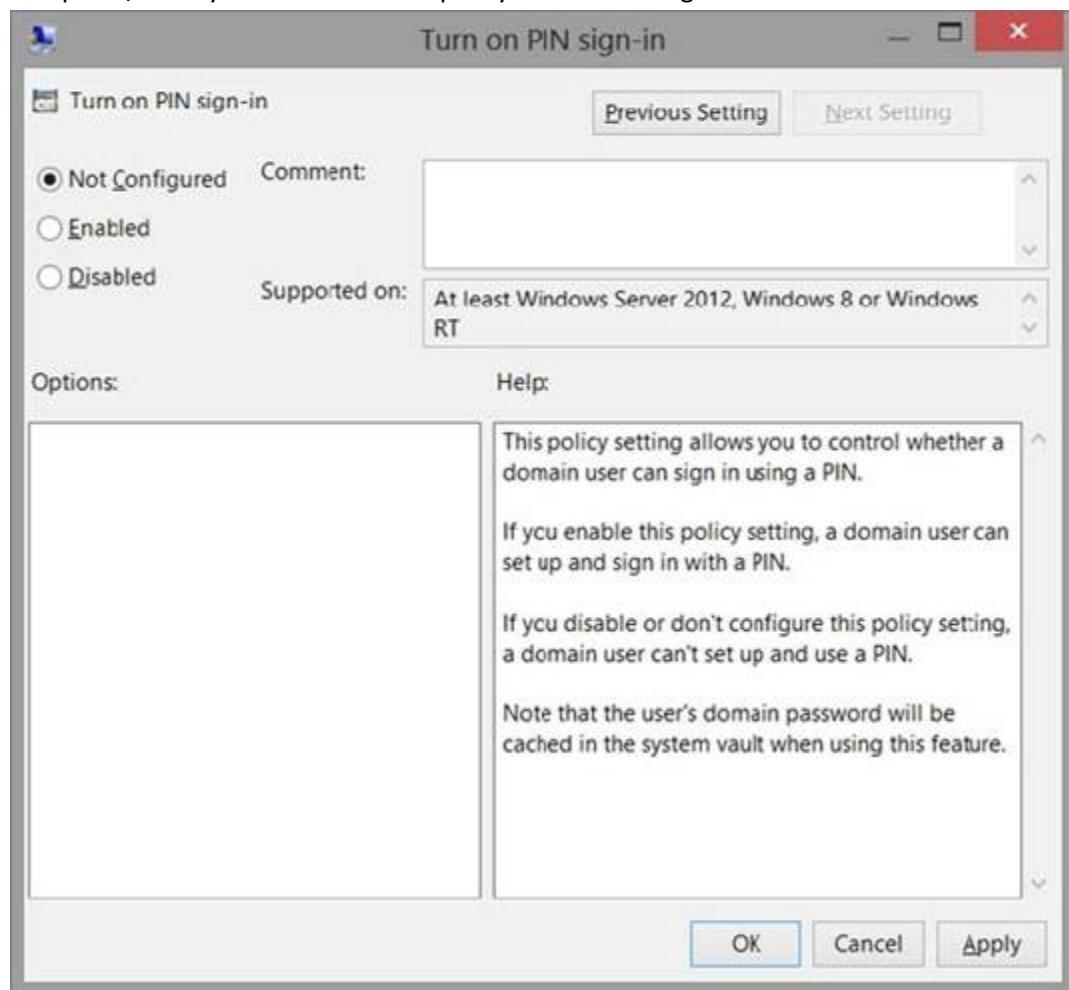
Further information:

Something the user knows: Picture password Problem: limited to 3 gestures



Something the user knows: <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-4configure-access-to-resources-14/> Sign in with PIN code (4-digit code) is not possible for a domain user, it is not even

visible in PC Settings -> Users (if machine is not domain joined you see it). To enable it for even domain joined computer/users you can enable the policy Turn on PIN sign-in and it becomes visible.



Question: 74

All client computers in a company's network environment run Windows 8.1. A client computer has two internal hard disk drives. The hard drives are configured as shown in the following table.

Drive	Size	Free space	Type
<hr/>			
C	250 GB	20 GB	Dynamic
D	500 GB	450 GB	Dynamic

You are choosing a backup destination for drive C.

You have the following requirements:

Ensure that the backup file is available if drive C fails. Ensure that the backup file can be accessed by other computers on the network. Support the backup of multiple system images.

You need to select a backup destination that meets the requirements.

Which destination should you select?

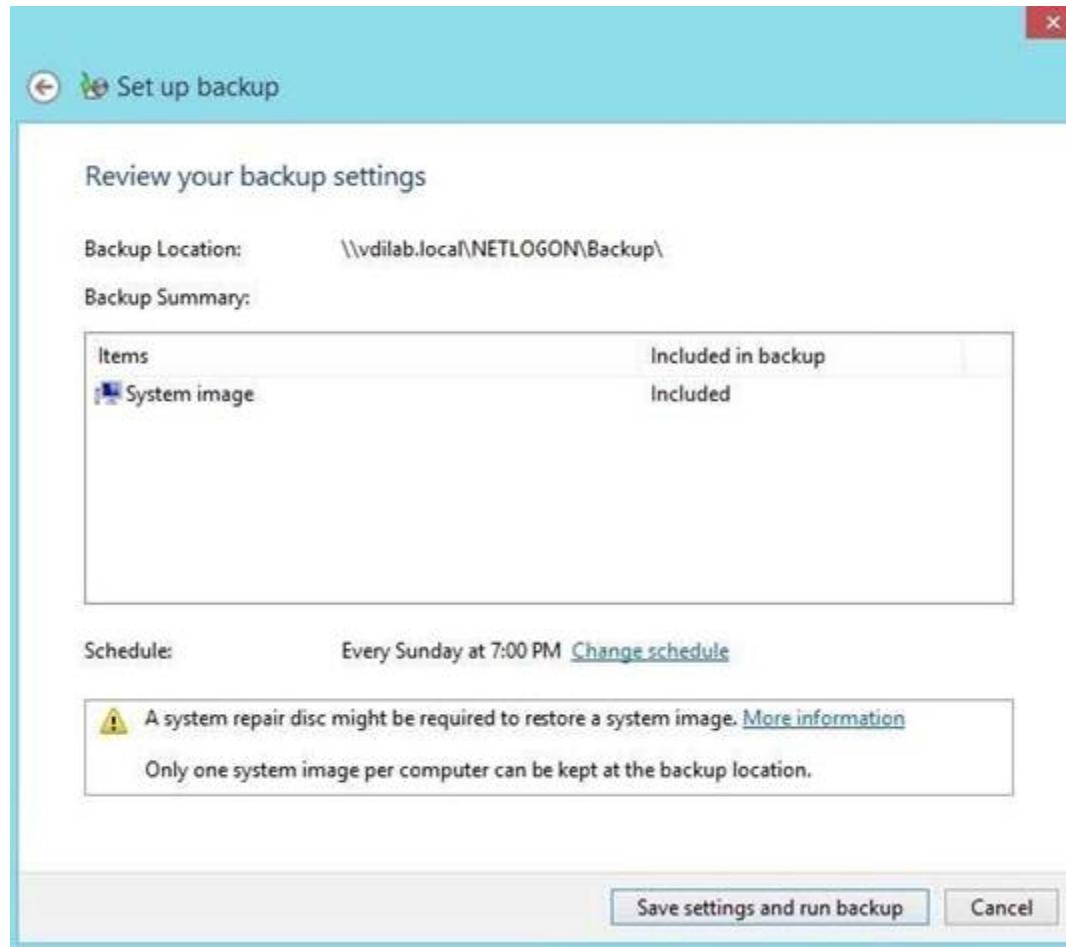
- A. shared network folder
- B. drive D

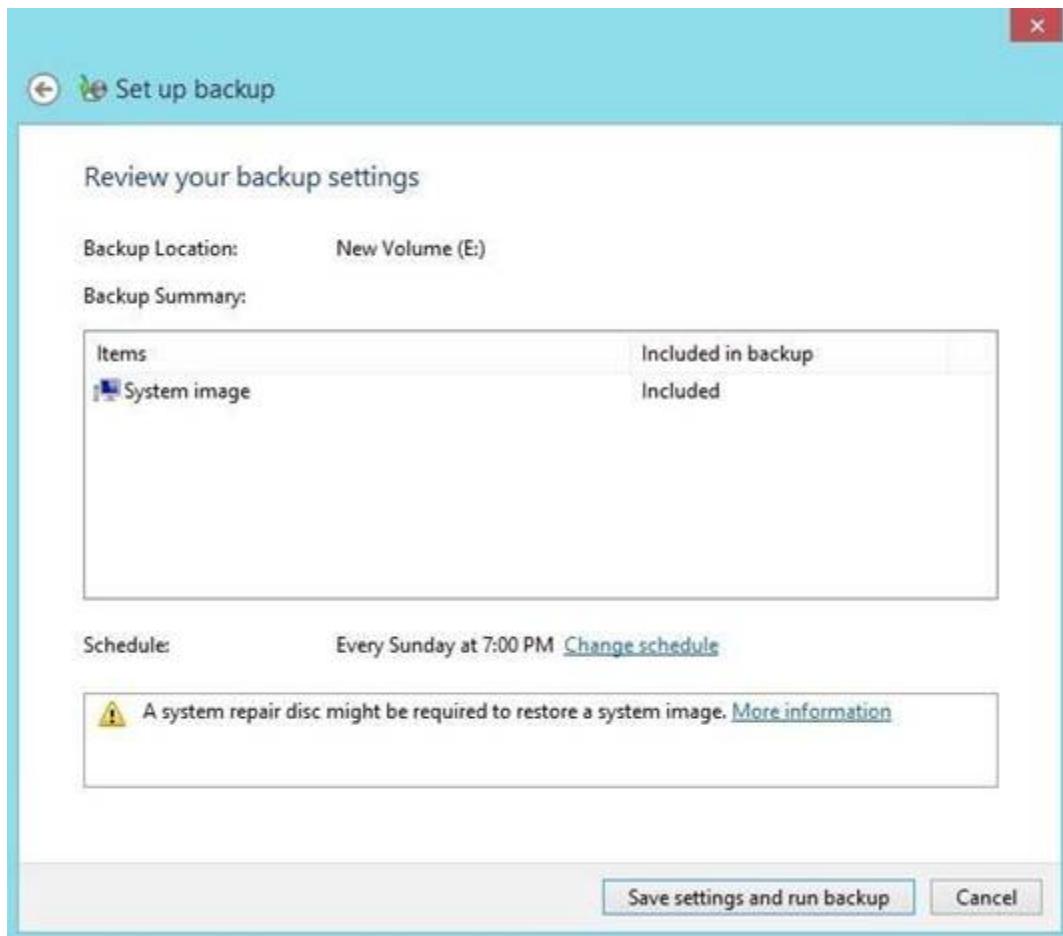
- C. multiple DVDs
- D. external hard drive

Answer: D

Explanation:

Shared network folder will only support one system image: That applies to internal / external disks:





<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/Back-up-your-programs-system-settingsand-files>

Keeping different versions of system images: If you're saving your system images on an internal or external drive, or on CDs or DVDs, you can keep several versions of system images. On internal and external hard drives, older system images will be deleted when the drive runs out of space. Conclusion is to use external HDD and share it over the network.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> What Are Dynamic Disks and Volumes? Like basic disks, which are the most commonly used storage type found on computers running Microsoft Windows, dynamic disks can use the master boot record (MBR) or GUID partition table (GPT) partitioning scheme. All volumes on dynamic disks are known as dynamic volumes. Dynamic disks were first introduced with Windows 2000 and provide

features that basic disks do not, such as the ability to create volumes that span multiple disks (spanned and striped volumes), and the ability to create fault tolerant volumes (mirrored and RAID-5 volumes).

<http://lifehacker.com/5958865/how-to-use-windows-8s-new-file-history-backup-aka-timemachine-for-windows> How to Use Windows 8's New File History Backup (aka Time Machine for Windows)

The Difference Between File History and Windows Backup Windows Backup still exists in Windows 8, it's just been renamed to "Windows 7 File Recovery." So, if you want to back up your files, you have the choice of which system you want to use. Windows Backup (now called "Windows 7 File Recovery") backs up your computer on a schedule you set—for example, once a week on Sunday at 2am (though the default is once a month). You can choose to back up whatever you want, from a small selection of personal files to program files to anything else. You can even create a full system image, which is handy when you want to restore your computer to exactly the way it was at a certain point in time. To restore files, you had to go into its slightly confusing interface and find the files you were looking for in a set of folders on your backup drive.

Question: 75

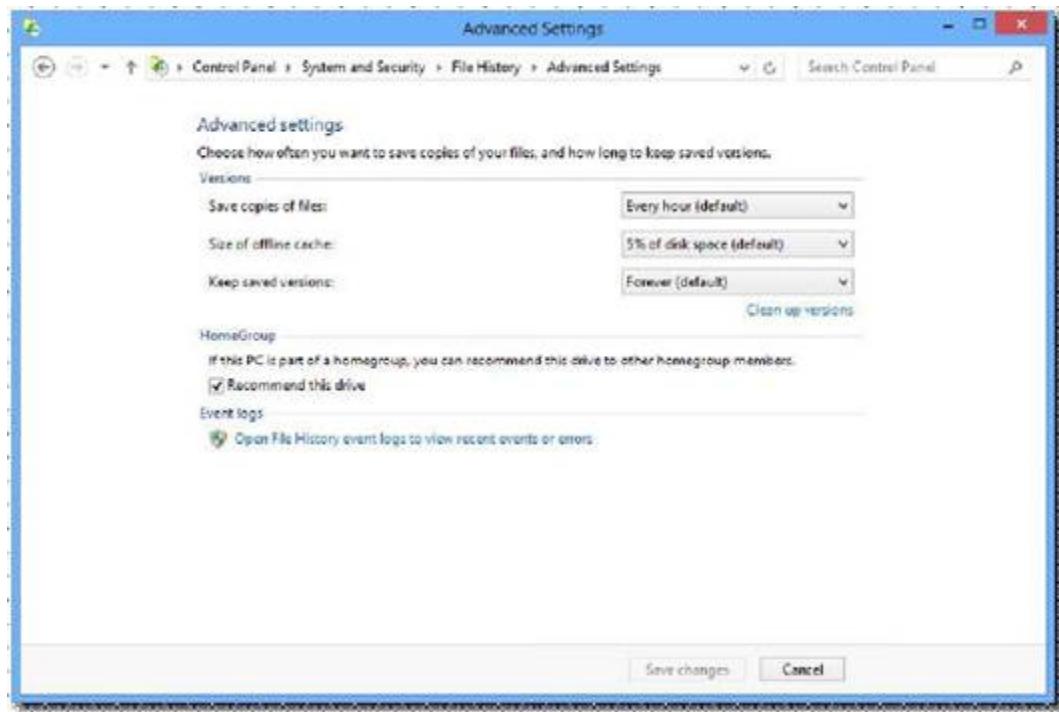
You are in the process of setting up File History on your workstation. You are configuring the Size of offline cache Advanced settings. Which of the following is the default setting?

- A. 2%
- B. 5%
- C. 10%
- D. 20%

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://news.softpedia.com/news/Windows-8-Secrets-Incremental-Backup-with-File-History299238.shtml>



Question: 76

You are in the process of setting up File History on your workstation.

You are configuring the Save copies of files Advanced settings.

Which of the following is the default setting?

- A. 15 minutes
- B. 30 minutes
- C. 1 hour
- D. 6 hours

Answer: C

Question: 77

You are employed as an administrator at contoso.com.

The network consists of a single Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain, named contoso.com. All

workstations on the contoso.com network have Windows 8.1 installed. You need to configure files history on a client system. You notice that the free storage space on the selected drive is low, but you do not have a spare drive to replace it. What should you do?

- A. Configure the save copies of files setting to back up files once a day.
- B. Configure Size of offline cache setting to 2%
- C. Keep saved versions setting to be 1 month
- D. Keep saved versions setting until space is needed

Answer: D

Question: 78

You are employed as an administrator at contoso.com. The contoso.com network is made up of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain, named ABC.com. All workstations on the contoso.com network, including laptops, have Windows 8.1 installed.

Your users have just been issued new laptops for use outside the office.

These users currently log in to their desktop workstations using a Windows domain account. They would like their laptops to be set up exactly like their desktop workstations. Which of the following would easily allow them to achieve this?

- A. Transfer the user settings with the File and Transfer wizard
- B. Windows Easy Transfer
- C. Migrate the user profiles with USMT
- D. Link the Windows domain accounts to a Windows Live ID.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2011/09/26/signing-in-to-windows-8-with-a-windowslive-id.aspx>

Signing in with an ID allows you to: Associate the most commonly used Windows settings with your user account. Saved settings are available when you sign in to your account on any Windows 8.1 PC. Your PC will be set up just the way you are used to! Easily reacquire your Metro style apps on multiple Windows 8.1 PCs. The app's settings and last-used state Persist across all your Windows 8.1 PCs. Save sign-in credentials for the different apps and websites you use and easily get back into them without having to enter credentials every time.

Automatically sign in to apps and services that use Windows Live ID for authentication.
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/connect-microsoft-domain-account> Connect your Microsoft account to your domain account

You can connect your Microsoft account to your domain account and sync your settings and preferences between them. For example, if you use a domain account in the workplace, you can connect your Microsoft account to it and see the same desktop background, app settings, browser history and favorites, and other Microsoft account settings that you see on your home PC. You'll also be able to use Microsoft account services from your domain PC without signing in to them individually.

Question: 79

A company has 50 touch-enabled client computers that run Windows 7.

You are planning to migrate the client computers to Windows 8.1. You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Choose the installation or upgrade path that includes touch-optimized desktop versions of Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and OneNote.

☞ Minimize new hardware requirements.

You need to choose the path that meets the requirements.

Which path should you choose?

- A. Upgrade to Windows RT
- B. Perform a clean installation of Windows 8.1 Enterprise
- C. Purchase hardware with Windows RT pre-installed.
- D. Upgrade to Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

Answer: D

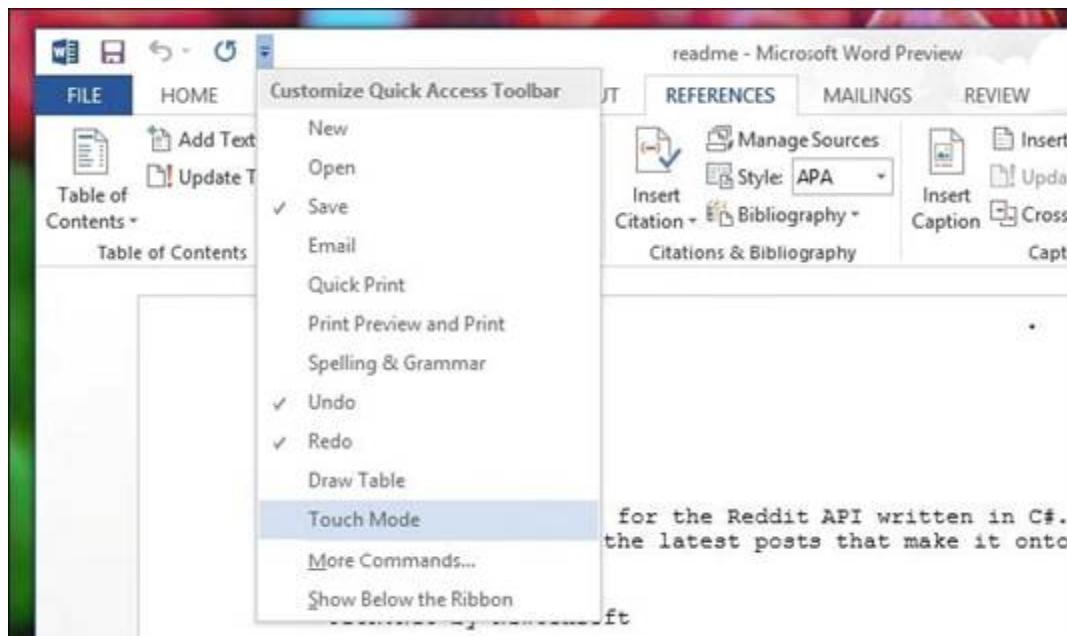
Explanation:

Windows RT is Windows for ARM; nothing in this specifies the computers are on ARM machines.

<http://blogs.office.com/2012/07/18/using-the-new-office-with-touch/> Windows 8 provides a number of platform capabilities for enabling highly responsive touch support in applications, ranging from hardware accelerated graphics and improved touch targeting to the a new app platform that makes it easy to build touch-optimized Windows 8 style apps. The new Office takes advantage of these to deliver great new touch-based experiences on Windows 8.

<http://www.howtogeek.com/120936/beginner-how-to-enable-touch-mode-in-office-2013/> Beginner: How to Enable Touch Mode in Office 2013

By default, even if you are on a touch enabled PC, Office 2013 doesn't open with a touch optimized interface.



Further Information: Windows RT is Windows for ARM; nothing in this specifies the computers are on ARM machines.

Question: 80

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows Vista. The company uses several custom applications.

The company plans to replace the Windows Vista computers with new computers that run Windows 8.1.

You need to establish which of the currently installed applications will work on Windows 8.1.

What should you do?

- A. Install and run the Windows App Certification Kit.
- B. Install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit.
- C. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.

D. Install and run the Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/solutionaccelerators/dd537566.aspx>

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=30652> Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK) for Windows® 8

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

Features available in the Windows ADK include: Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) - The Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) helps IT Professionals understand potential application compatibility issues by identifying which applications are or are not compatible with the new versions of the Windows operating system. ACT helps to lower costs for application compatibility evaluation by providing an accurate inventory of the applications in your organization. ACT helps you to deploy Windows more quickly by helping to prioritize, test, and detect compatibility issues with your apps

Supported Operating System To install the Windows ADK, your computer must be running one of the following operating systems: Windows® 8 Windows® 7 Windows Server® 2012 Windows Server® 2008 R2 Windows Vista® Windows Server® 2008

Further Information: <http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=7826> Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit

The Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit makes it easy to assess your current IT infrastructure for a variety of technology migration projects. This Solution Accelerator provides a powerful inventory, assessment, and reporting tool to simplify the migration planning process.

Supported Operating System Windows 7 Service Pack 1 Windows 8 Windows 8.1 Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2012 R2

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=25175> Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) 2012 Update 1 Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) 2012 Update 1 is the newest version of MDT, a Solution Accelerator for operating system and application deployment. MDT 2012 Update 1 supports deployment of Windows 8, Windows 7, Office 2010 and 365, Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2008 R2 in addition to deployment of Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2003, and Windows XP.

MDT 2012 Update 1 relies on several Windows deployment tools. After installation of the .msi package and startup of the Deployment Workbench, the user can choose to download and install the following major tools from the Components: Windows 8 Assessment and Deployment Kit

Question: 81

A company has 10 client computers that run Windows 8.1. Employees log on to resources by using multiple accounts.

You need to back up the user name and password for each logon account.

What should you do on each client computer?

- A. Back up each user's Personal Information Exchange PKCS #12 (.pfx) certificate.
- B. Use Credential Manager to save the information to a USB flash drive.
- C. Use File History to back up the ntuser.dat file.
- D. Run the Export-Certificate Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://www.7tutorials.com/credential-manager-where-windows-stores-passwords-otherlogin-details>

Credential

Manager - Where Windows Stores Passwords & Login Details

What is the Credential Manager? Credential Manager is the "digital locker" where Windows stores log-in credentials (username, password, etc.) for other computers on your network, servers or Internet locations such as websites.

Windows 8 adds one more type of credentials called Web Credentials. As the name implies, such credentials are used by Internet Explorer to automatically log you into certain websites.



<http://www.7tutorials.com/how-backup-and-restore-windows-vault-passwords> How to Backup and Restore Windows Vault Passwords

One way to use the Credential Manager is to export your Windows credentials to another Windows computer, or to back them up and import them after you reinstall Windows, so that you don't have to manually type them again.

Backup Your Windows User Names and Passwords Open the Credential Manager. Under the Windows Vault look for the "Back up vault" link and click on it. This starts the Stored User Names and Passwords wizard.

Store credentials for automatic logon

Use Credential Manager to store credentials, such as user names and passwords, in vaults so you can log on to computers or websites.



You are asked to select where you want to backup the Windows credentials stored on your computer. Click on Browse, select the folder and type the name of the file where the data will be stored. Then, click Next.

This procedure has been tested both on Windows 7 and Windows 8. In Windows 8, there are some minor differences but it all works the same.

Question: 82

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. You implement an AppLocker file hash rule that allows an application to run. You then apply a service pack to the application. When users attempt to run the application, the application is blocked by Group Policy. You need to ensure that the application runs. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations Group Policy setting.
- B. Set the wired network connection to non-metered.
- C. Set the wired network connection to metered.
- D. Configure the Automatic Maintenance setting.

Answer: B

Question: 83

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The corporate environment includes a Windows Software Update Services (WSUS) server. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and a custom web application. The company has a Microsoft Software Assurance for Volume Licensing agreement.

After deploying Windows Updates to the computers, the web application stops responding. You establish that a specific optional update installed by Windows Update is causing the problem. In the Windows Update Control Panel item, the option to remove the update is unavailable.

You need to remove the optional update from one client computer.

What should you do?

- A. Install and run the Debugging tools for Windows.
- B. Clear the SusClientID registry value on the client computer.
- C. Restart the computer from a Diagnostic and Repair Toolset (DaRT) boot disk and use the Crash Analyzer tool.
- D. Run the wuauctl /resetauthorization command on the client computer.
- E. Restart the computer from a Diagnostic and Repair Toolset (DaRT) boot disk and use the Hotfix Uninstaller tool.

Answer: E

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713340.aspx> Getting Started with DaRT 8.0

How to Get DaRT 8.0 DaRT 8.0 is a part of the Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP). MDOP is part of Microsoft Software Assurance.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713326.aspx> Overview of the Tools in DaRT 8.0

From the Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset window in Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0, you can start any of the individual tools that you include when you create the DaRT 8.0 recovery image.

Exploring the DaRT tools

Hotfix Uninstall The Hotfix Uninstall Wizard lets you remove hotfixes or service packs from the Windows operating system on the computer that you are repairing. Use this tool when a hotfix or service pack is suspected in preventing the operating system from starting.

Further Information:

Crash Analyzer Use the Crash Analyzer Wizard to quickly determine the cause of a computer failure by analyzing the memory dump file on the Windows operating system that you are repairing. Crash Analyzer examines the memory dump file for the driver that caused a computer to fail. You can then disable the problem device driver by using the Services and Drivers node in the Computer Management tool.

Question: 84

A client computer that runs Windows 8.1 has two hard disk drives: a system drive and a data drive.

You are preparing to back up the computer prior to installing a developing software product.

You have the following requirements:

The system disk that is part of the backup must be mountable from within Windows. The system disk that is part of the backup must be bootable. The backup must be viable to restore in the event of a hard disk failure. The backup must contain data from both hard disk drives.

You need to select a backup method.

Which method should you use?

- A. System repair disk

- B. Storage pool
- C. System image
- D. File History

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825258.aspx> DISM Image Management Command-Line Options Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM.exe) mounts a Windows image (.wim) file or virtual hard disk (.vhdx or .vhd) for servicing. You can also use the DISM image management command to list the image index numbers, to verify the architecture for the image that you are mounting, append an image, apply an image, capture an image and delete an image.

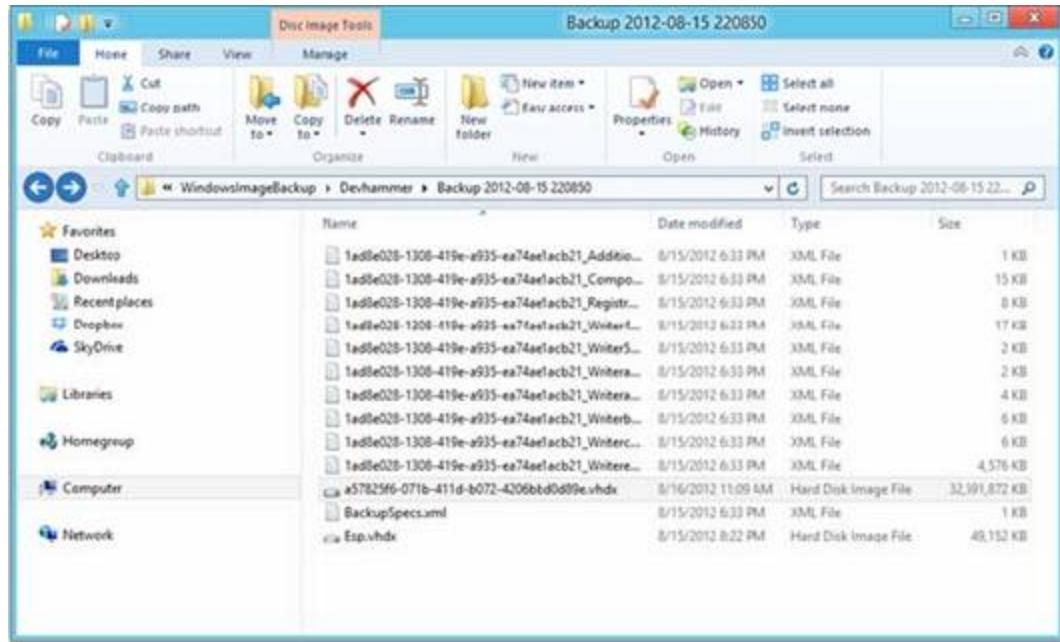
Further Information: <http://devhammer.net/blog/follow-up-on-backups-mounting-a-system-image> Follow-up On Backups: Mounting a System Image

Yesterday, I posted about my practice of using the built in system image creation tools in Windows 7 and Windows 8 to create a backup of my system whenever I'm getting ready to upgrade.

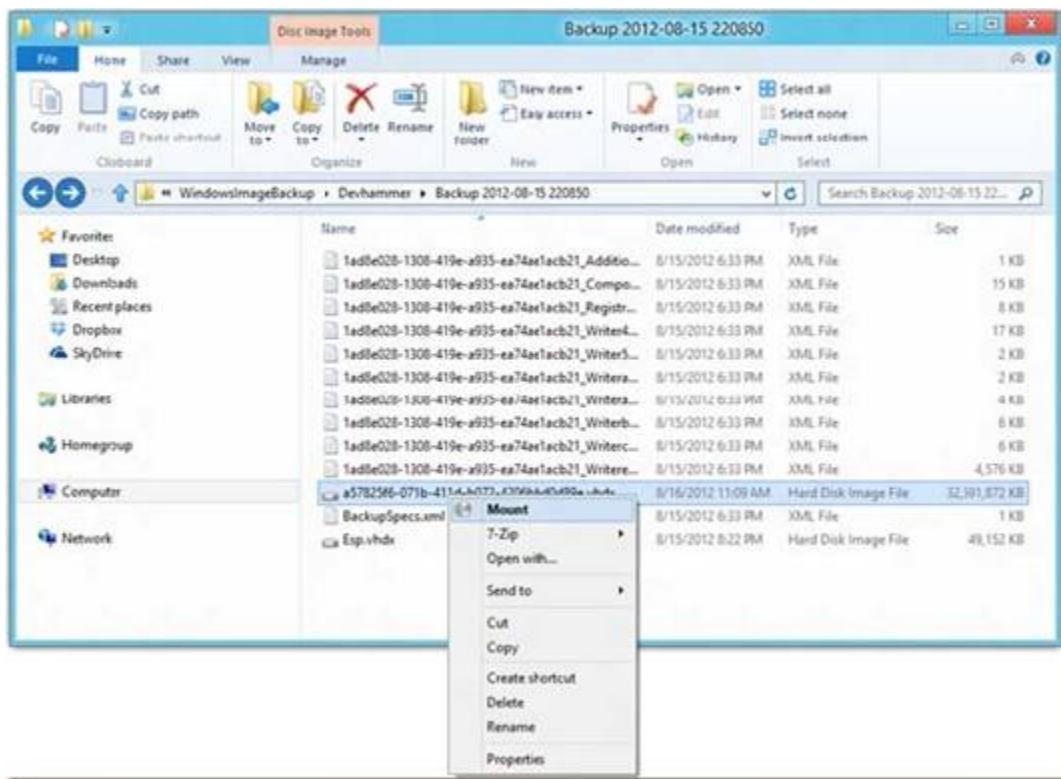
Now, if something goes tragically wrong, I can just boot to a system repair disk, and restore the image, and I'm back to where I started. But let's suppose the install goes fine, but I find that there's a file I need to get to from my backup, but I don't want to restore the entire backup, just get that file.

The good news is that you can do this easily, because the system image is stored as a .vhdx (or in the case of Windows 8, a .vhdx) file. And Windows 8 can mount a VHD as a drive, making it easy to access the files from the backup.

Just plug in the external drive you used for your backup, and find the WindowsImageBackup folder (should be at the root of the drive), and inside it find the folder matching the name of the machine you backed up. Inside that should be a folder that starts with "Backup" and the date of the backup. And finally, inside the backup folder is a .vhdx (or .vhdx) file containing the backup of your system (you might see more than one .vhdx)...if so, look for the largest one, as shown in the image below):



If you right-click that file and select "Mount" (as shown below) Windows will mount the VHD file for you, and assign it a drive letter.



Question: 85

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network.

You receive a virtual hard disk (VHD) file that has Windows 8.1 Pro preinstalled, along with several business applications.

You need to configure your client computer to start from either the VHD file or from your current operating system. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Import the contents of the system store from a file.
- B. Export the contents of the system store into a file.
- C. Attach the VHD file by using Disk Management.
- D. Make the VHD disk bootable.
- E. Create a new empty boot configuration data store.
- F. Create a new entry in the boot configuration data store.

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

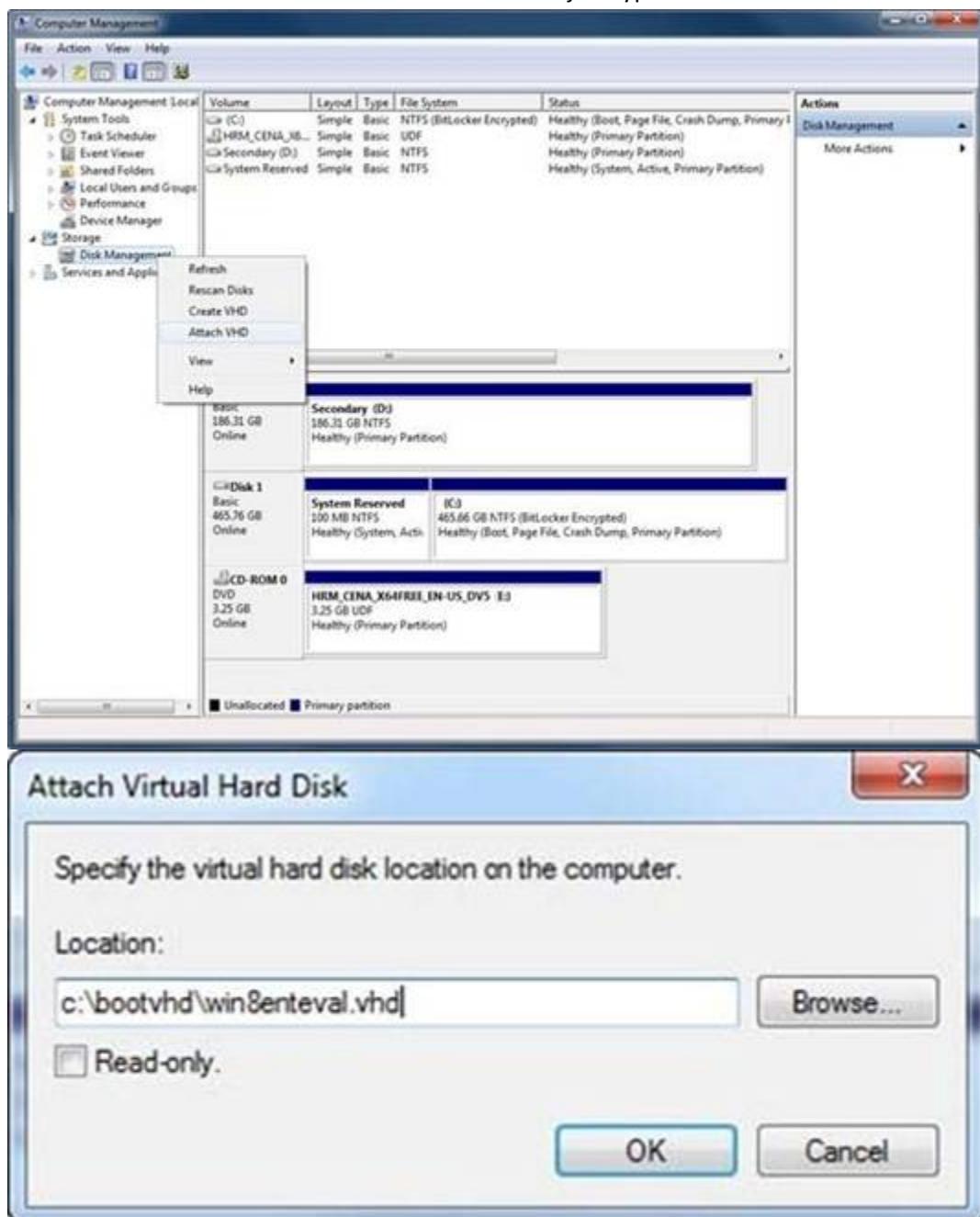
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg318049%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Creating Bootable Virtual Hard Disks Using the Disk Management Tools

This section describes how to create a bootable VHD by using the Disk Management tools. You create a VHD and then apply a Windows image from a .wim file to a partition in the VHD. After you complete the steps in this section, you can configure the VHD for native boot or configure it to boot in a virtual machine by following the instructions in Preparing Virtual Hard Disks for Boot.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/haroldwong/archive/2012/08/18/how-to-create-windows-8-vhdfor-boot-to-vhd-using-simple-easy-to-follow-steps.aspx> How to Create Windows 8 VHD for Boot to VHD using simple, easy to follow steps

I. Once I make a backup copy of the VHD file for future use, I will go ahead and Mount the VHD again to add that installation to the boot menu. To do this, I will right click Disk Management and select Attach VHD. The Attach VHD

Wizard will start. I can either browse to the VHD or just type it in the Location field.



- J. The VHD will be mounted and will be assigned a drive letter by the system. In my case, it is drive F: again.
- K. Go back to the Administrative Command Prompt and type the following command to add the installation to the Boot Menu: bcdboot F:\windows

```
C:\Source>imagex /apply e:\sources\install.wim 1 f:\
ImageX Tool for Windows
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corp. All rights reserved.
Version: 6.1.7600.16385

[ 100% ] Applying progress
Successfully applied image.
Total elapsed time: 14 min 17 sec

C:\Source>bcdboot f:\windows
```

L. Once the command finishes, you will now have the new Windows 8 entry in your boot menu.

Further Information:

F: Commands to add an existing VHD to your boot menu: bcdedit /copy {originalguid} /d "New Windows 7 Installation" bcdedit /set {newguid} device vhd=[D:]\Image.vhd bcdedit /set {newguid} osdevice vhd=[D:]\Image.vhd bcdedit /set {newguid} detecthal on

Question: 86

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computer systems frequently use IPsec tunnels to securely transmit data.

You need to configure the IPsec tunnels to use 256-bit encryption keys.

Which encryption type should you use?

- A. 3DES
- B. DES
- C. RSA
- D. AES

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd125356%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Descriptions of the IPsec Algorithms and Methods

Encryption algorithms Data encryption algorithms are used to provide confidentiality to the data payload of an IPsec-protected network packet. Encryption algorithms can be very computationally intensive and can significantly impact computer performance. We recommend that you only encrypt network traffic that requires encryption. If you find that encryption impacts performance more than expected, consider using a network adapter that supports IPsec task offload.

DES DES is a block cipher encryption protocol that uses a 56-bit key and is documented in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 46-3 (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=128014>). A block cipher is an encryption algorithm that operates on a fixed size block of data. DES encrypts data in 64-bit blocks using a 64bit key. The key appears to be a 64-bit key, but one bit in each of the 8 bytes is used for error checking, resulting in 56 bits of usable key. 3DES Triple-DES or 3DES is an encryption protocol that provides stronger encryption than DES.

It is documented in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 46-3 (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=128014>). 3DES is a block cipher that uses a three-step encryption process that is more secure than DES. A block cipher is an encryption algorithm that operates on a fixed size block of data. AES-CBC 128, 192, and 256 The AES in Cipher Block Chaining mode (AES-CBC) encryption algorithms are part of the NSA "Suite B" and are documented in RFC 3602 (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=127990>). AES is documented

in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197 (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=127986>). The AES algorithm is a symmetric block cipher that can encrypt and decrypt information in data blocks of 128 bits, using cipher keys with lengths of 128, 192, and 256 bits. Longer key lengths provide better security at the cost of CPU performance due to the more intensive computational requirements. Cipher block chaining (CBC) is used to hide patterns of identical blocks of data within a packet. An initialization vector (an initial random number) is used as the first random block to encrypt and decrypt a block of data. Different random blocks are used in conjunction with the secret key to encrypt each successive block. This ensures that identical sets of unsecured data (plaintext) result in unique, encrypted data blocks. AES-GCM 128, 192, and 256 AES-GCM is both an integrity and encryption algorithm and is described in the Integrity algorithms section.

Question: 87

You are configuring a computer that will be used in a kiosk in a public area. You install a new internal hard drive. You need to protect the computer from starting an unauthorized operating system. What should you do?

- A.
Ensure that the computer BIOS supports Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) and is enabled. Install Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit using UEFI and install it on the internal hard drive.
- B.
Install Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit on the internal hard drive.
Enable BitLocker on the internal hard disk.
- C.
Partition the internal hard drive as MBR disk. Install Windows 8.1 Enterprise 64-bit.
- D.
Partition the internal hard drive as GPT disk. Install Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/dn168169.aspx> Windows 8 Boot Security FAQ

What is UEFI? UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) is a specification that defines an interface between a PC's firmware and an operating system. It replaces or can work in concert with the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) firmware that PCs have traditionally used. For Windows 8, a key part of this specification is Secure Boot, which protects the PC from malware by allowing only authorized boot loaders to run when the computer starts.

How does Windows 8 prevent attackers from replacing boot components? All systems with the Windows 8 certification use Secure Boot (part of the UEFI specification) to protect hardware-related firmware and the operating-system loader from tampering. Secure Boot can prevent the system from booting if unauthorized changes have been made or possibly even refresh the some boot components, such as the UEFI firmware, to a known good state.

What is Trusted Boot? Trusted Boot is a Windows 8 feature that secures the entire Windows boot process. It prevents malware from hiding and taking up permanent residence within the PC by ensuring none of the Windows components loaded during boot have been tampered with. Trusted Boot also ensures that anti-malware software is loaded before any third-party drivers and applications using its Early Launch Anti-Malware (ELAM) capability. This prevents malware from inserting itself in front of the anti-malware engine so that it can compromise the anti-malware engine's ability to protect the system. In the event that malware was able to successfully compromise the any of the Windows boot process, Trusted Boot will attempt to automatically remediate the issue.

What editions of Windows 8 will include Trusted Boot? All editions of Windows 8 include Trusted Boot.

Question: 88

A desktop computer that runs Windows 8.1 downloads updates but does not install them. The computer is connected to the corporate network by using a wired network connection.
 You need to ensure that the computer automatically installs updates.
 What should you do?

- A. Set the wired network connection to non-metered.
- B. Configure the Automatic Maintenance setting.
- C. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations Group Policy setting.
- D. Set the wired network connection to metered.

Answer: B

Explanation:

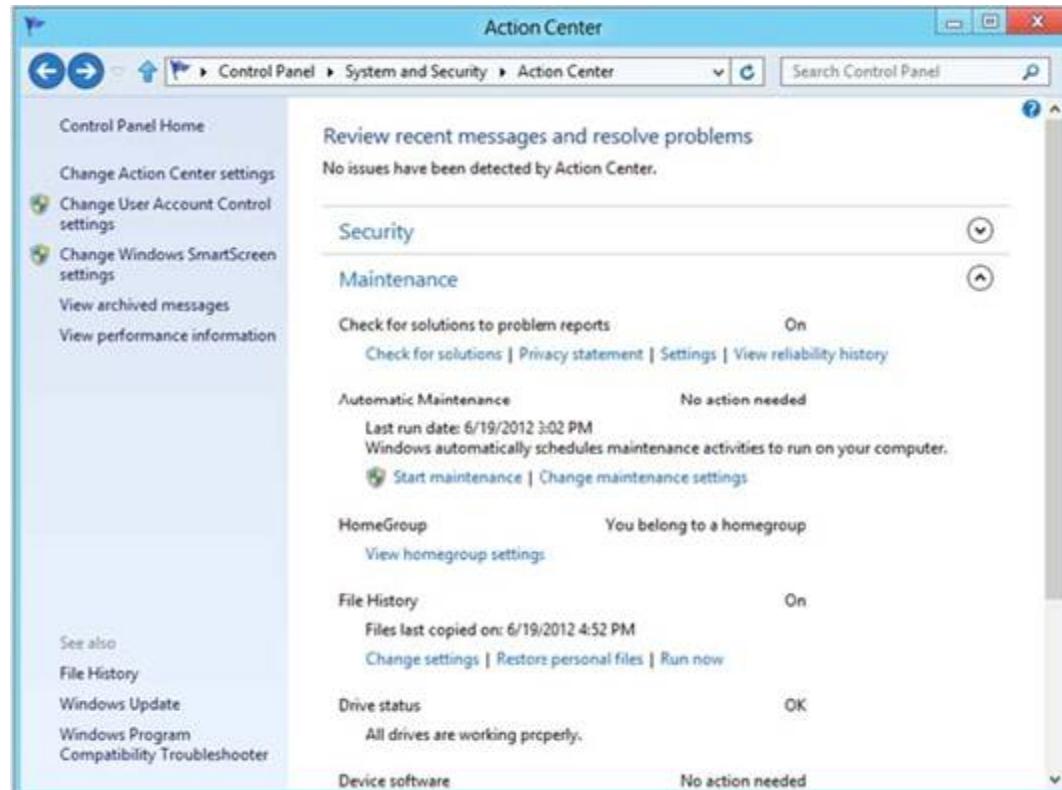
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/windows/desktop/hh848037%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Automatic Maintenance Windows depends on execution of inbox and third party maintenance activity for much of its value-add, including Windows Update, and automatic disk defragmentation, as well as antivirus updates and scans.

The goal of Automatic Maintenance is to combine all background maintenance activity in Windows and help third-party developers add their maintenance activity to Windows without negatively impacting performance and energy efficiency. Additionally, Automatic Maintenance enables users as well as enterprises to be in control of maintenance activity scheduling and configuration.

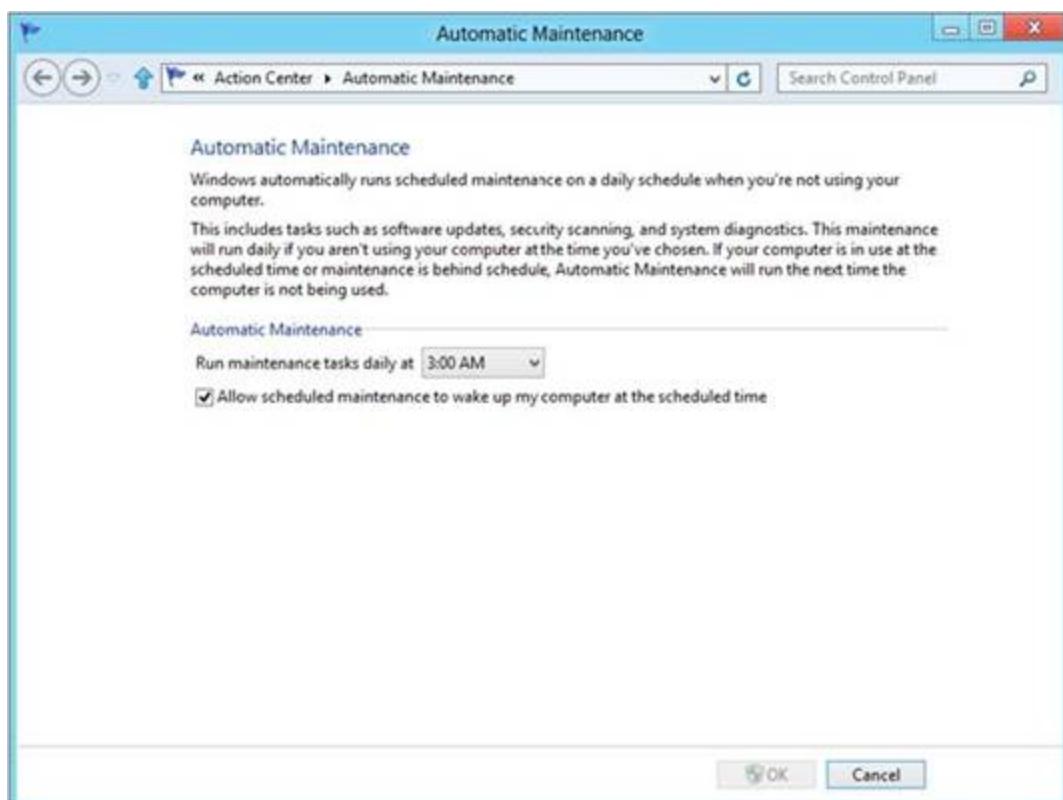
<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/olivnie/archive/2013/04/05/updates-and-maintenance.aspx> Windows 8: Updates and Maintenance

Automatic Maintenance One of the most important maintenance-related improvements in Windows 8 is Automatic Maintenance. This is a new system maintenance service that can be used by Windows components and apps to schedule maintenance activities on the PC in one scheduled window per day.

Automatic Maintenance is shown in Action Center in the Maintenance section.



The Maintenance Settings interface is shown below.



Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720539%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Configure Automatic Updates by Using Group Policy

Reschedule Automatic Update Scheduled Installations This policy specifies the amount of time for Automatic Updates to wait, following system startup, before proceeding with a scheduled installation that was missed previously. If the status is set to Enabled, a scheduled installation that did not take place earlier will occur the specified number of minutes after the computer is next started. If the status is set to Disabled, a missed scheduled installation will occur with the next scheduled installation. If the status is set to Not Configured, a missed scheduled installation will occur one minute after the computer is next started. This policy applies only when Automatic Updates is configured to perform scheduled installations of updates. If the Configure Automatic Updates policy is disabled, this policy has no effect.

To reschedule Automatic Update scheduled installation In Group Policy Object Editor, expand Computer Configuration, expand Administrative Templates, expand Windows Components, and then click Windows Update. In the details pane, click Reschedule Automatic Update scheduled installations, click Enable, and type a value in minutes. Click OK.

Question: 89

You administer a group of 10 client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are members of a local workgroup. Employees log on to the client computers by using their Microsoft accounts.

The company plans to use Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption.

You need to back up the BitLocker recovery key.

Which two options can you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Save the recovery key to a file on the BitLocker-encrypted drive.
- B. Save the recovery key in the Credential Store.
- C. Save the recovery key to SkyDrive.
- D. Print the recovery key.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

One of the new features in Windows 8.1 for BitLocker is the ability to backup your BitLocker recovery key to a Microsoft account. During the process before encryption begins, a user is prompted for a location to make a backup copy of the recovery key. Save to your Microsoft account has been added along with save to a file and print the recovery key.



Question: 90

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network.

You install a new video driver. The computer will not start properly after restart. You are able to enter Safe Mode with Command Prompt.

You need to be able to start normally. You also need to ensure that user data is not lost.

What should you do?

- Run the `rstrui.exe` command.
- Roll back the driver.
- Turn on File History.
- Create a restore point.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Personal comment: Creating a restore point will not help you at this moment. Nor will File History. You cannot roll back the driver, only disable it from starting - see the Further information section. Your only hope is using System Restore to restore the system to the state previous to the driver installation. This will also preserve the user data. This has been available since Windows XP. One can only hope it still works in Windows 8...

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/304449> How to start the System Restore tool by using the safe mode option with the Command prompt in Windows XP

How to start System Restore by using the Command prompt

At the command prompt, type `%systemroot%\system32\restore\rstrui.exe`, and then press ENTER.

Follow the instructions that appear on the screen to restore your computer to a functional state.

Further Information: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/927525> After you install a device or update a driver for a device, Windows Vista or Windows 7 may not start
Use the Windows Recovery Environment to repair Windows Vista or Windows 7
3. Use the Command Prompt option in the Windows Recovery Environment to disable the driver that stops the operating system from starting.

Question: 91

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro client computers in your company network.
You need to configure a backup and recovery solution that meets the following requirements:
☞ Recovers the system if it doesn't start. ☞ Recovers the system if the hard drive fails.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Turn on File History.
- B. Create a storage space.
- C. Configure system protection.
- D. Create a system repair disk.
- E. Create a system image backup.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/windows-and-office/restore-windows-8with-system-image-recovery/> Restore Windows 8 with System Image Recovery

What you need In order to run the System Image Recovery tool as I'll describe in this article, you'll need to have created a Recovery Drive as I showed you in the article Create a Recovery Drive in Windows 8. You'll also need a set of optical discs or on an external drive on which to create a system image of your hard disk.

Launching System Image Recovery In the case of a hard drive failure, you can restore Windows 8 by running the System Image Recovery tool from the Recovery Drive.

Question: 92

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 7. You plan to upgrade the client computers to Windows 8.1 Pro.

You need to choose the methods that do not require the manual entry of a product key during the upgrade.
Which two methods should you choose? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Use the Volume Activation Management Tool.
- B. Use the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- C. Use the Windows 8.1 online upgrade tool.
- D. Create a catalog (.clg) file by using Windows System Image Manager (SIM).

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824953.aspx> Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) Overview
Applies To: Windows 8, Windows 8.1

The Volume Activation Management Tool (VAMT) enables network administrators and other IT professionals to automate and centrally manage the Windows®, Microsoft® Office, and select other Microsoft products volume and retail-activation process. VAMT can manage volume activation using Multiple Activation Keys (MAKs) or the Windows

Key Management Service (KMS). VAMT is a standard Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in that requires the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) 3.0. VAMT can be installed on any computer that has one of the following Windows operating systems: Windows® 7 Windows® 8 Windows 8.1 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server® 2012 Windows Server 2012 R2

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/09/16/getting-started-with-windowsdeployment-for-windows-server-2012-or-windows-8-using-microsoft-deployment-toolkitmdt.aspx> Getting Started with Windows Deployment for Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 Using Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) Use the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) to accelerate and automate deployments of Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Office 2010, and Windows Server 2008 R2.

Here's a table from the MDT .chm file that lists the available wizard pages and which properties need to be configured in order to skip each wizard page:

Skip this wizard page	Using this property	Configure these properties
Product Key	SkipProductKey	PrctdKey Or OverrideProductKey Or If using Volume license, no Property is required

Question: 93

You administer computers in your company network. All computers in the network belong to a single Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The network includes Windows Server 2012 servers located in a perimeter network.

You add a new Windows 8.1 computer to the perimeter network. You enable only Remote Desktop access to the Windows 8.1 computer from other computers located outside the perimeter network.

You need to use the Windows 8.1 computer to manage the Windows servers in the perimeter network.

What should you do?

- A. Add the Windows 8.1 computer as a Trusted Host to the servers.
- B. Enable PowerShell Remoting on the Windows 8.1 computer.
- C. Add the Windows 8.1 computer as a Trusted Host to computers outside the perimeter network.
- D. Install Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8.1 (RSAT) on the Windows 8.1 computer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-gb/download/details.aspx?id=28972> Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8

Remote Server Administration Tools for Windows 8 enables IT administrators to manage roles and features that are installed on computers that are running Windows Server 2012 from a remote computer that is running Windows 8.

Further Information: <http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/tip/Perimeter-networks> Perimeter networks

A perimeter network is the network closest to a router that is not under your control. Usually a perimeter network is the final step a packet takes traversing one of your networks on its way to the internet; and conversely the first network encountered by incoming traffic from the Internet. Most administrators create perimeter networks in order to place their firewall in between them and the outside world so that they can filter packet traffic. Most perimeter networks are part of the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) if they exist at all. However, perimeter networks have some additional utilities that you might want to consider when deciding where to place systems and services.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849694.aspx> Enable-PSRemoting

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.

On Windows Server® 2012, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled.

You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff700227.aspx> Enable and Use Remote Commands in Windows PowerShell The Windows PowerShell remoting features are supported by the WS-Management protocol and the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service that implements WS-Management in Windows.

In many cases, you will be able to work with remote computers in other domains. However, if the remote computer is not in a trusted domain, the remote computer might not be able to authenticate your credentials. To enable authentication, you need to add the remote computer to the list of trusted hosts for the local computer in WinRM.

Question: 94

A company has 10 portable client computers that run Windows 8.1.

The portable client computers have the network connections described in the following table.

Network name	Connection type	Network profile
CorpWifi	Wireless	Private
CorpWired	Wired	Public
HotSpot	Public hotspot	Public

None of the computers can discover other computers or devices, regardless of which connection they use.

You need to configure the connections so that the computers can discover other computers or devices only while connected to the CorpWired or CorpWifi connections.

What should you do on the client computers?

- A. For the CorpWired connection, select yes, turn on sharing and connect to devices.
- B. Change the CorpWired connection to public. Turn on network discovery for the Public profile. For the HOTSPOT connection, select No, don't turn on sharing or connect to devices.
- C. For the CorpWifi connection, select yes, turn on sharing and connect to devices.
- D. Turn on network discovery for the Public profile.
- E. Turn on network discovery for the Private profile.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CorpWifi and

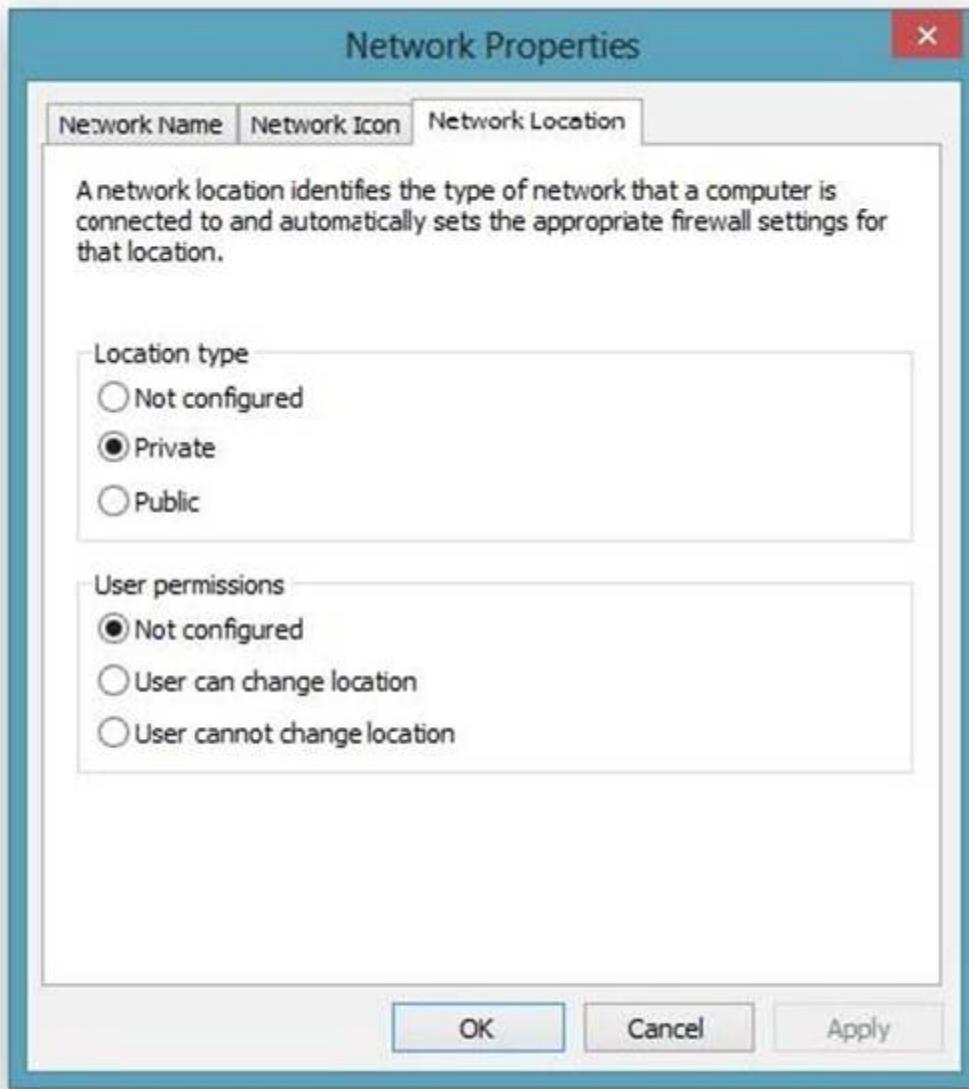
HOTSPOT connections are already set properly. The private profile has network discovery enabled by default. So we need to deal with the CorpWired without breaking anything else. CorpWired connection is already public so it doesn't make sense to set it again to public. Also, enabling network discovery for the Public profile is a dangerous practice. Ideally it would be to set the CorpWired connection to private. However, since this is not one of the available options, turning on sharing basically does the same thing.

<http://www.7tutorials.com/network-locations-explained> Simple Questions: What are Network Locations in Windows 7 & Windows 8?

Network Locations in Windows 8: Private vs Public Windows 8 further simplifies the concept of network locations, reducing them to only two choices: Private network - This profile should be applied to your home network or to the network from your workplace. When this profile is assigned to a network connection, network discovery is turned on, file and printer sharing are turned on and homegroup connections are allowed. Public network - This profile is also

named Guest. It is the more secure of the two because network discovery is turned off as well as file and printer sharing. This profile should be used when connecting to public networks you don't trust, like those found in airports, coffee shops, bars, hotels, etc. There's also a third network location profile named Domain network. This one cannot be set by a normal user. It is available for enterprise workplaces and it is set by the network administrator. The settings applied to this profile are those set by your company and you cannot change them.

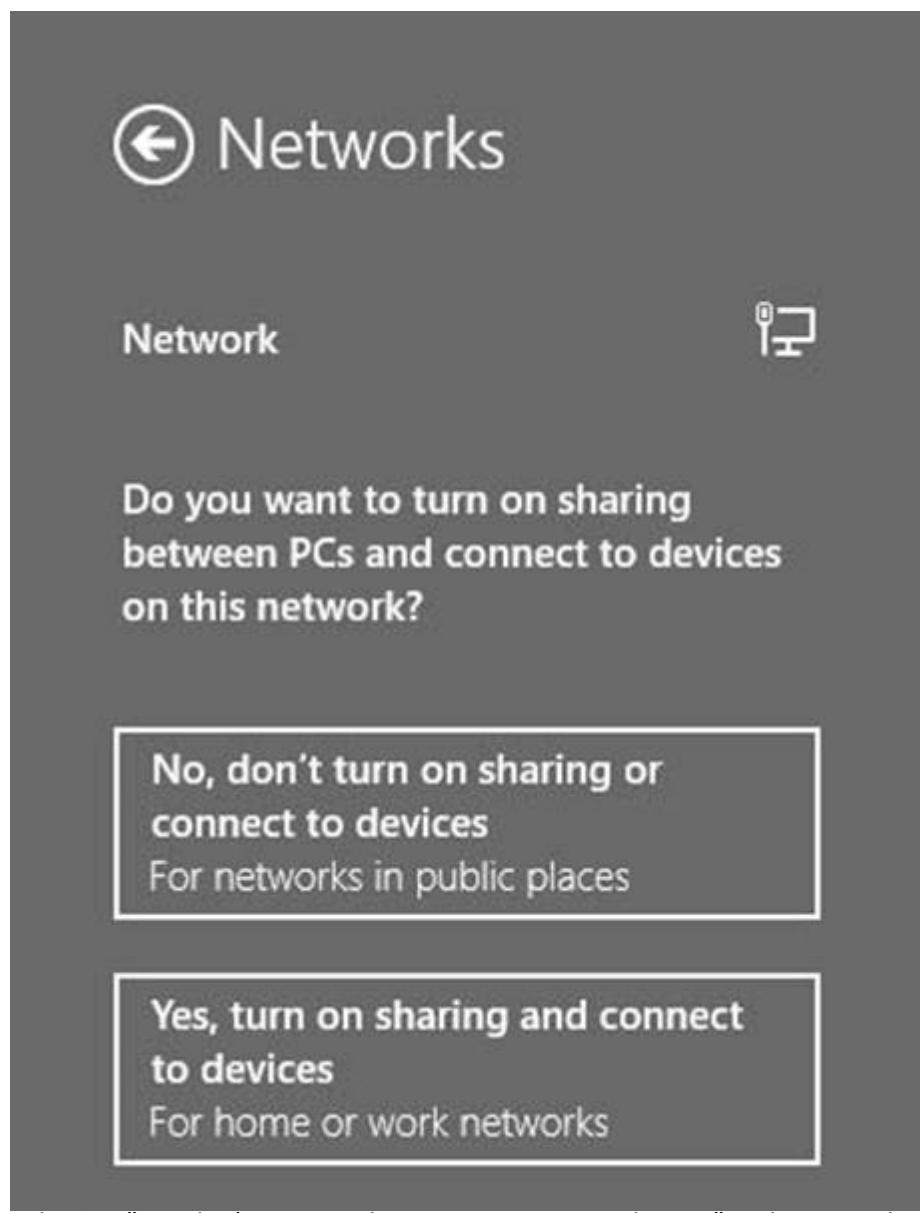
<http://www.tekrevue.com/tip/change-network-location-windows-8/> How to Change a Network Location in Windows 8



Let's get back to the Networks list: right click or press and hold your active network connection. A menu is displayed with several options, depending on the network type.



Click or tap "Turn sharing on or off" (the only option common to both wired and wireless networks). For wired networks you will see less options being displayed in the contextual menu.
You are asked if you want to turn on sharing between PCs and connect to devices on this network.



Selecting "No, don't turn on sharing or connect to devices" is the equivalent of applying the Public profile. Selecting "Yes, turn on sharing and connect to devices" is the equivalent of applying the Private profile.
Make your choice and the appropriate settings are applied.

Question: 95

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro laptops in your company network. Your network has a Remote Access Server (RAS) in a perimeter network that runs Windows Server 2012. All laptop users have a PPTP VPN configured on their computer. Users report that their VPN disconnects when they switch between WLAN and WWAN networks. You need to ensure that if a VPN is disconnected, the laptop will automatically attempt to reconnect. What should you do?

- A. Create a new VPN connection, and open Local Computer Policy and define Files not cached policy.
- B. Run the netsh.exe command and include the wlan parameter
- C. Create a new VPN connection, and disable offline files
- D. Create a new Remote Desktop connection, and then set the Local Computer policy to Disable drives redirection for Remote Desktop Services.

Answer: C

Question: 96

You administer client computers in your company network. The network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

Employees in the human resources (HR) department are getting new Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. The HR department uses a line of business (LOB) Windows Store app named Timesheet that is not available in Windows Store.

You need to ensure that all employees in the HR department can use Timesheet on their new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Use a Microsoft account to log on to each computer.
- B. Use a local account to log on to each computer.
- C. Activate the side loading product key on each computer.
- D. Install and run the Windows App Certification Kit.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/apps/jj657971.aspx> Deploying enterprise apps

Preparing your PCs

Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 Enterprise editions are classified as "enterprise sideloading enabled." This means that the PCs are ready to receive the apps that you deploy outside of the Windows Store. To make sure a PC is ready, verify that: The PC is domain joined. The group policy is set to Allow trusted apps to install.

If you are deploying apps to Windows 8 Pro, Windows RT, or Windows 8 Enterprise, you can configure them for sideloading apps by: Activating the product key for enterprise sideloading on each PC. Setting the group policy to Allow trusted apps to install.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/windows/jj874388.aspx> Try It Out: Sideload Windows Store Apps

By now, you are familiar with Windows Store apps. There are some pretty cool ones available in the store, and publishers are adding more every week. A great thing about Windows Store apps is they are super simple to install (and uninstall). But what about line of business (LOB) apps? You probably do not want to publish them through the Windows Store since that would make them publically available. Instead, you can sideload LOB apps. Sideload simply means installing a Windows Store app without publishing it in and downloading it from the store. You install it directly.

Verify the Requirements There are a small number of requirements computers must meet to sideload Windows Store apps on them. We will start with computers running Windows 8 Enterprise: The computer running Windows 8 Enterprise must be joined to the domain. You must enable the "Allow all trusted apps to install" Group Policy setting. The app must be signed by a \ certificate that is chained to a trusted root certificate. In many cases, the only thing you will have to do is enable the policy setting. Your computers running Windows 8 Enterprise are already joined to the domain, and your developers will sign the app.

Sideload the App for a User As promised when we started this article, sideloading the sample app is no more difficult than running a few commands in Windows PowerShell. In fact, the first command should not really count, as it just imports the AppX module into Windows PowerShell.

Sideload the App for All Users DISM is a command-line tool that you can use to service a Windows image — online or offline. You can use DISM to provision a Windows Store app in an online Windows image for all users who share the computer. To do that, you use the Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage option.

Use a Sideload Product Key Earlier in this article, we listed the requirements for sideloading Windows Store apps.

The computer must be running Windows 8 Enterprise. It must be joined to the domain, and you must enable the policy setting “Allow all trusted apps to install.” This is great if in a typical enterprise scenario where you use the Enterprise editions and join computers to the domain. What about increasingly common Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) scenarios, where Windows RT devices and computers running Windows 8 Pro are more common; and devices are not always joined to the domain? Easy. You can enable sideloading for these additional scenarios by installing a sideloading product key on the computers.

Conclusion We hope that experiencing how to sideload Windows Store apps firsthand showed you how simple the process really is. You enable sideloading on computers running Windows 8 Enterprise by simply joining them to the domain and enabling the “Allow all trusted apps to install” policy setting. You can enable app sideloading in the scenarios that Table 1 describes by using a sideloading product key. To sideload an app for an individual user, you use the add-appxpackage cmdlet in Windows PowerShell, and to provision an app for all users, you use the Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage DISM option.

	Windows RT Devices	Windows 8 Pro	Windows 8 Enterprise
Domain Joined		sideloading product key	Group Policy
Not Domain Joined	sideloading product key	sideloading product key	sideloading product key

Figure 3. Sideloading Requirements <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/apps/bg127575.aspx> Windows App Certification Kit

Before you submit your app for certification and listing in the Windows Store, use the Windows App Certification Kit to test your app and make sure it's ready to go.

Question: 97

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Finance department employees store files in the C:\Finance directory. File History is on.

A Finance department employee attempts to restore a file to a previous version by using File History. The file is not available to restore.

You need to establish why the file history is not available and ensure that it is available in the future.

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

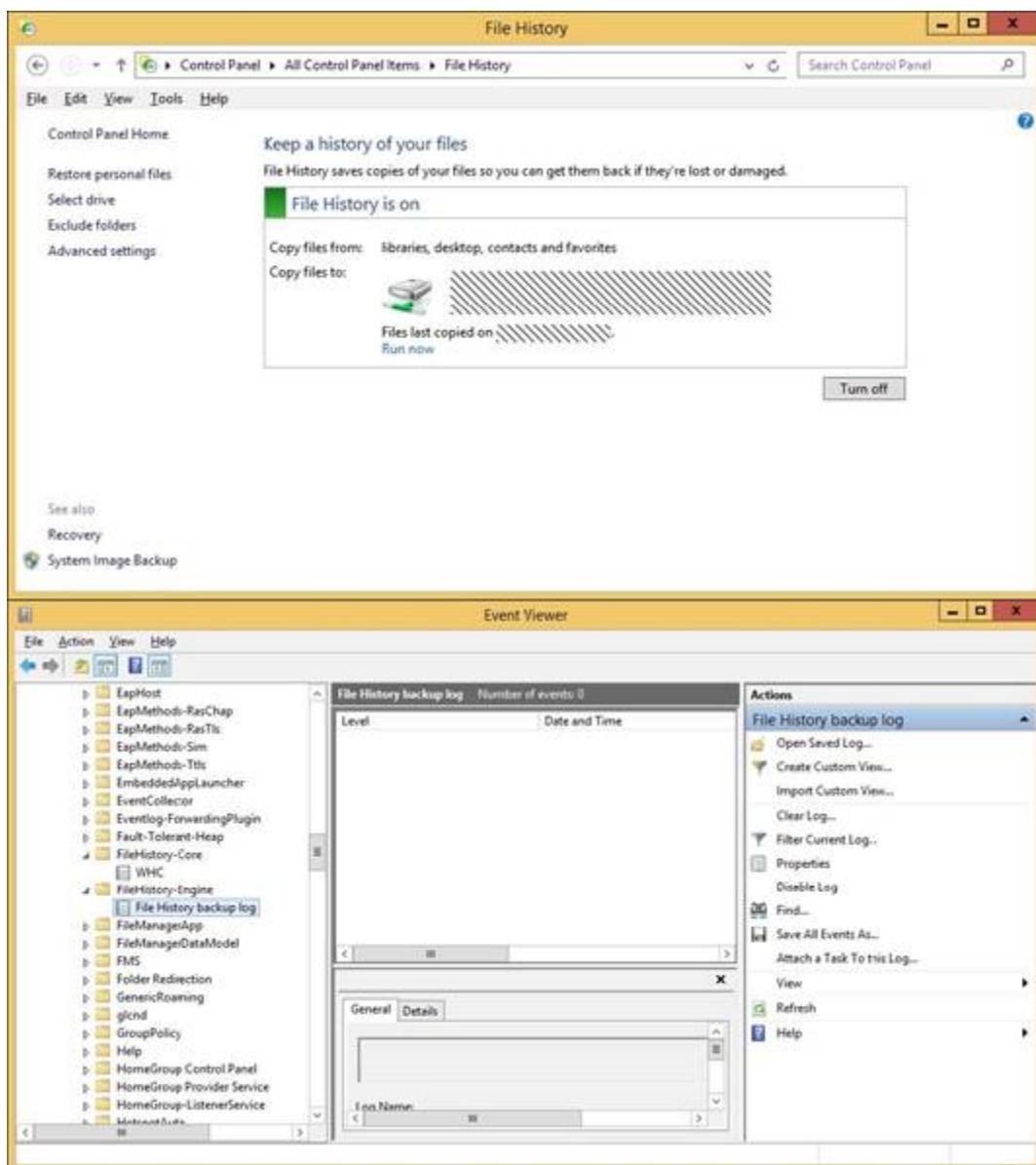
- A. Review the File History backup log.
- B. Move the file into a library.
- C. Restore the data files from the Previous Versions tab located in the folder properties.
- D. Set the Protection Settings for drive C to On.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

<http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-to-backup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx>

File History only backs up data in libraries, favorites, desktop, and contacts and must use a non-system drive for backup. Since File History is already on we can assume the drive doesn't need to be changed. So we should review the log and move the file to a library.



Question: 98

DRAG DROP

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. A user informs you that he wants to use a picture password on his computer.

You need to configure a picture password with a custom picture for the user.

Which prerequisites should you comply with for each element in order to configure the required picture password? (To answer, drag the appropriate prerequisite or prerequisites to the correct element or elements in the answer area. Each prerequisite 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.)

Prerequisites	Elements
Microsoft account	the user account Prerequisite
non-Microsoft account	the custom picture Prerequisite
PIN code assigned	
alphanumeric password	
stored within the user profile	
stored within the Windows folder	

Answer:

Prerequisites	Elements
Microsoft account	the user account alphanumeric password
non-Microsoft account	the custom picture stored within the user profile
PIN code assigned	
alphanumeric password	
stored within the user profile	
stored within the Windows folder	

Question: 99**HOTSPOT**

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise (64-bit) computers in your company network. For some applications, some computers run a 32-bit version of the application, and other computers run a 64-bit version of the application.

You want to distribute a package that contains updates for the 32-bit applications only.

You need to determine if a particular computer is running 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the applications.

From the Select columns window, which column should you add to Task Manager? (To answer, select the appropriate column name in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 100

HOTSPOT

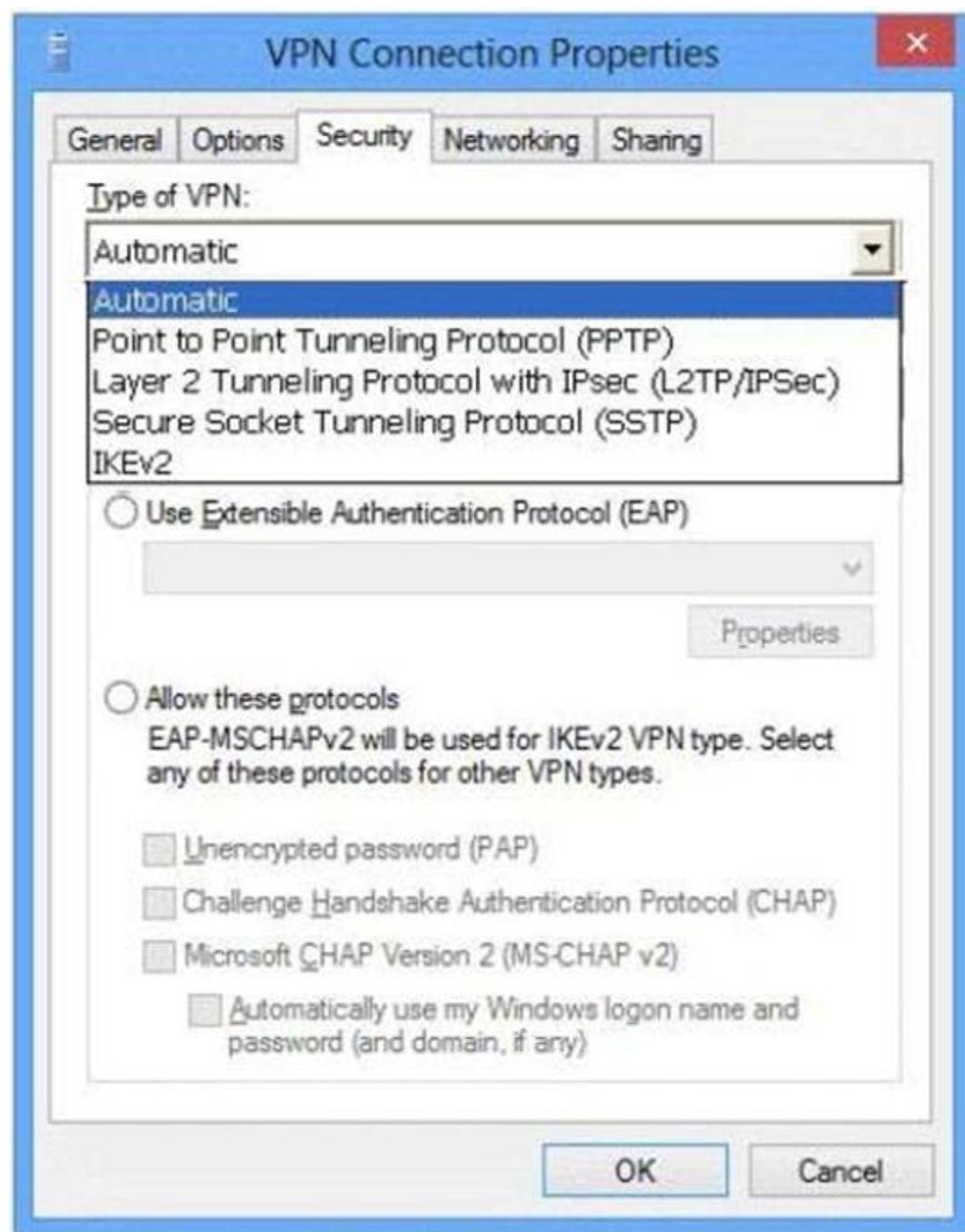
You install Windows 8.1 Enterprise on new laptops that will be shipped to remote users in the sales department of your company. You create new VPN connections on the laptops.

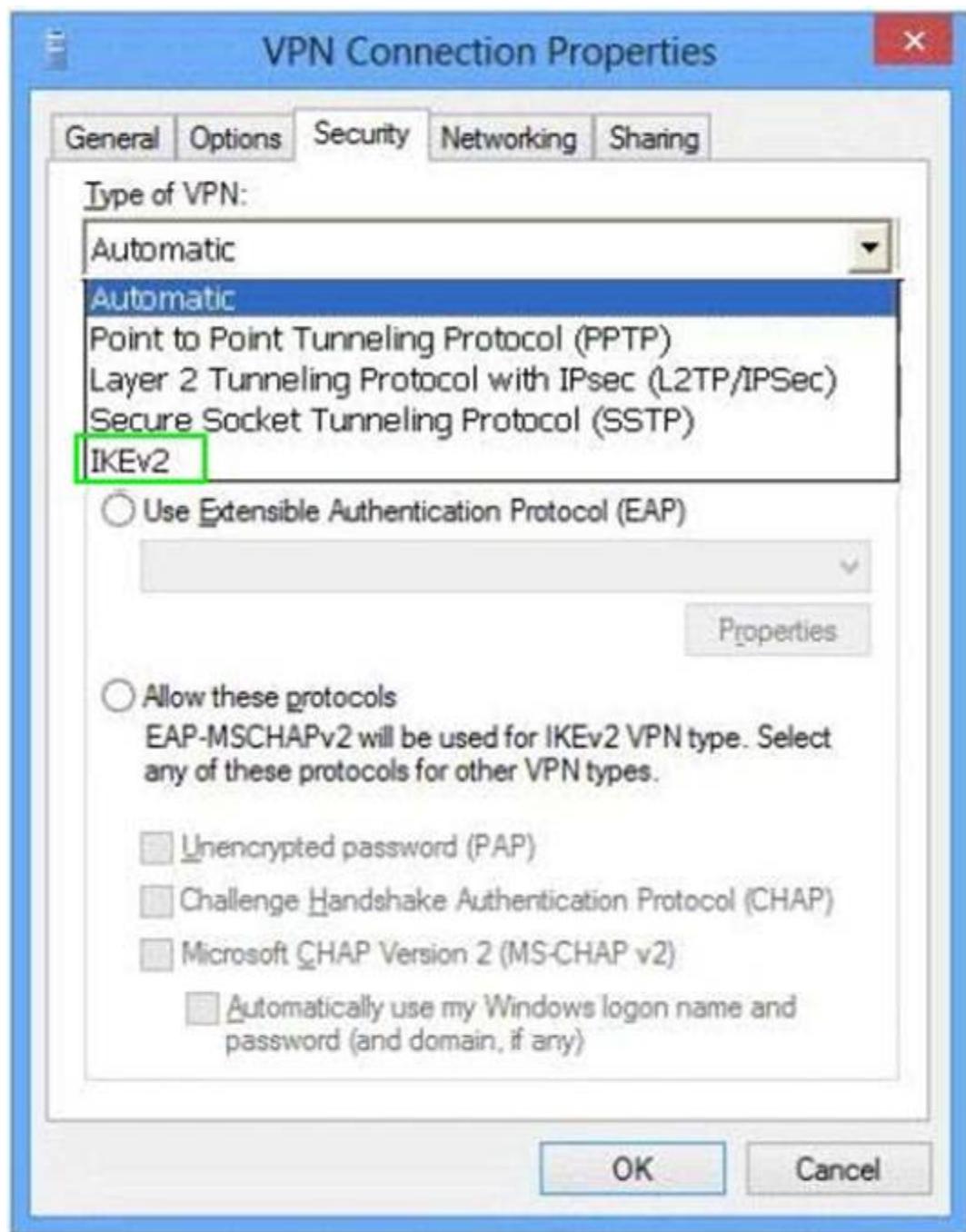
Your company security policy requires that the maximum allowed network outage time for the VPN connection should be less than 10 minutes.

You need to configure the required timeout.

Which protocol should you use? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the answer area.)



**Answer:**



Question: 101

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Each computer has two hard drives. You need to create a dynamic volume on each computer to support the following features:

☞ Fault tolerance ☞ Fast write performance

What kind of dynamic volume should you create?

- A. Striped volume
- B. Spanned volume
- C. RAID 5 volume
- D. Mirrored volume

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc737048%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> What Are Dynamic Disks and Volumes?

Types of Dynamic Volumes A dynamic volume is a volume that is created on a dynamic disk. Dynamic volume types include simple, spanned, and striped volumes.

Mirrored Volumes A mirrored volume is a fault-tolerant volume that provides a copy of a volume on another disk. Mirrored volumes provide data redundancy by duplicating the information contained on the volume. The two disks that make up a mirrored volume are known as mirrors. Each mirror is always located on a different disk. If one of the disks fails, the data on the failed disk becomes unavailable, but the system continues to operate by using the unaffected disk. Mirrored volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has two disks in their computer. If one disk fails, the user always has a copy of their data on the second disk. Mirrored volumes provide better write performance than RAID-5 volumes.

Further Information:

Striped Volumes Striped volumes improve disk input/output (I/O) performance by distributing I/O requests across disks. Striped volumes are composed of stripes of data of equal size written across each disk in the volume. They are created from equally sized, unallocated areas on two or more disks. Striped volumes cannot be extended or mirrored and do not offer fault tolerance. If one of the disks containing a striped volume fails, the entire volume fails, and all data on the striped volume becomes inaccessible. The reliability for the striped volume is less than the least reliable disk in the set.

RAID-5 Volumes

A RAID-5 volume is a fault-tolerant volume that stripes data and parity across three or more disks. Parity is a calculated value that is used to reconstruct data if one disk fails. RAID-5 volumes are typically created by the user who requires fault-tolerance and who has at least three disks in their computer. If one of the disks in the RAID-5 volume fails, the data on the remaining disks, along with the parity information, can be used to recover the lost data. RAID-5 volumes are well-suited to storing data that will need to be read frequently but written to less frequently. Database applications that read randomly work well with the built-in load balancing of a RAID-5 volume.

Spanned Volumes Spanned volumes combine areas of unallocated space from multiple disks into one logical volume. The areas of unallocated space can be different sizes. Spanned volumes require two disks, and you can use up to 32 disks.

Question: 102

A portable computer that runs Windows 8.1 uses a mobile broadband connection. The computer successfully downloads Windows updates only when not connected to the corporate wireless network.

You need to ensure that the computer automatically downloads updates by using Windows Update while connected to the corporate wireless network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location local Group Policy setting.
- B. Set the corporate wireless network to metered.
- C. Set the corporate wireless network to non-metered.
- D. Configure a Windows Firewall connection security rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/metered-internetconnections-frequently-asked-questions> Metered Internet connections: FAQ

What's a metered Internet connection? Internet service providers can charge by the amount of data used (the amount

of data sent and received by your PC). That's called a metered Internet connection. These plans often have a data limit, and if you exceed the limit you might have to pay extra. In some cases, you aren't charged extra but your connection speed becomes slower until the billing cycle ends. If you have a metered Internet connection, setting your network connection to metered in Windows can help you reduce the amount of data you send and receive.

How does setting my network connection to metered affect my PC? Any app that relies on an Internet connection to update or display info might be limited in the amount of data it can download or display. You might notice these and other effects: Windows Update will only download priority updates.

Further Information: Setting a Wireless network to METERED allows only critical Windows Updates using that connection. Setting a Wireless network to NON-METERED allows all Windows Updates using that connection.

Question: 103

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. The client computers are in a workgroup. Windows Remote Management (WinRM) is configured on all computers.

You need to configure a computer named COMPUTER1 to retrieve Windows event logs from all other computers in the workgroup.

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

- A. Start the Windows Event Collector service on COMPUTER1.
- B. Add machine accounts of all other computers to the Event Log Readers local group on COMPUTER1.
- C. Start the Windows Event Log service on all computers other than COMPUTER1.
- D. Create and configure a source computer-initiated subscription.
- E. Add the COMPUTER1 machine account to the Event Log Readers local group on all computers.
- F. Start the Windows Event Collector service on all computers other than COMPUTER1.
- G. Create and configure a collector-initiated subscription.

Answer: A,E,G

Explanation:

<http://blog.oneboredadmin.com/2012/06/windows-event-collection.html> Windows Event Collection

The only basic rules are that the source machine should have Winrm2 installed and running on it, and the Event Collector Service should be running on the collector machine. There are two methods available to complete this challenge - collector initiated and source initiated.

Collector Initiated When defining such a subscription, you instruct the collector to open a WinRM session to the source machine(s) using a specified set of credentials (or the computer account) and ask for a subscription.

Further Information:

For best management we want a collector-initiated subscription--meaning we'll be setting up the subscription at the collecting computer instead of at each individual computer. The Windows Event Collector service is requested for subscriptions to work on the computer doing the collecting. The collecting computer must be a member of the Event Log Readers local group on all computer in order to be able to read the event log.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb427443%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Windows Event Collector
You can subscribe to receive and store events on a local computer (event collector) that are forwarded from a remote computer (event source).

The following list describes the types of event subscriptions: Source-initiated subscriptions: allows you to define an event subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers. Multiple remote event source computers can then be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This subscription type is useful when you do not know or you do not want to specify all the event sources computers that will forward events.

Collector-initiated subscriptions: allows you to create an event subscription if you know all the event source computers that will forward events. You specify all the event sources at the time the subscription is created.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb513652%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Creating a Collector

Initiated Subscription

You can subscribe to receive events on a local computer (the event collector) that are forwarded from remote computers (the event sources) by using a collector-initiated subscription. In a collector-initiated subscription, the subscription must contain a list of all the event sources. Before a collector computer can subscribe to events and a remote event source can forward events, both computers must be configured for event collecting and forwarding.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748890.aspx> Configure Computers to Forward and Collect Events

Before you can create a subscription to collect events on a computer, you must configure both the collecting computer (collector) and each computer from which events will be collected (source).

In a workgroup environment, you can follow the same basic procedure described above to configure computers to forward and collect events. However, there are some additional steps and considerations for workgroups: You can only use Normal mode (Pull) subscriptions. You must add a Windows Firewall exception for Remote Event Log Management on each source computer. You must add an account with administrator privileges to the Event Log Readers group on each source computer. You must specify this account in the Configure Advanced Subscription Settings dialog when creating a subscription on the collector computer. Type `winrm set winrm/config/client @{TrustedHosts=""}` at a command prompt on the collector computer to allow all of the source computers to use NTLM authentication when communicating with WinRM on the collector computer. Run this command only once.

Question: 104

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in your company's Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

Your company uses several peripheral devices. The drivers for these devices are not available on Windows Update.

You need to ensure that the drivers install when users connect these devices to their computers.

What should you do?

- A. For the Group Policy setting Prioritize all digitally signed drivers equally during the driver ranking and selection process, select Disabled.
- B. From Device Manager, find the detected scanner device and select Update Driver.
- C. Add the following registry key to the computers: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE/Software/Microsoft/Windows/Current Version/DevicePath. Add %systemroot%\inf and the UNC path to the drivers share.
- D. For the Group Policy setting Configure driver search locations, select Enabled. Make the drivers available on the UNC path to the driver's share.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753716.aspx> Configure Windows to Search Additional Folders for Device Drivers

To configure Windows to Search Additional Folders for Device Drivers

- ☞ Start Registry Editor. Click Start, and in the Start Search box type regedit.
- ☞ If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
- ☞ Navigate to the following registry key: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE/Software/Microsoft/Windows/Current Version
- ☞ In the details pane, double-click DevicePath.
- ☞ Add additional folder paths to the setting, separating each folder path with a semi colon. Ensure that %systemroot%\inf is one of the folders included in the value.

Caution: Do not remove %systemroot%\inf from the DevicePath registry entry. Removal of that folder can break device driver installation.

Further Information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553973%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>
Where Windows Searches for Drivers

After a device is attached, Windows attempts to locate a matching driver package from which it can install a driver for the device. Windows searches for driver packages from various locations and performs this search in two phases, as described in the following table.

Search phase	Windows Server 2003, Windows XP and Windows 2000	Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008	Windows 7 and later versions of Windows
Without user interaction	DevicePath	Driver store	Windows Update Driver store DevicePath
With user interaction	Prompt for distribution media Windows Update	DevicePath Windows Update Prompt for distribution media	Not applicable

Starting with Windows 7, Windows automatically downloads matching driver packages from Windows Update without prompting the user for permission. If a matching driver package is found, Windows downloads the package and stages it to the driver store.

If a matching driver package cannot be downloaded, Windows searches for matching driver packages in the driver store. This includes in-box drivers, installed drivers other than in-box drivers, and preinstalled drivers.

Windows also searches for driver packages that were preloaded in the locations that are specified by the DevicePath registry value. This value is under the following subkey of the registry.

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE Software Microsoft Windows CurrentVersion

By default, the DevicePath value specifies the %SystemRoot%\INF directory.

If a matching driver package is found either on Windows Update or in a location that is specified by the DevicePath value, Windows first stages the driver package to the driver store before the driver is installed. In this way, Windows always installs drivers from the driver store.

Question: 105

You use a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. The computer stores research data in a folder named C:\Research.

You turn on File History.

You need to back up the Research folder.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new library and include the folder in the library.
- B. Create a new volume mount point in the root of the folder.
- C. Create a new storage space and move the folder to the storage space.
- D. Create a new restore point.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-filehistory.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

It's a feature introduced in Windows 8 that offers a new way to protect files for consumers. It supersedes the existing Windows Backup and Restore features of Windows 7.

Before you start using File History to back up your files, you'll need to set up a drive to save files to. We recommend that you use an external drive or network location to help protect your files against a crash or other PC problem.

File History only saves copies of files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, and on your desktop. If you have

folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of your existing libraries or create a new library. Advanced settings can be accessed from the File History control panel applet.

File History also supports new storage features introduced in Windows 8. Users who have lots of data to back up can use Storage Spaces to create a resilient storage pool using off-the-shelf USB drives. When the pool fills up, they can easily add more drives and extra storage capacity to the pool.

Further Information: <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/01/05/virtualizing-storage-for-scale-resiliency-and-efficiency.aspx> Virtualizing storage for scale, resiliency, and efficiency

Windows 8 provides a new capability called Storage Spaces enabling just that. In a nutshell, Storage Spaces allow: Organization of physical disks into storage pools, which can be easily expanded by simply adding disks. These disks can be connected either through USB, SATA (Serial ATA), or SAS (Serial Attached SCSI). A storage pool can be composed of heterogeneous physical disks – different sized physical disks accessible via different storage interconnects. Usage of virtual disks (also known as spaces), which behave just like physical disks for all purposes. However, spaces also have powerful new capabilities associated with them such as thin provisioning (more about that later), as well as resiliency to failures of underlying physical media.

Question: 106

You administer 100 Windows 8.1 laptops, all of which have PowerShell Remoting enabled.

You run the following command on a computer named Computer1. Invoke-Command -filepath \\Computer2\Share\MyScript.ps1 -computername Computer2 MyScript1.ps1 fails to execute.

You verify that you are able to access it from the network. You need to be able to execute MyScript1.ps1 on Computer1. What should you do?

- A. Copy MyScript1.ps1 to a local drive on Computer1 and run the Invoke-Command cmdlet on Computer1.
- B. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet on Computer1.
- C. Run the Enter-PSSession cmdlet on Computer1.
- D. Run the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet on Computer2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849719.aspx> Invoke-Command

Runs commands on local and remote computers.

The Invoke-Command cmdlet runs commands on a local or remote computer and returns all output from the commands, including errors. With a single Invoke-Command command, you can run commands on multiple computers.

Parameters

-ComputerName<String[]> Specifies the computers on which the command runs. The default is the local computer. When you use the ComputerName parameter, Windows PowerShell creates a temporary connection that is used only to run the specified command and is then closed.

-FilePath<String> Runs the specified local script on one or more remote computers. Enter the path and file name of the script, or pipe a script path to Invoke-Command. The script must reside on the local computer or in a directory that the local computer can access. Use the ArgumentList parameter to specify the values of parameters in the script.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee176961.aspx> Using the Set-ExecutionPolicy Cmdlet

The Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet enables you to determine which Windows PowerShell scripts (if any) will be allowed to run on your computer. Windows PowerShell has four different execution policies: Restricted - No scripts can be run. Windows PowerShell can be used only in interactive mode. AllSigned - Only scripts signed by a trusted publisher can be run. RemoteSigned - Downloaded scripts must be signed by a trusted publisher before they can be run. Unrestricted - No restrictions; all Windows PowerShell scripts can be run. To assign a particular policy simply call Set-ExecutionPolicy followed by the appropriate

policy name.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849812.aspx> Set-ExecutionPolicy

The Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet changes the user preference for the Windows PowerShell execution policy.

The execution policy is part of the security strategy of Windows PowerShell. It determines whether you can load configuration files (including your Windows PowerShell profile) and run scripts, and it determines which scripts, if any, must be digitally signed before they will run.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849707.aspx> Enter-PSSession

The Enter-PSSession cmdlet starts an interactive session with a single remote computer. During the session, the commands that you type run on the remote computer, just as though you were typing directly on the remote computer. You can have only one interactive session at a time.

Question: 107

You administer Windows 8.1 computers for a software development company. The marketing department is going to meet a potential customer to demonstrate the product. You want to configure a laptop that has a stand-alone virtual machine that runs Windows 8.1 Enterprise and the latest build of your software. You need to enable BitLocker on the system drive of the virtual machine. What should you do first?

- A. Activate Windows.
- B. Join the virtual machine to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
- C. Turn on the Require additional authentication at startup local policy.
- D. Turn off the Require additional authentication at startup local policy.

Answer: C

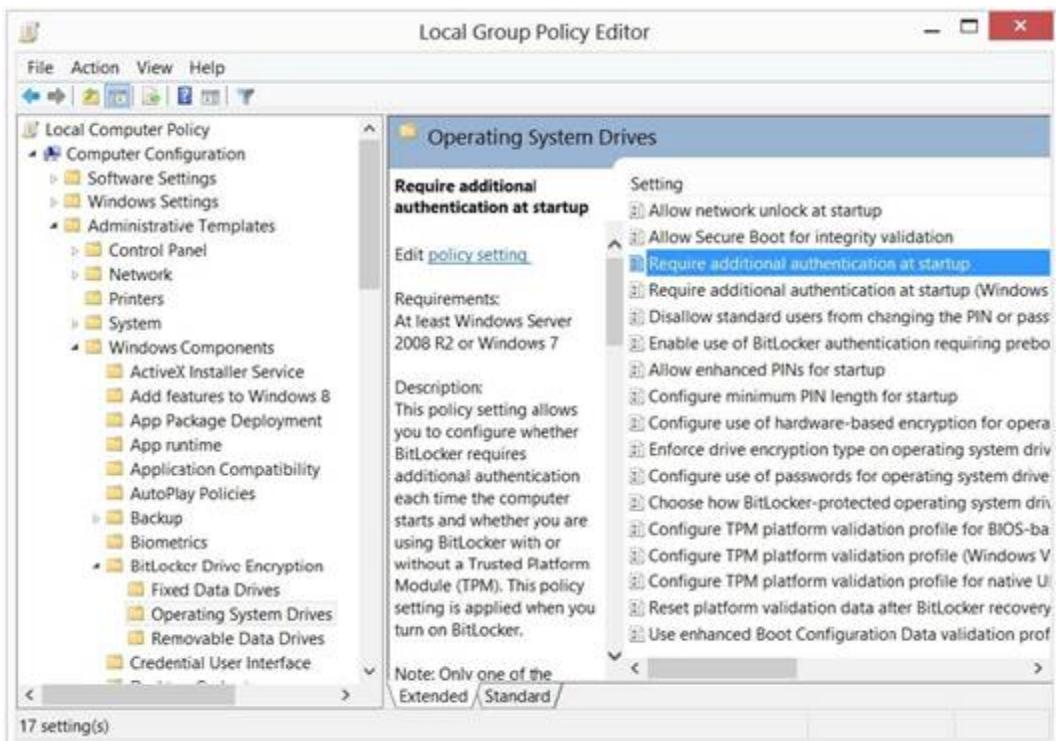
Explanation:

http://rc.partners.org/kbase?cat_id=9&art_id=245 How to setup BitLocker Encryption on Windows 8 without TPM

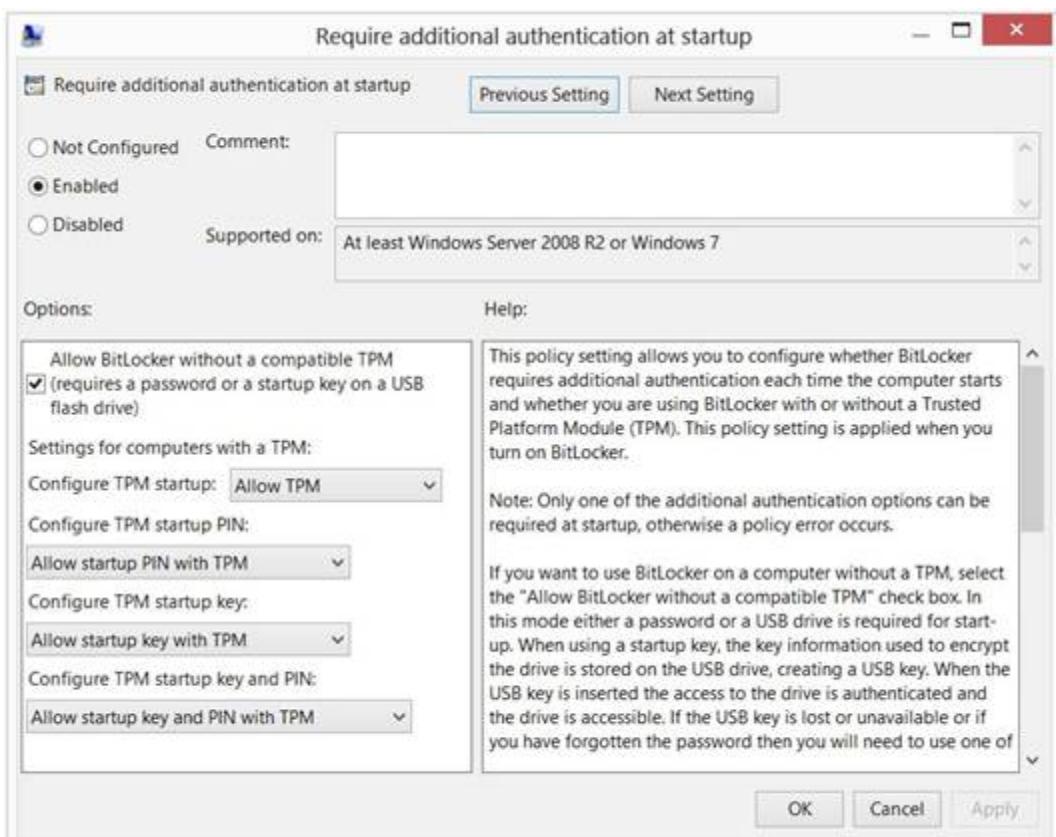
BitLocker is a full disk encryption software that comes standard with PCs running Windows 8 Pro or higher.

This document provides instructions for encrypting the hard drive without Trusted Platform Module (TPM - integrated security chip) present or enabled, and bypasses the USB flash drive encryption key requirement.

- ☞ From the Metro UI or the search box, type GPEDIT.MSC and press enter
- ☞ Open Computer Configuration => Administrative Templates => Windows Components => BitLocker Drive Encryption => Operating System Drives. From the right pane double-click "Require additional authentication at startup"



☞ Select Enabled radio button and check the box for "Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM...". Click OK and close the policy editor.



☞ Right-click your C drive in the Computer folder, click Turn on BitLocker

Question: 108

A company has a main office and several branch offices. The company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD

DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. All printers are deployed to all client computers by using Group Policy.

When a user attempts to print from his portable client computer while at a branch office, the main office printer is set as his default printer.

You need to ensure that a location-specific default printer for each branch office is set for the user.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Computer location policy setting.
- B. In the Manage Default Printers dialog box, select the Always use the same printer as my default printer option.
- C. In the Manage Default Printers dialog box, select the Change my default printer when I change networks option.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Allow Print Spooler to accept client connections policy setting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/set-change-your-default-printer> Set or change your default printer To set a different default printer for each network

Tap or click any printer, and then tap or click Manage default printers.

Select Change my default printer when I change networks.

Under Select network, choose the first network you want to set a printer for.

Under Select printer, choose the printer you want to be the default on that network, and then tap or click Add.

When you're finished setting a default printer for each network, tap or click OK.

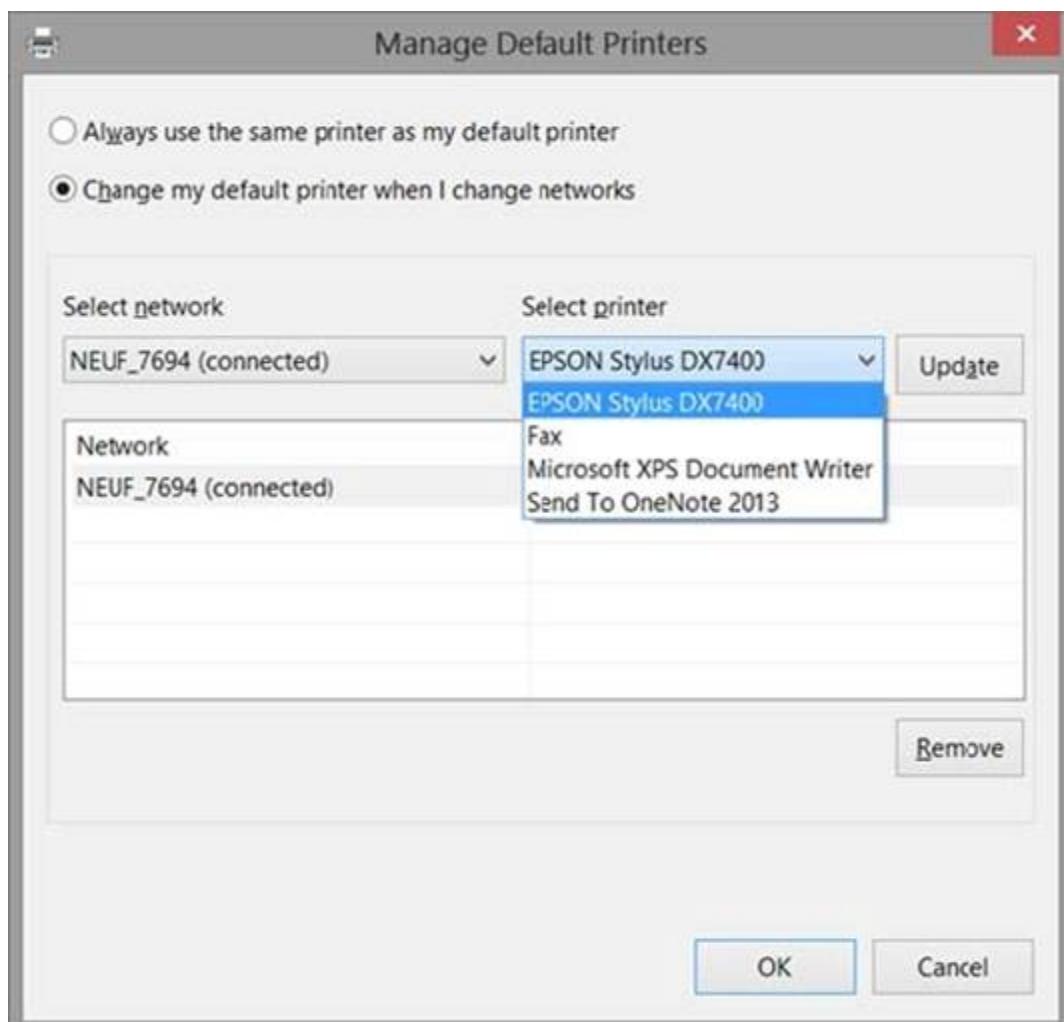
Further Information: <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-3configure-network-connectivity-15/> configure location-aware printing

Location-aware printing is not a new feature, it existed already in Windows 7, it works that your default printer follows you, so at work you can have one default printer and another at home without manually switching.

Just click on an installed printer in control panel and select Manage default printers.



Be sure Change my default printer when I change Networks is selected and then manage per network which printer you want to be default.



Location-Aware Printing is dependent upon the Network List Service and the Network Location Awareness service. If either one of these services are stopped or malfunctioning, then Windows will not be able to detect network changes and may not switch default printers as expected

Question: 109

You use many Windows Store apps on a computer that runs Windows 8.1. You are planning a performance audit on the computer.

You need to establish the volume of data upload from each app over a five-day period.

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

- A. On the fifth day, review the upload statistics in Task Manager.
- B. Configure Task Manager to save usage data to a file.
- C. Configure Task Manager to record data upload from each Windows Store app.
- D. On the first day, delete any existing application usage history
- E. Open Task Manager and add the Uploads column.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

<http://www.7tutorials.com/windows-8-task-manager-which-apps-use-most-systemresources> The Windows 8 Task Manager - Which Apps Use the Most Resources?

Before you get in to tweak settings, the app history tab will display five columns: Name - The name of the process or app. CPU Time - Total amount of CPU time the selected app has taken up. Network - Total network utilization in MB for the selected app. Metered Network - Total network utilization on a network that is marked as metered. Tile Updates - Amount of network usage for updating the chosen app's live tile.

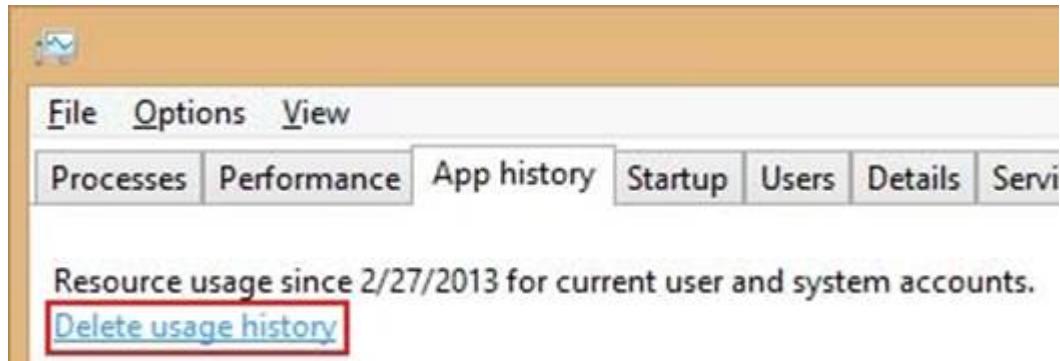
By default, the App History tab will only display usage for modern Windows 8 apps.

While the default view displays a pretty good picture of your data using apps, you can take it farther by adding more columns. Right-click or long-press an existing column header to view a list of available data points. You can deselect any of the existing columns to hide them, or select any of the following columns to add them to your view: Non-Metered Network - Network usage on networks that aren't marked as metered. Downloads - Amount of downloads done for the selected app. Uploads - Amount of uploads done for the selected app.

CPU time	Network	Metered network	Downloads	Uploads
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB	0 MB

How to Clear your App History Data When viewing your app history data, it can be difficult to discern how quickly your apps are racking up network usage. You may see that Netflix has used gigs of data, but if that's over a long period that may not be so bad. However, if it's only been a few minutes since data logging began, you're in trouble.

If you want to clear your data and start counting again from zero, go ahead and click or tap "Delete usage history."



All of your recorded history will be deleted and all columns will be zeroed out. With careful monitoring you can now see how quickly your heavy users chew up data.

CPU time	Network	Uploads
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:01	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB
0:00:00	0 MB	0 MB

Question: 110

A computer runs Windows 8.1. You install an application by running an .msi file. You need to apply a patch to the application. Which command should you run?

- A. dism /Online /add-package:C:\MyPatch.msp
- B. dism /get-AppPatches /get-PackageInfo:C:\MyPatch.msp
- C. msieexec /x "C:\MyPatch.msp"
- D. msieexec/p "C:\MyPatch.msp"

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Msieexec (command-line options)

To apply an update

Syntax msieexec /p UpdatePackage

Parameters /p Applies an update. UpdatePackage Specific update.

Question: 111

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1.

Users can run applications that have been downloaded from the Internet only with administrator approval.

You need to ensure that users can run downloaded applications without administrator approval.

What should you do?

- A. Set the Internet zone privacy level to Low.
- B. Set the Internet zone security level to Medium.

- C. Set the User Account Control (UAC) settings to Never notify.
- D. Turn off Windows SmartScreen.

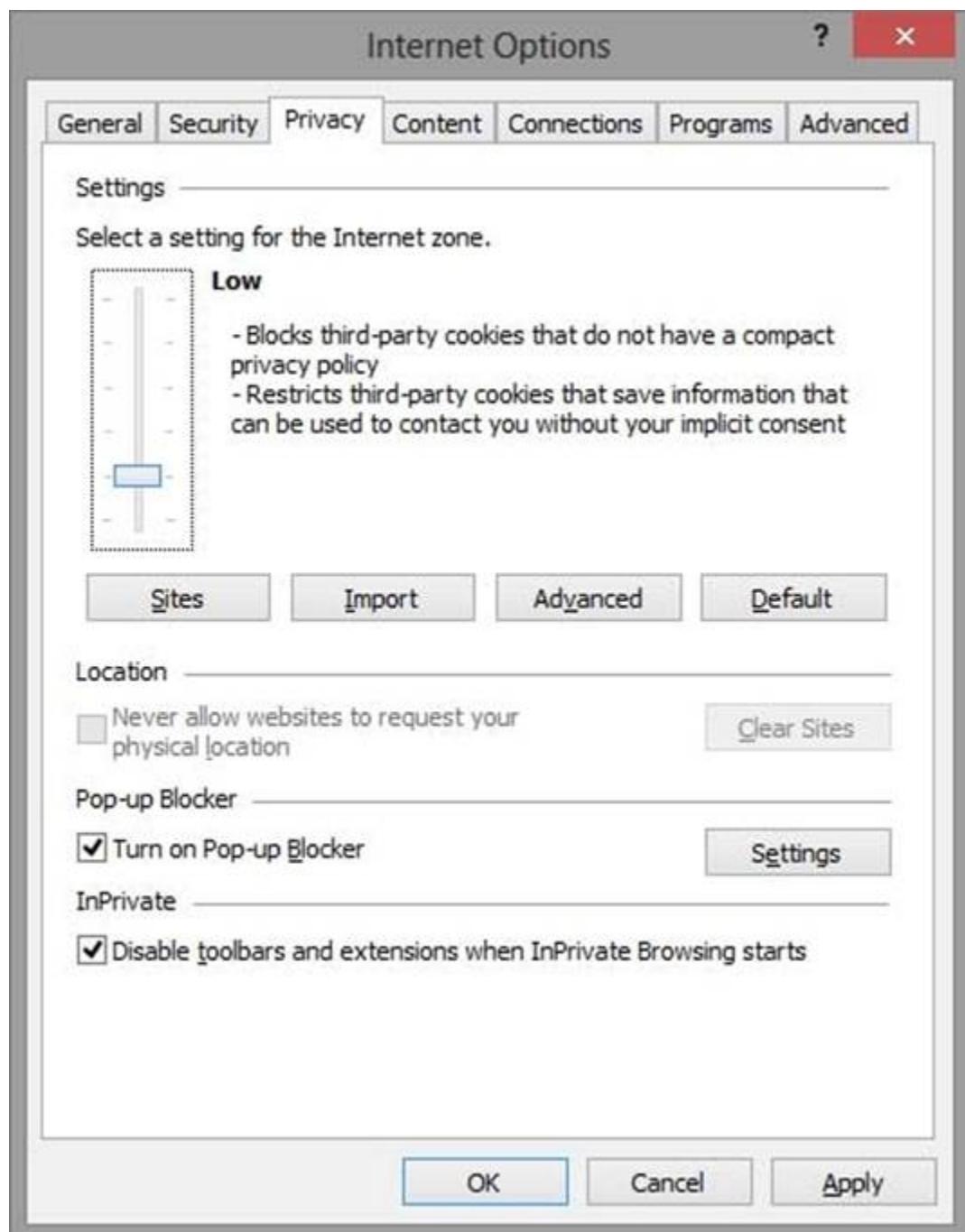
Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.howtogeek.com/75356/how-to-turn-off-or-disable-the-smartscreen-filter-in-windows-8/>



Further Information: The Privacy Level has no relation to running downloaded applications:

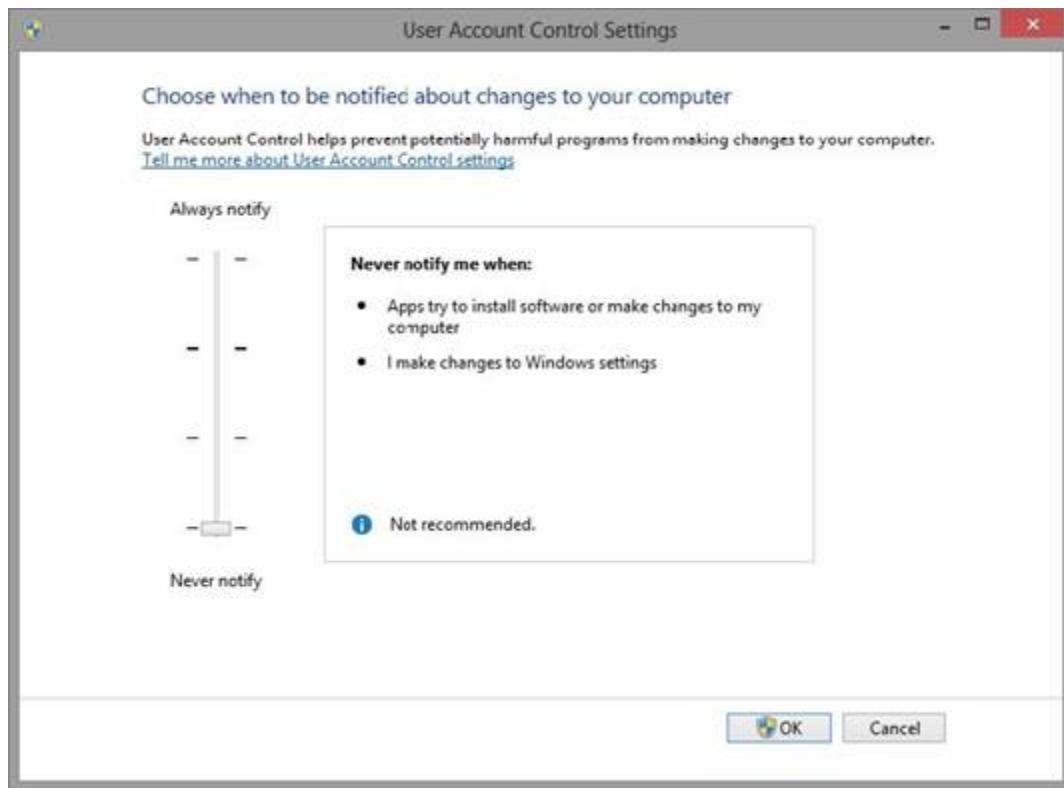


The Security Level is no much help either:



And the UAC does not distinguish if an application is downloaded or not. For more details about UAC levels see this article:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/5509-user-account-control-uac-change-settingswindows-8-a.html> How to Change User Account Control (UAC) Settings in Windows 8 and 8.1



Question: 112

You are configuring two client computers that run Windows 8.1: A desktop computer named COMPUTER1 and a portable computer named COMPUTER2.

You have the following requirements:

☞ Store all personal data in a folder named Data on COMPUTER1. ☞ Ensure that you can access all personal data from COMPUTER2, even when a network connection is unavailable. ☞ Synchronize personal data between the computers twice a day.

You need to configure the computers to meet the requirements.

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

- A. In Sync Center, configure a schedule for offline files.
- B. From COMPUTER1, connect to COMPUTER2 and configure the Data folder to always be available offline.
- C. From COMPUTER2, map a network driver to the Data folder on COMPUTER1.
- D. In Sync Center, set up a new sync partnership.
- E. From COMPUTER2, connect to COMPUTER1 and configure the Data folder to always be available offline

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

A: A sync partnership is a set of rules that tells Sync Center how and when to sync files or other information between two or more locations. A sync partnership typically controls how files sync between your computer and mobile devices, network servers, or compatible programs.

D: To make files and folders available offline

To be able to work with a file offline, you first need to make it available offline.

Locate the network file or folder that you want to make available offline.

Right-click the file or folder, and then click Always Available Offline.

The Always Available Offline command The next time you try to access this file or folder, you will be able to open it

even if the network version is unavailable.

Reference: Working with network files when you are offline

Offline files and the Sync Center work pretty much the same in Windows 8 as they do in Windows 7.

<http://www.7tutorials.com/use-network-folders-and-files-while-offline-sync-center-offlinefiles>

Use Network Files While Offline with Sync Center & Offline Files

<http://www.7tutorials.com/how-sync-offline-files-network-folders-set-schedule>

How to Sync Offline Files & Network Folders on a Set Schedule

You can choose to schedule the sync at a specific time or when an event occurs.

If you select the first option - "At a scheduled time", you can set the exact day and time when the sync begins and how often it is repeated.

If you select the second option - "When an event occurs", you can set the events when the sync is performed.

Question: 113

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. You set up new virtual private network (VPN) connections on all client computers. The VPN connections require the use of a smart card for authentication.

Users are unable to connect to the corporate network by using the VPN connections. The connection properties are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the client computers can connect to the corporate network.
What should you do?

- A. Enable Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
- B. Change the VPN type to IKEv2.
- C. In the advanced settings, select Use preshared key for authentication.
- D. Change the authentication setting to Use Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/259880>

Configuring a VPN to Use Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)

EAP can be used to provide an added layer of security to VPN technologies such as Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) and Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP). EAP enables this functionality through Certificate Authority (CA) and SmartCard technologies, which provide mutual authentication of the client and the server.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc739449%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Smart cards and remote access VPN connections

Smart cards and remote access VPN connections

The use of smart cards for user authentication is the strongest form of authentication in the Windows Server 2003 family. For remote access VPN connections, you must use Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) with the Smart card or other certificate (TLS) EAP type, also known as EAP-Transport Level Security (EAP-TLS).

Question: 114

DRAG DROP

A company has a main office located in Miami, and branch offices in Boston, Los Angeles, and Portland. The office networks are configured as described in the following table.

City	Network
Boston	10.30.0.0/24
Los Angeles	10.40.0.0/24
Miami	10.10.0.0/16
Portland	10.20.0.0/16

A management computer in the main office, named COMPUTER1, runs Windows 8.1 and several third-party management applications.

You are configuring access to COMPUTER1. You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that only users in the Boston office can connect to COMPUTER1 by using HTTP.
- ☞ Ensure that only users in the Los Angeles office can connect to COMPUTER1 by using HTTPS.
- ☞ Ensure that only users in the Portland office can connect to COMPUTER1 by using FTP.

You need to configure access to COMPUTER1.

How should you configure Windows Firewall? (To answer, drag the appropriate elements to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Elements 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.)

Source network		Answer Area			
		Protocol	Source Network	Port Number	IP Type
10.10.0.0/16		FTP			
10.20.0.0/16		HTTP			
10.30.0.0/24		HTTPS			
10.40.0.0/24					
Port number					
21					
22					
80					
443					
IP type					
TCP					
UDP					

Answer:

Source network		Answer Area			
		Protocol	Source Network	Port Number	IP Type
10.10.0.0/16		FTP	10.20.0.0/16	21	TCP
10.20.0.0/16		HTTP	10.30.0.0/24	80	TCP
10.30.0.0/24		HTTPS	10.40.0.0/24	443	TCP
10.40.0.0/24					
Port number					
21					
22					
80					
443					
IP type					
TCP					
UDP					

Question: 115**DRAG DROP**

A company plans to upgrade its client computer operating systems from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1. You need to use the User State Migration Tool (USMT) to configure the migration profile to exclude all files in the users' Documents folders.

Which command should you run on the client computers before the upgrade? (To answer, drag the appropriate command elements to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Each command 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.)

Commands	Answer Area		
config.xml	Command	Command	Command
/genconfig:			
/i:			
migapp.xml			
migdocs.xml			
miguser.xml			
scanstate			
loadstate			

Answer:

Commands	Answer Area		
config.xml	scanstate	/genconfig:	config.xml
/genconfig:			
/i:			
migapp.xml			
migdocs.xml			
miguser.xml			
scanstate			
loadstate			

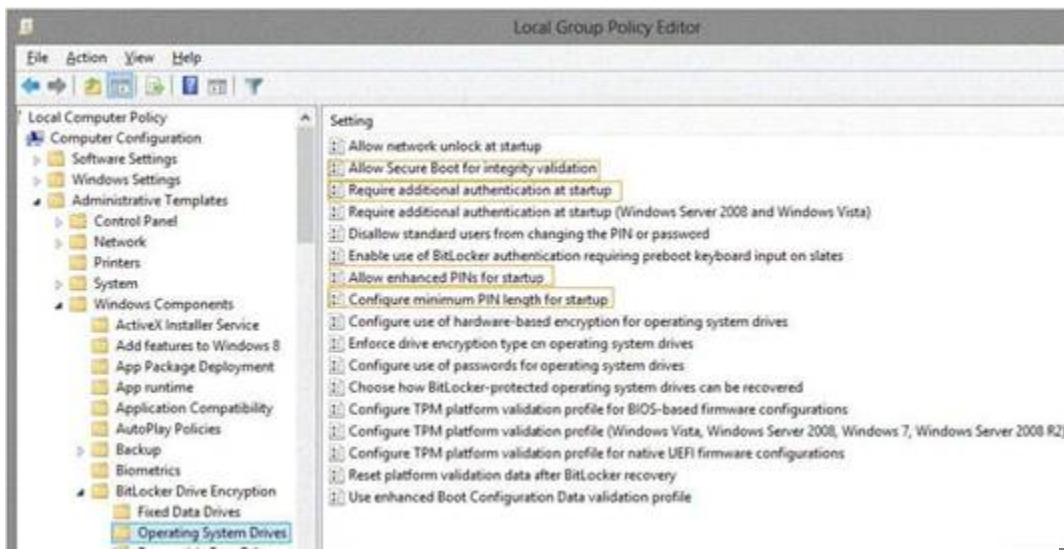
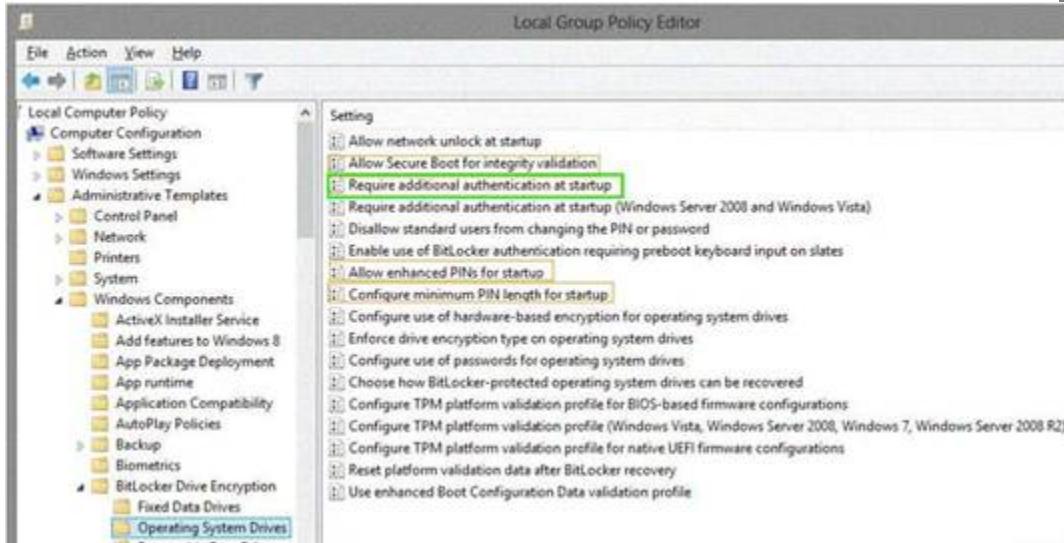
Question: 116**HOTSPOT**

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network. All computers include Windows 8.1 compatible Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

You configure a computer that will run a credit card processing application.

You need to ensure that the computer requires a user to enter a PIN code when starting the computer.

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

**Answer:****Question: 117**

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Finance department employees store files in the C:\Finance directory. File History is on.

A Finance department employee attempts to restore a file to a previous version by using File History. The file is not available to restore.

You need to establish why the file history is not available and ensure that it is available in the future.

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

- A. Change the File History drive.
- B. Review the File History backup log.
- C. Move the file into a library.
- D. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

B: Configuring Advanced Settings of Windows 8.1 File History To set some more detailed options, or to clean up File

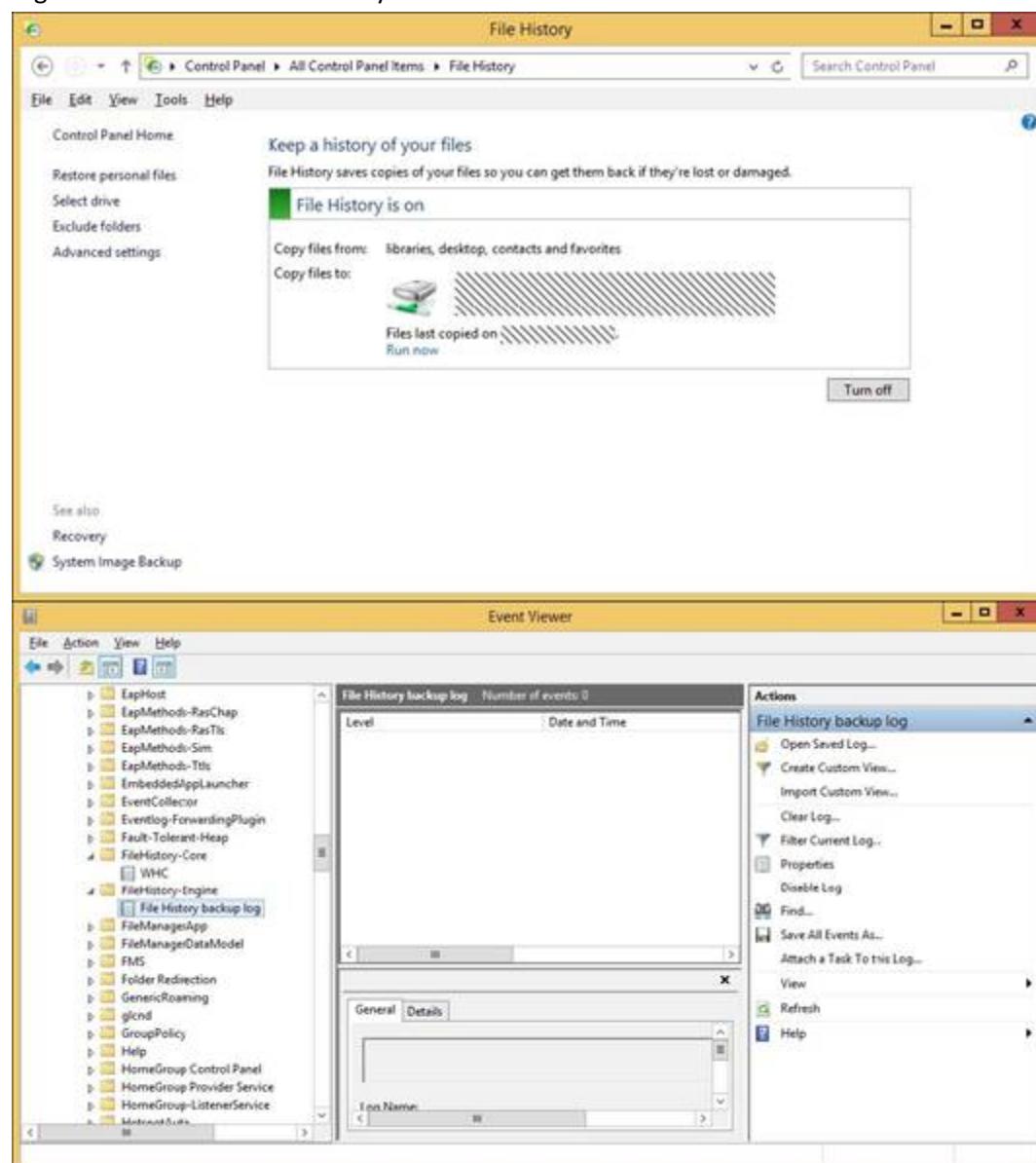
History, click Advanced settings. The Event logs section includes the Open File History event logs to view recent events or errors command that opens File History backup log in Applications and Services Logs section of Event Viewer.

C:

File History automatically backs up files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, Microsoft SkyDrive and on your desktop.

Do not expect File History to cover all your folders or whole drives - it backs up all your default and custom Libraries (including Public Folders), plus Contacts, Desktop and Favorites folders. Your only way to include other folders is to create your own custom Libraries. <http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-to-backup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx> A New Way to Backup: File History in Windows 8

File History only backs up data in libraries, favorites, desktop, and contacts and must use a non-system drive for backup. Since File History is already on we can assume the drive doesn't need to be changed. So we should review the log and move the file to a library.



Question: 118

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. File History is on. An employee downloads data to a folder on drive D named Archives.

You need to ensure that the user can restore files from the Archives folder by using File History. What should you do?

- A. Create a library named History and add the Archives folder to the library.
- B. Start the Windows Backup service.
- C. Turn on the Volume Shadow Copy Service.
- D. Start the Block Level Backup Engine service.

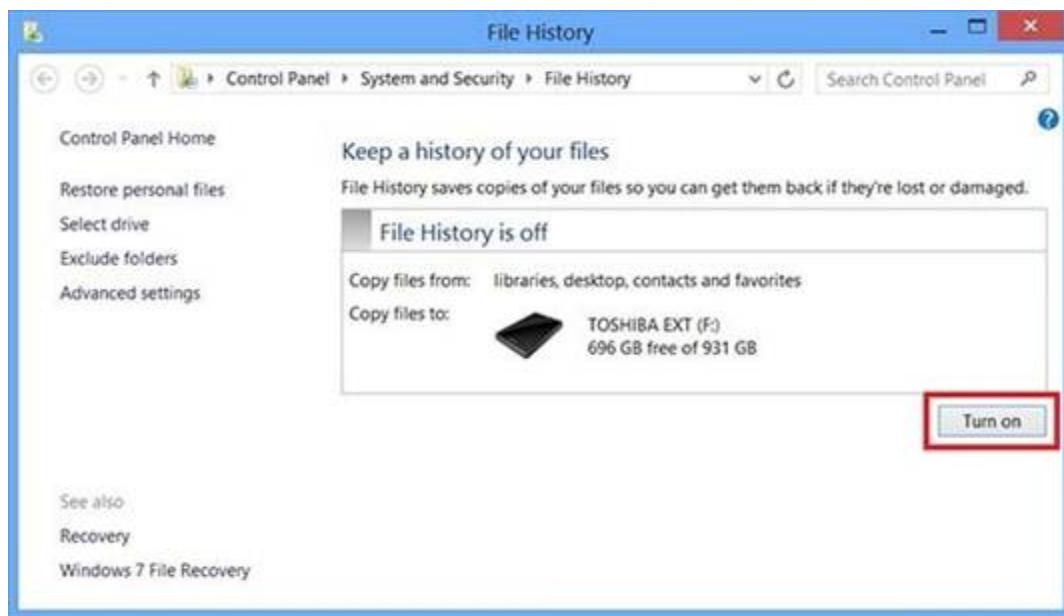
Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-file-history.aspx> What is File History?
File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

<http://blogs.windows.com/windows/b/extremewindows/archive/2012/12/20/a-new-way-tobackup-file-history-in-windows-8.aspx> A New Way to Backup: File History in Windows 8

File History is a new feature in Windows 8 that helps to ensure that your personal files are safe. In addition to being a backup solution, File History also provides the capability to restore multiple backup copies (versions) of your files. File history in Windows 8 is easy to setup, powerful, and reliable. This means you can have more confidence when working with files, and also keep less redundant copies around for your own personal “data history”. You can easily configure File History to protect some or all of the files that are in your libraries on Windows 8. You can add folders to your libraries easily in Windows 8, giving you the ability to use File History with any group of folders and files that you choose.



Question: 119

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network.

You deploy an application that requires a specific Windows update to be installed on the computers.

You need to verify that the update is installed on specific computers.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

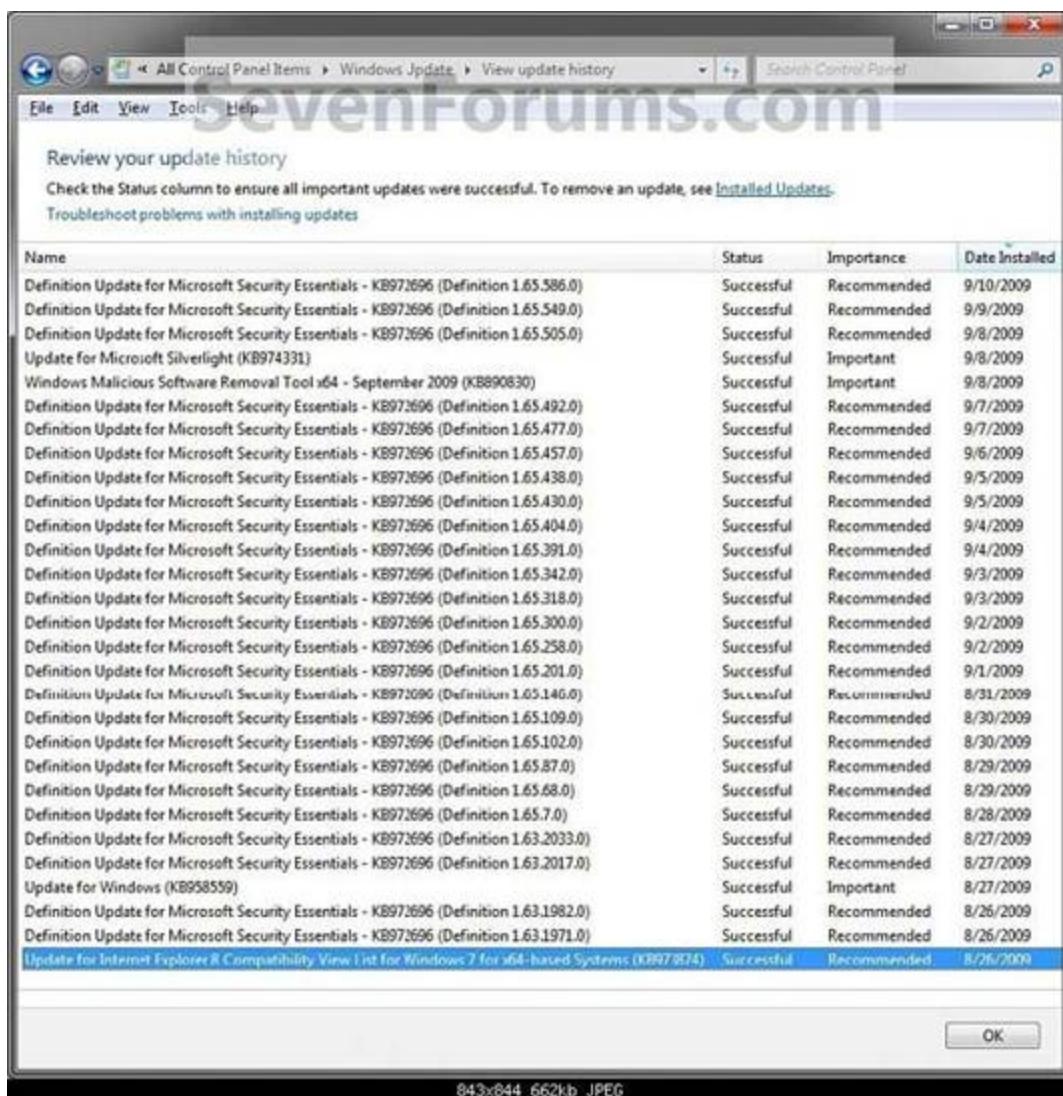
- A. Run The system update readiness tool
- B. Open View updates history
- C. Open the Check for updates applet
- D. Run the DISM command with the /image and /get-packageinfoswitches
- E. Run the DISM command with the /online and /get-packageinfoswitches

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

<http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/24367-windows-update-view-updatehistory-details.html>
Windows 7: Windows Update - View Update History Details





http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744382%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Deployment Image Servicing and Management Command-Line Options

/Online Specifies that the action is to be taken on the operating system that is currently running. This option cannot be used with the /Image or the /WinDir option. When /Online is used the Windows directory for the online image is automatically detected.

/Image:<path_to_offline_image_directory> This is the full path to the root directory of the offline Windows image that you will service. If the directory named Windows is not a subdirectory of the root directory, /WinDir must be specified. This option cannot be used with /Online.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825265.aspx DISM Operating System Package Servicing Command-Line Options

/Get-PackageInfo {/PackageName:< name_in_image> | /PackagePath:< path_to_cabfile>} Displays detailed information about a package provided as a .cab file. Only .cab files can be specified. You cannot use this command to obtain package information for .msu files. /PackagePath can point to either a .cab file or a folder. You can use the /Get-Packages option to find the name of the package in the image, or you can specify the path to the .cab file. The path to the .cab file should point to the original source of the package, not to where the file is installed on the offline image.

Further Information: http://blogs.msdn.com/b/olivnie/archive/2013/04/05/updates-and-maintenance.aspx Windows 8: Updates and Maintenance

http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/what-is-the-system-update-readiness-tool What is the System Update Readiness Tool?

The System Update Readiness Tool can help fix problems that might prevent Windows updates and service packs from

installing. For example, an update might not install if a damaged system file prevents the update from recognizing the version of Windows that's running on your computer.

Question: 120

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network.

A user named User1 encrypts a sensitive file named file.txt by using Encrypting file systems (EFS) A user named User2 must be able to read file.txt.

You need to configure unencrypted read access to file.txt for User2

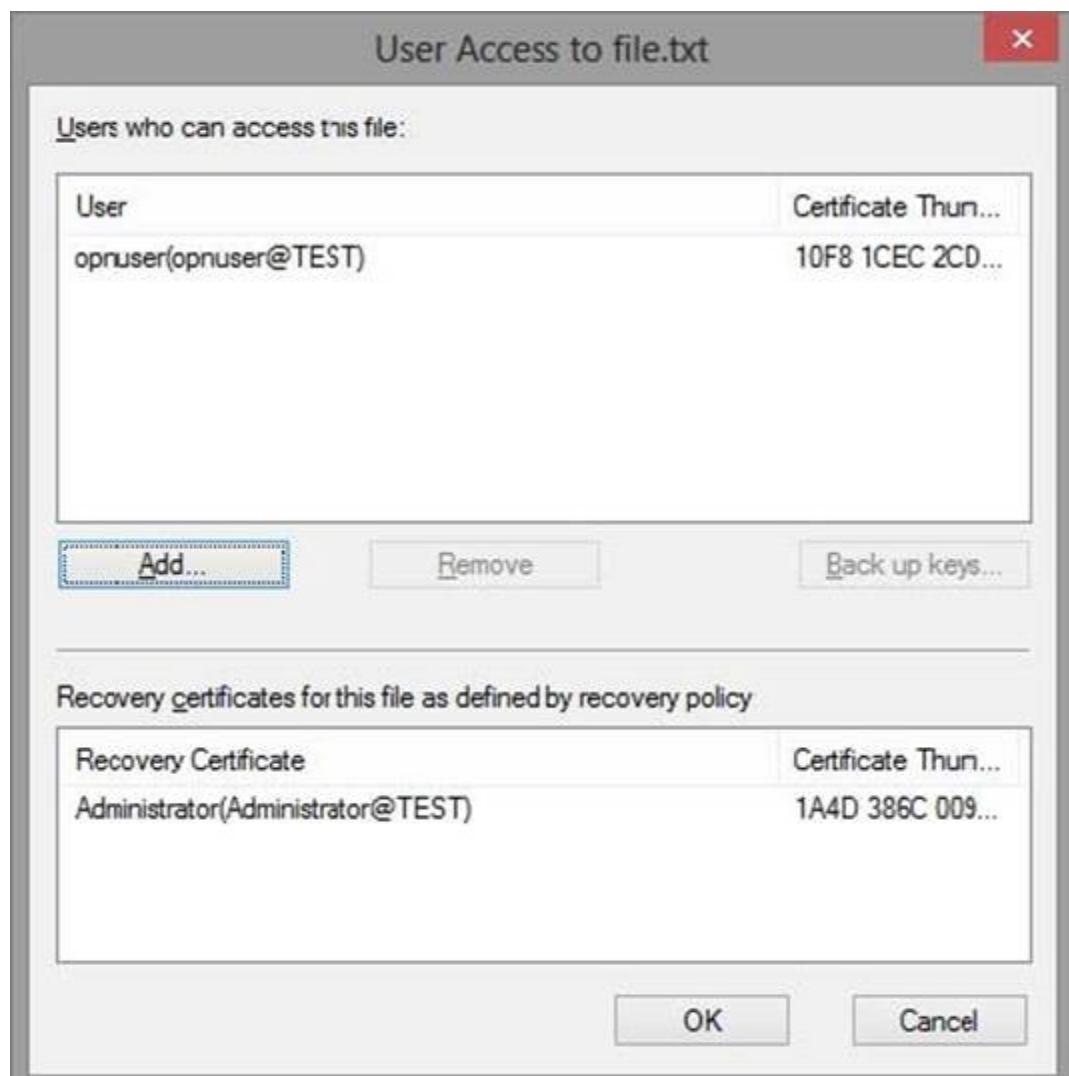
What should you do?

- A. Configure Advanced Attributes
- B. Configure Effective Access
- C. Configure Advanced Security Settings
- D. Share the folder that contains file.txt.

Answer: A

Explanation:

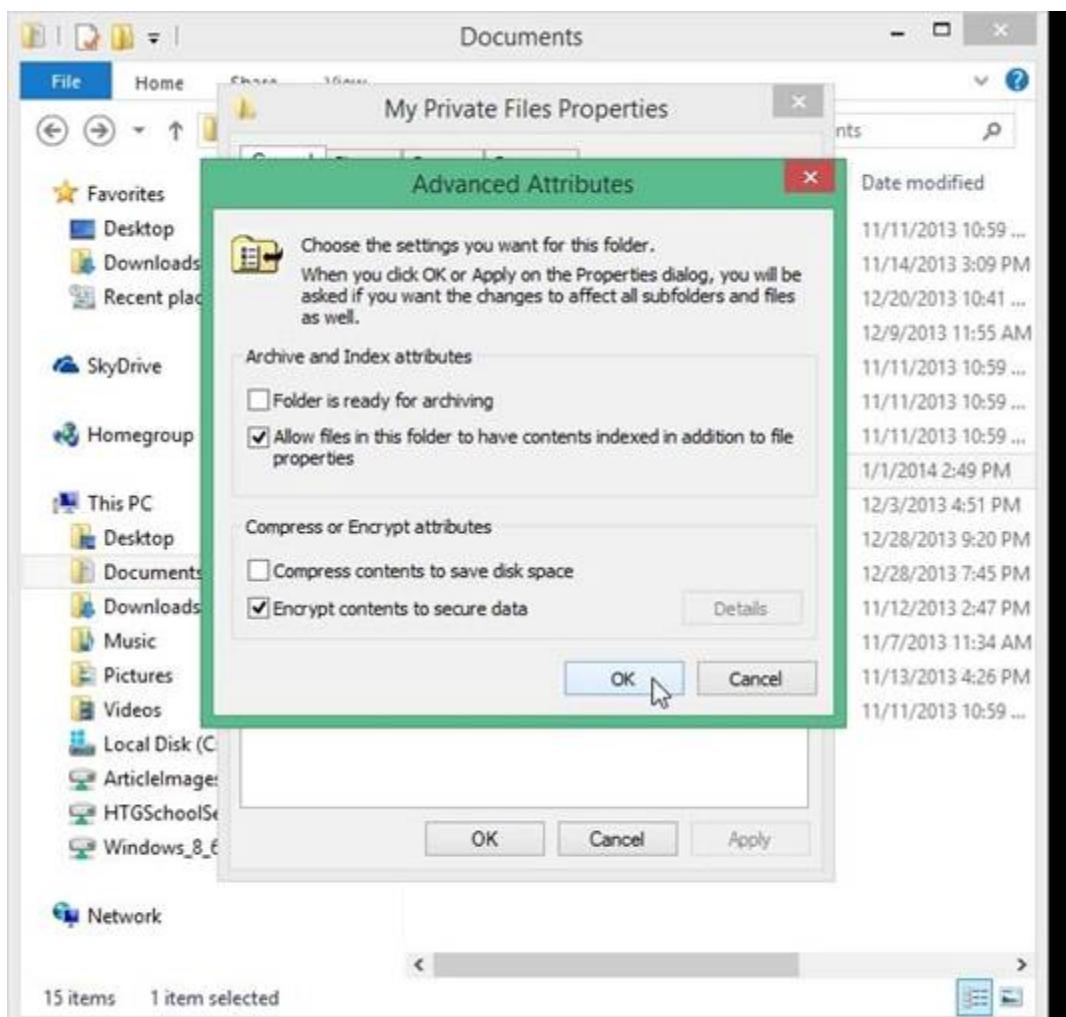




Further Information: <http://www.howtogeek.com/178912/how-to-encrypt-files-and-folders-in-windows-8-1-usingefs/>
How to Encrypt Files and Folders in Windows 8.1 Pro Using EFS

If you are concerned about other users of your system having access to your files, there has been a simple way to encrypt files and folders in every version of Windows since XP called Encrypted File Service (EFS). We will show you how to apply EFS to your files and folders.

NOTE: Files and folders you encrypt using EFS can only be decrypted using the Windows login that encrypted the file. Other users on the system will be able to see the files but will not be able to open them, even if they are running as administrator. That means that you also need to be careful you do not forget your login, or you will be locked out of your own files.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457007.aspx> How to Share Files Using Encrypting File System
 This article describes how to share files using EFS, and is intended to assist system architects and administrators in developing best practices for creating data recovery and data protection strategies using Windows XP.
 In Windows XP, EFS supports file sharing between multiple users on a single file. This provides an opportunity for data recovery by adding additional users to an encrypted file. Although the use of additional users cannot be enforced through policy or other means, it is a useful and easy method for enabling recovery of encrypted files by multiple users without actually using groups, and without sharing private keys between users.

Once a file has been initially encrypted, file sharing is enabled through a new button in the user interface (UI). A file must be encrypted first and then saved before additional users may be added. After selecting the Advanced Properties of an encrypted file, a user may be added by selecting the Details button. Individual users may add other users (not groups) from the local machine or from the Active Directory, provided the user has a valid certificate for EFS.

To add users

1. Click the Add button as shown in Figure 2 below.

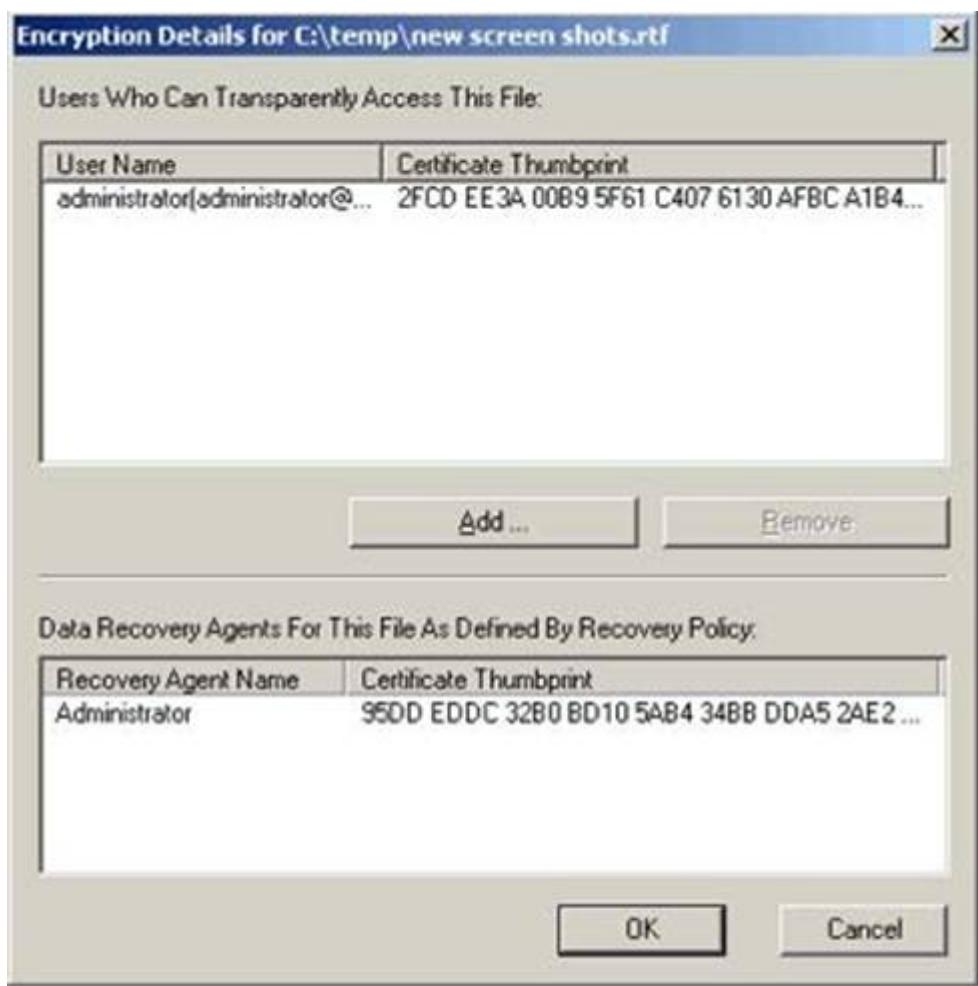


Figure 2. Adding users A new dialog box will be presented showing the existing users and certificates that are cached in the "Other People" certificate store of the local machine. It will also allow new users to be added from the Active Directory by clicking the Find User button.

Note A user must have a valid EFS certificate in the Active Directory to be added.

2. Click the Find User button to find new users as shown in Figure 3 below.

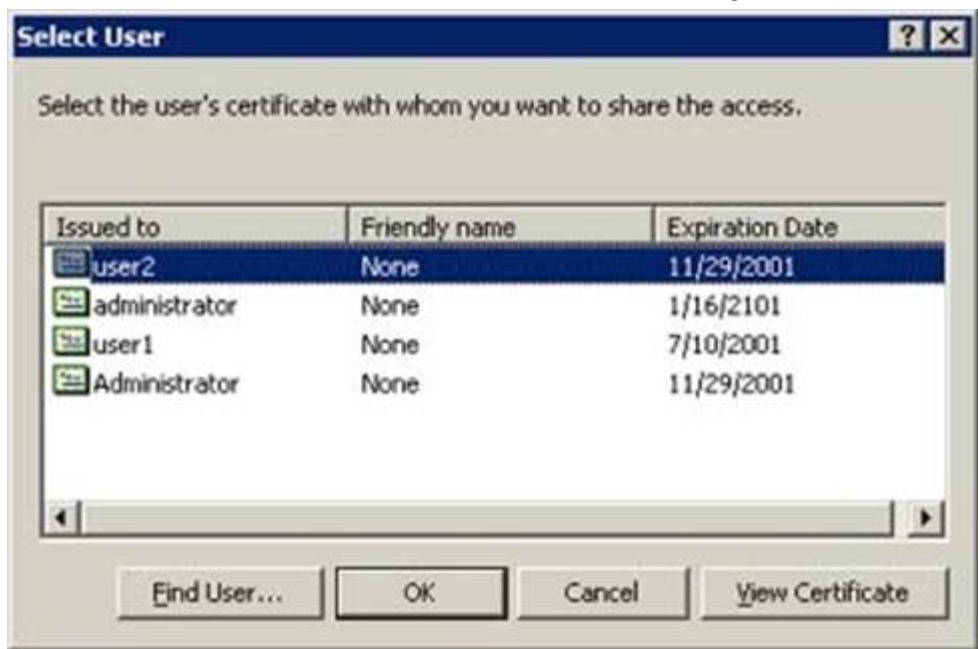


Figure 3. Finding new users from Active Directory The standard object picker dialog box will be displayed and a search

will be conducted.

Question: 121

You plan to purchase new Windows 8.1 tablets for your company network. You need to ensure that tablet users are able to use the Windows 8.1 Snap feature. Which hardware specifications should you meet in choosing tablets?

- A. monitor and video adapter that support a minimum screen resolution of 1366 x 768
- B. monitor that supports at least three simultaneous touches
- C. monitor that supports at least five simultaneous touches
- D. monitor and video adapter that support a minimum screen resolution of 1024 x 768

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://winsupersite.com/article/windows8/windows-8-feature-focus-snap-142986> Windows 8 Feature Focus: Snap While Metro-styled apps are advertised as being full-screen experiences only, they can also support a less-well-known snapped mode, in which they can be used side-by-side onscreen with a second Metro-styled app or the Windows desktop. This Windows 8 feature, not coincidentally, is called Snap, and it's named after a similar desktop feature that debuted in Windows 7.

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-8/q-what-resolution-do-windows-8-metro-ui-and-snapfeature-require>

Q: What resolution do the Windows 8 Metro UI and Snap feature require?

To use the Snap application capability, which allows two Metro applications to appear on the screen at the same time with one application using up most of the screen and the other giving a summary view, you need a resolution of 1366x768.

Question: 122

You have a computer that runs Windows 8.1. You install a custom application by using an .msi file that is located in your Documents library.

The computer begins to experience performance issues. You decide to reinstall the custom application. When you run the .msi file, you receive an error message about a corrupted file.

You need to ensure that you can reinstall the application.

What should you do?

- A. Run the replace command, specify the application's .msi file as the source, and then specify the application's original installation directory as the destination.
- B. Use File History to revert the application's .msi file to a previous version.
- C. Run the msiexec /f command and specify the application's .msi file.
- D. Run the reset /f command and specify the application's .msi file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-file-history.aspx> What is File History?

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

Further information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Msiexec (command-line options)

To repair a product Syntax msiexec /f [p][o][e][d][c][a][u][m][s][v]{Package | ProductCode}

Question: 123

DRAG DROP

A Company has 10 computers that run windows vista. The computers are members of a workgroup.

The company plans to upgrade the computers to Windows 8.1. You are planning a deployment strategy.

You need to ensure that users can log on to their existing accounts and access their existing data after the upgrade.

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
Run the Windows 8 Setup Wizard.	
Start the portable computer from the bootable USB flash drive.	
Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.	
Create Windows 8 installation media by extracting the installation files to a bootable USB flash drive.	
Create Windows 8 installation media by copying the Windows 8 .iso image file to a bootable USB flash drive.	
Start the portable computer with the original operating system and then insert the bootable USB flash drive.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the Windows 8 Setup Wizard.	
Start the portable computer from the bootable USB flash drive.	Create Windows 8 installation media by extracting the installation files to a bootable USB flash drive.
Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.	
Create Windows 8 installation media by extracting the installation files to a bootable USB flash drive.	
Create Windows 8 installation media by copying the Windows 8 .iso image file to a bootable USB flash drive.	
Start the portable computer with the original operating system and then insert the bootable USB flash drive.	Start the portable computer with the original operating system and then insert the bootable USB flash drive. Run the Windows 8 Setup Wizard.

Question: 124

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network. All computers include Windows 8.1 compatible trusted platform module (TPM).

You configure a computer that will run a credit processing application.

You need to ensure that the computer requires a user to enter a PIN code when starting the computer.

The screenshot shows the 'Local Computer Policy' snap-in. The left pane displays a tree view of policy categories: Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > BitLocker Drive Encryption > Operating System Drives. The right pane lists various policy settings with their current state as 'Not configure'. The setting 'Require additional authentication at startup' is highlighted with a yellow box.

Setting	State
Allow network unlock at startup	Not configure
Allow Secure Boot for integrity validation	Not configure
Require additional authentication at startup	Not configure
Require additional authentication at startup (Windows Serve...	Not configure
Disallow standard users from changing the PIN or password	Not configure
Enable use of BitLocker authentication requiring preboot ke...	Not configure
Allow enhanced PINs for startup	Not configure
Configure minimum PIN length for startup	Not configure
Configure use of hardware-based encryption for operating s...	Not configure
Enforce drive encryption type on operating system drives	Not configure
Configure use of passwords for operating system drives	Not configure
Choose how BitLocker-protected operating system drives ca...	Not configure
Configure TPM platform validation profile for BIOS-based fi...	Not configure
Configure TPM platform validation profile (Windows Vista, ...	Not configure
Configure TPM platform validation profile for native UEFI fir...	Not configure
Reset platform validation data after BitLocker recovery	Not configure
Use enhanced Boot Configuration Data validation profile	Not configure

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

- A. Allow Secure Boot for Integrity validation
- B. Require Additional authentication at startup
- C. Allow enhanced PINs for Startup
- D. Configure minimum PIN length for startup a local

Answer: B

Explanation:

How to enable BitLocker to prompt for PIN during startup You can do this after BitLocker has encrypted the entire drive. First you have to enable the local policy to require a PIN during startup. You could also do that centrally enterprise wide through Group Policy (GPO). To do this:

Click Start > Run. Type "gpedit.msc" Go to Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > BitLocker Drive Encryption > Operating System Drives. On the right pane, double-click on Require additional authentication at startup.

Choose Enabled

Uncheck the Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM Under Configure TPM startup PIN; choose Require startup PIN with TPM <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj679890.aspx> BitLocker Group Policy Settings

Require additional authentication at startup This policy setting is used to control which unlock options are available for operating system drives. With this policy setting, you can configure whether BitLocker requires additional authentication each time the computer starts and whether you are using BitLocker with a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). This policy setting is applied when you turn on BitLocker.

On a computer with a compatible TPM, four types of authentication methods can be used at startup to provide added protection for encrypted data. When the computer starts, it can use: only the TPM for authentication insertion of a USB flash drive containing the startup key the entry of a 4-digit to 20-digit personal identification number (PIN) a combination of the PIN and the USB flash drive

There are four options for TPM-enabled computers or devices:

Configure TPM startup Allow TPM Require TPM Do not allow TPM

Configure TPM startup PIN Allow startup PIN with TPM Require startup PIN with TPM Do not allow startup PIN with

TPM

Configure TPM startup key Allow startup key with TPM Require startup key with TPM Do not allow startup key with TPM

Configure TPM startup key and PIN Allow TPM startup key with PIN Require startup key and PIN with TPM Do not allow TPM startup key with PIN

Further Information:

Allow Secure Boot for integrity validation This policy controls how BitLocker-enabled system volumes are handled in conjunction with the Secure Boot feature. Enabling this feature forces Secure Boot validation during the boot process and verifies Boot Configuration Data (BCD) settings according to the Secure Boot policy.

Secure Boot ensures that the computer's preboot environment loads only firmware that is digitally signed by authorized software publishers. Secure Boot also provides more flexibility for managing preboot configurations than BitLocker integrity checks prior to Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8.

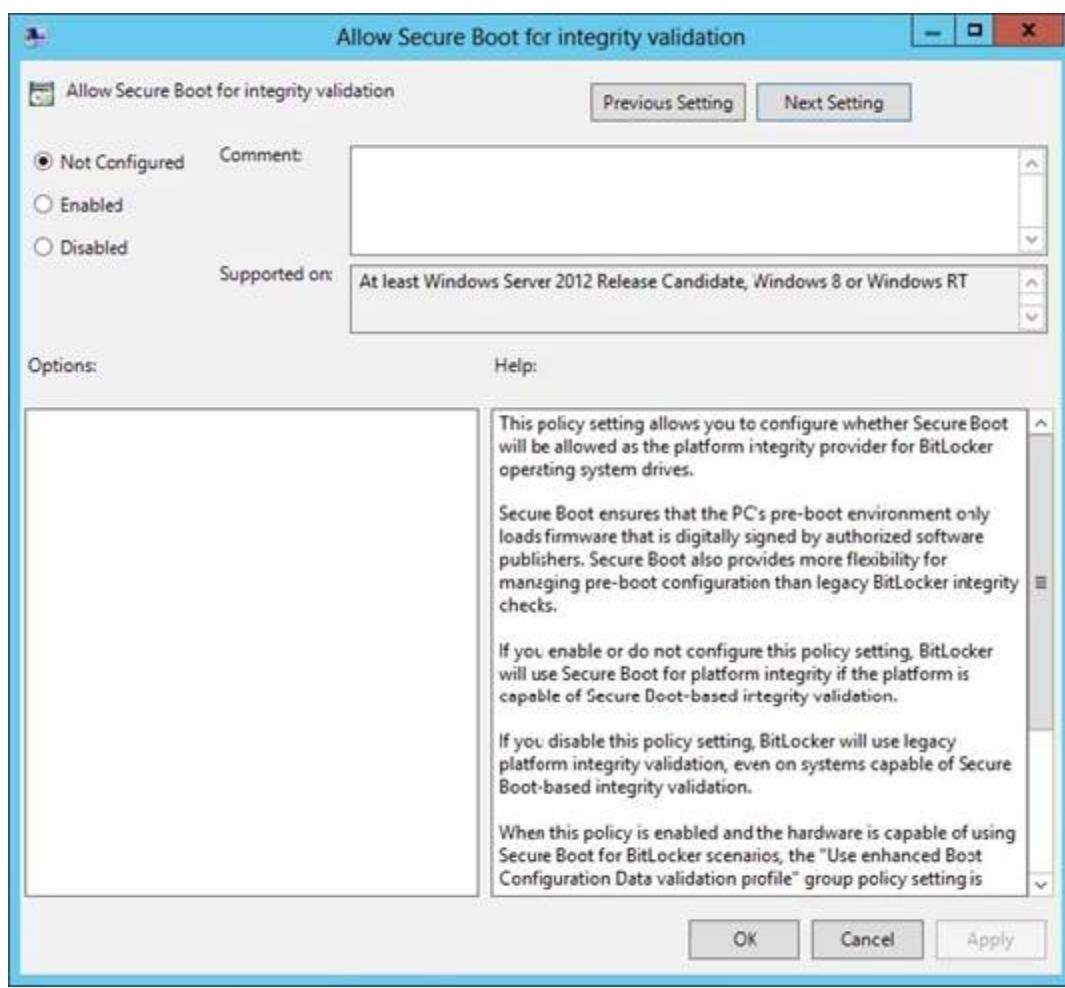
When this policy is enabled and the hardware is capable of using Secure Boot for BitLocker scenarios, the Use enhanced Boot Configuration Data validation profile Group Policy setting is ignored, and Secure Boot verifies BCD settings according to the Secure Boot policy setting, which is configured separately from BitLocker.

Allow enhanced PINs for startup This policy setting permits the use of enhanced PINs when you use an unlock method that includes a PIN. Enhanced startup PINs permit the use of characters (including uppercase and lowercase letters, symbols, numbers, and spaces). This policy setting is applied when you turn on BitLocker. Not all computers support enhanced PIN characters in the preboot environment. It is strongly recommended that users perform a system check during the BitLocker setup to verify that enhanced PIN characters can be used.

Configure minimum PIN length for startup This policy setting is used to set a minimum PIN length when you use an unlock method that includes a PIN. This policy setting is applied when you turn on BitLocker. The startup PIN must have a minimum length of 4 digits and can have a maximum length of 20 digits.

<http://4sysops.com/archives/bitlocker-group-policy-changes-in-windows-8/> BitLocker Group Policy changes in Windows 8

“Allow Secure Boot for integrity validation” allows you to configure the use of Secure Boot on computers that have UEFI firmware. More specifically, it lets you disable it since the default is to use Secure Boot when it is available on a computer. In the event you do disable it, you can configure the “use enhanced Boot Configuration Data validation profile” to choose specific BCD settings to verify.



Allow Secure Boot for integrity validation

Question: 125

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network.

A guest at your company is connected to the Internet as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

View your basic network information and set up connections

View your active networks

Network
Public network

Access type: Internet
Connections: Ethernet

You need to ensure that the guest user is able to share network resources over Wi-Fi without lowering the overall security of the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Change the network location type to Work.
- B. Configure File sharing connections settings for All networks.
- C. Change the network location type to Private.
- D. Configure File and printer sharing settings for Public networks.

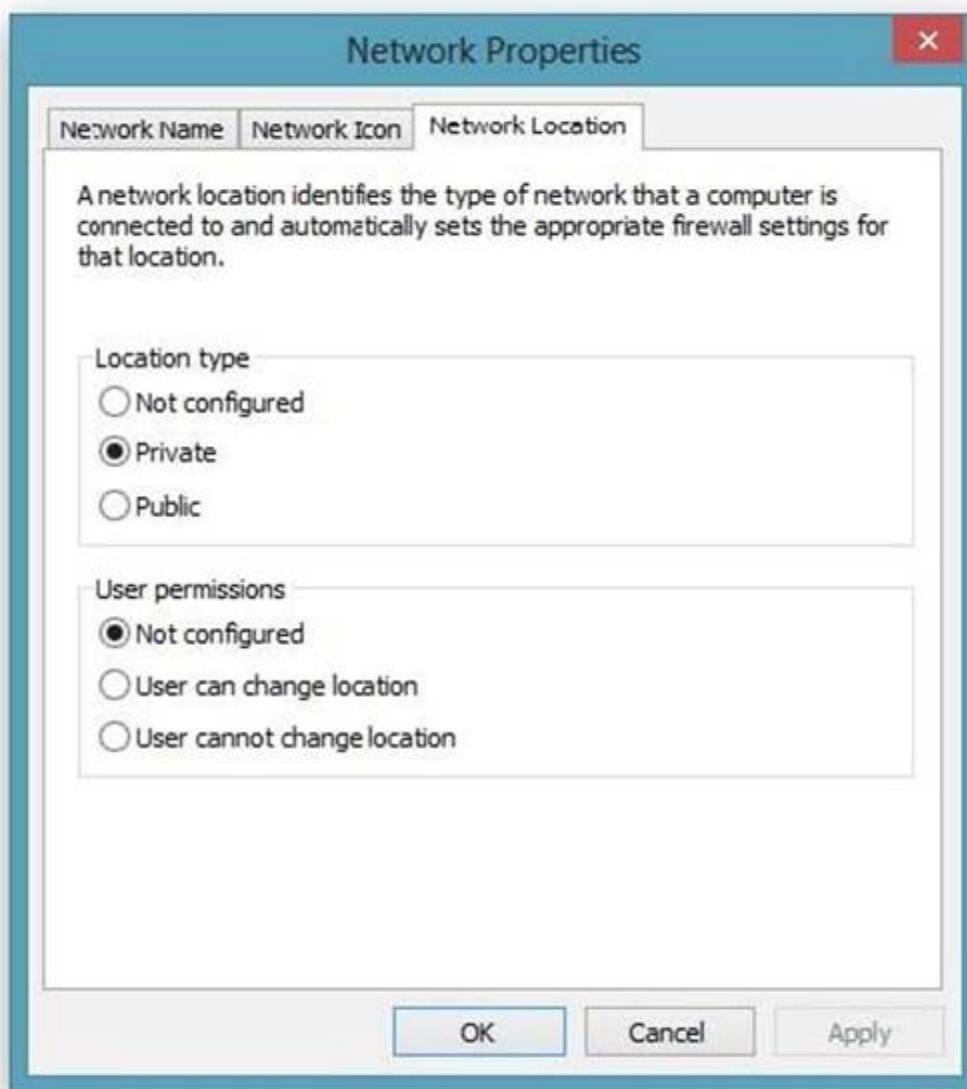
Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://www.7tutorials.com/network-locations-explained> Simple Questions: What are Network Locations in Windows 7 & Windows 8?

Network Locations in Windows 8: Private vs Public Windows 8 further simplifies the concept of network locations, reducing them to only two choices: Private network - This profile should be applied to your home network or to the network from your workplace. When this profile is assigned to a network connection, network discovery is turned on, file and printer sharing are turned on and homegroup connections are allowed. Public network - This profile is also named Guest. It is the more secure of the two because network discovery is turned off as well as file and printer sharing. This profile should be used when connecting to public networks you don't trust, like those found in airports, coffee shops, bars, hotels, etc. There's also a third network location profile named Domain network. This one cannot be set by a normal user. It is available for enterprise workplaces and it is set by the network administrator. The settings applied to this profile are those set by your company and you cannot change them.

<http://www.tekrevue.com/tip/change-network-location-windows-8/> How to Change a Network Location in Windows 8



Let's get back to the Networks list: right click or press and hold your active network connection. A menu is displayed with several options, depending on the network type.



Click or tap "Turn sharing on or off" (the only option common to both wired and wireless networks). For wired networks you will see less options being displayed in the contextual menu.
You are asked if you want to turn on sharing between PCs and connect to devices on this network.

◀ Networks

Network



**Do you want to turn on sharing
between PCs and connect to devices
on this network?**

**No, don't turn on sharing or
connect to devices**

For networks in public places

**Yes, turn on sharing and connect
to devices**

For home or work networks

Selecting "No, don't turn on sharing or connect to devices" is the equivalent of applying the Public profile. Selecting "Yes, turn on sharing and connect to devices" is the equivalent of applying the Private profile.
Make your choice and the appropriate settings are applied.

Question: 126

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1.

When a user tries to print from his portable client computer while connected to the corporate network, he discovers that the default printer is set to his home printer instead of to the office printer.

You need to ensure that the default printer for the computer is the office printer when the computer is connected to the corporate network and the user's home printer when the computer is connected to his home network.

What should you do on the portable computer?

- A. In the printer properties of the corporate printer, configure the active port with the correct TCP/IP settings for the printer.
- B. Install the corporate printer and set it as the default printer. Then add the home printer to the homegroup settings.
- C. Connect to the home network and choose Connect from the shared printer object context menu. Then connect to the corporate network and choose Connect from the shared printer object context menu.

D. Set a default printer for each network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/set-change-your-defaultprinter> Set or change your default printer

To set a different default printer for each network

Tap or click any printer, and then tap or click Manage default printers.

Select Change my default printer when I change networks.

Under Select network, choose the first network you want to set a printer for.

Under Select printer, choose the printer you want to be the default on that network, and then tap or click Add.

When you're finished setting a default printer for each network, tap or click OK.

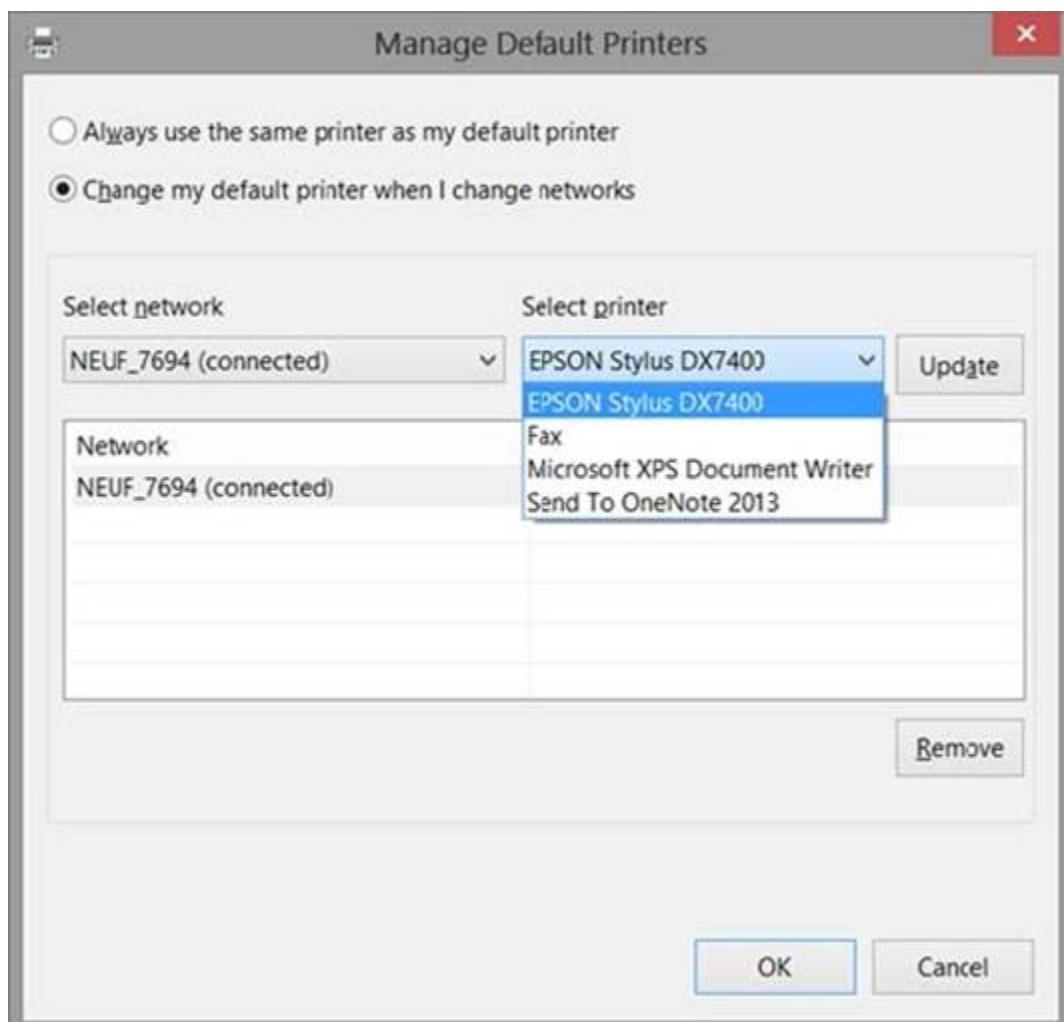
Further Information: <http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-3configure-network-connectivity-15/> configure location-aware printing

Location-aware printing is not a new feature, it existed already in Windows 7, it works that your default printer follows you, so at work you can have one default printer and another at home without manually switching.

Just click on an installed printer in control panel and select Manage default printers.



Be sure Change my default printer when I change Networks is selected and then manage per network which printer you want to be default.



Location-Aware Printing is dependent upon the Network List Service and the Network Location Awareness service. If either one of these services are stopped or malfunctioning, then Windows will not be able to detect network changes and may not switch default printers as expected

Question: 127

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. You need to configure 20 portable computers so that they sleep after 20 minutes when running on battery power. You must accomplish this goal by using the least amount of administrative effort. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Edit the local Group Policy to configure the Shut Down options.
- B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the Sleep Management settings.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that configures the Power Management settings.
- D. Link the Group Policy object (GPO) to the organizational unit containing the portable computers.
- E. Edit the local Group Policy to configure the Power Management settings.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Put the Laptops into an OU. Create an appropriate GPO. Link the GPO to the OU.

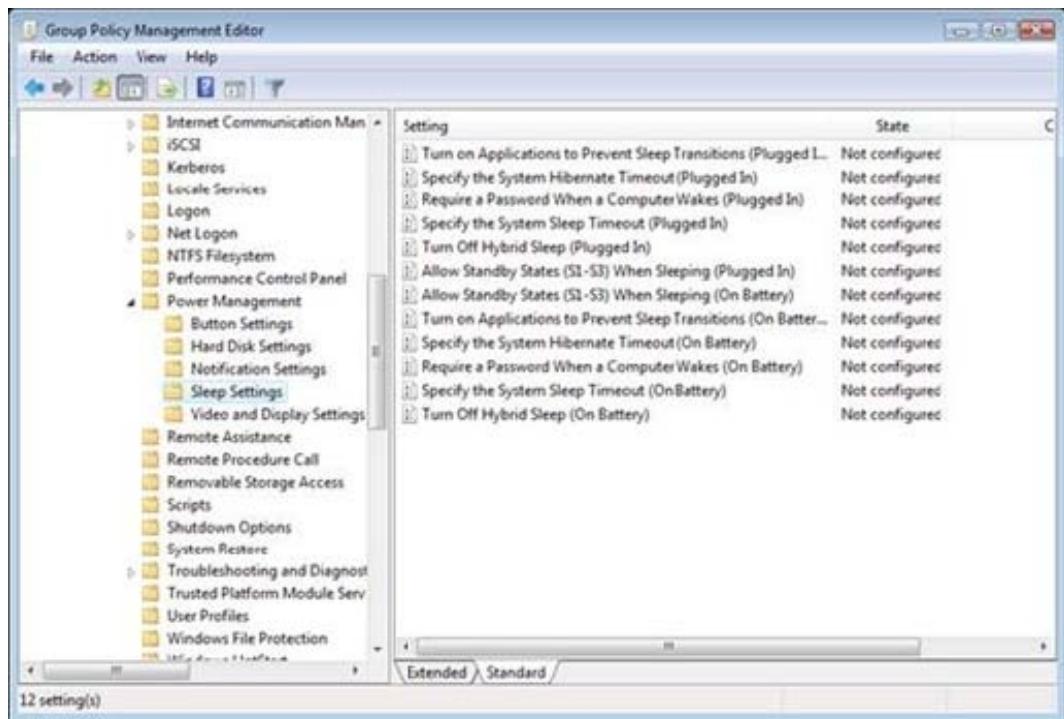
Note:

* Networking power management (not sleep management) refers to the set of features that you can configure to allow the computers in your network to save energy.

Incorrect: Local Group Policy would have to be edited locally on each laptop.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2008/03/19/managing-power-with-group-policy-part-2-or-3.aspx>

Managing Power with Group Policy: Part 2 of 3



Another related policy setting is Specify the System Sleep Timeout, only the value entered (in seconds) indicates how much idle time elapses before Windows enters sleep mode.

Further Information: Put the Laptops into an OU. Create an appropriate GPO. Link the GPO to the OU.

Question: 128

You install Windows 8.1 on a client computer. Several days later, you establish that the computer has been infected by malware. You are unable to establish when the computer was infected.

You need to restore the client computer to full functionality.

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer using the Last Known Good Configuration option.
- B. Use the Refresh your PC without affecting your files function.
- C. Start the computer in Safe Mode.
- D. Use the Remove everything and install Windows function.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC
If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Question: 129

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. You need to ensure that only administrators can access removable storage devices on client computers. Which two Group Policy settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable the Prevent installation of removable devices policy.
- B. Disable the Allow only USB root hub connected Enhanced Storage Features policy.
- C. Create an AppLocker deny rule with a path condition of %HOT%.
- D. Start the Application Identity service.
- E. Enable the Allow administrators to override Device Installation Restriction policies policy.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Prevent installation of all devices.

In this scenario, the administrator wants to prevent standard users from installing any device but allow administrators to install or update devices. To implement this scenario, you must configure two computer policies: one that prevents all users from installing devices (A) and a second policy to exempt administrators from the restrictions (E).

* A growing variety of external storage devices can be connected to personal computers and servers that are running the Windows operating system. Many users now expect to be able to install and use these devices in the office, at home, and in other locations. For administrators, these devices pose potential security and manageability challenge.

The Group Policy settings discussed in this section can be used to limit, prevent, or enable these situations. The default value for these policy settings is Not configured. These policy settings are located in the following locations under Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\System:

/ (E) Device Installation\Device Installation Restrictions

Device Redirection\Device Redirection Restrictions

Driver Installation

Enhanced Storage Access

Removable Storage Access

Reference: Threats and Countermeasures Guide: External Storage Devices

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753539%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Prevent Installation of Removable Devices

You can use this procedure to prevent installation of any removable device.

A device is considered removable when its device driver, or the device driver for the bus to which the device is attached, reports that it is a removable device.

If this policy is enabled, in addition to preventing installation of the affected devices, it also prevents users from updating the device drivers for already installed devices that match the policy.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753015%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Allow Administrators to Override Device Installation Restriction Policies

You can use this procedure to ensure that the device installation restriction policies you apply to a computer do not affect members of the Administrators group.

By default, a device installation restriction policy affects all users of the computer, including members of the local Administrators group. By enabling this policy, you exempt administrators from the effects of the policy, and allow them to do the device installation tasks they need to do.

Further Information:

http://www.grouppolicy.com/ref/policy/242/Allow_only_USB_root_hub_connected_Enhanced_Storage_devices

Allow only USB root hub connected Enhanced Storage devices

..

If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, USB Enhanced Storage devices connected to both USB root hubs

and non-root hubs will be allowed.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd723678%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

AppLocker

You can use AppLocker as part of your overall security strategy for the following scenarios:

Help prevent malicious software (malware) and unsupported applications from affecting computers in your environment.

Prevent users from installing and using unauthorized applications.

Implement application control policy to satisfy security policy or compliance requirements in your organization.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791779%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Configure the Application Identity Service

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

Question: 130

A company has client computers that run Windows 8.1. Each employee has one client computer at the office. Some employees also have personal computers at home.

The company has applications that run only on Windows 8.1.

You need to deploy Windows To Go so that employees can run the applications on their home computers.

Which two command-line tools should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. bcdedit
- B. DISM
- C. bcdboot
- D. ImageX

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

See step 12 and 13 below.

Create Windows To Go on any edition of Windows 8.1: Launch an administrative level command prompt. Make sure that your USB Drive is plugged in and then type in diskpart and hit Enter. List the available disks by running "list disk" and you should see your usb device. Select your USB drive by typing "select disk #" and hit Enter. For example, "select disk 3". Clean the partitions on the disk by typing "clean" and hit Enter. Now create the boot partition by running the following command:create partition primary size=350 Now create the OS partition by running the following command to create a partition taking up all remaining space:create partition primary The boot partition needs to be formatted, configured and assigned a drive letter, run the following commands:select partition 1format fs=fat32 quickactiveassign

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

letter=b(if the b drive letter is already in use on your PC, substitute a different letter and replace b with your letter throughout the rest of this guide)

☞ The same must be done for the OS partition, run the following different commands:select partition 2format fs=ntfs quickassign letter=o(if the o drive letter is already in use on your PC, substitute a different letter and replace o with your letter throughout the rest of this guide)

☞ Exit Diskpart by typing Exit.

☞ Extract the install.wim file from the \sources\ directory of the Windows 8.1 install ISO to c:\wim\. On Windows 8.1 you can just double click an ISO to mount and then browse it.

☞ Use DISM to deploy the Windows 8.1 files to the OS partition of the USB device by running:dism /apply-image /imagefile:c:\wim\install.wim /index:1 /applydir:o:\

☞ The boot manager needs to be installed on the boot partition with the help of the bcdboot utility. Run the following command:o:\windows\system32\bcdboot o:\windows /f ALL /s b:

☞ Reboot your computer and test your new Windows 8.1 To Go device built on Windows 8.1. Make sure the PC is configured to boot to USB before your local hard drive.

Reference: How to Create a Windows To Go USB Drive

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj721578.aspx>

Deploy Windows To Go in Your Organization

<http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2012/03/windows-8-how-to-create-a-windows-to-go-usbdrive/>

Windows 8: How to create a Windows To Go USB drive

Microsoft released a new feature called “Windows To Go” with Windows 8. With this feature it is possible to boot your Windows 8 from a USB drive on any PC. In this post I show you how you can do this.

Run diskpart

With “list disk” you can list all your disk

Now select your usb drive (select disk 1) and clean it. After that you can create a new partition and format that and close diskpart.

Now in my case the ISO is mounted as drive F:. Now with dism I can apply the Windows Image to my USB drive (E:)

Now you have to make this drive bootable

now you are done. You can now boot your USB drive. The first boot will take some time to setup.

Question: 131

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain. All Sales department employees are members of the Sales organizational unit (OU). AppLocker rules control the installation of application on client computers.

You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) to configure an AppLocker file hash rule. The file hash rule allows an application to run and links the application to the Sales OU. Several minutes later, you establish that the AppLocker rule is not present on some computers within SalesOU and the application cannot run.

You need to quickly ensure that the application can run.

What should you do?

A. Run the Get-AppLockerPolicy Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

B. Configure the AppLocker properties to enforce rules.

C. Run the gpupdate /force command.

D. Create a new AppLocker file hash condition.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490983.aspx> Gpupdate

Refreshes local and Active Directory-based Group Policy settings, including security settings.

/force : Ignores all processing optimizations and reapplies all settings.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc940895.aspx> Group Policy refresh interval for computers

Specifies how often Group Policy for computers is updated while the computer is in use (in the background). This policy specifies a background update rate only for Group Policies in the Computer Configuration folder. By default, computer Group Policy is updated in the background every 90 minutes, with a random offset of 0 to 30 minutes. In addition to background updates, Group Policy for the computer is always updated when the system starts.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee460964.aspx> Get-AppLockerPolicy

The Get-AppLockerPolicy cmdlet gets the AppLocker policy from the local Group Policy object (GPO), from a specified GPO, or from the effective AppLocker policy on the computer. The output is an AppLockerPolicy object or an XML-formatted string.

Question: 132

You administer Windows 8.1 laptops in your company network. You install several custom desktop applications on the laptops. You need to create a custom recovery image for Windows to use when selecting the Refresh your PC option. The custom recovery image must include the custom desktop applications. Which command should you use to create the custom recovery image?

- A. Recdisc.exe
- B. Recover.exe
- C. Recimg.exe
- D. RecoveryDrive.exe

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/matt-harrington/archive/2012/04/01/create-a-windows-8-refresh-image-with-recimg-exe.aspx> Create a Windows 8 image with recimg.exe to preserve your Desktop apps after a refresh

Windows 8 supports two new ways to revert your system to an earlier state. From the Settings charm, access More PC settings and then click General. Towards the bottom, you'll see these two choices:

- ☞ Refresh your PC without affecting your files. This choice keeps your personal data, system settings, and Metro style applications. Desktop applications will be removed, unless you create a custom image as I detail below.
- ☞ Reset your PC and start over. This choice is like a factory reset. All of your personal files, Metro style apps, and Desktop apps will be removed. You can optionally write random data to your drive for added security.

Use option 2 if you're going to sell or give away your system. All of your personal files will be erased. The rest of this post is about option 1.

Option 1, refreshing your PC, keeps your personal data and reinstalls Metro style applications. Desktop apps will be removed, and their names will be placed in a file on your desktop called Removed Apps.

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://support.microsoft.com/kb/2748351> How to create a system image to refresh your Windows 8 PC
"Refresh your PC" is a new feature in Windows 8. By default, desktop apps are removed when you refresh a Windows 8-based computer, unless you create a custom image. After you create a custom system image, the image is used as the refresh image. This means that any existing image or OEM restore image is not used when you refresh your computer.

To create a custom image, use the Recimg.exe command-line tool that is included in Windows 8. To do this, follow these steps:

Create a destination folder for the custom image. For example, create a folder named "Refreshimage" on drive C. Open an elevated command prompt. To do this, follow these steps: On the Start page, type cmd, press and hold or right-click Command Prompt, and then tap or click Run as administrator.

Type the following command, and then press Enter:

```
recimg -CreateImage drive:\folder
```

For example, if you create "C:\Refreshimage" in step 1, run the following command: recimg -CreateImage C:\Refreshimage

Question: 133

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. A computer that is used by non-administrator users has a directory named C:\Folder1.

A shared collection of Microsoft Excel files is stored in the C:\Folder directory, with non-administrator users being

granted modify permissions to the directory.

You discover that some files have been incorrectly modified by a user.

You need to determine which user made changes to the directory's folder's files.

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

- A. Set local policy: Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Audit Policy\Audit object access to Failure.
- B. From the Auditing Entry for Folder1, set the Principal to Guests, and then set the Type to Failure for the Modify permission.
- C. From the Auditing Entry for Folder1, set the Principal to Everyone, and then set the Type to Success for the Modify permission.
- D. Set local policy: Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Audit Policy\Audit object access to Success.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

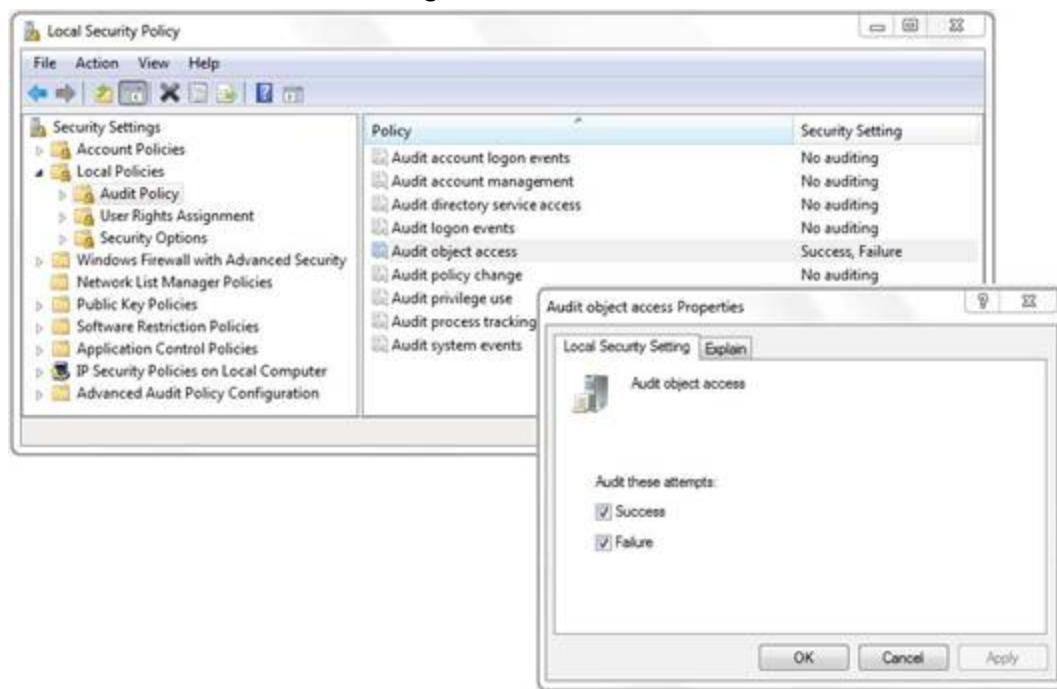
We must audit for success, as we want to know which user has modified the file. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776774%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Audit object access

This security setting determines whether to audit the event of a user accessing an object—for example, a file, folder, registry key, printer, and so forth—that has its own system access control list (SACL) specified.

If you define this policy setting, you can specify whether to audit successes, audit failures, or not audit the event type at all. Success audits generate an audit entry when a user successfully accesses an object that has an appropriate SACL specified. Failure audits generate an audit entry when a user unsuccessfully attempts to access an object that has a SACL specified.

<https://blogs.manageengine.com/product-blog/eventlog analyzer/2012/06/20/object-accessauditing-simplified-find-the-who-what-where-when-of-file-folder-access.html> Object Access Auditing Simplified – Find the ‘Who, What, Where, When’ of File & Folder Access

Most administrators face the challenge of knowing what actually happened to their files and folders – who accessed them, deleted them, edited them, moved them, where the files and folders went, etc. Object access auditing can help administrators to meet this challenge head-on.



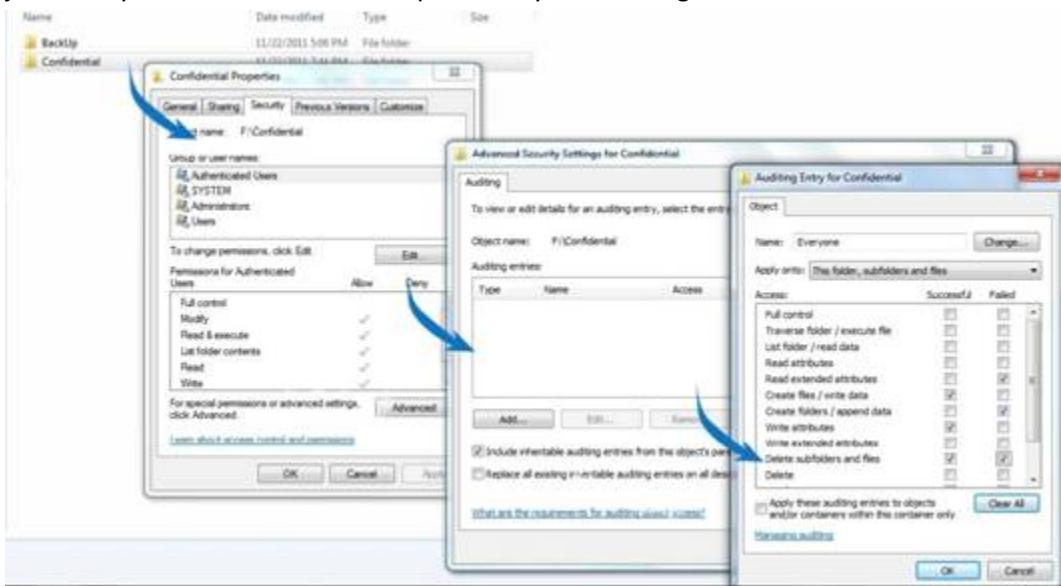
If you do not enable the above setting, you will have no record when a file or folder was accessed. Most

administrators would like to know only the failure attempts when someone tries to access the file or folder but failed because of improper permission. But it is highly recommended to enable both – failure attempts and success attempts. The reason for enabling success attempts is that sometimes hackers can use administrator privilege and gain access to confidential files and folders.

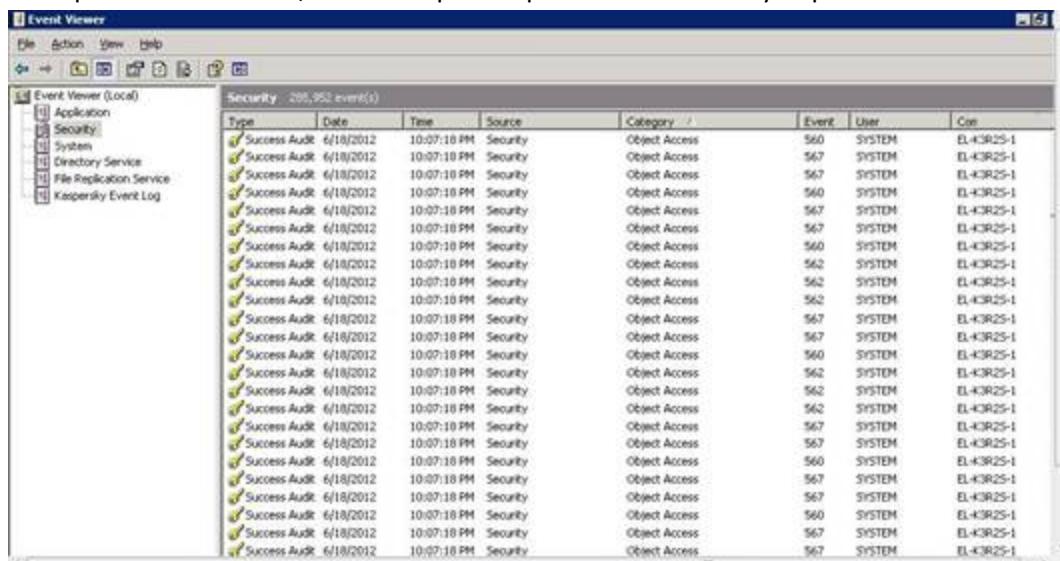
Your enterprise will have crucial data stored in files and folders such as financial data, employee data, patient records, bank account data, etc. The next step is to go to such files and folders to enable auditing on them. Each file / folder's auditing settings must be modified to include those users you wish to audit.

These are enabled in Properties->Security->Advanced->Auditing. If you want to audit all access events by everyone, add everyone group, and select Success>Full Control. (See Screen Shot Below)

Note: Select the attributes based on your requirement. Delete and Modify attributes are most recommended. Enabling all the attributes to users will flood the event viewer in few seconds, and consume more bandwidth. So judiciously select the attributes required for your auditing needs.



There are no objects configured to be audited by default. Once this auditing setting for an object is configured, log entries on access attempts (Successful and Failed) start getting recorded and you will be able to view the object access related events in the security log in Event Viewer. (See Screen Shot Below) The events must be opened up individually to inspect their contents, which is a painful process and is totally impossible in an IT enterprise network.



Question: 134

A company network contains two workgroups named Workgroup1 and Workgroup2. Workgroup1 contains computers that run Windows 7. Workgroup2 contains computers that run Windows 8.1.

You run the Enable-PSRemoting Windows PowerShell cmdlet on the Workgroup2 computers.

You need to ensure that administrators can manage the Workgroup1 computers from the Workgroup2 computers by using Windows PowerShell Remoting.1

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

- A. Install Windows PowerShell 2.0 on the Workgroup1 computers.
- B. Run the winrmquickconfig command on the Workgroup2 computers.
- C. On the Workgroup1 computers, add the Workgroup2 computers to the trusted hosts in Windows Remote Management (WinRM).
- D. Run the winrrnquickconfig command on the Workgroup1 computers.
- E. On the Workgroup2 computers, add the Workgroup1 computers to the trusted hosts in Windows Remote Management (WinRM).

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff700227.aspx> Enable and Use Remote Commands in Windows PowerShell

The Windows PowerShell remoting features are supported by the WS-Management protocol and the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service that implements WS-Management in Windows. Computers running Windows 7 and later include WinRM 2.0 or later. On computers running earlier versions of Windows, you need to install WinRM 2.0 or later as appropriate and if supported. Currently, remoting is supported on Windows Vista with Service Pack 1 or later, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 Release 2.

In many cases, you will be able to work with remote computers in other domains. However, if the remote computer is not in a trusted domain, the remote computer might not be able to authenticate your credentials. To enable authentication, you need to add the remote computer to the list of trusted hosts for the local computer in WinRM. To do so, type: `winrm s winrm/config/client '@{TrustedHosts="RemoteComputer"}'` Here, RemoteComputer should be the name of the remote computer, such as: `winrm s winrm/config/client '@{TrustedHosts="CorpServer56"}'`

When you are working with computers in workgroups or homegroups, you must either use HTTPS as the transport or add the remote machine to the TrustedHosts configuration settings. If you cannot connect to a remote host, verify that the service on the remote host is running and is accepting requests by running the following command on the remote host: `winrm quickconfig` This command analyzes and configures the WinRM service.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384372%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Installation and Configuration for Windows Remote Management

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.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849694.aspx> Enable-PSRemoting

The `Enable-PSRemoting` cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology. You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee309369%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> What's New in WinRM 2.0

WinRM 2.0 is included in Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff637750%28v=azure.10%29.aspx> Install Windows PowerShell 2.0

Windows PowerShell 2.0 needs to be installed on Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista only. It is already installed on Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7.

Question: 135

A computer that runs Windows B has two hard disk drives. The user stores data files in specific storage locations outside of the standard libraries on both drives.

File search results are delayed.

You need to return relevant search results more quickly.

What should you do?

- A. Remove all directories from indexed locations.
- B. Add the specific storage locations to indexed locations.
- C. Allow indexing of file contents in non-indexed locations.
- D. Add encrypted files to the index.

Answer: B

Question: 136

DRAG DROP

A company has client computers that run Windows XP or Windows Vista.

The company plans to upgrade all client computers to Windows 8.1. You are planning a deployment strategy.

You need to identify the elements that will be retained after the upgrades.

Which elements will be retained? (To answer, drag the appropriate element or elements to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Elements 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.)

Elements		Answer Area	
		Upgrade path	Options retained
Programs and Windows settings		Windows XP to Windows 8	Element
Programs, user accounts, and user files		Windows Vista to Windows 8	Element
User accounts and user files only			
User accounts and Windows settings only			
User accounts, user files, and Windows settings			

Answer:

Elements	Answer Area
Programs and Windows settings	
Programs, user accounts, and user files	
User accounts and user files only	
User accounts and Windows settings only	
User accounts, user files, and Windows settings	

Question: 137

DRAG DROP

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. The company has three departments named Accounting, Human Resources (HR), and Marketing. User account objects are stored in their respective departmental AD security groups and have full access to shared folders for each department.

A new company policy requires that the following access rules are in place:

Users must have complete access only to their department's shared folder. Accounting department users must be able to change files in the HR folder. HR department users must be able to change files in the Marketing folder. Marketing department users must be able to change files in the Accounting folder.

You need to comply with the company policy.

Which permissions should you assign? (To answer, drag the appropriate security group or groups to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Security groups 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.)

Security Groups	Answer Area	
Accounting	Access Control List	
Shared folder	Full Control	Modify
Accounting	Security Group	Security Group
HR	Security Group	Security Group
Marketing	Security Group	Security Group

Answer:

Security Groups		Answer Area		
		Access Control List		
		Shared folder	Full Control	Modify
Accounting		Accounting	Accounting	Marketing
Users		HR	HR	Accounting
Everyone		Marketing	Marketing	HR
HR				
Marketing				

Question: 138

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers in your company network.

You change settings on a reference computer by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security tool. You want to apply the same settings to other computers.

You need to save the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration settings from the reference computer.

You also need to be able to import the configuration settings into a Group Policy object later.

What should you do?

- A. Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.xnrl command.
- B. Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.txt command.
- C. Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.wfw command.
- D. Run the netsh firewall export c:\settings.xml command.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Netshadvfirewall is a command-line tool for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security that helps with the creation, administration, and monitoring of Windows Firewall and IPsec settings and provides an alternative to console-based management. T

* Export subcommand Exports the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration in the current store to a file. This file can be used with the import command to restore the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security service configuration to a store on the same or to a different computer.

Syntax export [Path] FileName

Parameters [Path] FileName Required. Specifies, by name, the file where the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration will be written. If the path, file name, or both contain spaces, quotation marks must be used. If you do not specify Path then the command places the file in your current folder. The recommended file name extension is .wfw.

Example In the following example, the command exports the complete Windows Firewall with Advanced Security service configuration to the file C:\temp\wfas.wfw. export c:\temp\wfas.wfw

Reference: Netsh Commands for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

Question: 139

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. A server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 allows incoming VPN and Remote Desktop connections.

A remote user requires access to files on Server1.

You need to prevent the user from downloading any files from Server1 to his local computer. Your solution must

ensure that the user can read the files on Server1.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new VPN connection. Disable local drive mappings.
- B. Create a new Remote Desktop connection.
- C. Set the Local Computer policy to Disable drives redirection for Remote Desktop Services.
- D. Create a new Remote Desktop connection. Set the Local Computer policy to Disable clipboard redirection for Remote Desktop Services.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725887%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Device and Resource Redirection Policy settings in this node control access to devices and resources on a client computer in Terminal Services sessions. Do not allow drive redirection This policy setting allows you to specify whether to prevent the mapping of client drives in a Terminal Services session (drive redirection). By default, Terminal Services maps client drives automatically upon connection. Mapped drives appear in the session folder tree in Windows Explorer or My Computer in the format <driveletter> on <computername>. You can use this policy setting to override this behavior. If you enable this policy setting, client drive redirection is not allowed in Terminal Services sessions. If you disable this policy setting, client drive redirection is always allowed. If you do not configure this policy setting, client drive redirection is not specified at the Group Policy level. However, an administrator can still disable client drive redirection by using the Terminal Services Configuration tool.

Question: 140

A company has 10 client computers that run Windows 8.1.

An employee updates a device driver on her computer and then restarts the computer. Windows does not start successfully. You start the computer in Safe Mode.

You need to identify the most recently installed driver and gather the maximum amount of information about the driver installation.

What should you do?

- A. In Device Manager, run a scan for hardware changes.
- B. In the Event Viewer console, display the Hardware Events log.
- C. In the Programs and Features Control Panel item, display the installed updates.
- D. Display the contents of the Windows\inf\setupapi.dev.log file.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/927521> Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2, and Windows Vista setup log file locations

C:\WINDOWS\INF\setupapi.dev.log Contains information about Plug and Play devices and driver installation.

Question: 141

Employees are permitted to bring personally owned portable computers that run Windows 8.1 to the office. They are permitted to install corporate applications by using the management infrastructure agent and access corporate email by using Windows Mail.

An employee's personally owned portable computer is stolen.

You need to protect the corporate applications and email messages on the computer.
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Prevent the computer from connecting to the corporate wireless network.
- B. Disconnect the computer from the management infrastructure.
- C. Change the user's password.
- D. Initiate a remote wipe.

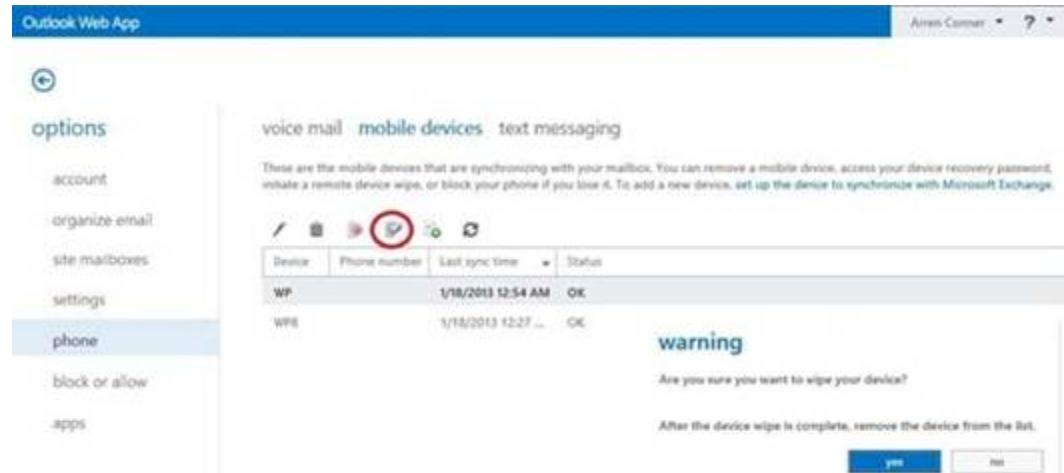
Answer: C,D

Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2847619> Win8: Security: Device wipe and device lock behavior across operating system versions and devices

Device wipe (also known as "remote wipe") is an Exchange ActiveSync (EAS) directive in which a user or administrator triggers a wipe of a device. Specifically, a user goes to Outlook Web App and then triggers the device wipe behavior, or a Microsoft Exchange administrator invokes device wipe.

Remote device wipe may be triggered when a standard user account uses OWA or when an administrator uses the Exchange administrator tools. The following screen shot shows the device wipe UI in Outlook Web App for a Windows Mobile phone. The UI is triggered by clicking the "device wipe" button (highlighted in red).



The following table shows the behavior of a mail app when the app receives a device wipe directive from a server.

Behavior	Windows Phone 7	Windows Phone 8	Windows 7	Windows 8 RT (Surface devices)	Windows 8
Wipes corporate email account (mail, calendar, and so on)	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Yes	Yes
Wipes saved attachments	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	No	No
Wipes personal email	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	No	No
Wipes device and restores to factory defaults	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	No	No

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-8/doing-activesync-remote-wipe-windows-8-or-windowsrt-device> Doing an ActiveSync Remote Wipe of a Windows 8 or Windows RT Device

Q: If an ActiveSync Remote Wipe is initiated against a Windows 8 or Windows RT device via the built-in Mail application, what's deleted?

A: A Remote Wipe is the process where a device is selected from a central Microsoft Exchange or management console and chosen to be wiped, for example if the device has been lost by the owner. The Remote Wipe command is then sent to the device via ActiveSync.

For a device such as a Windows Phone, all data is deleted, including email, contacts, calendar for all accounts and

other data on the device such as documents and picture.

However, when ActiveSync Remote Wipe is performed against a Windows 8 or Windows RT device, the scope of the wipe is more limited. Only the email, contacts, and calendar for information stored in the built-in Mail application are deleted. Other data on the system is not deleted, including information from the Microsoft Office Outlook client.

Question: 142

A company has lab computers that run Windows 8.1. On all lab computers, Internet Explorer has the Display intranet sites in Compatibility View option enabled and the Download updated compatibility lists from Microsoft option disabled. All lab computers access only internal corporate websites.

A corporate website was designed for a previous version of Internet Explorer. When viewed on the lab computers, menus and images on the website are displayed out of place.

You need to ensure that all corporate websites display correctly on the lab computers.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Display all websites in Compatibility View option.
- B. Manually add the corporate website to the compatibility view settings.
- C. Manually download an updated compatibility list from Microsoft.
- D. Disable the Display intranet sites in Compatibility View option.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fix site display problems with Compatibility View Sometimes websites don't look like you expect them to—images might not appear, menus might be out of place, and text could be jumbled together. This might be caused by a compatibility problem between Internet Explorer and the site you're on. Sometimes this can be fixed by adding the site to your Compatibility View list.

Question: 143

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. The computers are configured to allow remote connections. You attempt to create a Remote Desktop Connection to a computer named Computer1. You receive the following message: "Remote Desktop can't connect to the remote computer."

You are able to ping Computer1. You discover that Remote Desktop Firewall rules are not present on Computer1.

You need to connect to Computer1 by using Remote Desktop.

Which PowerShell commands should you run on Computer1?

- A. New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameRdpTCPin -localPort 3389 -Protocol TCP
- B. Set-NetFirewallRule -Name RemoteSvcAdmin-In-TCP -Enabled True
- C. New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayNameRdpTCPout -localPort 3389 -Protocol TCP Direction Out -Action Allow
- D. Set-NetFirewallRule -Name RemoteFwAdmin-In-TCP -Enabled True

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554908.aspx> New-NetFirewallRule

Creates a new inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.

Syntax New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName <String> [-Action <Action>] [-AsJob] [-Authentication <Authentication>] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Description <String>] [-Direction <Direction>] [-DynamicTarget <DynamicTransport>] [-EdgeTraversalPolicy <EdgeTraversal>] [-Enabled <Enabled>] [-Encryption <Encryption>] [-GPOSession <String>] [-

Group <String>] [-IcmpType <String[]>] [-InterfaceAlias <WildcardPattern[]>] [-InterfaceType <InterfaceType>] [-LocalAddress <String[]>] [-LocalOnlyMapping <Boolean>] [-LocalPort <String[]>] [-LocalUser <String>] [-LooseSourceMapping <Boolean>] [-Name <String>] [-OverrideBlockRules <Boolean>] [-Owner <String>] [Package <String>] [-Platform <String[]>] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-Profile <Profile>] [Program <String>] [-Protocol <String>] [-RemoteAddress <String[]>] [-RemoteMachine <String>] [-RemotePort <String[]>] [-RemoteUser <String>] [-Service <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

The New-NetFirewallRule cmdlet creates an inbound or outbound firewall rule and adds the rule to the target computer.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote/Desktop_Protocol Remote Desktop Protocol

By default, the server listens on TCP port 3389 and UDP port 3389.

Question: 144

A client computer runs Windows 8.1 and has a 1 TB hard disk drive. You install several third-party desktop apps on the computer. The hard disk drive has very little available space.

After you install an app update, the computer becomes unresponsive.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Return the computer and applications to an operational state.
- ☞ Free additional hard disk space.

You need to meet the requirements by using the least amount of administrative effort.

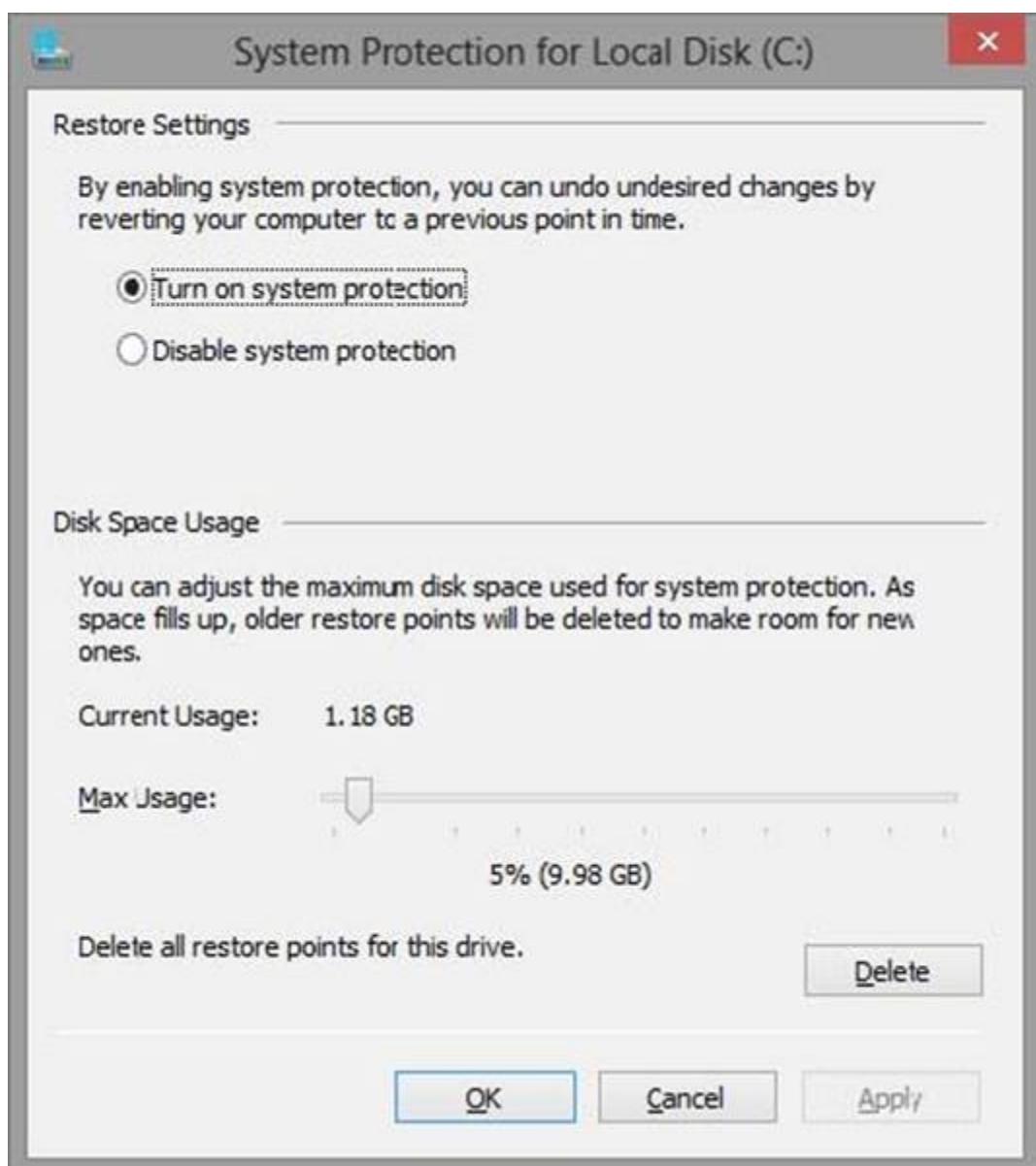
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Remove everything and install Windows feature.
- B. Configure the maximum disk space usage for System Restore to 1%.
- C. Configure the maximum disk space usage for System Restore to 5%.
- D. Run the Refresh your PC without affecting your files feature.
- E. Perform a system restore on the client computer.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The default value for System Restore is 5%. In order to free up some space, we need to lower it, in this case to 1%.



<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC
If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Question: 145

A company has a client computer that runs Windows 8.1 with secure boot enabled. You install a third-party adapter with an Option ROM in the computer.

When you start the computer, it starts in the Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE).

You need to ensure that the computer starts normally.

What should you do?

- Install a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.
- Start the computer in Safe Mode. Then update the adapter drivers.
- Replace the third-party adapter with an adapter that is signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
- Create a self-signed certificate. Associate the certificate with the third-party adapter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824987.aspx> Secure Boot Overview

Secure Boot is a security standard developed by members of the PC industry to help make sure that your PC boots using only software that is trusted by the PC manufacturer.

When the PC starts, the firmware checks the signature of each piece of boot software, including firmware drivers (Option ROMs) and the operating system. If the signatures are good, the PC boots, and the firmware gives control to the operating system.

Frequently asked questions:

Q: What happens if my new hardware isn't trusted?

A: Your PC may not be able to boot. There are two kinds of problems that can occur: The firmware may not trust the operating system, option ROM, driver, or app because it is not trusted by the Secure Boot database. Some hardware requires kernel-mode drivers that must be signed. Note: many older 32-bit

(x86) drivers are not signed, because kernel-mode driver signing is a recent requirement for Secure Boot.

Q: How can I add hardware or run software or operating systems that haven't been trusted by my manufacturer?

A: You can check for software updates from Microsoft and/or the PC manufacturer. You can contact your manufacturer to request new hardware or software to be added to the Secure Boot database. For most PCs, you can disable Secure Boot through the PC's BIOS.

Q: How do I edit my PC's Secure Boot database?

A: This can only be done by the PC manufacturer.

Question: 146

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The company has 100 client computers and tablets that run Windows 8.1. Each user has a unique local user account on each device he or she uses.

The company wants to simplify the logon process for all users.

You have the following requirements:

Reduce the number of unique user accounts for each user. Unify the initial Windows 8.1 theme across all Windows 8.1 devices. Ensure that Windows Store apps maintain the last used state across all Windows 8.1 devices.

You need to configure an authentication method that meets the requirements.

Which authentication method should you configure?

- A. Pin
- B. Microsoft account
- C. Active Directory user account
- D. Picture password

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://windows.about.com/od/windowsforbeginners/f/How-to-SynchronizeAccount-Data-and-More-with-Windows-8-and-81.htm> How to Synchronize Account Data and More with Windows 8 and 8.1

While Windows 8 has a lot of cool features to entice users, arguably the coolest is Account sync. For those who choose to log in to their Windows 8 devices with a Microsoft account, Windows 8 can synchronize a ton of information from one device to the next. You can choose to sync everything from basic settings to themes and wallpapers. Windows 8.1 users can even sync modern applications between accounts.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/connect-microsoft-domain-account> Connect your Microsoft account

to your domain account

You can connect your Microsoft account to your domain account and sync your settings and preferences between them. For example, if you use a domain account in the workplace, you can connect your Microsoft account to it and see the same desktop background, app settings, browser history and favorites, and other Microsoft account settings that you see on your home PC. You'll also be able to use Microsoft account services from your domain PC without signing in to them individually.

Question: 147

You administer Windows 7 client computers in your company network. The computers are members of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain and have 16-bit applications installed.

You plan to upgrade all of the computers from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1.

You need to ensure that the 16-bit applications will continue to run on Windows 8.1.

What are two versions of Windows 8.1 that you could use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Windows 8.1 Pro (64-bit)
- B. Windows 8.1 Enterprise (64-bit)
- C. Windows 8.1 Pro (32-bit)
- D. Windows RT
- E. Windows 8.1 Enterprise (32-bit)

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

<http://www.neowin.net/news/microsoft-windows-8-32-bit-can-still-run-16-bitapps> Microsoft: Windows 8 32-bit can still run 16-bit apps

In response to a comment from a user, Microsoft has revealed in a new post on the Building Windows 8 Twitter page that people interested in running much older software can still do so on the 32-bit version of Windows 8. Microsoft states: "... you can run 16 bit apps on 32 bit Windows 8. 64 bit doesn't include the subsystem at all for a variety of reasons."

Question: 148

You use a computer that has Windows 8.1 Pro installed.

Your personal files are stored in a storage pool that is distributed across multiple USB drives.

You need to configure a daily backup solution that meets the following requirements:

- ☞ Automatically backs up all of your personal files that are located in the storage pool.
- ☞ Automatically backs up operating system files.
- ☞ Ensures that you can restore any file.

What should you do?

- A. Create a recovery drive.
- B. Turn on File History.
- C. Configure Windows 7 File Recovery.
- D. Configure system protection.

Answer: C

Explanation:

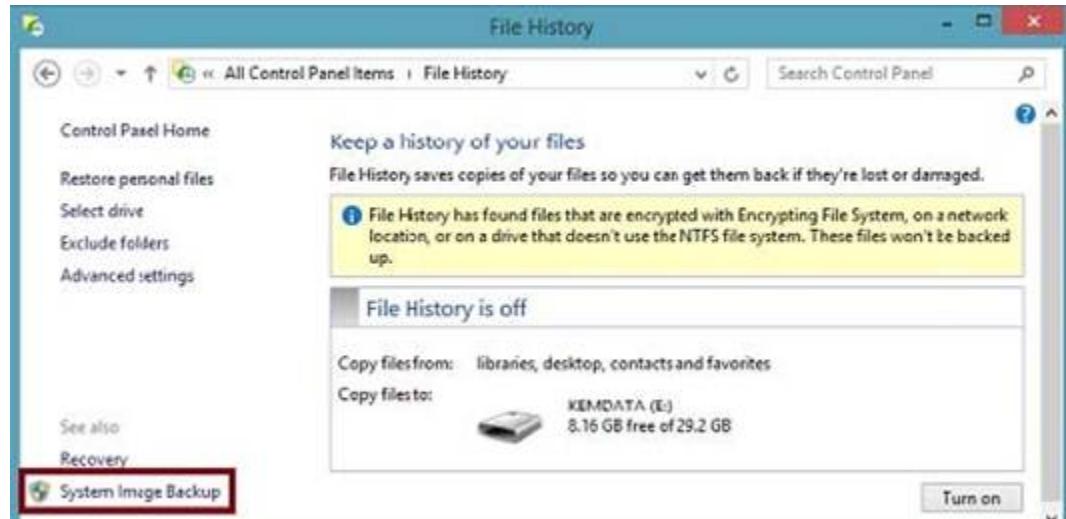
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools>

Storage Spaces: FAQ

What is Storage Spaces? Storage Spaces lets you group drives together in a storage pool. Then you can use pool capacity to create storage spaces. Storage spaces are virtual drives that appear in File Explorer. You can use them like any other drive, so it's easy to work with files on them. You can create large storage spaces and add more drives to them when you run low on pool capacity. If you have two or more drives in the storage pool, you can create storage spaces that won't be affected by a drive failure—or even the failure of two drives, if you create a three-way mirror storage space.

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/keithmayer/archive/2012/08/27/backup-and-recovery-of-windows-8-windows8-itpro-tip-of-the-day.aspx> Backup and Recovery of Windows 8 & Windows 8.1 - Tip-of-the-Day

Update for Windows 8.1: Note that System Image Backup in Windows 8.1 has been moved to the lower left corner of the File History tool in Control Panel as shown below.



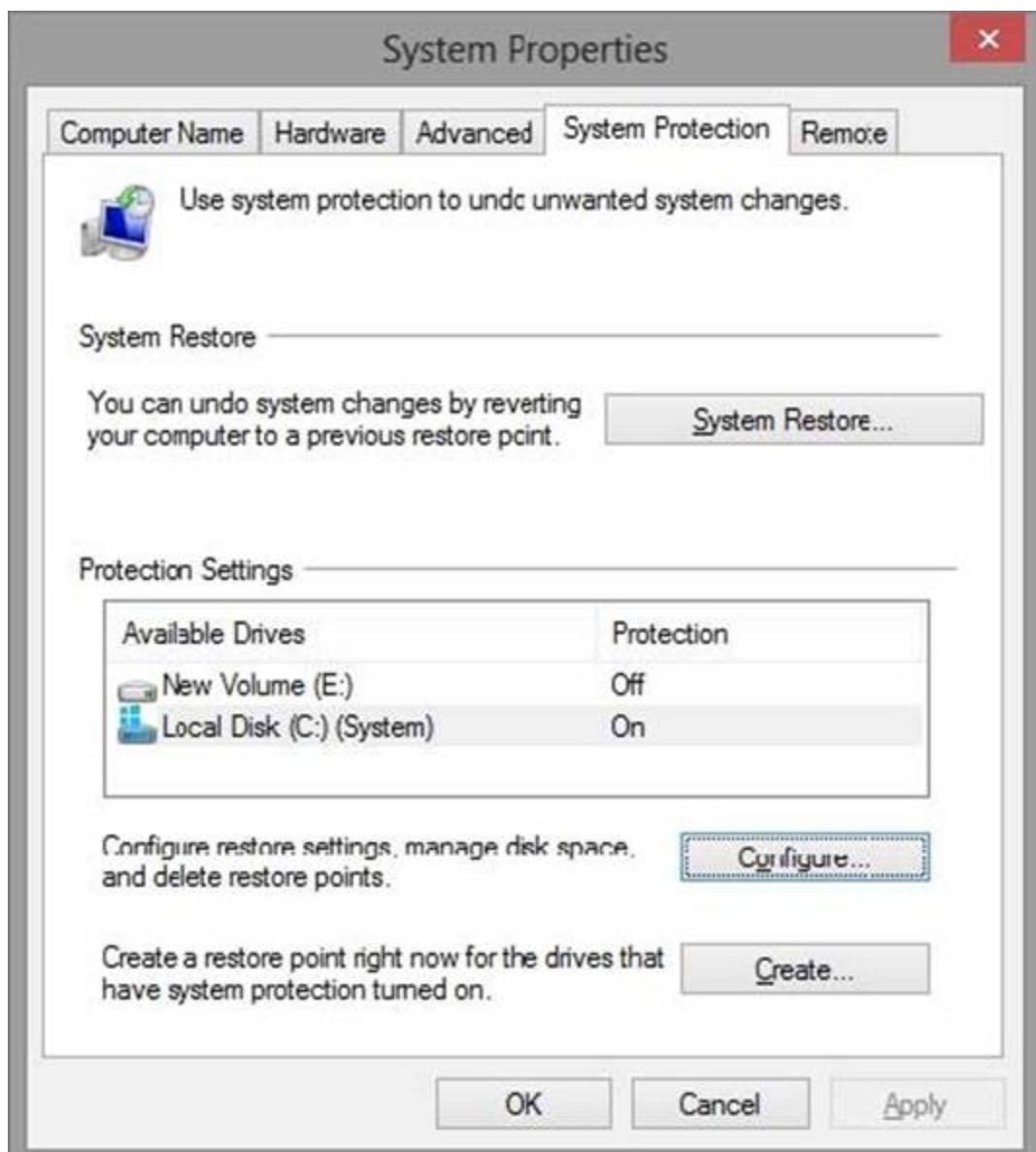
In addition, the Windows 7 File Recovery tool in Control Panel has been renamed to the Recovery tool in Windows 8.1.

Launching Windows System Backup Windows System Backup is still included in Windows 8! To launch the Windows Backup tool, open the Control Panel → Windows 7 File Recovery applet and click the "Set up Backup" button. Alternatively, you can launch "sdclt.exe" from the Command Prompt to start this applet.



All of the old familiar options are there! Using Windows Backup, you can backup a full system image or selected files & folders to an external drive or network location. You can also create a system repair disc for repairing and restoring the system in the event that you encounter any boot issues.

Further information: System protection tab in Windows 8:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn390929.aspx> Windows Server Backup and Storage Pools
 Backup and recovery process and storage pools Windows Server Backup does not differentiate a storage pool from other storage. Therefore the presence of a storage pool (both in the online mode and offline Windows RE mode) and its storage space are handled by Windows Server Backup in the same way as normal disks and volumes. Windows Server Backup can be used for any backup or recovery operations either to or from storage pool disks.

Question: 149

A computer that runs Windows 8.1 is configured with a 2 TB storage pool. The storage pool currently shows 1 TB of available space.

You try to save 100 MB of files to the storage drive. An error message states that the drive is full.

You need to make an additional 1 TB of space available in the storage pool.

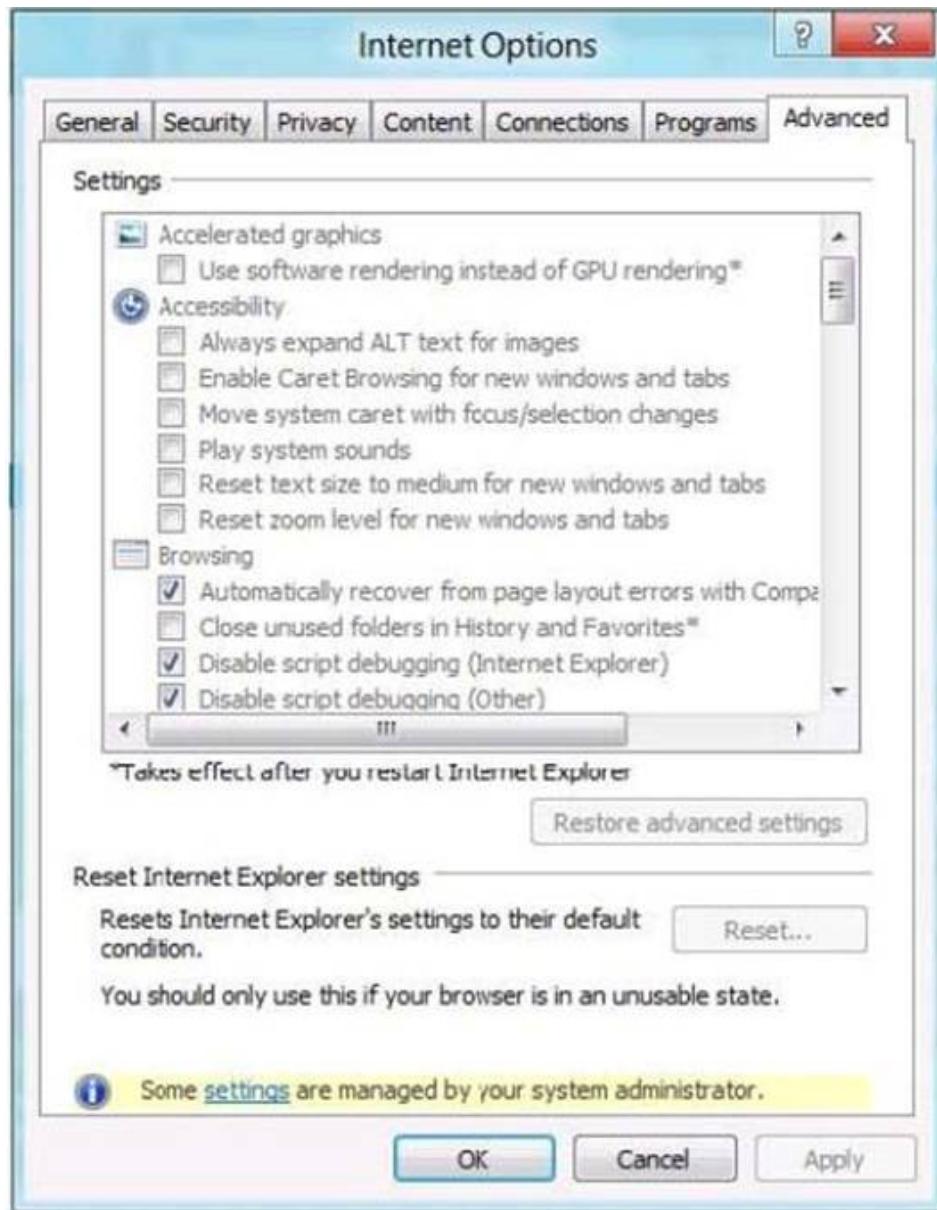
What should you do?

- Connect a 1 TB drive to the computer and add the new drive to the storage pool.
- Connect a 1 TB drive to the computer and assign a drive letter to the new drive.
- Set the resiliency type of the storage pool to Parity.
- Set the logical size of the storage pool to 2 TB.

Answer: A

Question: 150

You are troubleshooting a computer that runs Windows 8.1. The computer is not joined to a domain. You are unable to change any of the advanced Internet options, which are shown in the Advanced Internet Options exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can change the advanced Internet options. Which tool should you use?

- Credential Manager
- Authorization Manager
- Group Policy Object Editor
- Ease of Access Center

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731745.aspx> Open the Local Group Policy Editor

To open the Local Group Policy Editor from the command line Click Start , type gpedit.msc in the Start Search box, and then press ENTER .

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699401.aspx> Group Policies in Internet Explorer 9

Group Policy provides a secure way to control Microsoft® Windows® Internet Explorer® 9 configurations.

Question: 151

You use a Windows 8.1 computer. You pin some of your favorite websites to the Start screen.

When you click a pinned website, the site opens in Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that the pinned websites open in Internet Explorer for the desktop.

What should you do?

- A. In Internet Options, set Choose how you open links to Always in Internet Explorer on the desktop.
- B. In Internet Options, select Open Internet Explorer tiles on the desktop.
- C. In Internet Options, select Enable flip ahead.
- D. In Internet Options, set Choose how you open links to Let Internet Explorer decide.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2012/03/26/launch-options-for-internet-explorer-10-onwindows-8.aspx> Launch Options for Internet Explorer 10 on Windows 8 Opening Internet Explorer from the Start Screen In addition to controlling how Windows opens links, the Browser Launch Settings also provide users with options on how Internet Explorer application tiles launch from the Start screen. Internet Explorer's application tile is the default launching point for the browser on the Start screen. You create pinned site tiles when you pin sites to the Start screen. The setting "Open Internet Explorer tiles on the desktop" controls what happens when you click the Internet Explorer or pinned site tile.

Options for opening Internet Explorer Tiles	Expected behavior
(unchecked)	Launch in the Windows 8 (Metro style) environment
(checked)	Launch in the desktop environment

Question: 152

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers in your company network.

You change settings on a reference computer by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security tool. You want to apply the same settings to other computers.

You need to save the windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration settings from the reference computer.

You also need to be able to import the configuration settings into a Group Policy object later.

What should you do?

- A. Open Local Group Policy Editor, select the Local Policies node, and then select the Export List action.
- B. Open Local Group Policy Editor, select the Security Settings node, and then select the Export List action.
- C. Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.wfw command.
- D. Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.xml command.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * Netshadvfirewall is a command-line tool for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security that helps with the creation, administration, and monitoring of Windows Firewall and IPsec settings and provides an alternative to console-based management. T
- * Export subcommand Exports the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration in the current store to a file. This file can be used with the import command to restore the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security service configuration to a store on the same or to a different computer.

Syntax export [Path] FileName

Parameters [Path] FileName Required. Specifies, by name, the file where the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration will be written. If the path, file name, or both contain spaces, quotation marks must be used. If you do not specify Path then the command places the file in your current folder. The recommended file name extension is .wfw.

Example In the following example, the command exports the complete Windows Firewall with Advanced Security service configuration to the file C:\temp\wfas.wfw. export c:\temp\wfas.wfw

Reference: Netsh Commands for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

Question: 153

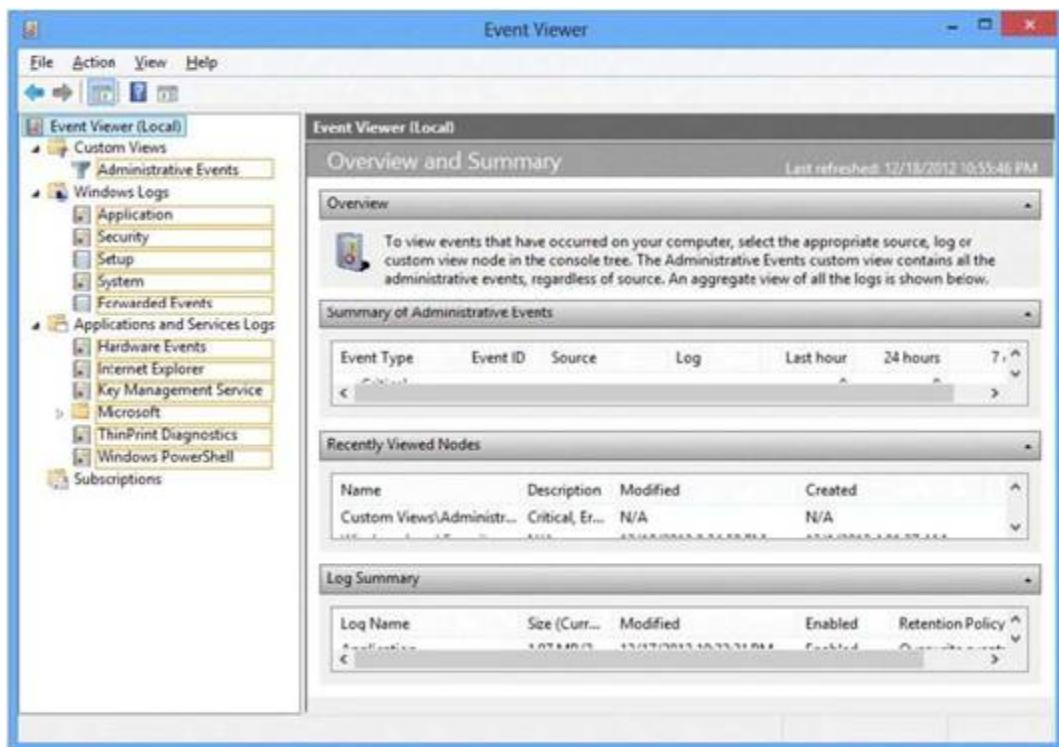
HOTSPOT

You are troubleshooting communication issues on a computer that has Windows 8.1 Enterprise installed. The relevant portion of the computer configuration is displayed in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

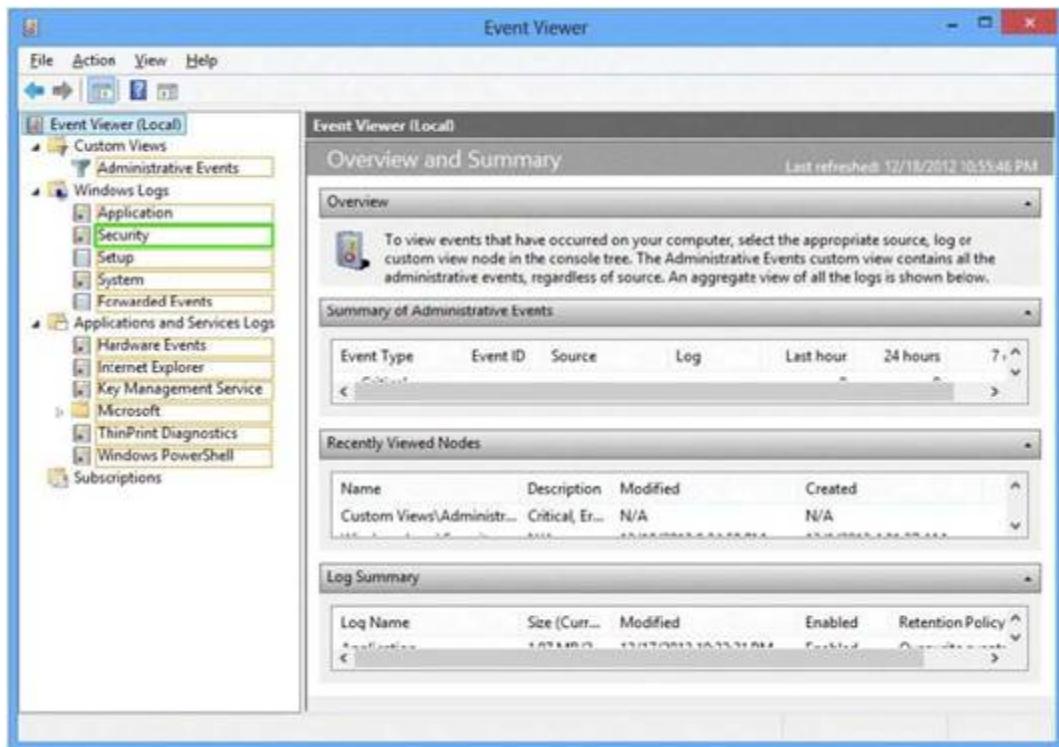
Subcategory	Audit Events
Audit IPsec Driver	Not Configured
Audit Other System Events	Success and Failure
Audit Security State Change	Not Configured
Audit Security System Extension	Not Configured
Audit System Integrity	Not Configured

You need to find the Windows Firewall service startup and shutdown events.

In the Event Viewer, which event log should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate log in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 154

DRAG DROP

You are preparing to deploy a new computer that runs Windows 8.1. You plan to copy the user's data from his current computer to the new computer.

You need to generate a list of data that will be copied from his existing computer to the new computer.

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
Run Windows Easy Transfer Reports on the source computer.	
Run Windows Easy Transfer on the destination computer.	
Run Windows Easy Transfer Reports on the destination computer.	
Run Windows Easy Transfer on the source computer.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run Windows Easy Transfer Reports on the source computer.	Run Windows Easy Transfer on the source computer.
Run Windows Easy Transfer on the destination computer.	Run Windows Easy Transfer on the destination computer.
Run Windows Easy Transfer Reports on the destination computer.	Run Windows Easy Transfer Reports on the destination computer.
Run Windows Easy Transfer on the source computer.	

Question: 155

A company is setting up a new branch office. You deploy 10 new Windows 8.1 64-bit client computers in the branch office.

The computers cannot connect to the Internet. You run the ipconfig command on one computer. The following output depicts a portion of the results.

```
IPv4 Address . . . . : 169.254.2.45<Preferred>
Subnet Mask . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . :
```

You need to ensure that the computers can connect to the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. Configure all computers to use DHCP.
- B. Deploy an Internet Information Services (IIS) server. Configure all computers to use IIS.
- C. Deploy a Domain Name System (DNS) server. Configure all computers to use DNS.
- D. Deploy a Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server. Configure all computers to use WINS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://packetlife.net/blog/2008/sep/24/169-254-0-0-addresses-explained/> 169.254.0.0/16 addresses explained
 Occasionally you may encounter a host which has somehow assigned itself an IP address in the 169.254.0.0/16 range. This is a particularly common symptom of Windows machines which have been configured for DHCP but for whatever reason are unable to contact a DHCP server. When a host fails to dynamically acquire an address, it can optionally assign itself a link-local IPv4 address in accordance with RFC 3927. Microsoft's term for this is Automatic Private Internet Protocol Addressing (APIPA).

Question: 156

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers are joined to the domain and run Window 8.1. You set up a management computer named COMPUTER1.

You plan to administer COMPUTER1 by using Windows Remote Shell (WinRS) from your client computer.

You are unable to connect to COMPUTER1 by running the winrs command.

You need to ensure that you can manage only COMPUTER1 by using WinRS.

What should you do?

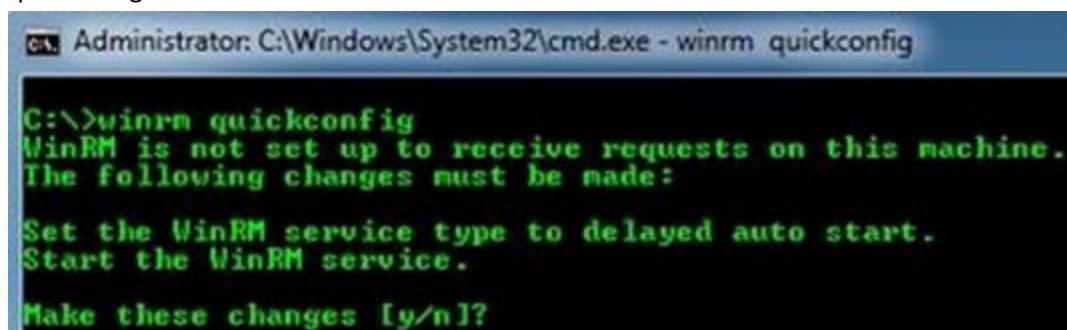
- A. Run the winrsnetdom join command on all client computers.
- B. Run the winrsnetdom join command only on COMPUTER1.
- C. Run the winrmquickconfig command on all client computers.
- D. Run the winrmquickconfig command only on COMPUTER1.
- E. Run the winrs /ad /u:administrator command on COMPUTER1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://clintboessen.blogspot.com/2010/01/what-is-winrm.html> What is WinRM?

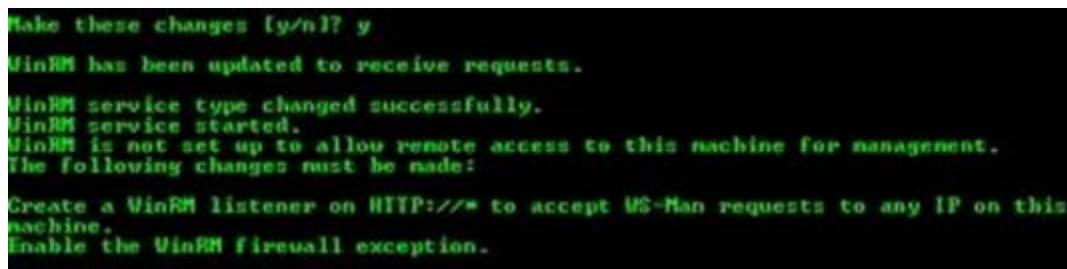
The easiest way to start the WinRM server unless you want to do custom configuration is by using the "winrm quickconfig" command.



```
C:\>winrm quickconfig
WinRM is not set up to receive requests on this machine.
The following changes must be made:
Set the WinRM service type to delayed auto start.
Start the WinRM service.

Make these changes [y/n]?
```

Hit "Y" to make the change. Next it asks you if you want to allow it to make a HTTP listener and create a windows firewall exception.



```
Make these changes [y/n]? y
WinRM has been updated to receive requests.
WinRM service type changed successfully.
WinRM service started.
WinRM is not set up to allow remote access to this machine for management.
The following changes must be made:
Create a WinRM listener on HTTP://* to accept WS-Man requests to any IP on this machine.
Enable the WinRM Firewall exception.

Make these changes [y/n]? -
```

Hit "Y" to make the change. WinRM is now running and can be remotely managed by WinRS (the WinRM client).



```
Make these changes [y/n]? y
WinRM has been updated for remote management.
Created a WinRM listener on HTTP://* to accept WS-Man requests to any IP on this machine.
WinRM Firewall exception enabled.
```

Now re-run the "winrm enumerate winrm/config/listener" command to see if WinRM is working:

```
C:\>winrm enumerate winrm/config/listener
Listener
Address = *
Transport = HTTP
Port = 5985
Hostname = winrm
Enabled = true
URLPrefix = /winrm
CertificateThumbprint = 13:13:121:137, 127.0.0.1, 169.254.244.243, ::1, fe80::5e0f:10ff:fe13:127%12, fe80::e00:8:8c13, fe80::4487:d748:e10h:1dab%11, fe80::5443:9677%15, FISH:F4F3%14
```

We see it listening on port 5985, this is because I'm running Windows 7 on this PC so its using WinRM 2.0.

Now from another PC I can use the WinRS client to remotely execute commands against that workstation/server by using "winrs -r:https://myserver.com" command. Please note that you need to run the command as a user in the remote computers "Administrators" group. By default WinRS will use your active windows credentials. However I do not run my computer as administrator for security purposes so I will need to specify a user account with Domain Admins rights to ensure I have correct access by using the -u: switch.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa384372%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Installation and Configuration for Windows Remote Management

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.

Question: 157

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. A user reports that her Internet connection is slower than usual. You need to identify the Process Identifiers (PIDs) of applications that are making connections to the Internet.

Which command should you run?

- A. netstat -an
- B. ipconfig /showclassid
- C. netstat -o
- D. netsh set audit-logging
- E. netsh show netdns

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490947.aspx> Netstat

Displays active TCP connections, ports on which the computer is listening, Ethernet statistics, the IP routing table, IPv4 statistics (for the IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP protocols), and IPv6 statistics (for the IPv6, ICMPv6, TCP over IPv6, and UDP over IPv6 protocols). Used without parameters, netstat displays active TCP connections.

Syntax netstat [-a] [-e] [-n] [-o] [-p Protocol] [-r] [-s] [Interval]

Parameters -a : Displays all active TCP connections and the TCP and UDP ports on which the computer is listening. -n : Displays active TCP connections, however, addresses and port numbers are expressed numerically and no attempt is made to determine names. -o : Displays active TCP connections and includes the process ID (PID) for each connection. You can find the application based on the PID on the Processes tab in Windows Task Manager. This parameter can be combined with -a, -n, and -p.

Further Information: netstat -an - there is no "an" parameter
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc940124.aspx> Ipconfig
/showclassid < adapter > Displays all the DHCP class IDs allowed for the adapter specified.
<http://technet.microsoft.com/sv-se/library/cc785383%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> The Netsh Command-Line Utility
set audit-logging Turns on or off the logging facility. show netdlls Displays the current version of installed Netsh helper DLLs.

Question: 158

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network.
You need to configure remote computers to receive Windows Remote Shell commands.
Which cmdlet should you run on the remote computers?

- A. Enable-PSRemoting
- B. Set-PSSessionConfiguration
- C. New-PSSession
- D. Set-NetConnectionProfile

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology. <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849694.aspx> Enable-PSRemoting

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet configures the computer to receive Windows PowerShell remote commands that are sent by using the WS-Management technology.

On Windows Server® 2012, Windows PowerShell remoting is enabled by default. You can use Enable-PSRemoting to enable Windows PowerShell remoting on other supported versions of Windows and to re-enable remoting on Windows Server 2012 if it becomes disabled.

You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

Further Information:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849726.aspx> Set-PSSessionConfiguration

The Set-PSSessionConfiguration cmdlet changes the properties of the session configurations on the local computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849717.aspx> New-PSSession

The New-PSSession cmdlet creates a Windows PowerShell session (PSSession) on a local or remote computer. When you create a PSSession, Windows PowerShell establishes a persistent connection to the remote computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899565.aspx> Set-NetConnectionProfile

The Set-NetConnectionProfile cmdlet changes the network category setting of a connection profile. A connection profile represents a network connection.

Question: 159

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. A user reports that her computer experiences frequent STOP errors. You need to repair the Windows 8.1 installation. Your solution must ensure that the user retains her current documents and settings. What should you do?

- A. Create a recovery drive.
- B. Reinstall Windows 8.1. Restore the user's personal files from a backup.

- C. Run Reset your PC.
- D. Run Refresh your PC.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC
If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Question: 160

You administer a Windows 8.1 Pro client computer. You disable system protection, install custom drivers, and create a system image.

You test a new application and discover that the computer becomes unresponsive.

You need to return your computer to the state that existed prior to the installation of the application.

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer from a system recovery drive, and then perform System Restore.
- B. Start the computer from a system repair disk, and then perform System Image Recovery.
- C. Start the computer from the system repair disk, and then from the command prompt, run the BCDEdit /copy command.
- D. Run Reset your PC.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you can't access Control Panel and you don't have a Windows installation disc or a system repair disc, use this method to restore your computer:

Restart your computer using the computer's power button.

Do one of the following:

On the Advanced Boot Options screen, use the arrow keys to highlight Repair your computer, and then press Enter.

Select a keyboard layout, and then click Next.

☞ Select a user name, type the password, and then click OK.

☞ On the System Recovery Options menu, click System Image Recovery, and then follow the instructions.

Question: 161

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. Users store data files in their user profile libraries.

You need to ensure that you can restore data files to any date while minimizing system overhead.

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

- A. Enable Storage Spaces.
- B. Configure settings to save copies of files daily.
- C. Turn on File History.
- D. Configure Windows 7 File Recovery.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

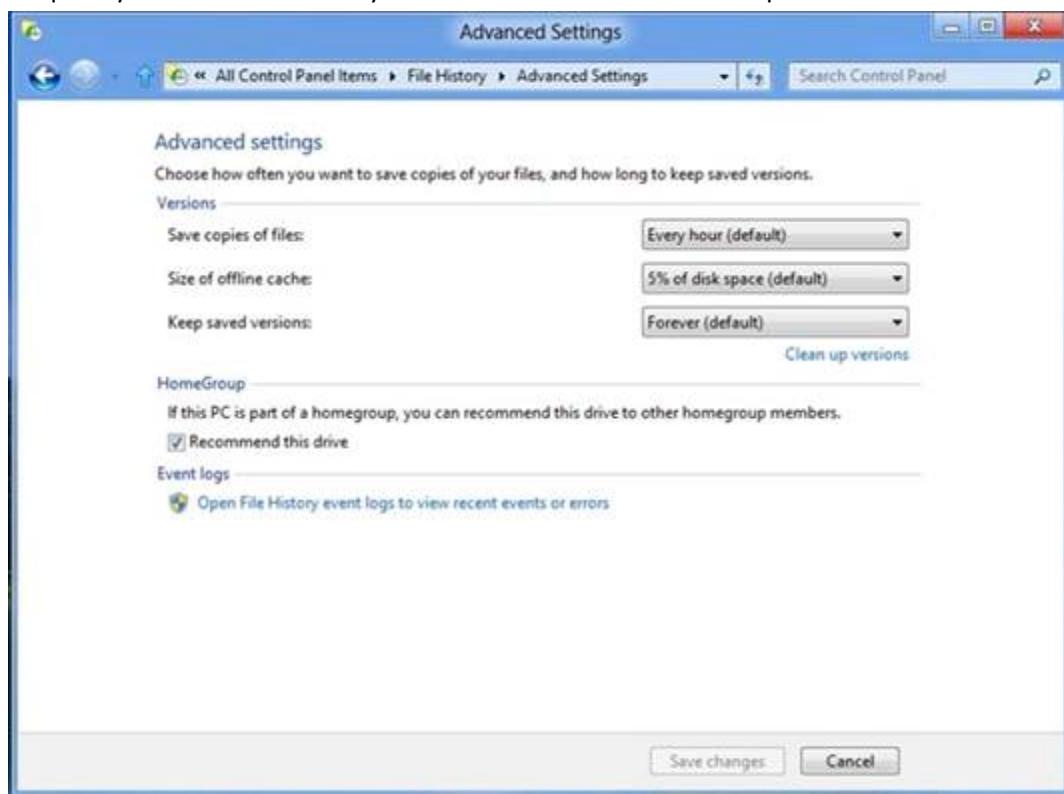
<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-filehistory.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

It's a feature introduced in Windows 8 that offers a new way to protect files for consumers. It supersedes the existing Windows Backup and Restore features of Windows 7.

Before you start using File History to back up your files, you'll need to set up a drive to save files to. We recommend that you use an external drive or network location to help protect your files against a crash or other PC problem.

File History only saves copies of files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, and on your desktop. If you have folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of your existing libraries or create a new library. No schedule File History wakes up once an hour and looks for personal files that have changed. Versions of all files that have changed are replicated to a dedicated storage device. This approach eliminates the need to set up a schedule and leave a computer idle for an extended period of time. One hour frequency offers a good balance between the level of protection and amount of storage space consumed by file versions. Enthusiasts can change the frequency from 10 min to 1 day in order to increase the level of protection or reduce storage consumption.

**Question: 162****DRAG DROP**

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All computers have the same hardware and software installed. The Development and Sales departments have different backup requirements. The requirements are described in the following table.

Development department	Sales department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The backup process must support multiple system image backups. The backup file must be accessible if there is a hardware failure unrelated to the backup location. The backup file must not be in the same location as the operating system. The backup file must not be accessible to other users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The backup location must be available from any location on the network. All corporate users must be able to back up client computers to the resource. The backup file must be available if the client computer fails.

You need to select a backup location for each department.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate resource to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Resources 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.)

Resources

 Local Disk (C:)	 DVD RW Drive (D:)
 Network Location 1 (Z:)	 ExternalDrive (E:)

Answer Area

Resource	Development	Sales
Resource	Resources	Resources

Answer:

Resources		Answer Area	
	Local Disk (C:)		Development
	DVD RW Drive (D:)		Sales
	NetworkLocation 1 (Z:)		
	ExternalDrive (E:)		

Question: 163

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1. A client computer named COMPUTER1 has a shared printer named PRINTER1 installed and Remote Desktop enabled.

A user named Intern is a member of a security group named Sales. The Sales group is a member of the Remote Desktop Users group on COMPUTER1. Only the Sales group has access to PRINTER1.

You need to configure COMPUTER1 to meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Allow all members of the Sales group other than Intern to establish Remote Desktop connections to COMPUTER1.
- ☞ Allow Intern to print to PRINTER1. What should you do?

- A. Assign Intern the Deny access to this computer from the network user right. Assign the Sales group the Allow log on locally user right.
- B. Assign Intern the Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services user right.
- C. Remove the Sales group from the Remote Desktop Users group.
- D. Remove Intern from the Sales group.

Answer: B**Question: 164**

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The corporate environment includes a Windows Software Update Services (WSUS) server. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and a custom web application. The company has a Microsoft Software Assurance for Volume Licensing agreement.

After deploying Windows Updates to the computers, the web application stops responding. You establish that a specific optional update installed by Windows Update is causing the problem. In the Windows Update Control Panel item, the option to remove the update is unavailable.

You need to remove only the optional update from one client computer.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer from a Diagnostic and Repair Toolset (DaRT) boot disk and use the Hotfix Uninstaller tool.
- B. From the c:\Windows folder, open the \$NTUninstallKBxxxx folder for the update and run the uninstall command.
- C. Start the computer by using the Last Known Good Configuration option.
- D. use System Restore to restore the computer to a point before the update was installed.
- E. Run the Update-Sources Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713340.aspx> Getting Started with DaRT 8.0

How to Get DaRT 8.0 DaRT 8.0 is a part of the Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP). MDOP is part of Microsoft Software Assurance.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713326.aspx> Overview of the Tools in DaRT 8.0

From the Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset window in Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0, you can start any of the individual tools that you include when you create the DaRT 8.0 recovery image.

Exploring the DaRT tools

Hotfix Uninstall The Hotfix Uninstall Wizard lets you remove hotfixes or service packs from the Windows operating system on the computer that you are repairing. Use this tool when a hotfix or service pack is suspected in preventing the operating system from starting.

Question: 165

You add two hard drives to a Windows 8.1 computer. The computer does not have a RAID controller.

You plan to store data only on the two new hard drives.

You need to ensure that data loss will not occur if only one hard drive fails.

What should you do?

- A. Create a spanned volume.
- B. Create a storage pool that contains both drives and set the resiliency type to Two-way mirror.
- C. Create a storage pool that contains both drives and set the resiliency type to Parity.
- D. Create a storage pool that contains one drive, and then add the second drive to the pool.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools> Storage Spaces: FAQ

What is Storage Spaces?

Storage Spaces lets you group drives together in a storage pool. Then you can use pool capacity to create storage spaces. Storage spaces are virtual drives that appear in File Explorer. You can use them like any other drive, so it's easy to work with files on them. You can create large storage spaces and add more drives to them when you run low on pool capacity. If you have two or more drives in the storage pool, you can create storage spaces that won't be affected

by a drive failure—or even the failure of two drives, if you create a three-way mirror storage space.

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/olivnie/archive/2013/02/05/windows-8-storage.aspx> Windows 8: Storage

Storage Spaces Storage Spaces is a new feature for Windows® 8 that allows a user to combine several disks into a single pool of storage that provides for easier management of multiple disks and resiliency against hardware failure on any of those disks. The disks that you use for Storage Spaces can be a mix of different-sized disks, and these can be connected to Microsoft® Windows using both internal and external connections, making it easy to turn the collection of drives you already have into a safe and easy-to-manage place to store things like your home videos or photos.

The table below describes the different options for resiliency:

Type	Description
Simple (No Resiliency)	Available space will be the sum of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 4TB Available Disk Space. All available space is used, but data is not protected from a drive failure. Can be created with only a single disk.
Two-Way Mirror	Available space will be half of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 2TB Available Disk Space. Half of available space is used, but you can lose half of the drives in the pool without losing data. Requires a minimum of two disks in the storage pool.
Three-Way Mirror	Available space will be 1/3 of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 2TB Available Disk Space. 1/3 of available disk space is used, but you can lose 2/3 of the disks in the pool without losing data. Requires a minimum of 3 disks in the storage pool.
Parity	Available space will be the sum of all disks (if they are evenly sized) minus 1 disk. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 8TB Available Disk Space. Requires a minimum of 3 disks in the storage pool.

Question: 166

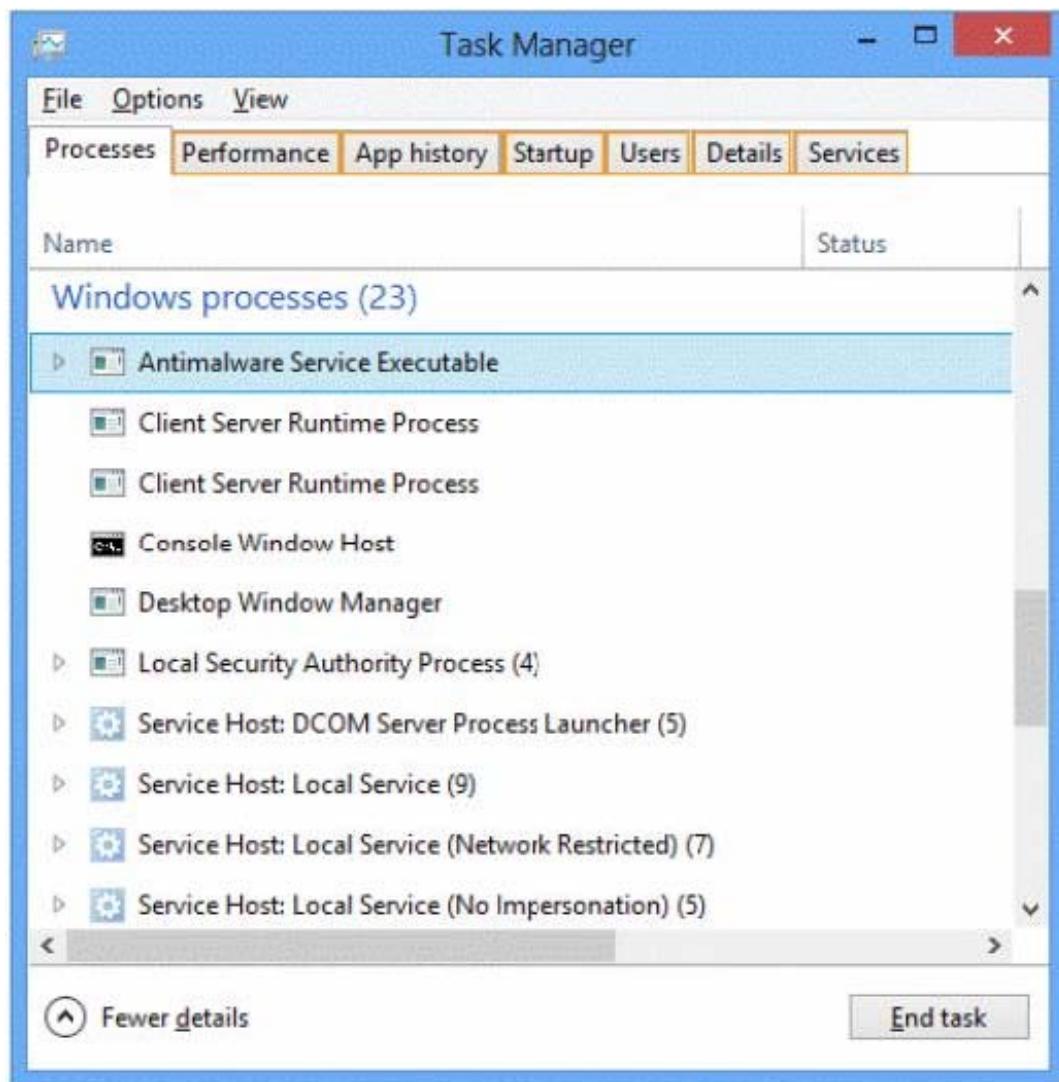
HOTSPOT

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in your company network.

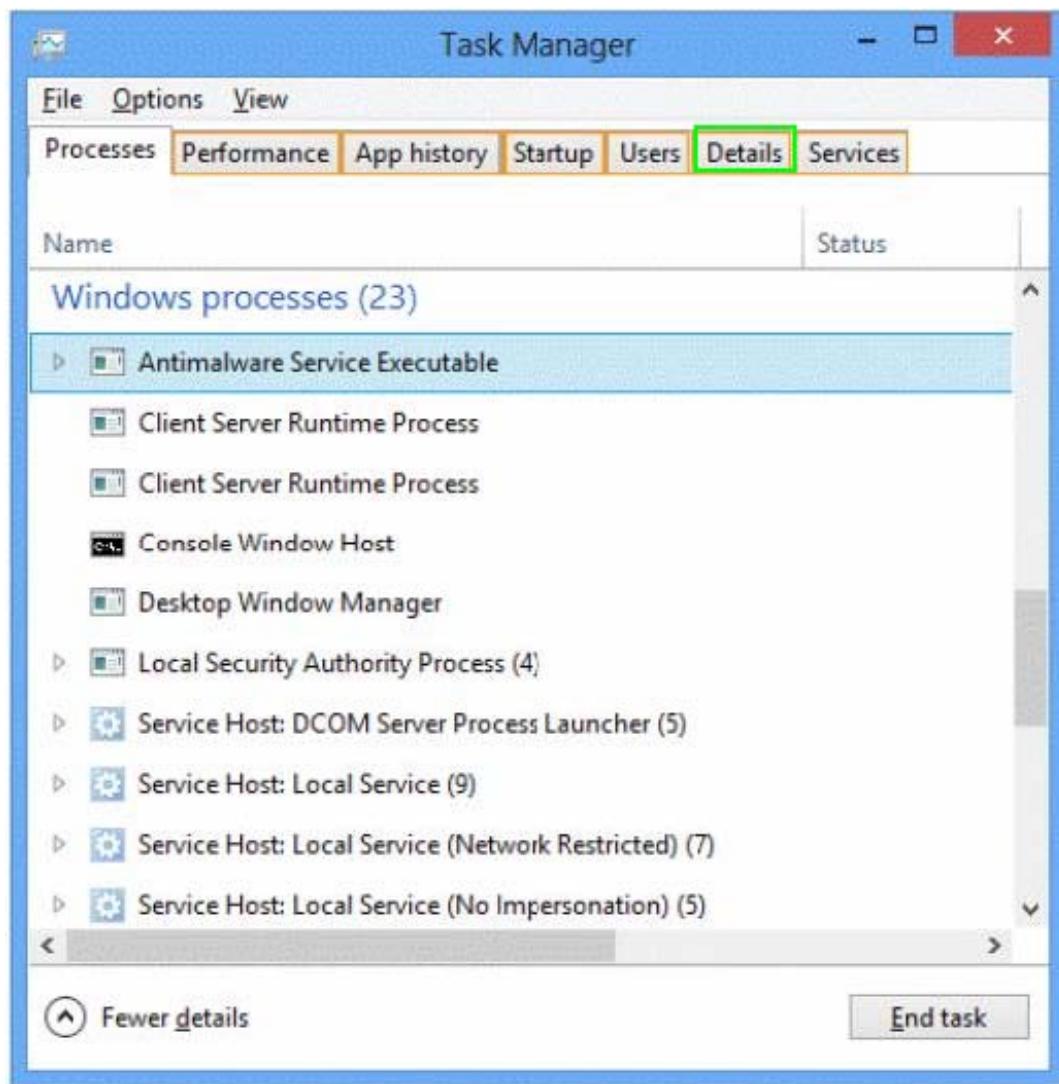
One of the computers indicates high memory utilization. You open Task Manager on the computer and discover that a process named Antimalware Service Executable consumes 30% of available memory.

You need to identify the account that is used to run the process.

In Task Manager, which tab should you select to identify the account? (To answer, select the appropriate tab in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 167

A company plans to deploy Windows 8.1 to 100 client computers. Each client computer has 8 GB of memory. You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that the operating system fully utilizes the available memory.
- ☞ Ensure that the operating system can be activated by using a Key Management Service (KMS) client setup key.
- ☞ Minimize the operating system space requirements.

You need to identify the appropriate edition of Windows 8.1 to install on the client computers.

Which edition should you install?

- A. Windows 8.1 Enterprise 32-bit
- B. Windows 8.1 64-bit
- C. Windows 8.1 Pro 32-bit
- D. Windows 8.1 Enterprise 64-bit
- E. Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit
- F. Windows 8.1 32-bit

Answer: D

Explanation:

http://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/windows/desktop/aa366778%28v=vs.85%29.aspx#physical_memory_limits_windo_8 Memory Limits for Windows and Windows Server Releases

Physical Memory Limits: Windows 8 The following table specifies the limits on physical memory for Windows 8.

Version	Limit on X86	Limit on X64
Windows 8 Enterprise	4 GB	512 GB
Windows 8 Professional	4 GB	512 GB
Windows 8	4 GB	128 GB

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/system-requirements> System requirements

If you want to run Windows 8.1 on your PC, here's what it takes: Processor: 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster with support for PAE, NX, and SSE2 (more info) RAM: 1 gigabyte (GB) (32-bit) or 2 GB (64-bit) Hard disk space: 16 GB (32-bit) or 20 GB (64-bit) Graphics card: Microsoft DirectX 9 graphics device with WDDM driver

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/enterprise/products-and-technologies/windows-81/compare/default.aspx> Compare Windows 8.1 Editions

For enterprise features like Domain Join and Group Policy you will need the Enterprise version of Windows 8.1.

Further Information:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff793434.aspx> Understanding KMS

KMS activates computers on a local network, eliminating the need for individual computers to connect to Microsoft.

To do this, KMS uses a client–server topology. KMS client computers can locate KMS host computers by using Domain Name System (DNS) or a static configuration. KMS clients contact the KMS host by using remote procedure call (RPC).

Question: 168

A company has 100 client computers that run various editions of Windows 7. The company plans to upgrade or replace computers so that all client computers run an edition of Windows 8.1.

The company plans to use the following programs and features on the Windows 8.1 computers:

32-bit and 64-bit software Desktop apps Windows Media Player Storage Spaces

You need to identify the installation or upgrade paths that support the programs and features.

Which three paths meet the requirements? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Attach the VHD file by using Disk Management.
- B. Import the contents of the system store from a file.
- C. Export the contents of the system store into a file.
- D. Make the VHD disk bootable.
- E. Create a new empty boot configuration data store.
- F. Create a new entry in the boot configuration data store.

Answer: A,B,C

Question: 169

You administer desktop computers in your company network. You are developing User State Migration Tool (USMT) procedures. You need to ensure that the files located in C:\projects are included in the migration package. What should you do?

- C A. Include the following code segment in the custom.xml file:

```
<include>
    <pattern type="File">C:\projects\* [*]</pattern>
</include>
```

- C B. Include the following code segment in the custom.ini file:

```
patternType = Folder
objectSet = C:\projects\*
```

- C C. Include the following code segment in the custom.xml file:

```
<objectSet>
    <pattern type="File">C:\projects\* [*]</pattern>
</objectSet>
```

- C D. Include the following code segment in the custom.ini file:

```
patternType = File
objectSet = C:\projects\*.*
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766056%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> How To Include Files and Settings
To migrate a specific folder The following examples show how to migrate a folder from a specific drive, and from any location on the computer.

Including subfolders. The following .xml file migrates all files and subfolders from C:\EngineeringDrafts to the destination computer.

```
<migration urlid="http://www.microsoft.com/migration/1.0/migxmltest/test"> <component type="Documents" context="System"> <displayName>Component to migrate all Engineering Drafts Documents including subfolders</displayName> <role role="Data"> <rules> <include> <objectSet> <pattern type="File">C:\EngineeringDrafts\* [*]</pattern> </objectSet> </include> </rules> </role> </component>
```

Question: 170

DRAG DROP

You administer Windows XP and Windows 7 client computers in your company network. You add 100 new client computers that have Windows 8.1 Enterprise installed.

You need to migrate user profiles, local groups membership, and network mapped drives to the new client computers. You download and copy User State Migration Tool (USMT) files to a network share.

Which three actions should you perform next, 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 System Preparation (Sysprep) tool on the Windows 8 computers.	
Run the LoadState tool on the Windows 8 computers.	
Modify the custom.xml file.	
Run the System Preparation (Sysprep) tool on the Windows XP and Windows 7 computers.	
Modify the custom.ini file.	
Run the ScanState tool on the Windows XP and Windows 7 computers.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the System Preparation (Sysprep) tool on the Windows 8 computers.	Modify the custom.xml file.
Run the LoadState tool on the Windows 8 computers.	Run the ScanState tool on the Windows XP and Windows 7 computers.
Modify the custom.xml file.	Run the LoadState tool on the Windows 8 computers.
Run the System Preparation (Sysprep) tool on the Windows XP and Windows 7 computers.	
Modify the custom.ini file.	
Run the ScanState tool on the Windows XP and Windows 7 computers.	

Question: 171

A company has a Windows 8.1 client computer with secure boot enabled. You install a third-party adapter with an Option ROM in the computer.

When you start the computer, it starts in the Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE).

You need to ensure that the computer starts normally.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a system boot password from the system BIOS.
- B. Disable C-State configuration from the system BIOS.
- C. Replace the third-party adapter with an adapter that is signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
- D. Enable hardware virtualization from the system BIOS.
- E. Activate the Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824987.aspx> Secure Boot Overview

Secure Boot is a security standard developed by members of the PC industry to help make sure that your PC boots using only software that is trusted by the PC manufacturer.

When the PC starts, the firmware checks the signature of each piece of boot software, including firmware drivers (Option ROMs) and the operating system. If the signatures are good, the PC boots, and the firmware gives control to the operating system.

Frequently asked questions:

Q: What happens if my new hardware isn't trusted?

A: Your PC may not be able to boot. There are two kinds of problems that can occur: The firmware may not trust the operating system, option ROM, driver, or app because it is not trusted by the Secure Boot database. Some hardware requires kernel-mode drivers that must be signed. Note: many older 32-bit (x86) drivers are not signed, because kernel-mode driver signing is a recent requirement for Secure Boot.

Q: How can I add hardware or run software or operating systems that haven't been trusted by my manufacturer?

A: You can check for software updates from Microsoft and/or the PC manufacturer. You can contact your manufacturer to request new hardware or software to be added to the Secure Boot database. For most PCs, you can disable Secure Boot through the PC's BIOS.

Q: How do I edit my PC's Secure Boot database?

A: This can only be done by the PC manufacturer.

Question: 172

A company has a Microsoft Software Assurance with Volume Licensing agreement. All client computers run Windows 8.1.

An employee updates a device driver on his computer and then restarts the computer. Windows does not start successfully. You establish that the updated driver is the cause of the problem.

You need to prevent the updated driver from running on startup, without impacting other drivers or personal data. What should you do?

- A. Use the Windows 8.1 PC Reset feature.
- B. Reset the computer to the manufacturer's system image.
- C. Start the computer with the Diagnostic and Recovery Toolset and configure the driver options.
- D. Use the File History feature.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713340.aspx> Getting Started with DaRT 8.0

How to Get DaRT 8.0 DaRT 8.0 is a part of the Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP). MDOP is part of Microsoft Software Assurance.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713326.aspx> Overview of the Tools in DaRT 8.0

From the Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset window in Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT) 8.0, you can start any of the individual tools that you include when you create the DaRT 8.0 recovery image.

Exploring the DaRT tools

Hotfix Uninstall The Hotfix Uninstall Wizard lets you remove hotfixes or service packs from the Windows operating system on the computer that you are repairing. Use this tool when a hotfix or service pack is suspected in preventing the operating system from starting.

Question: 173

You administer an installation of Windows 8.1 that runs as a virtual machine. The virtual machine has one 60-GB fixed size virtual hard disk with a single partition assigned as Volume C.

The virtual machine runs out of disk space. You increase the size of the virtual hard disk file to 200 GB to support an application demand for increased storage on Volume C.

You discover that Volume C is still 60 GB in File Explorer of the virtual machine.

You need to ensure that Volume C is configured to use 200 GB.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the Virtual Disk type from fixed size to dynamic disk.
- B. From Disk Management of the virtual hard disk, run the Extend the volume action task.
- C. From Disk Management of the host computer, extend the Volume C.
- D. Create a new storage space of Simple (no resiliency) type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn282286.aspx> Online Virtual Hard Disk Resizing Overview

Expanding a virtual hard disk Expanding a virtual hard disk increases the disk capacity of the virtual hard disk. However, to make the additional disk space available to the virtual machine requires some extra configuration. From the perspective of the virtual machine, the virtual hard disk expansion is reflected under Disk Manager as an unallocated disk volume. The size of this unallocated volume is the difference between the original virtual hard disk and the nominated size of the expanded virtual hard disk.

To make the full virtual hard disk capacity available to the virtual machine, you need to use Disk Manager to expand the volume within the virtual machine. You can do this by using the Extend Volume Wizard within Disk Manager. After this is complete, you will be able to view the expanded disk capacity in the operating system of the virtual machine.

Question: 174

You administer client computers in your company network. The network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

Employees in the human resources (HR) department are getting new Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. The HR department uses a line of business (LOB) Windows Store app named Timesheet that is not available in Windows Store.

You need to ensure that all employees in the HR department can use Timesheet on their new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Set the Allow all trusted applications to install group policy to Enabled.
- B. Set the Turn off the Store application group policy to Enabled.
- C. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- D. Install and run the Windows App Certification Kit.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Currently, the Consumer Preview and Windows Server 8 Beta are classified as “enterprise sideloading enabled.” This means that when a PC is domain joined, it can be configured to accept non-Windows Store apps from their IT admin. Moving forward, this functionality to install non-Windows Store Metro style apps will be available for Windows 8.1 Enterprise Edition and Windows 8.1 Server editions.

On an enterprise sideloading enabled edition, the IT admins needs to verify: The PC is domain joined. The group policy is set to “Allow all trusted apps to install”.

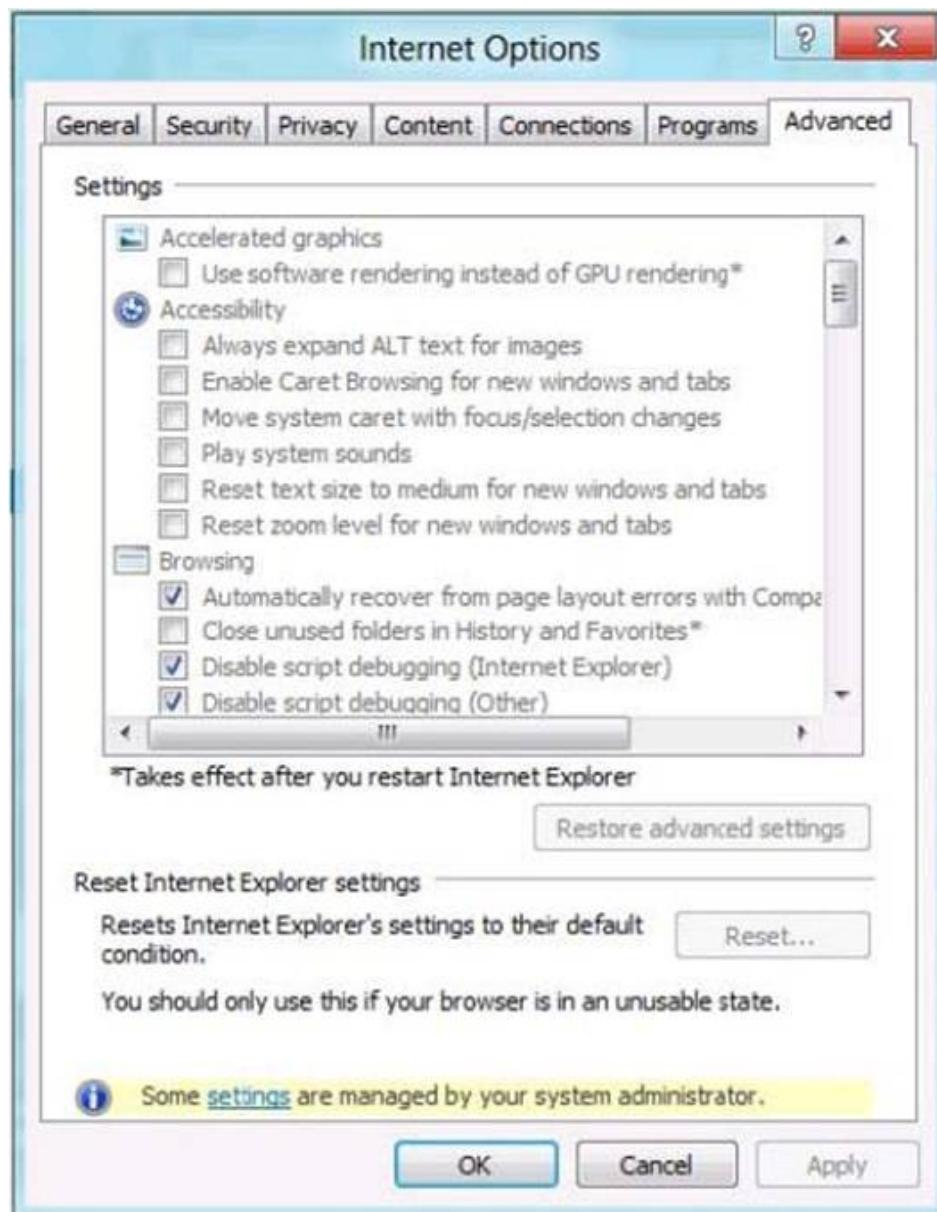
The app is signed by a CA that is trusted on the target PCs

Note: While the Windows Store will be a great way to deploy apps to business customers, there are apps that IT admins will want to distribute directly to the end-users. This option makes sense for custom and proprietary line-of-business (LOB) apps, or enterprise software purchased directly from an ISV.

Question: 175

You are troubleshooting a Windows 8.1 computer. The computer is not joined to a domain.

You are unable to change any of the advanced Internet options, which are shown in the Advanced Internet Options exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can change the advanced Internet options.

What should you do?

- Use the Group Policy Object Editor.
- Use the Internet Explorer Administration Kit (IEAK).
- Run Internet Explorer and use the Settings charm to change options.
- Run the iexplore -k command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731745.aspx> Open the Local Group Policy Editor

To open the Local Group Policy Editor from the command line Click Start , type gpedit.msc in the Start Search box, and then press ENTER .

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg699401.aspx> Group Policies in Internet Explorer 9

Group Policy provides a secure way to control Microsoft® Windows® Internet Explorer® 9 configurations.

Further Information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ie/hh826025%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> IE Command-Line Options

-k Starts Internet Explorer in kiosk mode. The browser opens in a maximized window that does not display the address bar, the navigation buttons, or the status bar.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/ie/bb219517.aspx> Internet Explorer Administration Kit (IEAK) Information and Downloads

The Internet Explorer Administration Kit (IEAK) simplifies the creation, deployment and management of customized Internet Explorer packages.

Question: 176

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers in your company network.

You need to prevent users from installing applications published by a specific publisher in Windows Store. Which type of AppLocker rule should you create?

- A. Packaged app
- B. Windows Installer
- C. Executable
- D. Script

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831350.aspx> Packaged Apps and Packaged App Installer Rules in AppLocker

Commonly known as Windows apps, packaged apps can be installed through the Microsoft AppStore or can be side loaded using the Windows PowerShell cmdlets if you have an Enterprise license. Packaged apps can be installed by a standard user unlike some desktop applications that sometimes require administrative privileges for installation. In this topic, desktop applications refer to Win32 apps that run on the classic user desktop.

In Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8, AppLocker enforces rules for packaged apps separately from desktop applications. A single AppLocker rule for a packaged app can control both the installation and the running of an app. Because all packaged apps are signed, AppLocker supports only publisher rules for packaged apps. A publisher rule for a packaged app is based on the following attributes of the app: Publisher name Package name Package version

<http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/08/how-manage-published-a-k-a-metro-apps-in-windows8-using-group-policy/>

How manage Published (a.k.a Metro) Apps in Windows 8 using Group Policy

Windows 8 is coming REALLY SOON and of course one of the big new things to computer with that is the new (Metro) Packaged Apps that run in the start screen. However these apps are very different and do not install like traditional apps to a path or have a true “executable” file to launch the program. Of course enterprises need a way to control these packaged apps and therefore Microsoft has added a new feature Packaged Apps option to the AppLocker feature.



An administrator can use this feature to only allow certain apps to download from the Windows App Store and/or use it to control what inbuilt Packaged Apps are allowed to run.

Question: 177

DRAG DROP

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. Each employee has two client computers: one at work and one at home.

The company plans to deploy Windows 8.1 to all client computers. You are planning a deployment strategy.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Minimize deployment time.
- ☞ Ensure that the PC Reset and PC Refresh features can be utilized on all work computers.

You need to plan a deployment strategy that meets the requirements.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate installation method or methods to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Methods 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 Area	
Computer	Method
Work computer	Installation Method
Home computer	Installation Method

Install Windows 8.1 directly on the client computer.

Start the client computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows 8.1.

Start the client computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows To Go.

Start the client computer from a SkyDrive location on which you have installed Windows 8.1.

Answer:

Installation Methods		Answer Area
Computer	Method	
Work computer	Install Windows 8.1 directly on the client computer.	
Home computer	Start the client computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows To Go.	

Install Windows 8.1 directly on the client computer.

Start the client computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows 8.1.

Start the client computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows To Go.

Start the client computer from a SkyDrive location on which you have installed Windows 8.1.

Question: 178

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All company employees work on their personally owned computers, which are not members of the domain. The computers are running Windows XP Home, Windows Vista Business, Windows 7 Home Premium, or Windows 8.1. The company is a volume license subscriber. The company plans to deploy Group Policies to all computers.

You need to ensure that every employee's computer is subject to the Group Policies.

What should you do first?

- A. Join all the computers to the same homegroup.
- B. Start each computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows To Go.
- C. Start each computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed BitLocker To Go.
- D. Join all the computers to the domain.

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592685.aspx#BKMK_wtggp Deployment Considerations for Windows To Go

From the start, Windows To Go was designed to minimize differences between the user experience of working on a laptop and Windows To Go booted from a USB drive. Given that Windows To Go was designed as an enterprise solution, extra consideration was given to the deployment workflows that enterprises already have in place. Additionally, there has been a focus on minimizing the number of differences in deployment between Windows To Go workspaces and laptop PCs.

Management of Windows To Go using Group Policy In general, management of Windows To Go workspaces is same as that for desktop and laptop computers. There are Windows To Go specific Group Policy settings that should be considered as part of Windows To Go deployment. Windows To Go Group Policy settings are located at \\Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Portable Operating System\ in the Local Group Policy Editor.

The use of the Store on Windows To Go workspaces that are running Windows 8 can also be controlled by Group Policy. This policy setting is located at \\Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Store\ in the Local Group Policy Editor.

Question: 179

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. The company uses Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption and BitLocker Network Unlock on all client computers.

You need to collect information about BitLocker Network Unlock status.

Which command should you run?

- A. Run the BitLockerWizard command.
- B. Run the bitsadmin command.
- C. Run the manage-bde command.
- D. Run the BdeHdCfg command.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj574173.aspx> BitLocker: How to enable Network Unlock

Network Unlock was introduced in Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 as a BitLocker protector option for operating system volumes. Network Unlock enables easier management for BitLocker enabled desktops and servers in a domain environment by providing automatic unlock of operating system volumes at system reboot when connected to a wired corporate network. This feature requires the client hardware to have a DHCP driver implemented in its UEFI firmware.

Without Network Unlock, operating system volumes protected by TPM+PIN protectors require a PIN to be entered when a computer reboots or resumes from hibernation (for example, by Wake on LAN). This can make it difficult for enterprises to roll out software patches to unattended desktops and remotely administered servers.

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.

Files to gather when troubleshooting BitLocker Network Unlock include:

The Windows event logs. Specifically the BitLocker event logs and the MicrosoftWindows-Deployment-Services-Diagnostics-Debug log

The DHCP subnet configuration file (if one exists).

The output of the BitLocker status on the volume, this can be gathered into a text file using manage-bde -status or Get-BitLockerVolume in Windows PowerShell

Network Monitor capture on the server hosting the WDS role, filtered by client IP address

Further Information: There's no such thing as a BitLockerWizard command.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff829850.aspx> Bdehdcfg

Prepares a hard drive with the partitions necessary for BitLocker Drive Encryption.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa362813%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> BITSAdmin Tool

BITSAdmin is a command-line tool that you can use to create download or upload jobs and monitor their progress.

Question: 180

You connect a portable Windows 8.1 computer to a corporate network by using a VPN connection.

You are unable to access websites on the Internet only when you are using the VPN connection.

You need to ensure that you can access websites when connected to the corporate network.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the VPN connection to use only L2TP/IPSec.
- B. In the TCP/IPv4 properties of the VPN connection, disable the Use default gateway on remote network setting.
- C. Configure the VPN connection to use only PPTP.
- D. In the TCP/IPv4 properties of the VPN connection, enable the Use default gateway on remote network setting.
- E. In the TCP/IPv4 properties of the local area connection, disable the Automatic metric setting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/317025> You Cannot Connect to the Internet After You Connect to a VPN Server
After you use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to log on to a server that is running Routing and Remote Access, you may be unable to connect to the Internet.

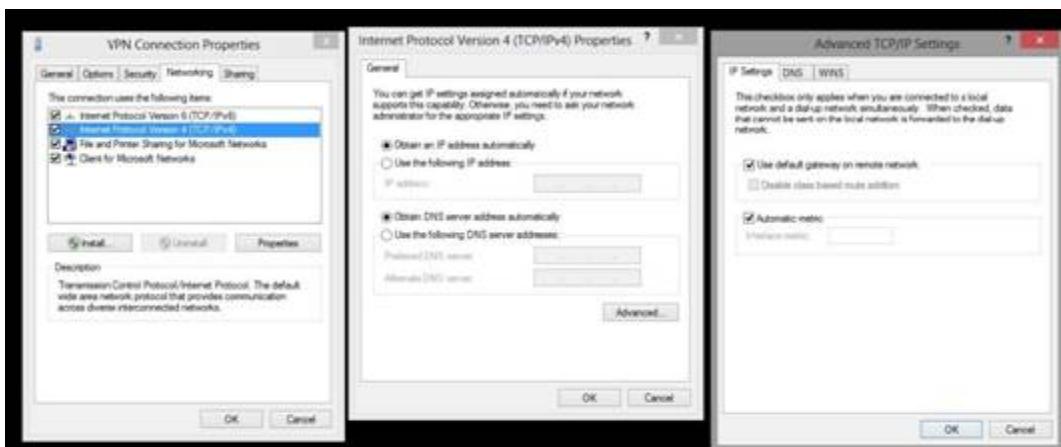
This issue may occur if you configure the VPN connection to use the default gateway on the remote network. This setting overrides the default gateway settings that you specify in your Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) settings.

To resolve this issue, configure the client computers to use the default gateway setting on the local network for Internet traffic and a static route on the remote network for VPN-based traffic.

To disable the Use Default Gateway on Remote Network setting in the VPN dial-up connection item on the client computer:

- ☞ Double-click My Computer, and then click the Network and Dial-up Connections link.
- ☞ Right-click the VPN connection that you want to change, and then click Properties.
- ☞ Click the Networking tab, click Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) in the Components checked are used by this connection list, and then click Properties.
- ☞ Click Advanced, and then click to clear the Use default gateway on remote network check box.
- ☞ Click OK, click OK, and then click OK.

Further information:



<http://www.mydigitallife.info/disable-windows-tcpip-routing-automatic-metric-calculationfeature/> Disable Windows TCP/IP Routing Automatic Metric Calculation Feature

TCP/IP, which Internet depending on, is a packet switching network that relies on routing to get data packets forward and transmit to the destination address. Routing, or routeing, is a process of selecting paths in the network along intermediate nodes such as routers, bridges, gateways, firewalls, switches, or hubs, which to send network traffic.

During routing, the selection of path is based on a routing metric, if there are more than one routes to the destination, such as in computers with multiple network cards. Path selection selects or predicts the best and optimized route metric which is computed by a routing algorithm which takes into account information such as bandwidth, network delay, hop count, path cost, load, MTU, reliability, and communication cost.

In Windows, metric calculation is automatically been done for each network interface or connection available. In the automatic metric calculation does not result in best network performance and routing cost, user can disable the automatic metric calculation feature and manually set a metric value.

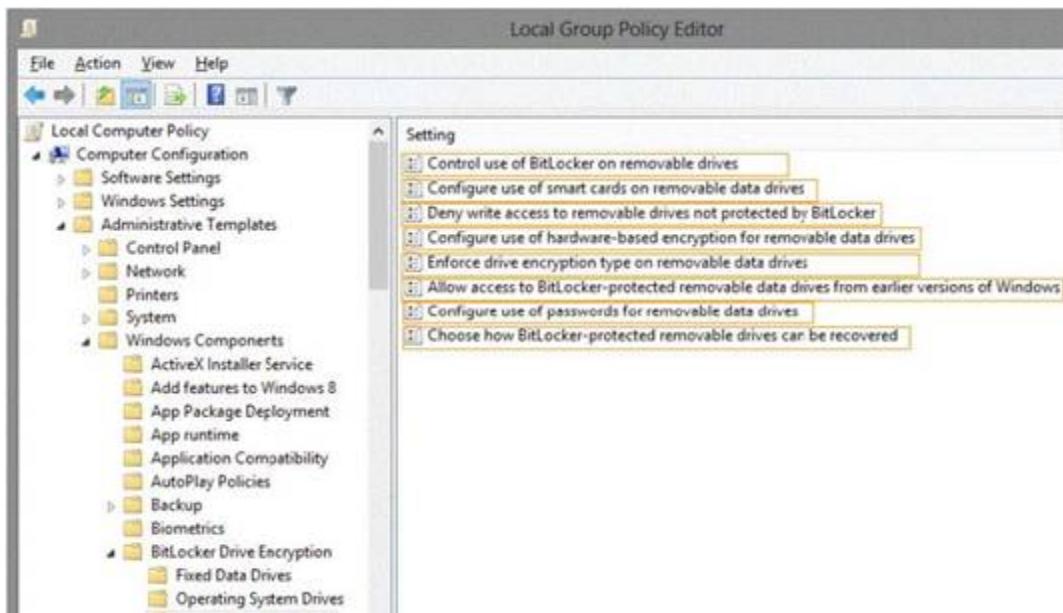
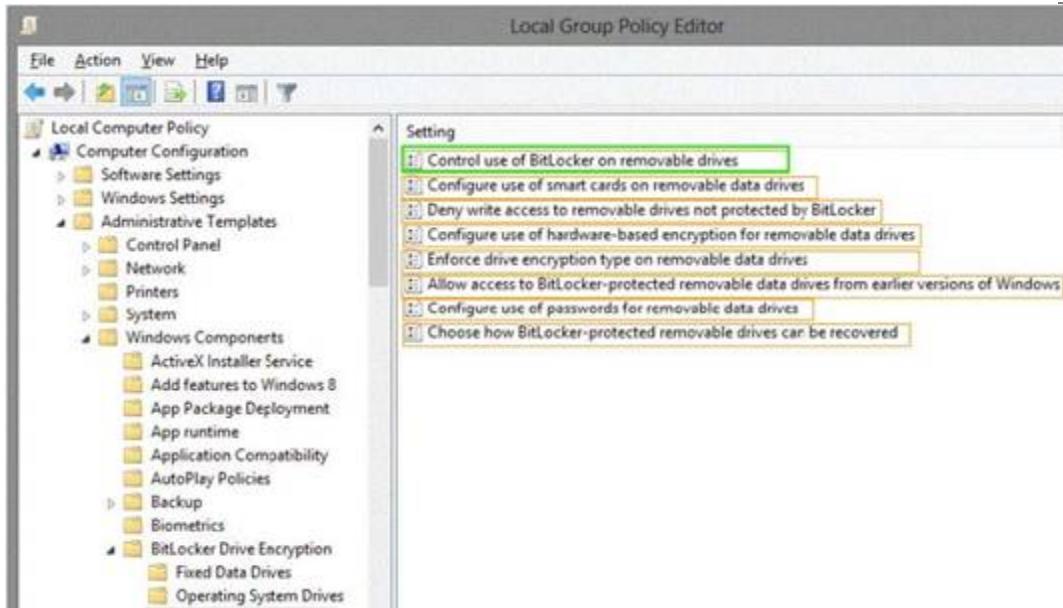
Question: 181

HOTSPOT

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network. The security policies of the company require that USB storage devices are allowed only if they are protected with BitlockerTo Go.

You need to prevent users from removing Bitlocker encryption from the USB storage devices.

Which configuration setting should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)

**Answer:****Question: 182**

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. A server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012. Server1 allows incoming VPN and Remote Desktop connections.

A remote user requires access to files on Server1.

You need to prevent the user from downloading any files from Server1 to his local computer.

Your solution must ensure that the user can read the files on Server1.

What should you do?

- Create a new VPN connection. Disable local drive mappings.
- Create a new VPN connection. Disable offline files.
- Create a new Remote Desktop connection. Set the Local Computer policy to Disable drives redirection for Remote Desktop Services.
- Create a new Remote Desktop connection. Set the Local Computer policy to Disable clipboard redirection for Remote Desktop Services.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc725887%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Device and Resource Redirection

Policy settings in this node control access to devices and resources on a client computer in Terminal Services sessions. Do not allow drive redirection This policy setting allows you to specify whether to prevent the mapping of client drives in a Terminal Services session (drive redirection). By default, Terminal Services maps client drives automatically upon connection. Mapped drives appear in the session folder tree in Windows Explorer or My Computer in the format <driveletter> on <computername>. You can use this policy setting to override this behavior. If you enable this policy setting, client drive redirection is not allowed in Terminal Services sessions. If you disable this policy setting, client drive redirection is always allowed. If you do not configure this policy setting, client drive redirection is not specified at the Group Policy level. However, an administrator can still disable client drive redirection by using the Terminal Services Configuration tool.

Question: 183

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The company has 20 Windows 8.1 tablet PCs that are connected to the domain.

You need to configure an authentication method that simplifies the process of logging on to the tablet PCs and maximizes the security.

Which authentication method should you configure?

- A. Active Directory user account
- B. PIN
- C. Picture password
- D. Microsoft account

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/connect-microsoft-domainaccount> Connect your Microsoft account to your domain account You can connect your Microsoft account to your domain account and sync your settings and preferences between them. For example, if you use a domain account in the workplace, you can connect your Microsoft account to it and see the same desktop background, app settings, browser history and favorites, and other Microsoft account settings that you see on your home PC. You'll also be able to use Microsoft account services from your domain PC without signing in to them individually.

Further Information: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-8/join-or-create-a-workgroup> Joining a domain, workgroup or homegroup

Applies to Windows 8.1, Windows RT 8.1

Question: 184

You install a new hard drive as drive D on a Windows 8.1 computer. The computer is shared by two users.

You need to prevent either user from using more than half the available space on drive D of the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Reconfigure drive D and create two volumes of equal size.
- B. Create a share for each user on drive D.

- C. Configure quota management on drive D.
- D. Configure Storage Spaces on drive D.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuringwindows-8-part-4-configure-access-to-resources-14/>

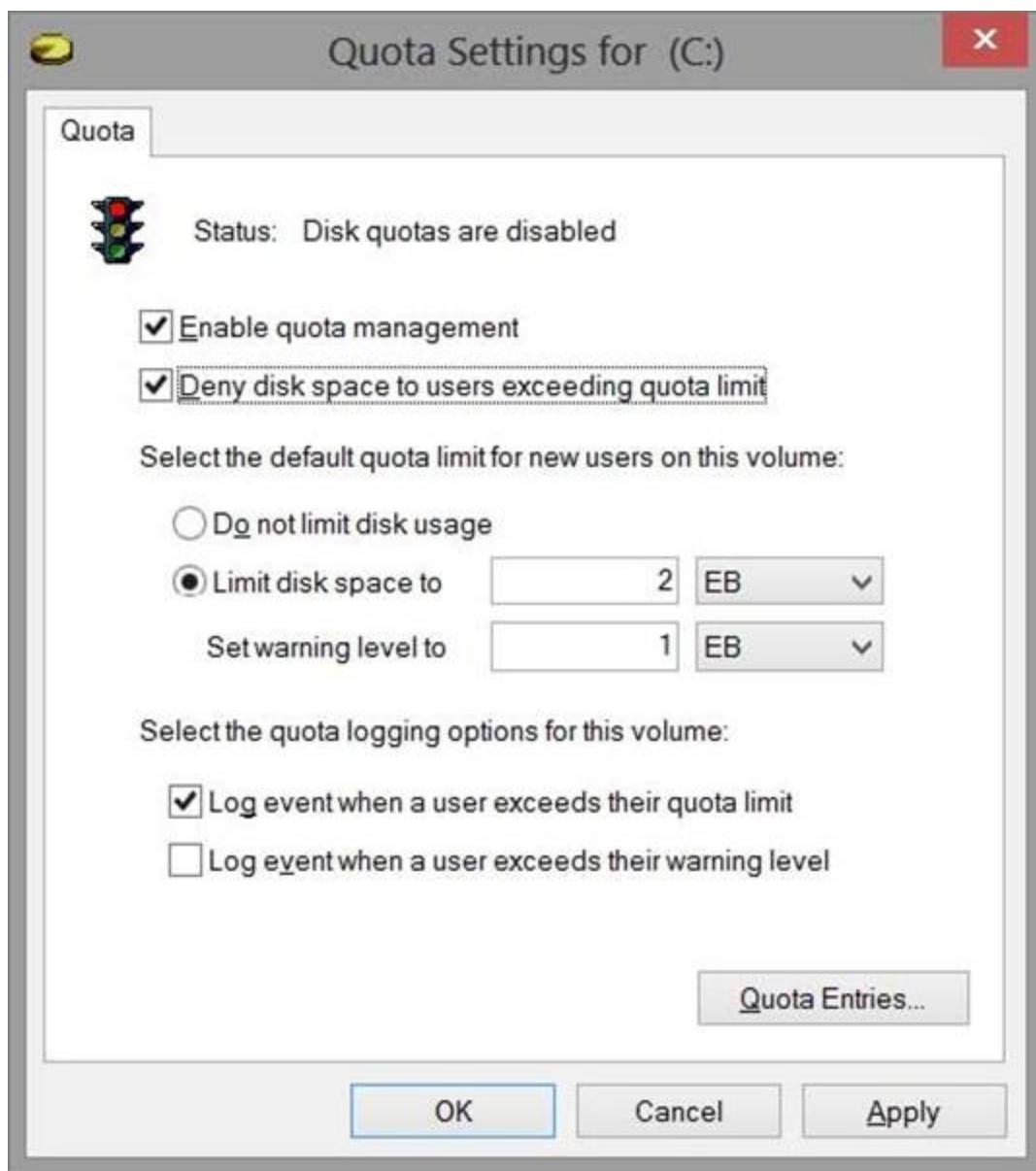
configure disk quotas

Disk quotas are set at disk level (not folder/files level) and take properties and go to the Quota tab.



By default it is disabled, you enable it by checking Enable quota management and then specify options such if it should only be warning/logging or an actual consequence when you reach the quota such as checking Deny disk space to users exceeding quota limit.

Disk Quota is limited to only one per disk and one level for all users, running Windows Server 2012 you can set different limit per users.



Question: 185

DRAG DROP

You have a Windows 8.1 computer. The drive on which your File History is stored is almost full. You need to move the File History storage location to another drive. 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
Move the stored file history from the old location to the new location.	
Open File History from Windows Explorer.	
In the File History window, choose the option to change the File History folder.	
In the File History window, choose the option to change the File History drive.	
Browse to the new storage location.	
Open File History from Control Panel.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Move the stored file history from the old location to the new location.	
Open File History from Windows Explorer.	
In the File History window, choose the option to change the File History folder.	
In the File History window, choose the option to change the File History drive.	
Browse to the new storage location.	
Open File History from Control Panel.	

Question: 186

A company has 10 Windows 8.1 (64-bit) client computers.

You plan to create backup resources to allow the recovery of Windows 8.1 on any of the client computers. You need to ensure that you can recover the computers from bootable media. What should you do?

- A. Turn on File History.
- B. Create a new pool and storage space.
- C. Run the Remove everything and install Windows feature.
- D. Run the bcdboot command.
- E. Run the recdisc command.

Answer: E**Question: 187**

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. Employees use multiple Windows Store apps on the computers.

An employee installs a legacy app on his portable computer and then experiences problems with the computer. He installs two additional legacy apps and the problems increase.

You need to return the computer to its default state and retain all user data and Windows Store apps.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Remove everything and install Windows feature.
- B. Perform a system restore to the most recent restore point.
- C. Use Windows 7 File Recovery to restore all Windows system files.
- D. Run the Refresh your PC without affecting your files feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC
If you think an app or driver that you recently installed caused problems with your PC, you can restore Windows back to an earlier point in time, called a restore point. System Restore doesn't change your personal files, but it might remove recently installed apps and drivers.

Question: 188

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

A user stores files in multiple locations.

You need to determine which of the locations will be included in File History.

Which three of the following file locations are included in File History? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

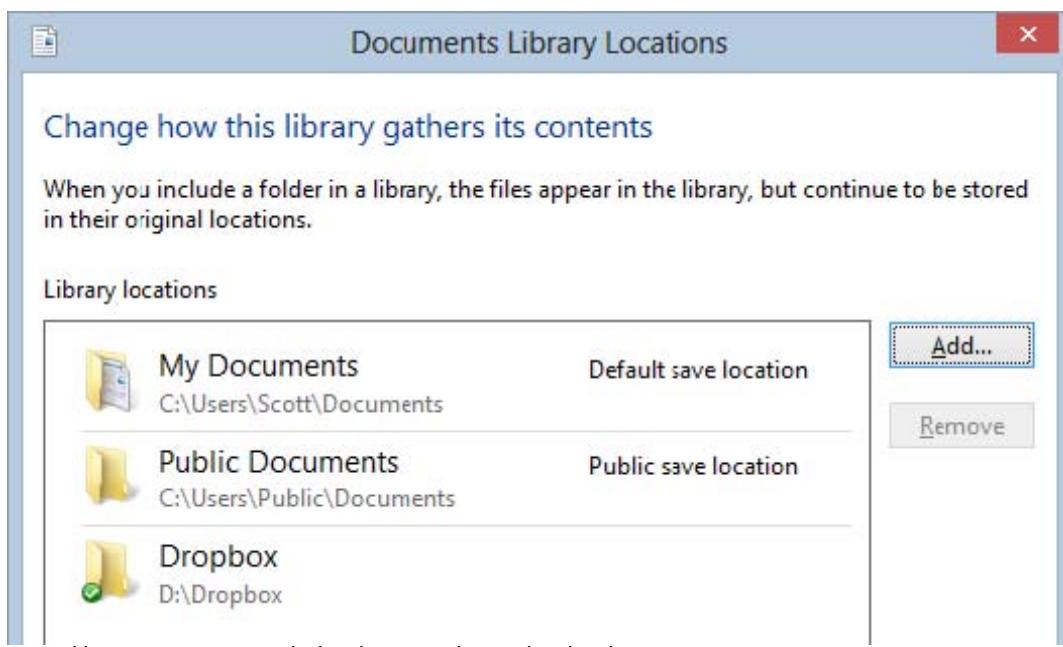
- A. Public Documents and Public Pictures
- B. Contacts, Desktop, and Favorites
- C. All system files
- D. C:\Users and C:\ProgramData
- E. My Documents and My Pictures
- F. Desktop and Recycle Bin

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

* File History has a predefined set of items that it backs up automatically: all your libraries (both default libraries and custom libraries you created), the Desktop, your Contacts, Internet Explorer favorites and the SkyDrive.

* Library example:



<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-file-history.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

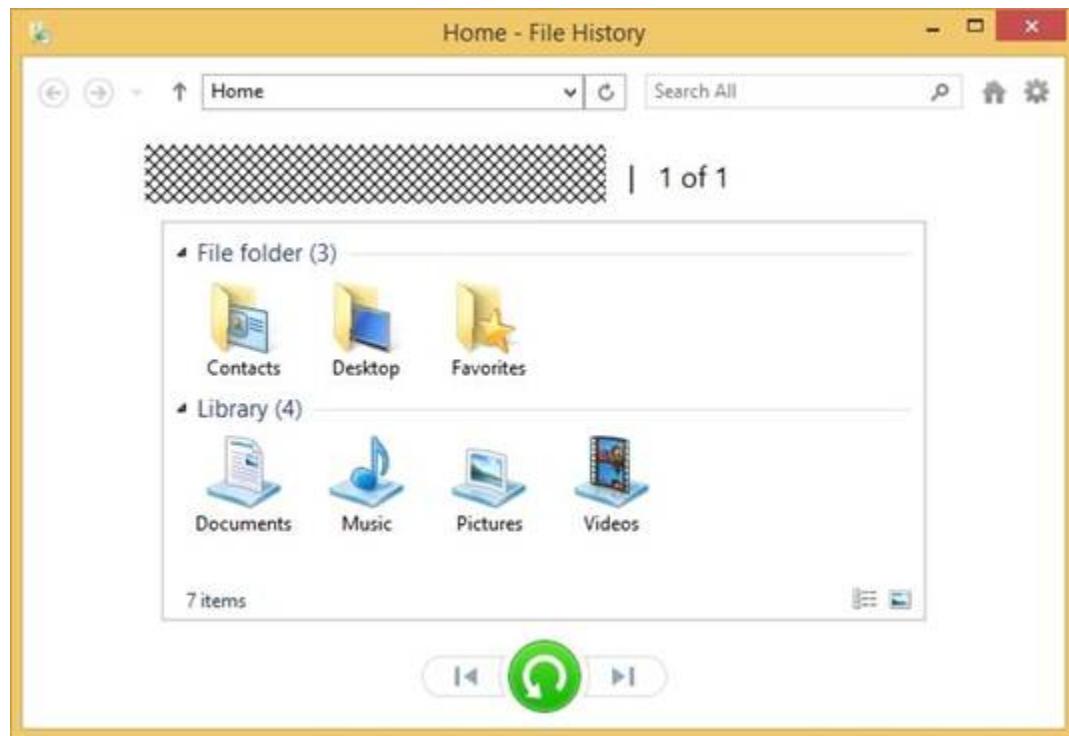
It's a feature introduced in Windows 8 that offers a new way to protect files for consumers. It supersedes the existing Windows Backup and Restore features of Windows 7.

File History only saves copies of files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, and on your desktop. If you have folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of your existing libraries or create a new library.

<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/back-up-your-computer-with-windows-8-filehistory.html> Back Up Your Computer with Windows 8 File History

File History backs up everything in your libraries: Documents, Music, Pictures, and Videos, as well as the Public folders. That's natural because that's where you store your files.

Further Information: Default settings:



Question: 189

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. The company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The network uses a DHCP server.

You want to assign a static dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) reservation for a client computer.

You need to identify the media access control (MAC) address of the client computer.

Which command should you use?

- A. ipconfig /allcompartments /all
- B. ipconfig /renew
- C. ipconfig /all
- D. ipconfig /flushdns

Answer: C

Explanation:

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197434.aspx> 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 Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 addresses, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

```
Syntax ipconfig [/allcompartments] [/all] [/renew [<Adapter>]] [/release [<Adapter>]] [/renew6 [<Adapter>]]  
[/release6 [<Adapter>]] [/flushdns] [/displaydns] [/registerdns] [/showclassid <Adapter>] [/setclassid <Adapter>  
[<ClassID>]]
```

Parameters /all Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters. Adapters can represent physical interfaces, such as installed network adapters, or logical interfaces, such as dial-up connections. /allcompartments Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all compartments. /flushdns Flushes and resets the contents of the DNS client resolver cache. During DNS troubleshooting, you can use this procedure to discard negative cache entries from the cache, as well as any other entries that have been added dynamically. /renew [<Adapter>] Renews DHCP configuration for all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the Adapter parameter is included. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use ipconfig without parameters.

```
Administrator: cmd.exe
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /allcompartments

Windows IP Configuration

=====

Network Information for Compartment 1 (ACTIVE)
=====

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : localdomain
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c49a:e486:82f9:aceex3
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.246.129
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.localdomain:

  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : localdomain

C:\Windows\system32>
```

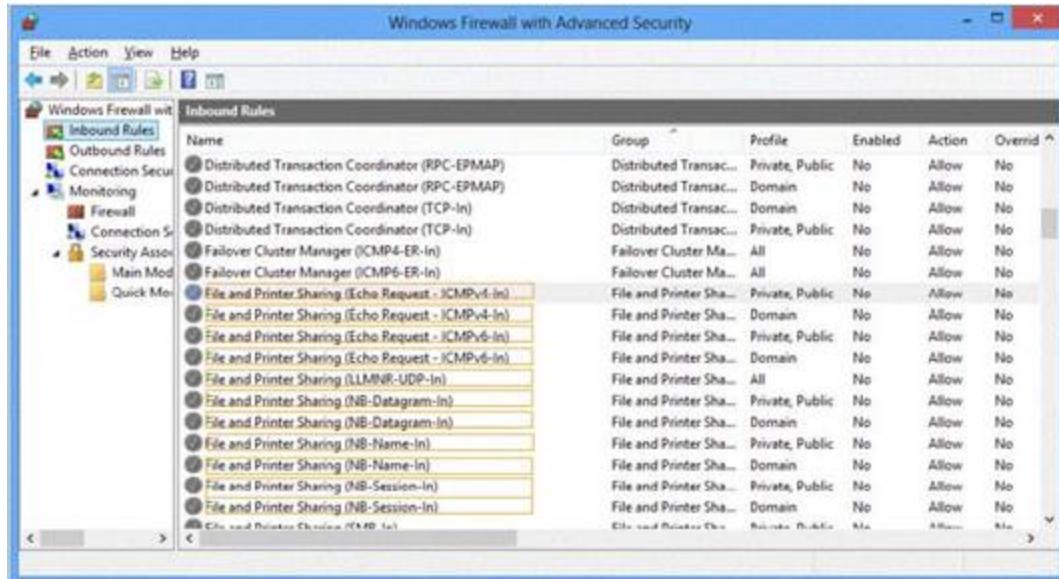
Question: 190

HOTSPOT

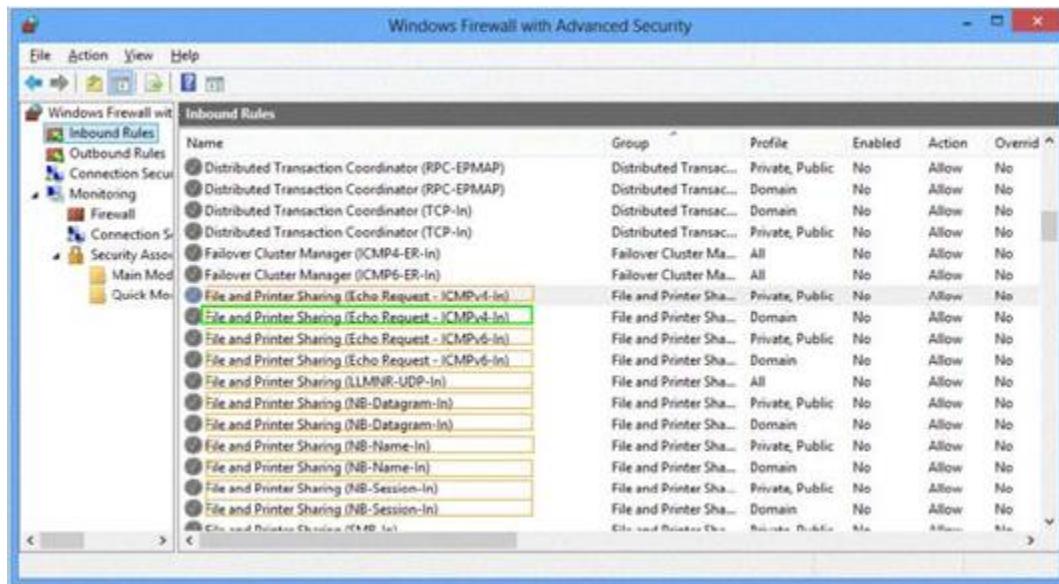
You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. The computers belong to an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain and have Windows Firewall enabled. All of the computers are connected to the Internet.

You ping one of the desktops, which has an IP Address of 10.4.4.4, but you receive the message "Request timed out." You need to configure the desktop to reply on ping requests.

From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security window, which inbound rule should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate inbound rule in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 191

You administer Windows 8.1 laptops. The laptops are configured to connect to an unsecured wireless access point.

You plan to configure the wireless access point to encrypt wireless traffic and turn off SSID broadcast.

You need to ensure the laptops will join the secured wireless network automatically after the configuration changes.

What should you do?

- A. Set Network Discovery to Enabled for the Public profile.
- B. Create an ad hoc network.
- C. Set the Unidentified Networks Properties User permissions to User can change location.
- D. Create a network profile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/37737-wireless-network-connectdisconnect-windows-8-a.html> How to Connect To or Disconnect from a Wireless Network in Windows 8 and 8.1
Connect To a Hidden Wireless Network in Networks (Connect To)
4. Click/tap on Hidden network at the bottom. (see screenshot below) Further Information: <http://www.7tutorials.com/how-connect-hidden-wireless-networks-windows-8> How to Connect to Hidden Wireless Networks in Windows 8



<http://blogs.technet.com/b/canitpro/archive/2014/03/05/windows-8-1-tips-manage-wirelessnetwork-profiles.aspx>
Windows 8.1 tips: Managing Wireless Network Profiles

Question: 192

You are working with a virtual machine (VM) named NYC-DC1 on a Windows 8.1 computer. The status of NYC-DC1 in Hyper-V Manager is shown in the following graphic.

Virtual Machines			
Name	State	CPU Usage	Assigned Memory
NYC-DC1	Paused	0 %	1024 MB

You plan to create a snapshot of NYC-DC1. You select the VM in Hyper-V Manager. The Snapshot option is not available in the Actions pane or in the context menu. You need to ensure that the Snapshot option is available. What should you do?

- A. Resume the VM.
- B. Specify a location in which Hyper-V Manager should save snapshot files.
- C. Save the VM.
- D. Connect to the VM.
- E. Increase the Assigned Memory to at least 2048 MB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://www.virtuatopia.com/index.php/Creating_and_Managing_Hyper-V_Snapshots Creating and Managing Hyper-V Snapshots

What is a Hyper-V Virtual Machine Snapshot?

Hyper-V virtual machine snapshots allow the status of a virtual machine (and the corresponding guest operating system) at a particular time to be saved such that it can be reverted to that state at any point in the future. Hyper-V snapshots contain both the configuration settings of the virtual machine, and the state of the guest operating system at the point the snapshot is taken. Snapshots may be taken of virtual machines when they are running, stopped or saved. It is not possible, however, to take a snapshot of a paused Hyper-V virtual machine.

When a snapshot is taken of a saved or running virtual machine, the snapshot contains the status of both the file system and the memory used by the guest operating system. As such, when the virtual machine is reverted to the snapshot everything, including applications running at the time the snapshot was taken, will be restored to the snapshot status.

Virtual machines are reverted to a snapshot status by applying the desired snapshot to the virtual machine.

Question: 193

You administer client computers in your company network. The network includes an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

Employees in the human resources (HR) department are getting new Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers. The HR department uses a line of business (LOB) Windows Store app named Timesheet that is not available in Windows Store.

You need to ensure that all employees in the HR department can use Timesheet on their new computers.

What should you do?

- A. Use a local account to log on to each computer.
- B. Set the Turn off the Store application group policy to Enabled.
- C. Activate the sideloading product key on each computer.
- D. Set the Allow Store to install apps on Windows To Go workspaces group policy setting to Enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/apps/jj657971.aspx> Deploying enterprise apps

Preparing your PCs

Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 Enterprise editions are classified as "enterprise sideloading enabled." This means that the PCs are ready to receive the apps that you deploy outside of the Windows Store. To make sure a PC is ready, verify that: The PC is domain joined. The group policy is set to Allow trusted apps to install.

If you are deploying apps to Windows 8 Pro, Windows RT, or Windows 8 Enterprise, you can configure them for sideloading apps by: Activating the product key for enterprise sideloading on each PC. Setting the group policy to Allow trusted apps to install.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/windows/jj874388.aspx> Try It Out: Sideload Windows Store Apps

By now, you are familiar with Windows Store apps. There are some pretty cool ones available in the store, and publishers are adding more every week. A great thing about Windows Store apps is they are super simple to install (and uninstall). But what about line of business (LOB) apps? You probably do not want to publish them through the Windows Store since that would make them publically available. Instead, you can sideload LOB apps. Sideload simply means installing a Windows Store app without publishing it in and downloading it from the store. You install it directly.

Verify the Requirements

There are a small number of requirements computers must meet to sideload Windows Store apps on them. We will start with computers running Windows 8 Enterprise: The computer running Windows 8 Enterprise must be joined to the domain. You must enable the "Allow all trusted apps to install" Group Policy setting. The app must be signed by a \ certificate that is chained to a trusted root certificate. In many cases, the only thing you will have to do is enable the policy setting. Your computers running Windows 8 Enterprise are already joined to the domain, and your developers will sign the app.

Sideload the App for a User As promised when we started this article, sideloading the sample app is no more difficult than running a few commands in Windows PowerShell. In fact, the first command should not really count, as it just imports the AppX module into Windows PowerShell.

Sideload the App for All Users DISM is a command-line tool that you can use to service a Windows image — online or offline. You can use DISM to provision a Windows Store app in an online Windows image for all users who share the computer. To do that, you use the Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage option.

Use a Sideload Product Key Earlier in this article, we listed the requirements for sideloading Windows Store apps. The computer must be running Windows 8 Enterprise. It must be joined to the domain, and you must enable the policy setting "Allow all trusted apps to install." This is great if in a typical enterprise scenario where you use the Enterprise editions and join computers to the domain. What about increasingly common Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) scenarios, where Windows RT devices and computers running Windows 8 Pro are more common; and devices are not always joined to the domain? Easy. You can enable sideloading for these additional scenarios by installing a sideloading product key on the computers.

Conclusion We hope that experiencing how to sideload Windows Store apps firsthand showed you how simple the process really is. You enable sideloading on computers running Windows 8 Enterprise by simply joining them to the domain and enabling the "Allow all trusted apps to install" policy setting. You can enable app sideloading in the scenarios that Table 1

describes by using a sideloading product key. To sideload an app for an individual user, you use the add-appxpackage cmdlet in Windows PowerShell, and to provision an app for all users, you use the Add-ProvisionedAppxPackage DISM option.

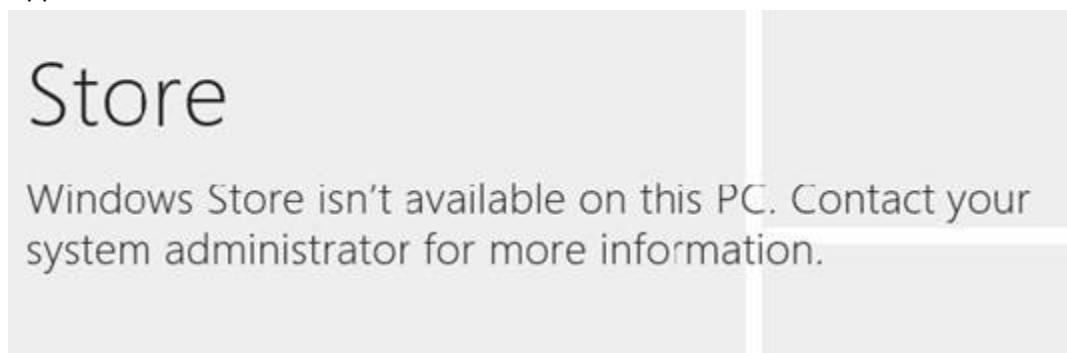
	Windows RT Devices	Windows 8 Pro	Windows 8 Enterprise
Domain Joined		sideloading product key	Group Policy
Not Domain Joined	sideloading product key	sideloading product key	sideloading product key

Figure 3. Sideload Requirements

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/hyperash/archive/2012/08/15/enabling-windows-store-onwindows-to-go-machines.aspx>
Enabling Windows Store on Windows To Go machines

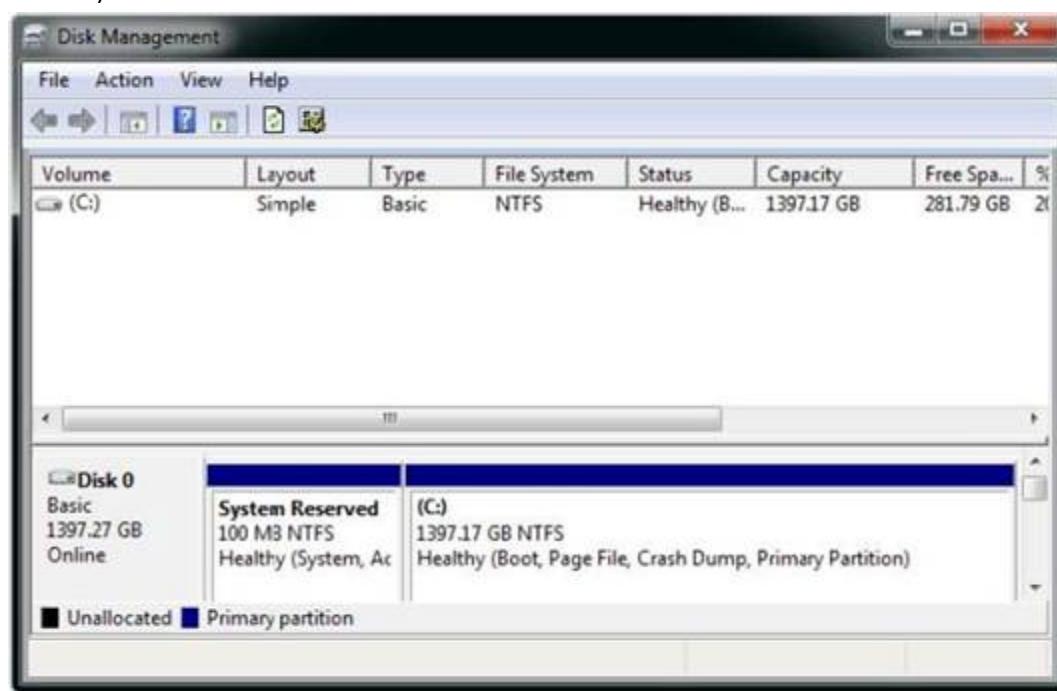
Windows To Go is a new feature that is introduced in Windows 8 Enterprise version. It enables users to boot directly into an enterprise level Operating System from their external hard-drives. Windows To Go is not intended to replace desktops, laptops or supplant other mobility offerings. Rather, it provides support for efficient use of resources for alternative workplace scenarios. One of the restrictions that is applied to Windows To Go machines is that the Windows Store is disabled by default. .. But, it is not that you cannot enable it at all. It is possible, and you do it via the group policies. This can be through the Active Directory Group Policy (true for enterprise environments); or through local group policies (true for small environments).

<http://newsignature.com/blog/2013/01/17/disabling-the-windows-8-app-store/> Disabling the Windows 8 App store
Once the Group Policy is applied to a workstation, then a user will see the following message if they try to access the App store:



Question: 194

A company has 10 client computers that run Windows 7. All client computers have the same hardware configuration. The hardware configuration includes custom hardware components manufactured by the company. The computer hard drives are configured as shown in the Disk Management window exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The company plans to upgrade the client computers to Windows 8.1.

You need to test hardware compatibility with Windows 8.1 on one client computer and leave the existing Windows 7 installation intact.

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

- A. Insert the Windows 8.1 installation media into the computer, and then run the Setup program.
- B. Shrink the current hard drive partition, and then create a new partition for the Windows 8.1 installation.
- C. Change the hard drive to a dynamic disk and create a new dynamic volume.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 8.1 installation media and then select the Custom installation option.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/install-multiple-operating-systemmultiboot#1TC=windows-7> Install more than one operating system (multiboot)

If your computer's hard disk has adequate free disk space, you can install a newer version of Windows on a separate partition and keep the earlier version of Windows on your computer. This is called a multiboot or dual-boot configuration. Whenever you start your computer, you can then choose which version of Windows to run.

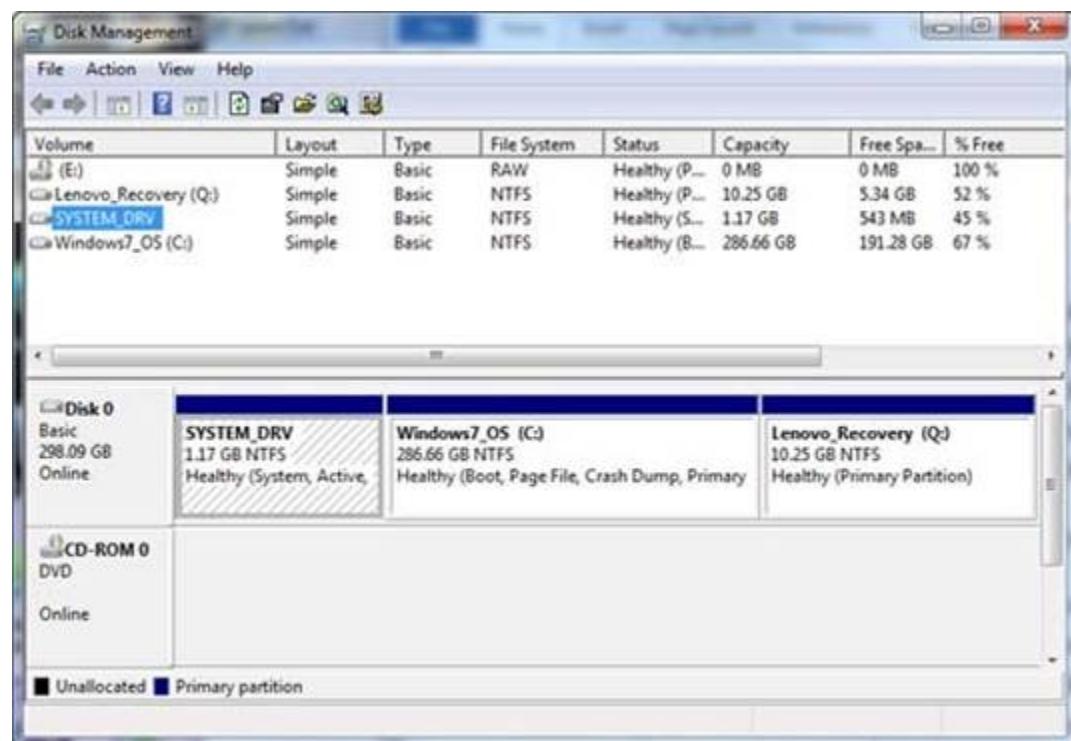
Multibooting requires separate partitions on your computer's hard disk for each operating system.

 Disk 0 Basic 111.79 GB Online	1.46 GB Healthy (Recovery)	Windows Vista (C:) 80.29 GB NTFS Healthy (System, Active, Primary)	Windows 7 (W:) 30.04 GB NTFS Healthy (Boot, Page File, Cri)
 CD-ROM 0 DVD (D:) No Media			

Example of a multiboot disk configuration

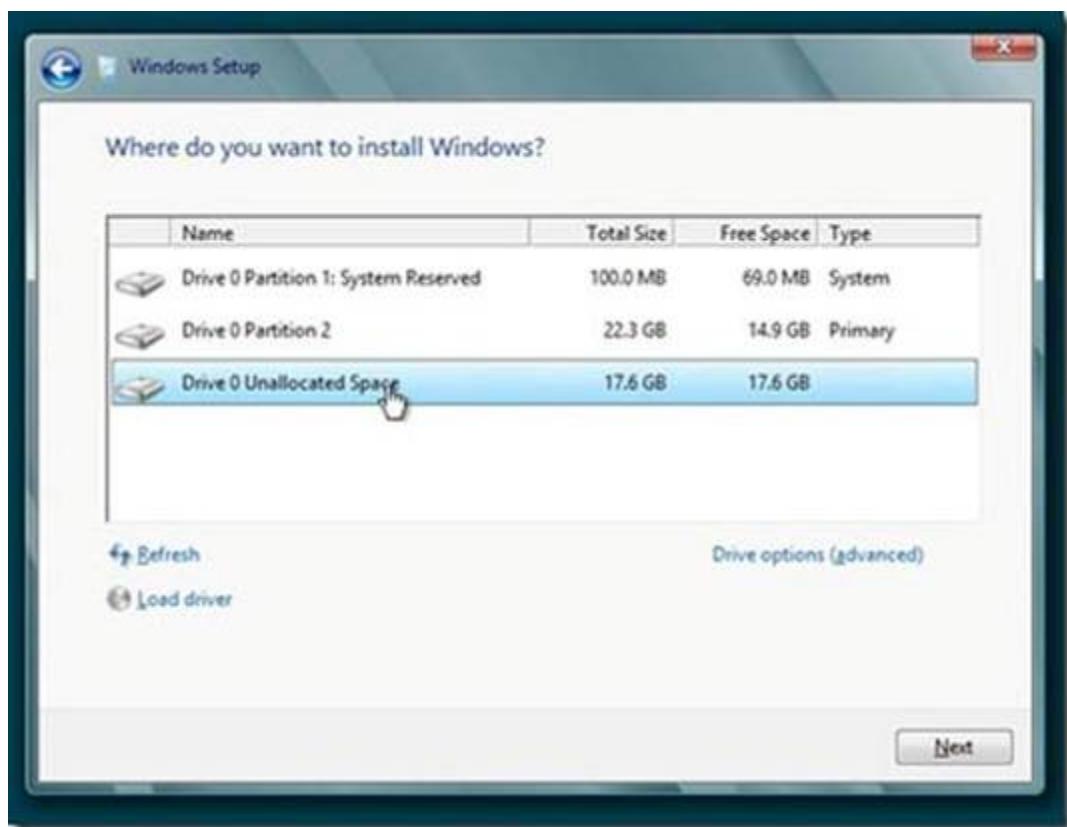
Further Information: <http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2425418,00.asp> How to Dual Boot Windows 8.1 and Windows 7

Step 2: Partition You'll have to create a partition of at least 16GB (20GB for 64-bit Windows 8.1) for your side-by-side Windows 8.1 and 7 installation. To do this, type "disk management" in the Start button's text box, which will display a "Create and format hard disk partitions" choice at the top of the Start panel. Click on that to open the Disk Management utility. You'll probably have two partitions. Right-click on the largest one, and choose Shrink Volume from the context menu.



A "Querying Shrink Space" dialog will appear for a while, and then another message will tell you how much free space can be squeezed out of the drive in MB. Enter a size above 16GB for the 32-bit version of Windows 8.1 and over 20GB for the 64-bit flavor, and then hit the Shrink button. This will create an Unallocated section equal to the size you chose in the chart at the bottom of the window. Leave it be for now, we'll let the Windows 8.1 installer take over from here.

Step 4: Run the Windows 8.1 Installer Pop in the installer DVD you burned or the USB stick you prepared, and restart your PC. Choose your language, then "Install Now." You'll need a product key that matches your installer ISO. For the Windows 8.1 Preview installer, for example, the key is NTTX3RV7VB-T7X7F-WQYYY-9Y92F. Accept the software license, and after this, choose Custom, not Upgrade. Now is when you're presented with the choice of partitions, click "Drive options (advanced)" and then select the Unallocated space we created in step 2. Next, click New from the drive options icons below. Accept the full size displayed, and hit Apply.



Now we've got a freshly formatted partition to install Windows 8 on.

Question: 195

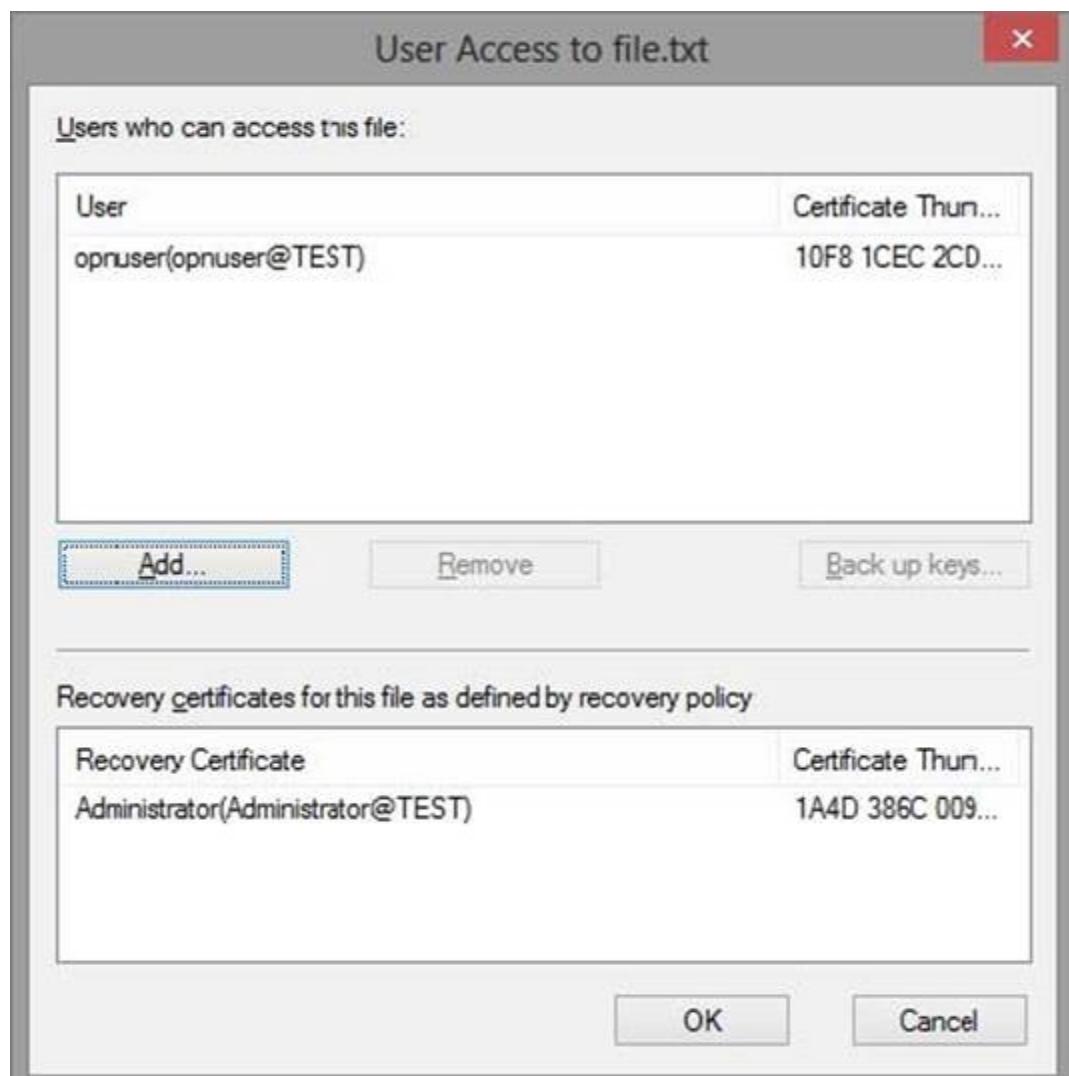
You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. A user named User1 encrypts a sensitive file named file.txt by using Encrypting File System (EFS). A user named User2 must be able to read file.txt. You need to configure unencrypted read access to file.txt for User2. What should you do?

- A. Configure Advanced Security Settings.
- B. Share the folder that contains file.txt.
- C. Configure Advanced Attributes.
- D. Configure Effective Access.

Answer: C

Explanation:

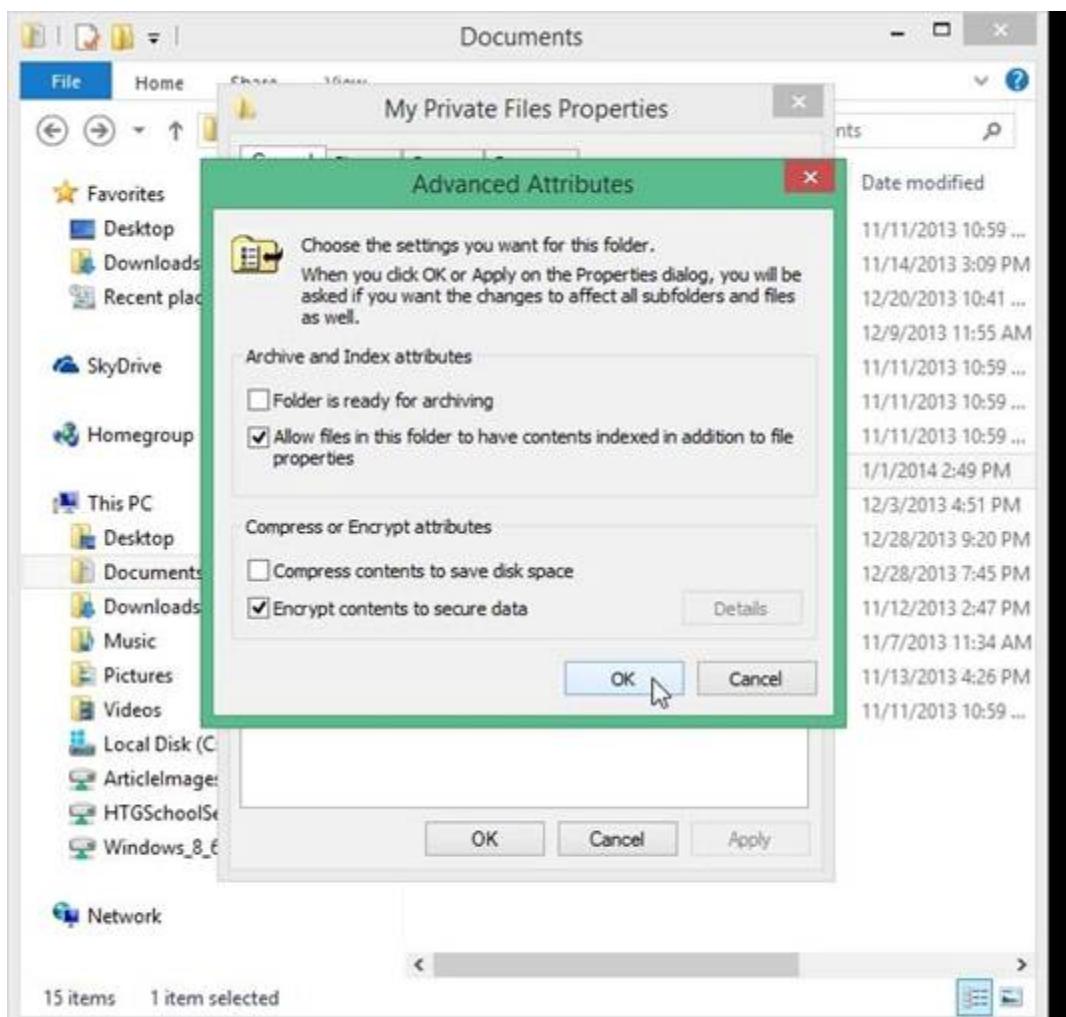




Further Information: <http://www.howtogeek.com/178912/how-to-encrypt-files-and-folders-in-windows-8.1-usingefs/>
How to Encrypt Files and Folders in Windows 8.1 Pro Using EFS

If you are concerned about other users of your system having access to your files, there has been a simple way to encrypt files and folders in every version of Windows since XP called Encrypted File Service (EFS). We will show you how to apply EFS to your files and folders.

NOTE: Files and folders you encrypt using EFS can only be decrypted using the Windows login that encrypted the file. Other users on the system will be able to see the files but will not be able to open them, even if they are running as administrator. That means that you also need to be careful you do not forget your login, or you will be locked out of your own files.



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457007.aspx> How to Share Files Using Encrypting File System
 This article describes how to share files using EFS, and is intended to assist system architects and administrators in developing best practices for creating data recovery and data protection strategies using Windows XP.
 In Windows XP, EFS supports file sharing between multiple users on a single file. This provides an opportunity for data recovery by adding additional users to an encrypted file. Although the use of additional users cannot be enforced through policy or other means, it is a useful and easy method for enabling recovery of encrypted files by multiple users without actually using groups, and without sharing private keys between users.

Once a file has been initially encrypted, file sharing is enabled through a new button in the user interface (UI). A file must be encrypted first and then saved before additional users may be added. After selecting the Advanced Properties of an encrypted file, a user may be added by selecting the Details button. Individual users may add other users (not groups) from the local machine or from the Active Directory, provided the user has a valid certificate for EFS.

To add users

1. Click the Add button as shown in Figure 2 below.

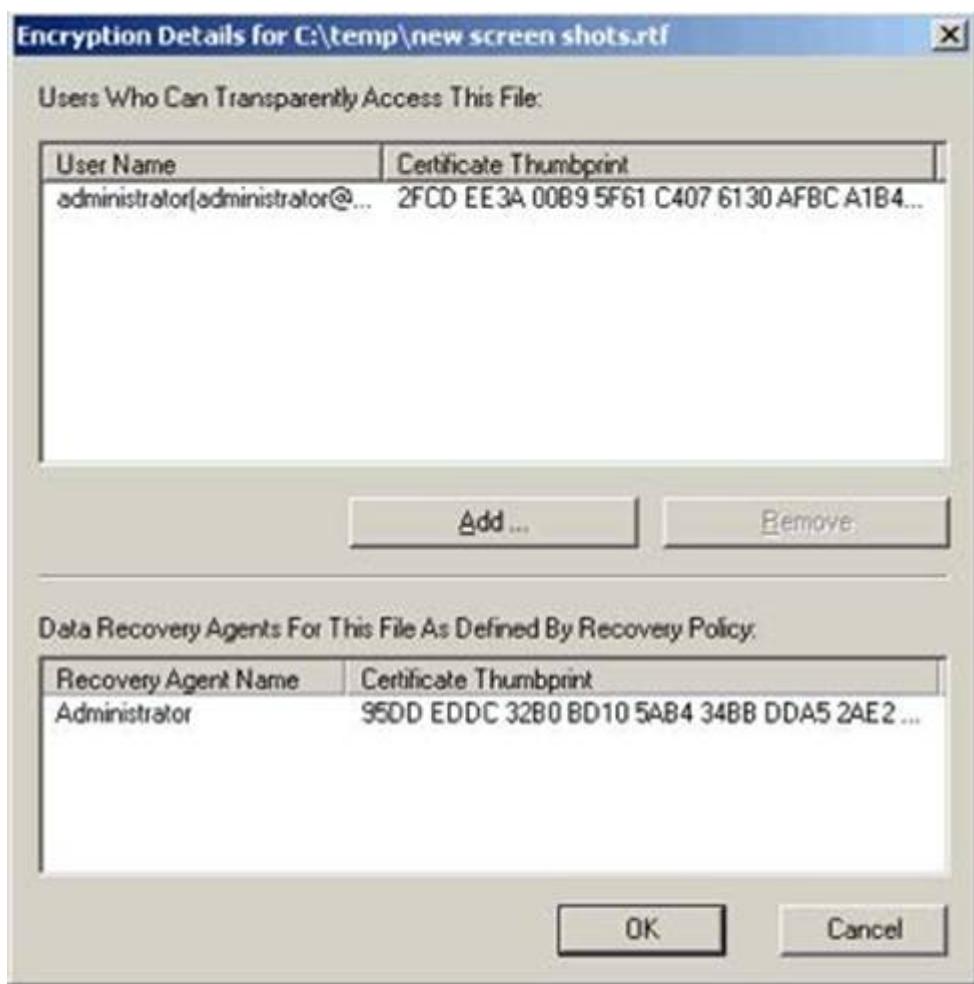


Figure 2. Adding users A new dialog box will be presented showing the existing users and certificates that are cached in the "Other People" certificate store of the local machine. It will also allow new users to be added from the Active Directory by clicking the Find User button.

Note A user must have a valid EFS certificate in the Active Directory to be added.

2. Click the Find User button to find new users as shown in Figure 3 below.

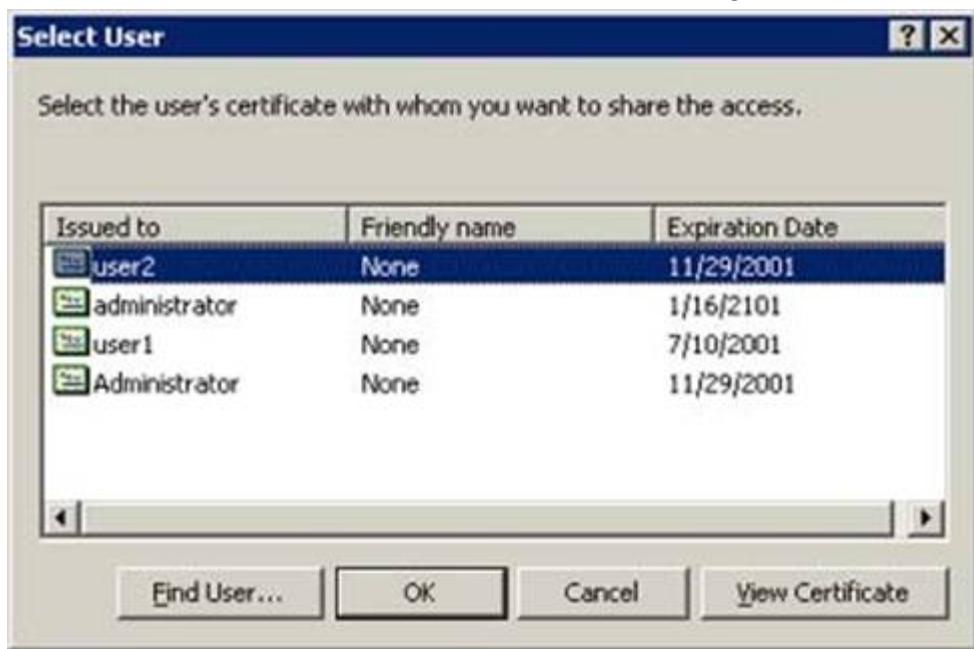


Figure 3. Finding new users from Active Directory The standard object picker dialog box will be displayed and a search

will be conducted.

Question: 196

You use a Windows 8.1 laptop.

You want to back up the Pictures library.

You need to configure a backup strategy that backs up the Pictures library to a network drive every day. Additionally, you need to be able to recover a copy of any files from the library that have been changed within the last month.

What should you do?

- A. Create a system image.
- B. Configure File History.
- C. Create a Storage Pool.
- D. Configure computer restore points.

Answer: B

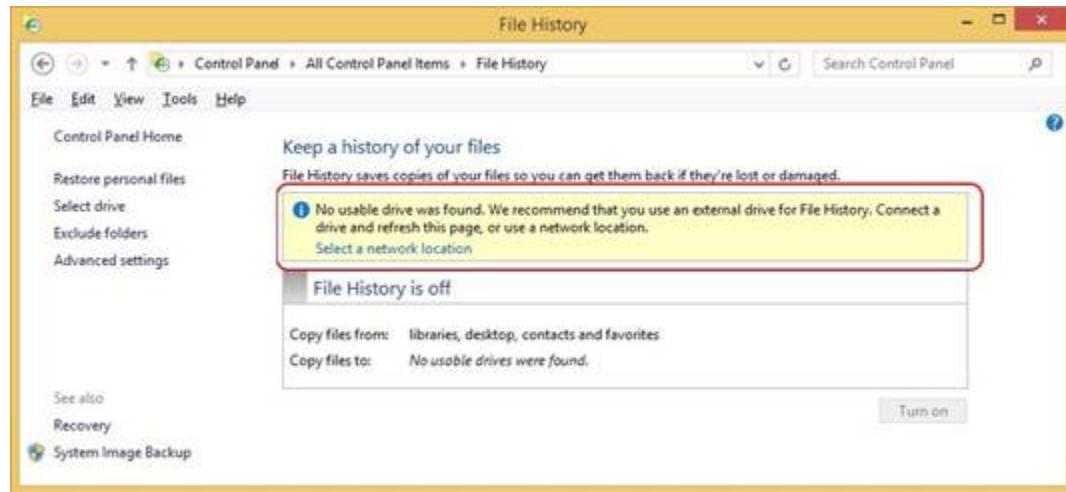
Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-file-history.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

As described above, to start protecting your libraries, you need to attach an external drive or select a network location. File History will store versions of your files on this device.

Further Information:



Question: 197

A company has client Windows Vista and Windows 8.1. You need to ensure that the client computers can share local resources. Which two actions should you perform on the client computers? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Disable IPv6.
- B. Enable network discovery.

- C. Configure IPSec.
- D. Enable IPv6.
- E. Configure the Windows Firewall.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

By changing your network location to Home or Work, network discovery is automatically turned on. You can also turn on these sharing options individually:

Network discovery File sharing (in Windows 7, this is automatically turned on when you share a file or folder) Public folder sharing

When you turn on these options, your computer can: Find other computers and devices on your home network and have other computers find your computer Share its files and folders Share its Public folders <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/what-is-network-discovery#1TC=windowsvista> What is network discovery?

Network discovery is a network setting that affects whether your computer can see (find) other computers and devices on the network and whether other computers on the network can see your computer.

There are three network discovery states: On - This state allows your computer to see other network computers and devices and allows people on other network computers to see your computer. This makes it easier to share files and printers. Off - This state prevents your computer from seeing other network computers and devices and prevents people on other network computers from seeing your computer. Custom - This is a mixed state in which some settings related to network discovery are enabled, but not all of them. For example, network discovery could be turned on, but you or your system administrator might have disabled a firewall exception that affects network discovery.

Network discovery requires that the dnscache, fdrespub, ssdpsrv, and upnphost services are started, that the Windows Firewall exception for network discovery is enabled, and that other firewalls are not interfering with network discovery.

Further Information: <http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/how-to-browse-for-a-network-in-windows-81.html>
How to Browse for a Network in Windows 8.1

3. If you see the message Network discovery and file sharing are turned off. Network computers and devices are not visible. Click to change... just below the ribbon, select that message. Then select Turn On Network Discovery and File Sharing on the pop-up menu. This option enables your computer to find other computers and to be found by others. <http://windowsitpro.com/windows-81/turning-device-discovery-windows-81> Turning on Device Discovery for Windows 8.1

Some of you may be used to being able to locate other PCs and devices connected to the network through Windows. By default, this function is turned off in Windows 8.1 to ensure security and privacy. However, it can be a pain to locate.

5. Turn on the Find devices and content selection.

Find devices and content

Find PCs, devices and content on this network and automatically connect to devices like printers and TVs. Turn this off for public networks to help keep your stuff safe.



Question: 198

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. The company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a domain controller configured to lease DHCP and DHCPv6 addresses.

A client computer named Computer1 is configured to obtain IPv4 and IPv6 addresses automatically. A user reports that an IPv6-enabled application named App1 is not working on Computer1. You discover that Computer1 has an IPv6 address prefix of FE80::. You are able to ping Computer1 successfully by using IPv4, but when you use IPv6, your ping requests time out. You need to ensure that Computer1 will support Appl. Which command should you use?

- A. jpconfig /allcompartments /all
- B. jpconfig /renew
- C. jpconfig /renew6
- D. jpconfig /release6

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Link-local_address Link-local address

In a computer network, a link-local address is a network address that is valid only for communications within the network segment (link) or the broadcast domain that the host is connected to. Link-local addresses are usually not guaranteed to be unique beyond a single network segment. Routers therefore do not forward packets with link-local addresses.

Link-local addresses for IPv4 are defined in the address block 169.254.0.0/16, in CIDR notation. In IPv6, they are assigned with the FE80::/10 prefix.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd197434.aspx> 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 Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 addresses, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

Syntax ipconfig [/allcompartments] [/all] [/renew [<Adapter>]] [/release [<Adapter>]]
[/renew6[<Adapter>]] [/release6 [<Adapter>]] [/flushdns] [/displaydns] [/registerdns] [/showclassid <Adapter>]
[/setclassid <Adapter> [<ClassID>]]

Parameters
/allcompartments Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all compartments.
/renew [<Adapter>]
Renews DHCP configuration for all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the Adapter parameter is included. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use ipconfig without parameters.
/renew6 [<Adapter>]
Renews DHCPv6 configuration for all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the Adapter parameter is included. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IPv6 address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use ipconfig without parameters.
/release6[<Adapter>]
Sends a DHCPRELEASE message to the DHCPv6 server to release the current DHCP configuration and discard the IPv6 address configuration for either all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the Adapter parameter is included.
This parameter disables TCP/IP for adapters configured to obtain an IP address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use ipconfig without parameters.

Question: 199

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers in your company network.

You change settings on a reference computer by using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security tool. You want to apply the same settings to other computers.

You need to save the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration settings from the reference computer.

You also need to be able to import the configuration settings into a Group Policy object later.

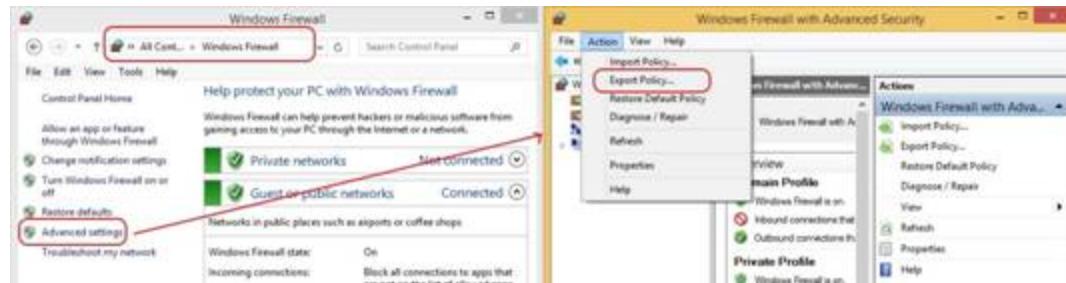
What should you do?

- Run the netshadvfirewall export c:\settings.xml command.
- Open Local Group Policy Editor, select the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security node, and then select the Export Policy action.
- Open Local Group Policy Editor, select the Security Settings node, and then select the Export List action.
- From Control Panel, open Windows Firewall, click Advanced Settings, and then select the Export Policy action.

Answer: D

Explanation:

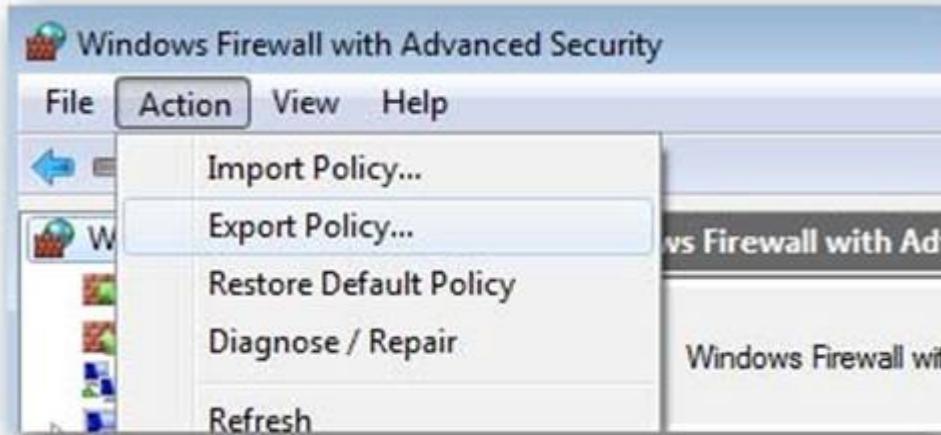
The export netsh file format is wfw, not .xml . Also, the export works just fine from the "Advanced Settings", which actually launches the full fledged Windows Firewall with Advanced Security:



<http://www.howtogeek.com/100409/group-policy-geek-how-to-control-the-windows-firewallwith-a-gpo/> Group Policy Geek: How to Control the Windows Firewall With a GPO

Exporting the Policy

To export the policy, in the left hand pane click on the root of the tree which says Windows Firewall with Advanced Security. Then click on Action and select Export Policy from the Menu You should save this to either a network share, or even a USB if you have physical access to your server. We will go with a network share. Importing the Policy Into Group Policy



To import the firewall policy you need to open an existing GPO or create a new GPO and link it to an OU that contains computer accounts

Now navigate to: Open Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

Click on Windows Firewall with Advanced Security and then click on Action and Import Policy



You will be told that if you import the policy it will overwrite all existing settings, click yes to continue and then browse for the policy that you exported in the previous section of this article. Once the policy has finished being Imported you will be notified.



Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771920%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Netsh Commands for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

Netsh advfirewall is a command-line tool for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security that helps with the creation, administration, and monitoring of Windows Firewall and IPsec settings and provides an alternative to console-based management.

To start the advfirewall context at an elevated command prompt, type netsh, press ENTER, then type advfirewall and press ENTER.

export Exports the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration in the current store to a file. This file can be used with the import command to restore the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security service configuration to a store on the same or to a different computer. The Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration on which the export command works is determined by the set store command. This command is the equivalent to the Export Policy command in the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security MMC snap-in.

Syntax **export [Path] FileName Parameters [Path] FileName Required**. Specifies, by name, the file where the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security configuration will be written. If the path, file name, or both contain spaces, quotation marks must be used. If you do not specify Path then the command places the file in your current folder. The recommended file name extension is .wfw.

Question: 200

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain.

An employee is unable to connect his portable client computer to his home office homegroup.

You need to ensure that the network adapter settings of the client computer support joining a homegroup.

What should you do?

- A. Disable IPv6.
- B. Enable IPv4.
- C. Enable IPv6.
- D. Disable IPv4.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/4515.homegroup-and-ipv6troubleshooting-guide.aspx>
HomeGroup and IPv6 Troubleshooting Guide

Your router and all computers must be IPv6 capable (hardware, firmware, and drivers) to use HomeGroup.

Further Information: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askpfeplat/archive/2013/06/17/ipv6-for-the-windows-administrator-why-you-need-to-care-about-ipv6.aspx> IPv6 for the Windows Administrator: Why you need to care about IPv6

Moreover, applications that you might not think are using IPv6—such as Remote Assistance, HomeGroup, DirectAccess, and Windows Mail—could be.

Question: 201

You administer a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. The computer has File History turned on, and system protection turned on for drive C.

You accidentally delete a folder named Libraries\Customers by using the Shift+Delete keyboard shortcut.

You need to restore the most recent version of the folder to its original location.

Which approach should you use to restore the folder?

- A. Recycle Bin
- B. The latest restore point
- C. File History
- D. A manually selected restore point

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-filehistory.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

It's a feature introduced in Windows 8 that offers a new way to protect files for consumers. It supersedes the existing Windows Backup and Restore features of Windows 7.

Before you start using File History to back up your files, you'll need to set up a drive to save files to. We recommend that you use an external drive or network location to help protect your files against a crash or other PC problem.

File History only saves copies of files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, and on your desktop. If you have folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of your existing libraries or create a new library.

Advanced settings can be accessed from the File History control panel applet.

File History also supports new storage features introduced in Windows 8. Users who have lots of data to back up can

use Storage Spaces to create a resilient storage pool using off-the-shelf USB drives. When the pool fills up, they can easily add more drives and extra storage capacity to the pool.

Question: 202

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Professional (32-bit) installed. You need to migrate the computer to Windows 8.1 Pro (64-bit). Which installation method should you use?

- A. Download and run Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.
- B. Download and run Windows 8.1 Upgrade Assistant.
- C. Start Windows 8.1 custom installation from a DVD.
- D. Open Windows Anytime Upgrade.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/upgrade-to-windows-8> Update to Windows 8.1: FAQ

Can I update from a 32-bit version of Windows to a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1? If your PC has a 64-bit capable processor (CPU) but is currently running a 32-bit version of

Windows, you can install a 64-bit version of Windows 8.1, but you'll need to buy it as a DVD and perform a clean installation. You won't be able to keep any files, settings, or apps when you update from a 32-bit to a 64-bit version.

Question: 203

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. All user data is stored locally. Each data file has a system access control list (SACL).

You need to ensure that an event is generated when a user modifies a local file.

Which audit policy setting should you configure?

- A. Audit process tracking
- B. Audit policy change
- C. Audit object access
- D. Audit privilege use

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc776774%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Audit object access

This security setting determines whether to audit the event of a user accessing an object—for example, a file, folder, registry key, printer, and so forth—that has its own system access control list (SACL) specified.

If you define this policy setting, you can specify whether to audit successes, audit failures, or not audit the event type at all. Success audits generate an audit entry when a user successfully accesses an object that has an appropriate SACL specified. Failure audits generate an audit entry when a user unsuccessfully attempts to access an object that has a SACL specified.

Further Information: <https://blogs.manageengine.com/product-blog/eventlog analyzer/2012/06/20/object-access-auditing-simplified-find-the-who-what-where-when-of-file-folder-access.html> Object Access Auditing Simplified – Find the ‘Who, What, Where, When’ of File & Folder Access

Question: 204

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. A client computer named COMPUTER1 has a shared folder named Computer1 located in the user's Downloads folder. Computer1 is shared only with employees in the Marketing department. All Marketing employees can connect to Computer1 from their client computers.

A Marketing employee is unable to connect to Computer1 from a legacy device that is not compatible with the Windows 8.1 default sharing settings. The device is able to connect to resources on other client computers.

You need to configure COMPUTER1 to allow the device to connect to Computer1.

Which setting should you enable?

- A. Turn off network discovery
- B. Use 128-bit encryption to help protect file sharing connections
- C. Turn on sharing so anyone with network access can read and write files in the Public folders
- D. Enable file sharing for devices that use 40- or 56-bit encryption
- E. Turn off password protected sharing

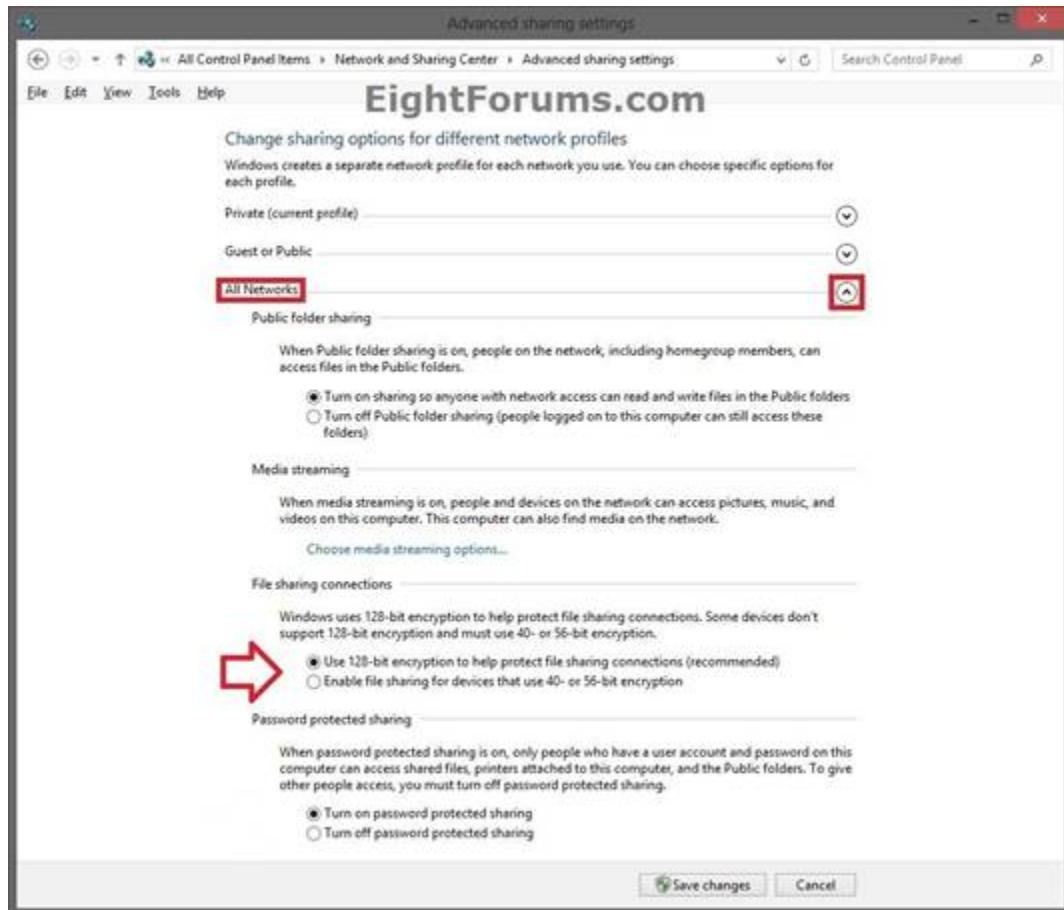
Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/9925-file-sharing-connections-encryption-changesettings-windows-8-a.html>

How to Change File Sharing Connections Encryption Settings in Windows 8 and 8.1

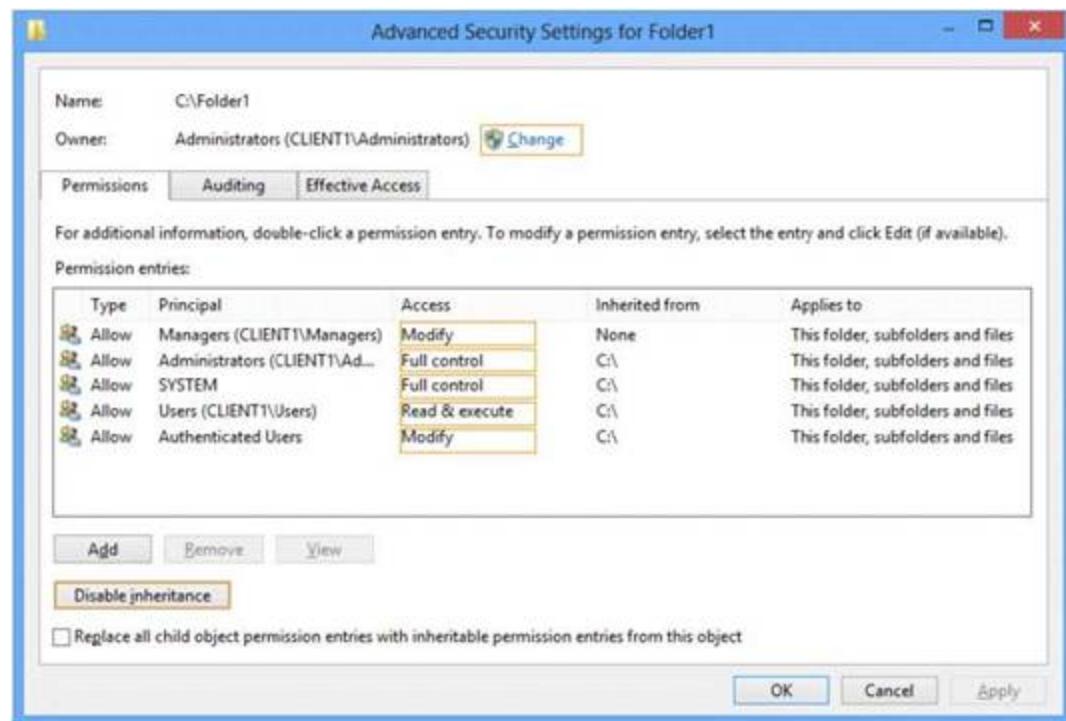
Windows 8 uses 128-bit encryption to help protect file sharing connections. Some devices don't support 128-bit encryption and must use 40- or 56-bit encryption.



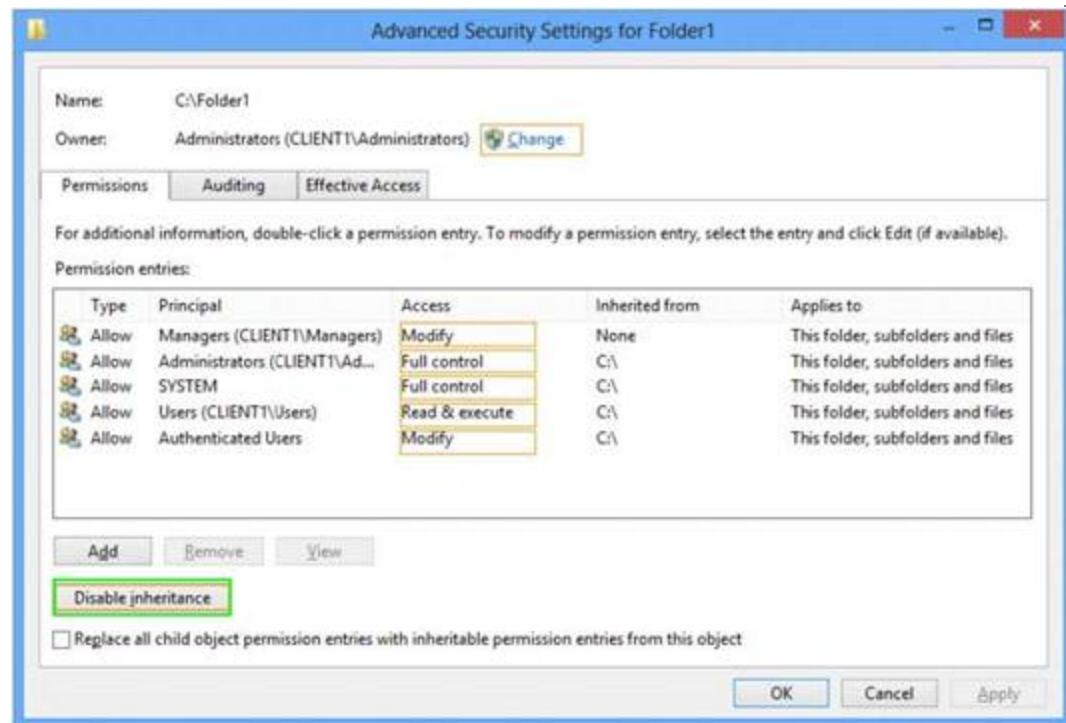
Question: 205

HOTSPOT

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network, including a computer named Client1. On Client1, you create a new folder named C:\Folder1 and configure its NTFS permissions. You need to ensure that only members of a group named Managers can access the folder content. In the Advanced Security Settings for Folder1 pane, which security setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 206

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network.

Music files with the MP3 extension are opening in the Music Windows Store app. You need to ensure that MP3 files always open in the Windows Media Player desktop application. What should you do?

- A. From Control Panel, open Default Programs, open Set your default programs, and then in associations for Music, clear the .mp3 selection.
- B. From Windows Media Player, select Options, and then on the Player tab, select the Add local media files to library when played option.
- C. Right-click an MP3 file, select Open With, choose default program, and then select Windows Media Player with the use this app for all .MP3 files option selected.
- D. From Control Panel, open Default Programs, open Change AutoPlay setting, and then select the Play (Windows Media Player) setting for Music.

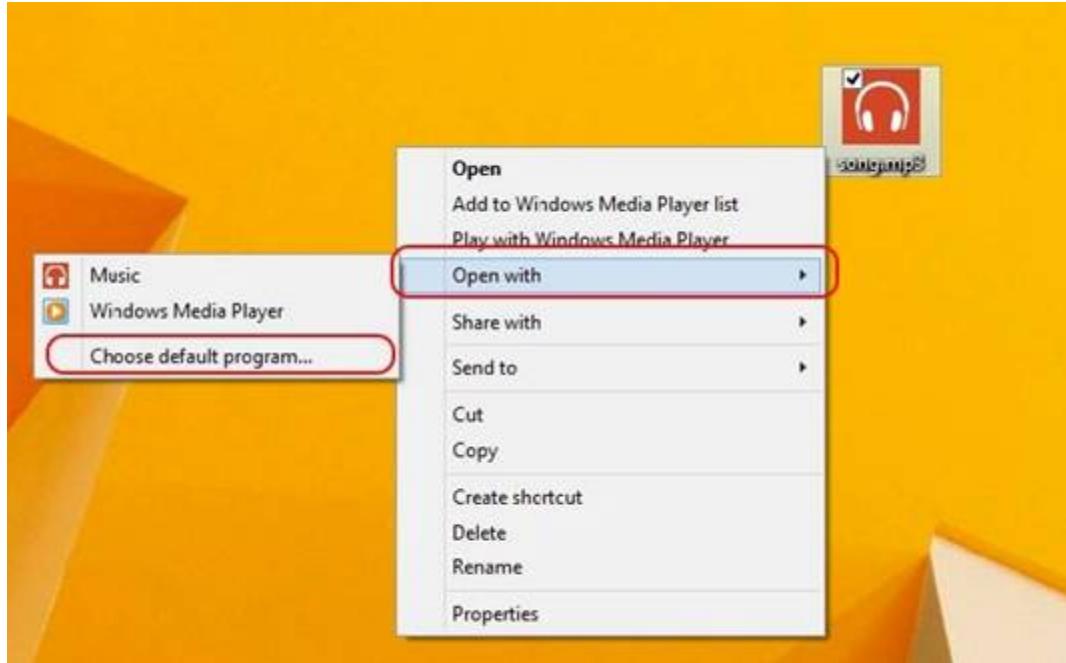
Answer: C

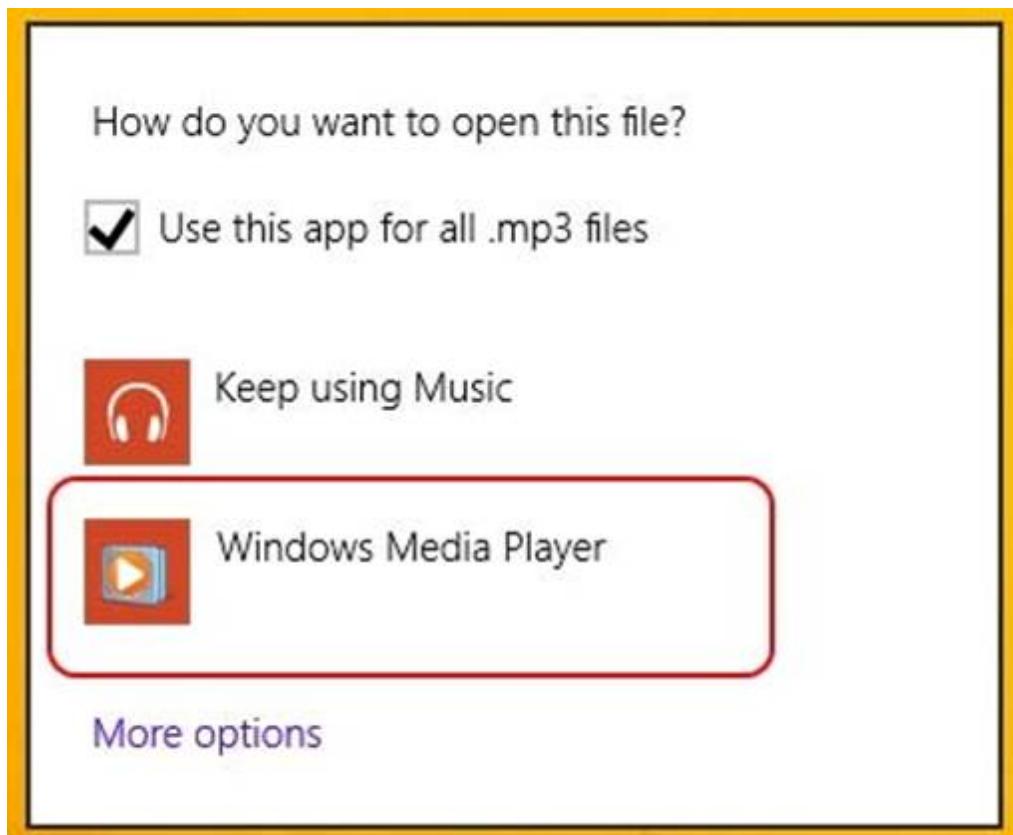
Explanation:

The default program for mp3 files is the Music metro app. You can even notice the icon for the mp3 file:



But you can change the default file association: And notice at once the different file icon:





Further Information: <http://anewdomain.net/2013/07/29/how-to-change-file-associations-in-windows-8-openfiles-dirct-from-desktop-easy/> How to Change File Associations in Windows 8.1, Open Files From the Desktop
<http://blogs.technet.com/b/mniehaus/archive/2014/01/10/configuring-file-associations-inwindows-8-1.aspx>
Configuring file associations in Windows 8.1

Question: 207

A Windows 8.1 computer hosts multiple virtual machines. The computer contains one hard drive with two partitions. You need to configure a new virtual machine to use the second physical partition of the host computer as the primary boot device.

What kind of virtual hard disk should you use?

- A. Pass-through
- B. Fixed-size
- C. Differencing
- D. Dynamic

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://windowsitpro.com/virtualization/hyper-v-disk-configuration-options> Hyper-V Disk Configuration Options
VHDs: Fixed, Dynamic, Differencing By default, new VMs are created with an attached VHD. These disks represent

Microsoft's open format for virtual disks, and they have some very useful benefits.

Another important consideration with Hyper-V disks is managing storage capacity. Hyper-V has three options for creating new VHDs: fixed size, dynamically expanding, and differencing. As you can probably guess, fixed-size VHDs provision the entire disk size as the disk is created. Dynamically expanding disks consume only as much space as is actually used by data on the disk.

Differencing VHDs let you link multiple VHDs to one another.

Pass-Through Disks Yet another type of disk, called a pass-through disk, isn't a VHD at all. These disks are created by attaching a disk volume to a Hyper-V host, typically through either an iSCSI or Fibre Channel connection. After the disk volume is attached to the Hyper-V host, the disk is then passed through to an awaiting VM—hence the name.

Further Information: <http://blogs.technet.com/b/askcore/archive/2008/10/24/configuring-pass-through-disks-inhyper-v.aspx> Configuring Pass-through Disks in Hyper-V

Question: 208

You attach an external drive to a Windows 8.1 computer. You need to ensure that scheduled defragmentation does not run on the external drive. What should you do?

- A. Disable write caching on the external drive.
- B. Run the defrag command and configure the schedule settings.
- C. Run the diskpart command and select the external drive.
- D. Configure the Optimize Drives setting to exclude the external drive.

Answer: D

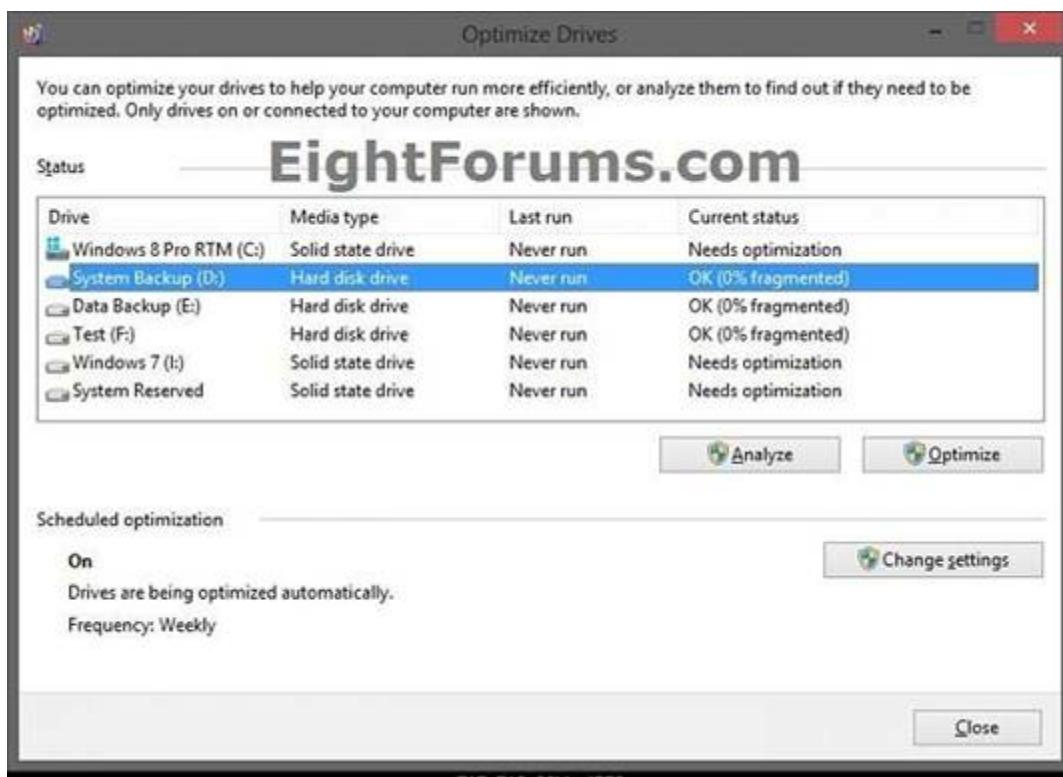
Explanation:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/8616-optimize-drives-schedule-change-windows-8a.html> How to Change "Optimize Drives" Schedule Settings in Windows 8 and 8.1

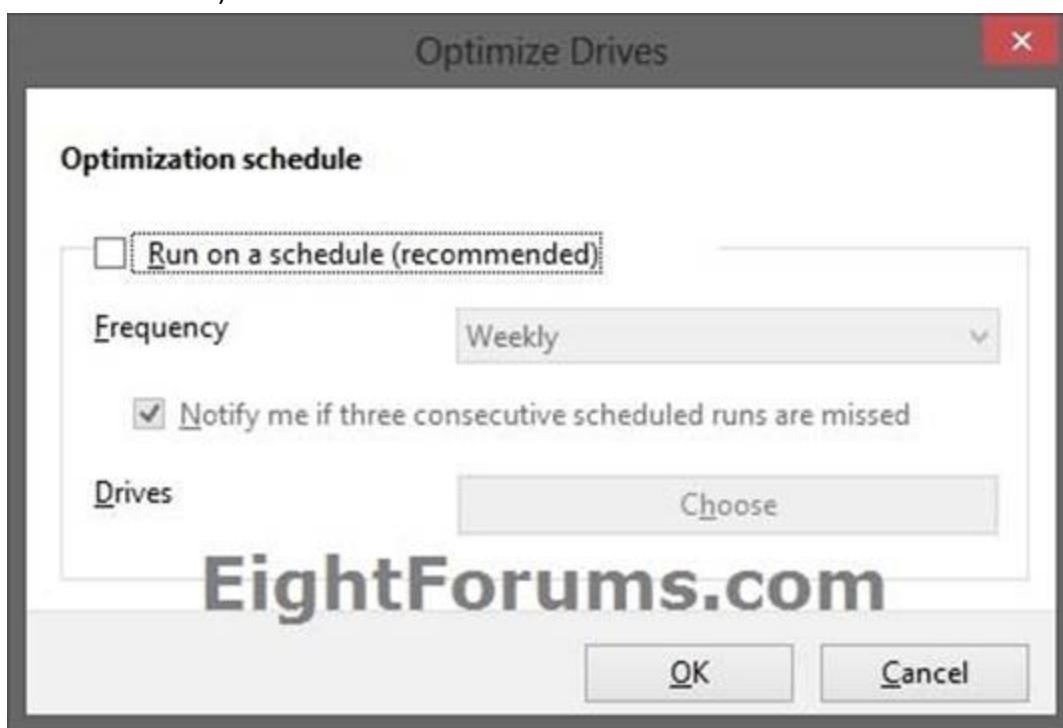
Optimize Drives, previously called Disk Defragmenter, helps to optimize the different types of drives that PCs use today. No matter which type of drive your PC uses, Windows automatically chooses the optimization that's right for your drive. By default, Optimize Drives runs automatically on a weekly schedule during the time you have set for automatic maintenance. But you can also optimize drives on your PC manually.

3. To Turn Off Scheduled Optimization of All Drives in Windows 8

A) Under Scheduled optimization, click/tap on the Change Settings button. (see screenshot below)



B) If prompted by UAC, then click/tap on Yes. C) Uncheck the Run on a schedule box, and click/tap on OK. (see screenshot below)



Question: 209

You administer Windows RT tablets in your company network. All users in the company have Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 mailboxes and access them by using Outlook Web Access or Outlook 2010. All tablets are registered on the Microsoft Exchange server as mobile devices.

A user informs you that he has lost his tablet. The user is able to connect to the company network from his home

computer.

You need to delete Microsoft Exchange information from the lost tablet.

Which application should you use?

- A. Outlook 2010
- B. Outlook Web Access
- C. Active Directory Users and Computers
- D. Routing and Remote Access Server

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/outlook-help/delete-all-information-from-your-lost-phoneor-tablet-HA102834573.aspx> Delete all information from your lost phone or tablet

If you use your phone or tablet to access your mailbox, your phone or tablet likely stores a lot of sensitive information, such as personal identification or confidential communications.

If you lose your phone, you should immediately remove all information from the phone. You can do that from your mailbox by using a process called remote device wipe.

Important You can only clear the data from a device if it was set up to use Exchange ActiveSync. If you're not sure whether your phone was set up to use Exchange ActiveSync, you can simply try the procedure below and find out. For more information, see "What else do I need to know?" later in this topic.

Remove all data from your phone or tablet Sign in to your account using Outlook Web App. For help signing in to your account, see Sign in to Outlook Web App. In Outlook Web App, on the toolbar, click Settings GearIcon > Options < phone < mobile devices. Select the phone or tablet that you want to wipe. Click Wipe Device. Click OK. Click Remove Phone from List.

Further Information: <http://oxfordsbsguy.com/2014/05/19/how-to-remote-wipe-a-mobile-phone-using-outlookweb-access/> How to remote wipe a mobile phone using Outlook Web Access

In this post I walk through how to remote wipe your mobile phone using Microsoft Outlook Web Access. This can be useful if you have lost your phone or it had it stolen, or if you have just replaced it with a new one.

Highlight the device you want to wipe (it is quite possible you have a number of devices here if you have had several company phones). You can check the last sync date, or highlight the phone and click the Details button for further information on the phone. Next

click Wipe Device.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Outlook Web App interface. The top navigation bar includes 'sign out | Carl Gray' and 'My Mail'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Account', 'Organize E-Mail', 'Groups', 'Settings', 'Phone', and 'Block or Allow'. Under 'Phone', 'Mobile Phones' is selected. The main content area is titled 'Mobile Phones' and contains a message: 'Use Mobile Phones to remove a phone from the list below, access your device recovery password, initiate a remote device wipe or block your phone if you lose it. To add a new phone to the list below, configure the phone to synchronize with Microsoft Exchange.' Below this is a table with columns: 'Device', 'Phone Number', 'Last Sync Time', and 'Status'. A single row is visible with the status 'OK'. At the bottom of the table are buttons for 'Details', 'Wipe Device' (which is highlighted in yellow), 'Show Recovery Password', and 'Start Logging'.

Click Yes at the "Are you sure you want to wipe your device?" prompt.



Once your phone is wiped you can highlight it and click the Delete button, to remove it from your account.

Question: 210

Two Windows 8.1 computers named COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2.

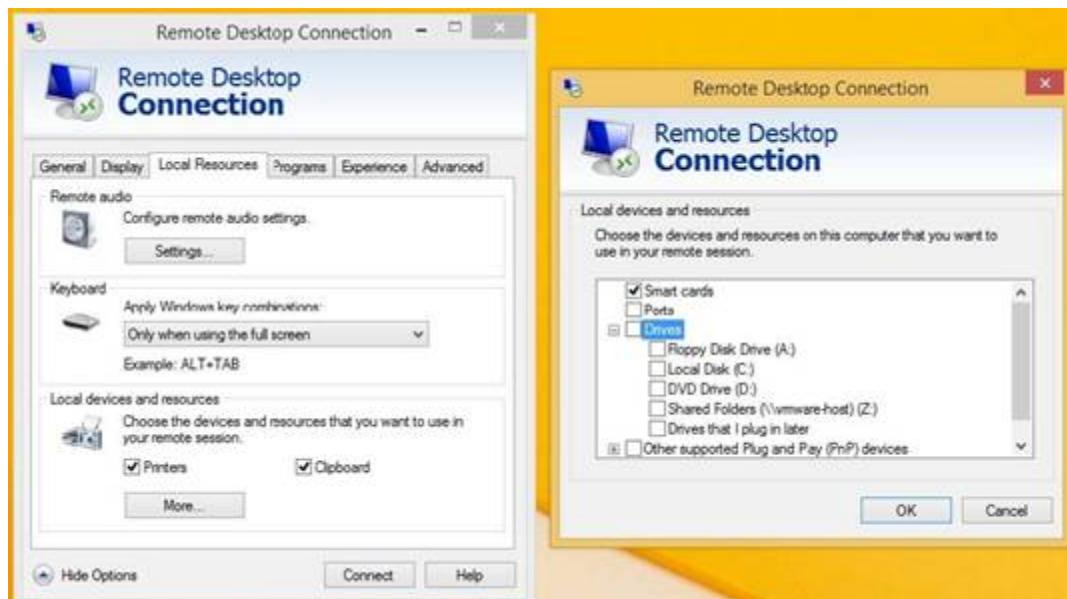
You connect from COMPUTER1 to COMPUTER2 by using Remote Desktop. You are unable to copy any files between COMPUTER1 and COMPUTER2 during the Remote Desktop session.

You need to ensure that you can copy files between the computers during the Remote Desktop session.
What should you do?

- A. On COMPUTER1, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources settings.
- B. On COMPUTER2, add COMPUTER1 to the trusted hosts in Windows Remote Management (WinRM).
- C. On COMPUTER2, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources settings.
- D. On COMPUTER1, add COMPUTER2 to the trusted hosts in Windows Remote Management (WinRM).

Answer: A

Explanation:



<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770631.aspx> Make Local Devices and Resources Available in a Remote Session

Remote Desktop Services provides users the ability to access their local devices and resources in remote sessions.

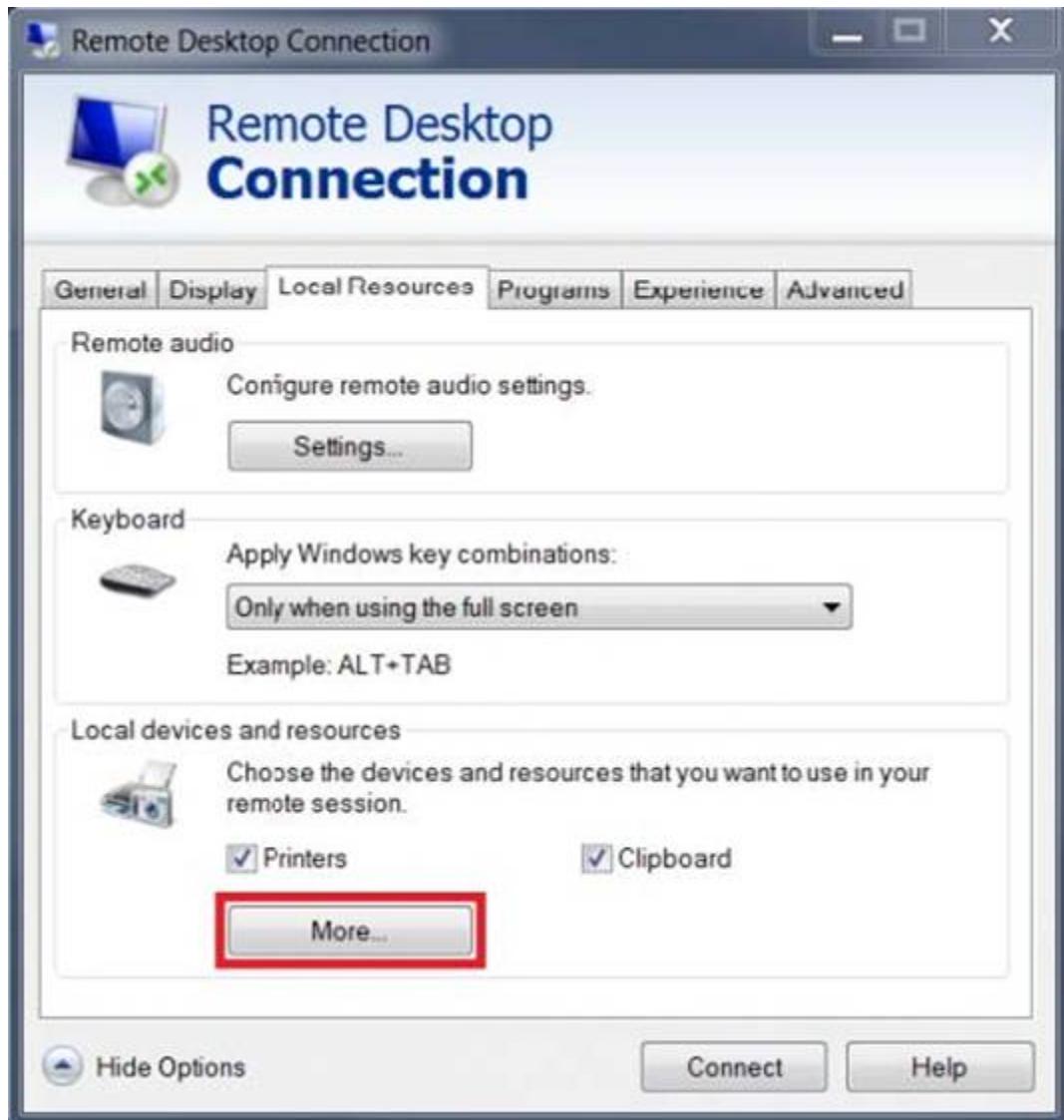
Users can access resources such as local drives, printers, the Clipboard, and supported Plug and Play devices. This is usually referred to as redirection.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/how-can-i-use-my-devices-and-resources-in-a-remote-desktop-session> How can I use my devices and resources in a Remote Desktop session?

Redirecting a device on your computer makes it available for use in a Remote Desktop session. If you have a recent version of Remote Desktop, you can redirect most devices, including printers, smart cards, serial ports, drives, Plug and Play devices, media players based on the Media Transfer Protocol (MTP), and digital cameras based on the Picture Transfer Protocol (PTP). Some USB devices can be redirected, and you can also redirect your Clipboard.

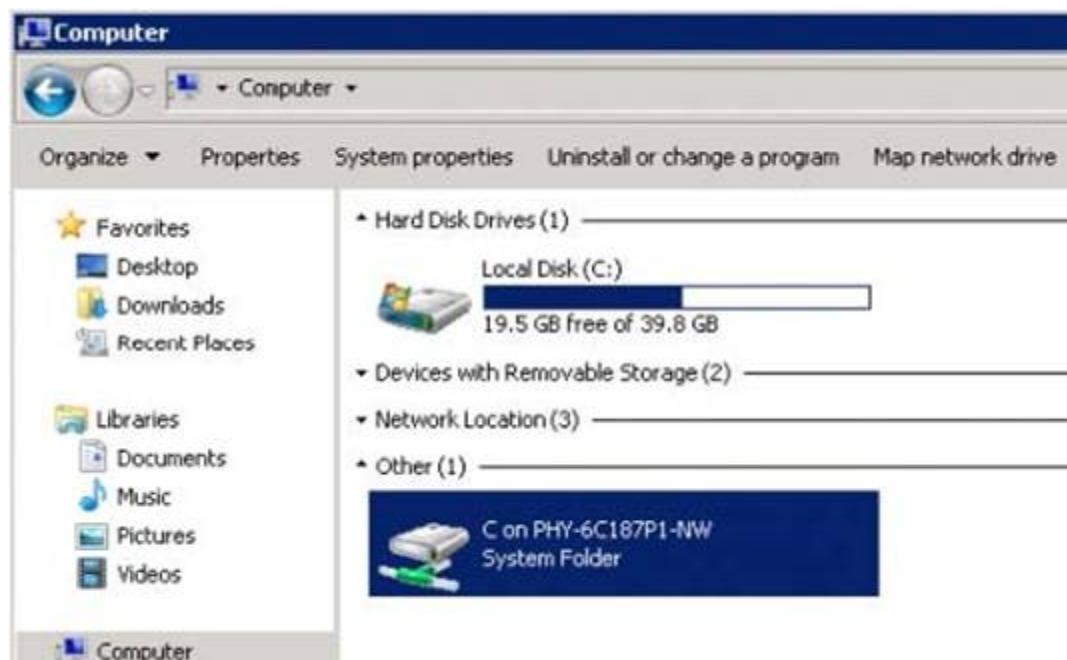
Further Information: <http://www.technicaloverload.com/access-local-drives-over-remote-desktop-connection/> Access Local Drives over Remote Desktop Connection

It's possible to access your local drives over a Remote Desktop Connection by enabling a setting which is disabled by default. First open the RDC client and click the Show Options button at the bottom. Go to the Local Resources tab and then the More... button in the Local devices and resources section: In the local devices and resources window, expand the Drives tree and select the local drives you would like to have access to.





Now you can open a connection and access the drive like any other. Below is a screenshot of a local drive labeled C on 'Computer Name' in Windows Explorer.



Question: 211

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network. All computers are members of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

A server named Server1 runs Windows Server 2012 and has an IP address of 10.10.10.20. Server1 is configured to use

port 10987 for Remote Desktop connections.

From your Windows 8.1 computer, you need to create a Remote Desktop connection to Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From the General tab of your Remote Desktop connection, enter 10.10.10.20 port: 10987.
- B. Create a new Remote Desktop connection, and then set the Local Computer policy to Disable drives redirection for Remote Desktop Services.
- C. From the Advanced tab of your Remote Desktop connection, configure the port of Server1 in the server authentication field.
- D. Run mstsc.exe /v:10.10.10.20:10987.

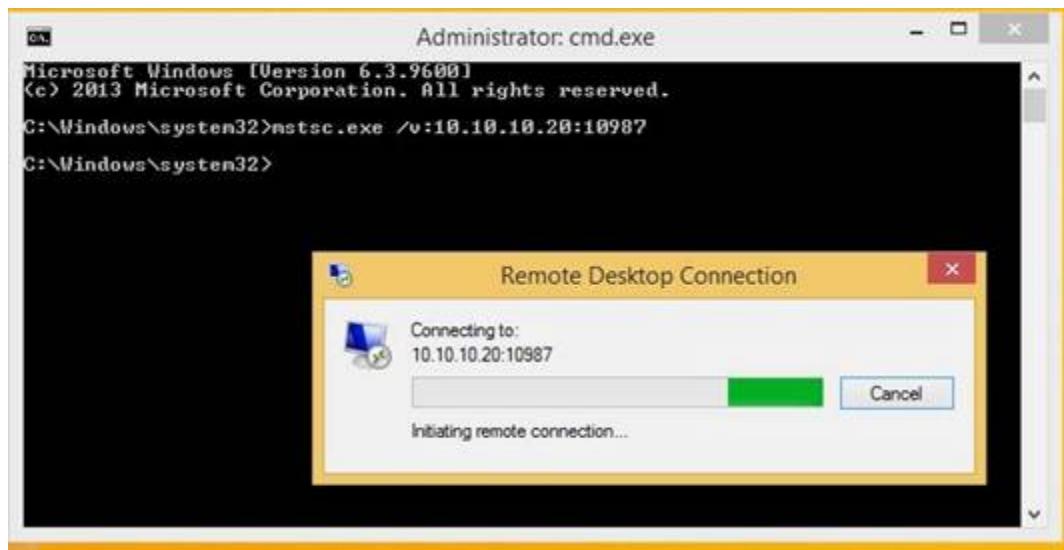
Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/command-line-parameters-remote-desktopconnection#1TC=windows-7> Use command line parameters with Remote Desktop Connection Syntax mstsc [<connection file>] [/v:<server[:port]>] [/admin] [/f[ullscreen]] [/w:<width>] [/h:<height>] [/public] [/span] [/edit "connection file"] [/migrate] [/?]

Command line parameters for Remote Desktop Connection

/v:<server[:port]> Specifies the remote computer that you want to connect to.



Question: 212

DRAG DROP

A company has 100 client computers.

The company plans to deploy Windows 8.1 to the client computers and utilize the following features:

◆ ◆ ◆

Microsoft Hyper-V 3.0 Snap Secure boot

You need to establish whether the current hardware supports the features.

What hardware is required to enable each of the features? (To answer, drag the appropriate hardware requirements to the correct location or locations in the answer area)

- a. Requirements 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.)

DirectX 10
32-bit hardware
Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 1.2
Second-Level Address Translation (SLAT)
Minimum screen resolution of 1366 × 768
Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) drivers

Answer Area	
Feature	Hardware requirement
Hyper-V 3.0	Hardware Requirement
Snap	Hardware Requirement
Secure boot	Hardware Requirement

Answer:

DirectX 10
32-bit hardware
Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 1.2
Second-Level Address Translation (SLAT)
Minimum screen resolution of 1366 × 768
Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) drivers

Answer Area	
Feature	Hardware requirement
Hyper-V 3.0	Second-Level Address Translation (SLAT)
Snap	Minimum screen resolution of 1366 × 768
Secure boot	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) drivers

Question: 213**DRAG DROP**

You administer Windows 8.1 client computers in your company network. A computer has a simple (no resiliency) storage space configured. The storage space is assigned to drive letter E.

You plug an eSATA drive into the computer and extend the storage space.

You need to unplug the eSATA drive without deleting existing data from the storage space.

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
Open Storage Spaces.
Select the Change action task.
Select the Shrink the volume action task.
Expand the Storage spaces group.
Open Disk Management.
Select drive E.
Expand the Physical devices group.
Select the Remove action task.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Open Storage Spaces.	Open Storage Spaces.
Select the Change action task.	
Select the Shrink the volume action task.	
Expand the Storage spaces group.	Expand the Physical devices group.
Open Disk Management.	
Select drive E.	Select the Remove action task.
Expand the Physical devices group.	
Select the Remove action task.	

Question: 214

DRAG DROP

You manage Windows 8.1 client computers.

You have the following client computer update requirements:

Ensure that all client computers check for updates twice a day. Install all critical and available updates, including updates that require a restart, each day. Restart client computers at 11:00 P.M. if required. Distribute all updates from a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server on the local network.

You need to deploy Group Policy settings to the client computers to meet the update requirements.

Which Group Policy settings should you enable and configure? (To answer, drag the appropriate Group Policy settings to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Group Policy settings 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.)

Group Policy Settings	Answer Area
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installation	
Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary	
Automatic Updates detection frequency	
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	
Configure Automatic Updates	

Requirement	Group Policy setting
Ensure that all client computers check for updates twice a day	Group Policy Setting
Install all critical and available updates, including updates that require a restart, each day	Group Policy Setting
Restart client computers at 11:00 P.M. if required	Group Policy Setting
Distribute all updates from a WSUS server on the local network	Group Policy Setting

Answer:

Group Policy Settings		Answer Area	
Requirement	Group Policy setting	Requirement	Group Policy setting
Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installation	Automatic Updates detection frequency	Install all critical and available updates, including updates that require a restart, each day	Configure Automatic Updates
Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary	Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary	Restart client computers at 11:00 P.M. if required	Specify intranet Microsoft update service location
Automatic Updates detection frequency	Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary	Distribute all updates from a WSUS server on the local network	Specify intranet Microsoft update service location
Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary		
Configure Automatic Updates	Specify intranet Microsoft update service location		

Question: 215

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. All client computers run Windows 8.1 and are joined to the domain. All client computers are shared. Employees can log on to any client computer by using individual accounts.

The company implements a new security policy.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that each employee can log on to all computers by using his or her account.
- ☞ Ensure that employees can reset their credentials from any client computer.

You need to choose authentication methods that meet the requirements.

Which two authentication methods meet the requirements? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Active Directory user account
- B. Local user account
- C. Microsoft account
- D. Pin
- E. Picture password

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/connect-microsoft-domainaccount> Connect your Microsoft account to your domain account

You can connect your Microsoft account to your domain account and sync your settings and preferences between them. For example, if you use a domain account in the workplace, you can connect your Microsoft account to it and see the same desktop background, app settings, browser history and favorites, and other Microsoft account settings that you see on your home PC. You'll also be able to use Microsoft account services from your domain PC without signing in to them individually.

Question: 216

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. A user stores files in multiple locations. You need to determine which of the locations will be included in File History. Which three of the following file locations are included in File History? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. %appdata%
- B. Public Documents and Public Pictures
- C. My Documents and My Pictures
- D. Contacts, Desktop, and Favorites
- E. C:\Program Files
- F. All user profile folders

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/07/10/protecting-user-files-with-filehistory.aspx> Protecting user files with File History

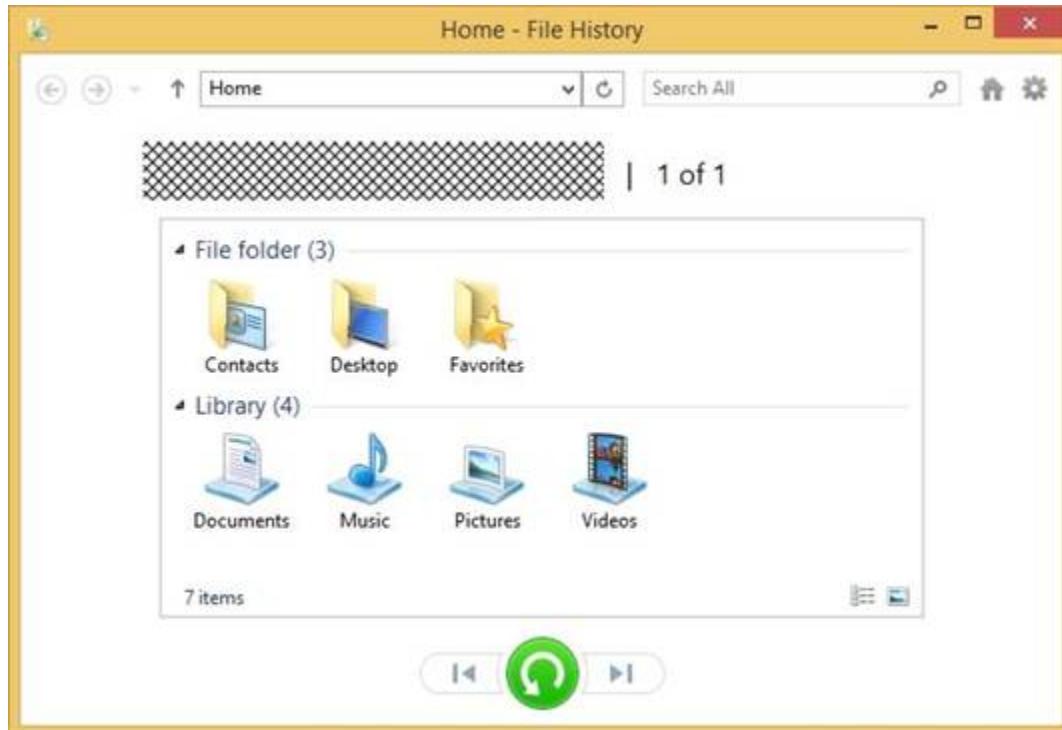
File History is a backup application that continuously protects your personal files stored in Libraries, Desktop, Favorites, and Contacts folders. It periodically (by default every hour) scans the file system for changes and copies changed files to another location. Every time any of your personal files has changed, its copy will be stored on a dedicated, external storage device selected by you. Over time, File History builds a complete history of changes made to any personal file.

It's a feature introduced in Windows 8 that offers a new way to protect files for consumers. It supersedes the existing Windows Backup and Restore features of Windows 7.

File History only saves copies of files that are in your libraries, contacts, favorites, and on your desktop. If you have folders elsewhere that you want backed up, you can add them to one of your existing libraries or create a new library.
<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/back-up-your-computer-with-windows-8-filehistory.html> Back Up Your Computer with Windows 8 File History

File History backs up everything in your libraries: Documents, Music, Pictures, and Videos, as well as the Public folders. That's natural because that's where you store your files.

Further Information: Default settings:



Question: 217

You use a Window 8.1 tablet. The tablet receives Windows Update updates automatically from the Internet. The

tablet has Wi-Fi and is connected to a 3G mobile broadband Wi-Fi hot spot. You need to minimize data usage while connected to this hot spot. What should you do?

- A. Edit the Inbound Rule of Windows Firewall, and then disable Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) traffic.
- B. Configure the broadband connection as a metered network.
- C. Configure the interface metric of IP settings for Wi-Fi connection as 1.
- D. Turn on Airplane Mode.
- E. Disable File and Print Sharing for mobile broadband connections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/metered-internet-connections-frequentlyasked-questions> Metered Internet connections: FAQ

If you have a metered Internet connection, setting your network connection to metered in Windows can help you reduce the amount of data you send and receive.

Note: Ethernet network connections can't be set to metered.

How does setting my network connection to metered affect my PC?

Any app that relies on an Internet connection to update or display info might be limited in the amount of data it can download or display. You might notice these and other effects: Windows Update will only download priority updates. Apps downloading from the Windows Store might be paused. Start screen tiles might stop updating. Offline files might not sync automatically.

Question: 218

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

You are designing a remote management solution. IIS is installed on some remote computers and configured to use port 80 and port 443.

You have the following requirements: ☞ Ensure that you can perform most of the same tasks through the remote management solution that you can while working directly on the remote computer. ☞ Ensure that the solution can operate on port 80 and on port 443. You need to choose the remote management tool to meet the requirements.

Which remote management tool should you choose?

- A. Windows Remote Shell (WinRS)
- B. Remote Desktop Connection (RDC)
- C. Network Shell (netsh)
- D. Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/jonjor/archive/2009/01/09/winrm-windows-remote-managementtroubleshooting.aspx>

WinRM (Windows Remote Management) Troubleshooting

What is WinRM? New in Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003 R2, Windows Server 2008 (and Server 2008 Core) are WinRM & WinRS. Windows Remote Management (known as WinRM) is a handy new remote management service. WinRM is the “server” component of this remote management application and WinRS (Windows Remote Shell) is the “client” for WinRM, which runs on the remote computer attempting to remotely manage the WinRM server. However, I should note that BOTH computers must have WinRM installed and enabled on them for WinRS to work and retrieve information from the remote system.

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 to share port 80 with IIS or any other application that may need to use that port.

What is WinRS? Remote Shell, (WinRS) is used to execute a program on a remote host.

Question: 219

You add three hard drives to a Windows 8.1 computer. The computer has a RAID controller. You plan to store data only on the three new hard drives.

You need to ensure that data loss will not occur if only one hard drive fails.

What should you do?

- A. Create a storage pool that contains all drives and set the resiliency type to Parity.
- B. Create a storage pool that contains one drive, and then add the other two drives to the pool.
- C. Create a spanned volume.
- D. Create a storage pool that contains all drives and set the resiliency type to Two-way mirror.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/storage-spaces-pools> Storage Spaces: FAQ

What is Storage Spaces? Storage Spaces lets you group drives together in a storage pool. Then you can use pool capacity to create storage spaces. Storage spaces are virtual drives that appear in File Explorer. You can use them like any other drive, so it's easy to work with files on them. You can create large storage spaces and add more drives to them when you run low on pool capacity. If you have two or more drives in the storage pool, you can create storage spaces that won't be affected by a drive failure—or even the failure of two drives, if you create a three-way mirror storage space.

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/olivnie/archive/2013/02/05/windows-8-storage.aspx> Windows 8: Storage

Storage Spaces Storage Spaces is a new feature for Windows® 8 that allows a user to combine several disks into a single pool of storage that provides for easier management of multiple disks and resiliency against hardware failure on any of those disks. The disks that you use for Storage Spaces can be a mix of different-sized disks, and these can be connected to Microsoft® Windows using both internal and external connections, making it easy to turn the collection of drives you already have into a safe and easy-to-manage place to store things like your home videos or photos.

The table below describes the different options for resiliency:

Type	Description
Simple (No Resiliency)	Available space will be the sum of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 4TB Available Disk Space. All available space is used, but data is not protected from a drive failure. Can be created with only a single disk.
Two-Way Mirror	Available space will be half of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 2TB Available Disk Space. Half of available space is used, but you can lose half of the drives in the pool without losing data. Requires a minimum of two disks in the storage pool.
Three-Way Mirror	Available space will be 1/3 of all disk space in the storage pool. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 2TB Available Disk Space. 1/3 of available disk space is used, but you can lose 2/3 of the disks in the pool without losing data. Requires a minimum of 3 disks in the storage pool.
Parity	Available space will be the sum of all disks (if they are evenly sized) minus 1 disk. 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk + 2TB Disk = 8TB Available Disk Space. Requires a minimum of 3 disks in the storage pool.

Question: 220

You administer a Windows 8.1 computer that runs Hyper-V. The computer hosts a virtual machine with multiple

snapshots. The virtual machine uses one virtual CPU and 512 MB of RAM. You discover that the virtual machine pauses automatically and displays the state as paused-critical. You need to identify the component that is causing the error. Which component should you identify?

- A. Insufficient hard disk space
- B. Insufficient number of virtual processors
- C. No virtual switch defined
- D. Insufficient memory

Answer: A

Explanation:

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/virtual_pc_guy/archive/2009/04/22/why-is-my-virtual-machine-paused-critical-hyper-v.aspx
Why is my virtual machine "Paused-Critical"? [Hyper-V] Virtual machines will go into the "Paused-Critical" state under Hyper-V if we detect that we are going to run out of space for the virtual hard disks. If we were to run out of space for expanding a dynamic or differencing virtual hard disk – we would start failing disk write operations inside the virtual machine. The result would most likely be that the guest operating system would crash.

To avoid this problem we periodically poll the storage that is being used for the virtual hard disks. If the free space falls under 2 gigabyte we will start to log warning messages in the event log. If the free space falls under 200 megabyte we will pause the virtual machine and mark it as "Paused-Critical".

Further Information: <http://www.neilbryan.ca/hyper-v-paused-critical-and-saved-critical/> Hyper-V Paused-Critical and Saved-Critical

Question: 221

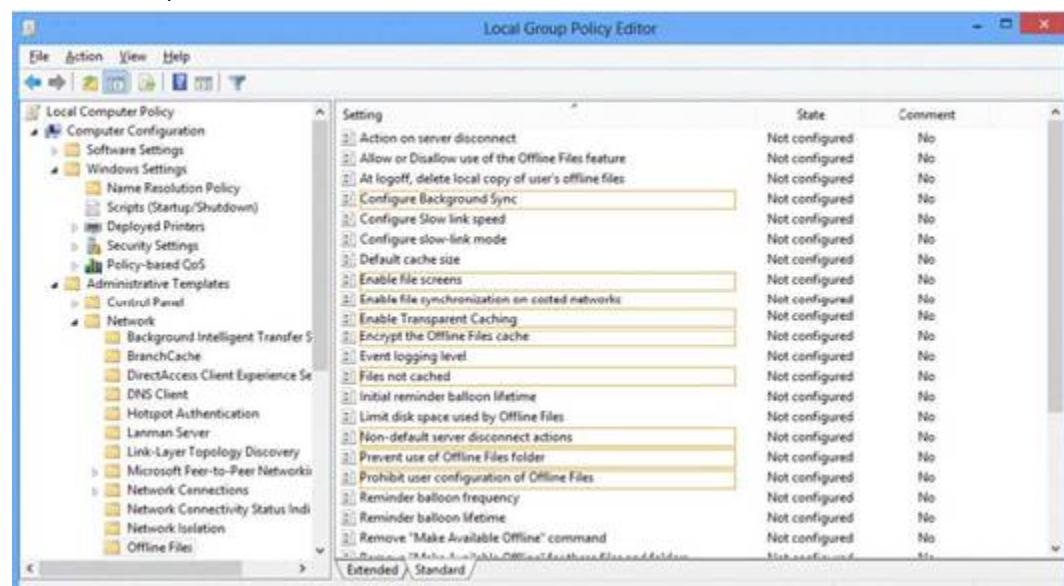
HOTSPOT

You install Windows 8.1 Enterprise on a new laptop that will be shipped to a remote user. You logon to the laptop with the user credentials, map network drives, and configure the network drives to be always available offline.

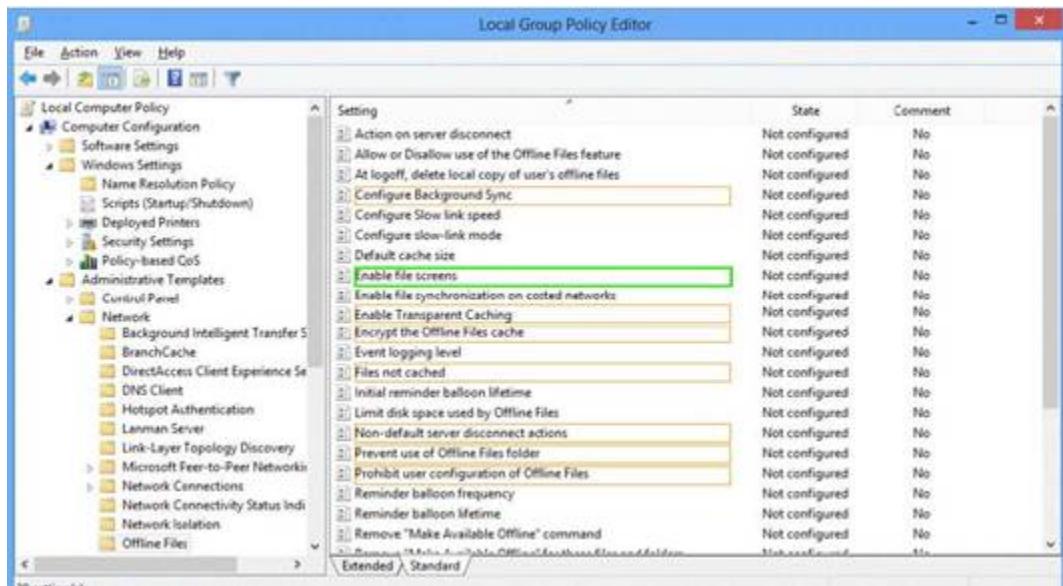
Company policy requires that files with a .db1 extension should be excluded from offline file synchronization.

You need to prevent the user from creating files with a .dbl extension on the mapped drives.

In the Local Group Policy Editor, which setting should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the answer area.)



Answer:



Question: 222

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

Users frequently run a custom web application that modifies the system registry. Each time the application starts, the user is prompted for administrative approval.

You need to ensure that users can run the custom application and not be prompted for administrator approval.

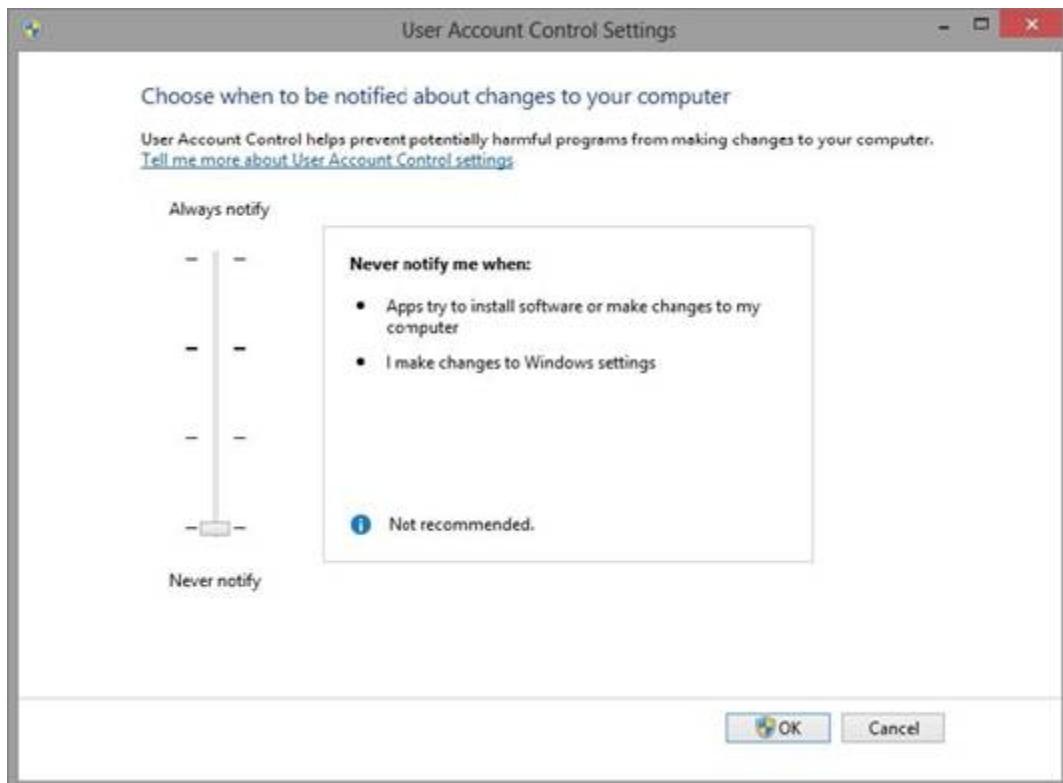
What should you do?

- A. Turn off Windows SmartScreen.
- B. Set the Internet zone privacy level to Low.
- C. Set the User Account Control (UAC) settings to Never notify.
- D. Set the Internet zone security level to Medium.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://www.eightforums.com/tutorials/5509-user-account-control-uac-change-settingswindows-8-a.html> How to Change User Account Control (UAC) Settings in Windows 8 and 8.1



Never notify me You won't be notified before any changes are made to your PC. If you're signed in as an administrator, apps can make changes to your PC without your knowledge. If you're signed in as a standard user, any changes that require administrator permissions will automatically be denied.

Question: 223

You are troubleshooting a computer that runs Windows 8.1.

A third-party application no longer functions correctly.

You need to repair the application. What should you do?

- A. Run the reset /f command and specify the application's .msi file.
- B. Run the msieexec /f command and specify the application's .msi file.
- C. Use File History to revert the application's .msifile to a previous version.
- D. Run the replace command, specify the application's .msi file as the source, and then specify the application's original installation directory as the destination.

Answer: B

Reference:[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262(v=ws.10).aspx) (search for '/f')

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759262%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Msiexec (command-line options)

To repair a product

Syntax

msiexec /f [p][o][e][d][c][a][u][m][s][v]{Package | ProductCode}

Question: 224

You are a desktop administrator for your organization.

Your organization has Windows 7 computers and wants to move to a Windows 8.1 solution. The organization purchases the licenses.

You need to migrate from Windows 7 to Windows 8.1 while ensuring that programs, settings, and files migrate as well.

What should you do?

- A. Choose the Change the product key.
- B. Choose a clean install and use Windows Easy Transfer.
- C. Choose an upgrade after running setup.exe from the Windows 8.1 disk.
- D. Choose a clean install from the Media boot without formatting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/upgrade-to-windows-8> Update to Windows 8.1: FAQ

How do I update to Windows 8.1? Here's how to update to Windows 8.1 depending on the version of Windows you're currently running:

If you're running Windows 7, you can buy and download Windows 8.1 using Windows 8.1 Upgrade Assistant. In Upgrade Assistant, you'll have the option to install Windows 8.1 now, later, or using media with an ISO file or a USB flash drive.

Will I be able to keep my files, settings, and apps? If you start (boot) your PC from installation media that you created when you downloaded the ISO, such as a DVD or USB flash drive, you won't be able to keep your apps, Windows settings, or personal files when you install Windows 8.1.

If you're running --> Windows 7 You can keep --> Personal files

If you're running Windows 7, Windows Vista, or Windows XP, all of your apps will need to be reinstalled using the original installation discs, or purchase confirmation emails if you bought the apps online.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/upgrade-assistant-download-online-faq> Upgrade Assistant: FAQ

Upgrade Assistant is a free download that scans your PC, desktop apps, and connected devices to see if they'll work with a later version of Windows, and then provides a free compatibility report.

It provides a compatibility report. The compatibility report lists your apps and devices that will work in Windows 8 or Windows 8.1, those that might not work or won't be available, and what you can do to get them working again. You can save or print the compatibility report to use later. If some of your apps and devices aren't listed, it might be because we don't have compatibility info from the developer or manufacturer for that product yet.

Note that after you upgrade, all of your compatible desktop apps will need to be reinstalled using the original installation discs, or purchase confirmation emails if you bought the apps online.

Question: 225

You are a desktop administrator for your organization.

You have a small group of Windows 8.1 computers you want to upgrade to Windows 8.1 Pro.

You need to ensure that these computers have Windows 8.1 Pro installed on them.

You receive product keys from your contracting team. What should you do next?

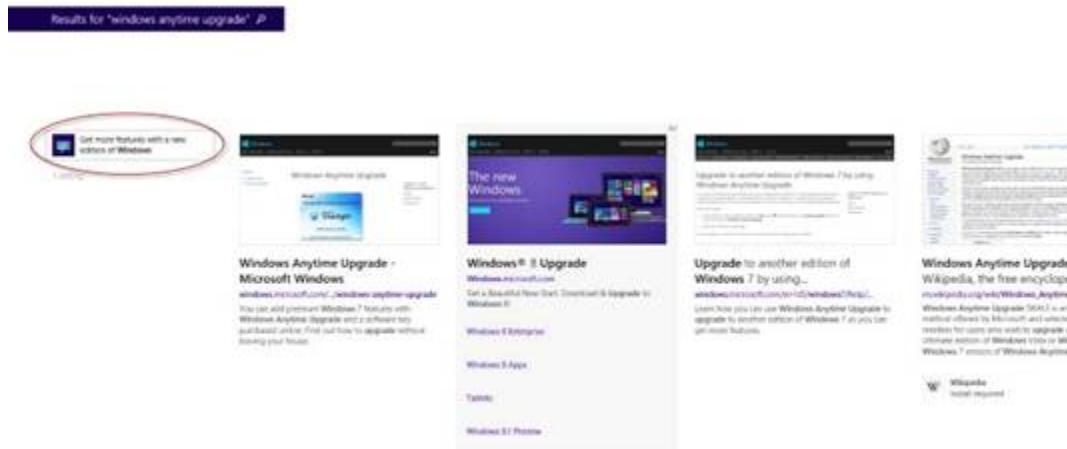
- A. Put in a Windows 8.1 DVD. Your current product key will be recognized, and then you can install Windows Pro.
- B. Select Run >Regedit> HKLM > License. Then overwrite the dword license file.
- C. Under Control Panel, select "Add features to Windows 8.1", and choose "Add product key".
- D. Under settings, add roles > Windows 8.1 Pro. Then input the license file.

Answer: C

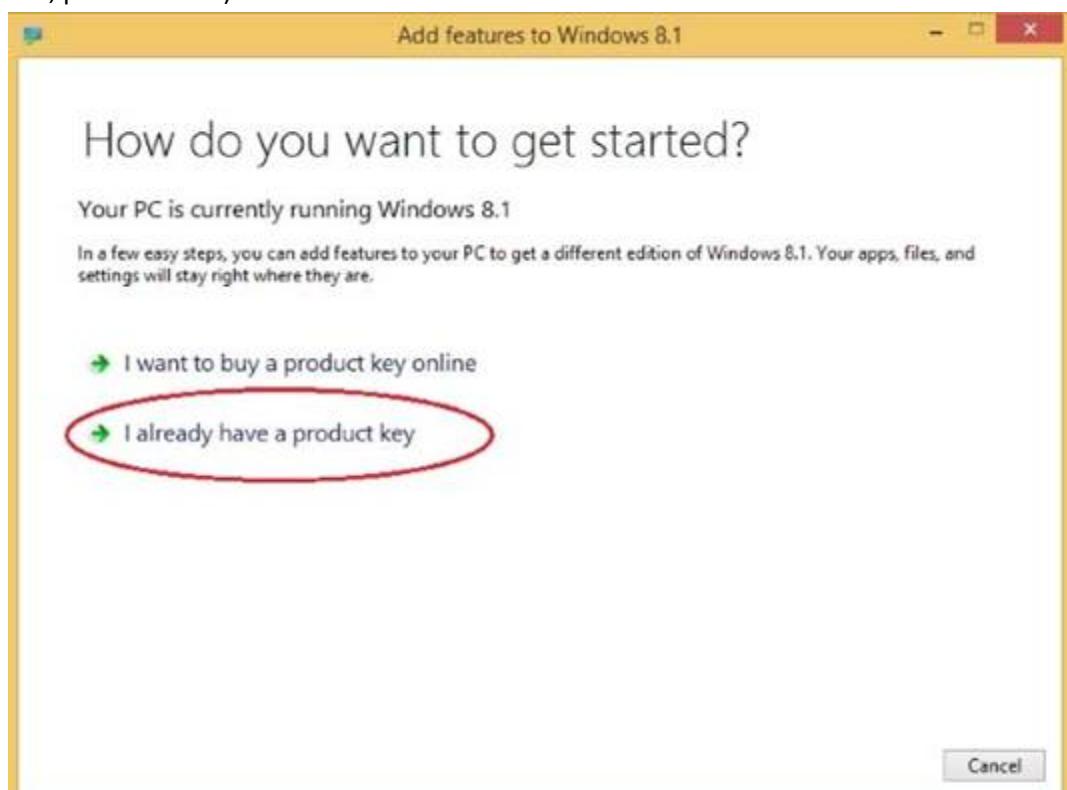
Explanation:

<http://www.petri.co.il/change-windows-8-1-edition-without-reinstalling.htm> Easily Change Windows 8.1 Edition Without Reinstalling

Solution To switch between the editions of Windows you need to use a tool called Windows Anytime Upgrade, which is installed on your computer. You will also need the right product key.



In the Add features to Windows 8.1 window click I already have a product key (assuming, of course, you have one; if not, purchase one).



Enter your product key and wait for a second. If it's correct, you will see a message saying "Your key works. Continue when you're ready". If it's not correct, you'll see a message saying "This key won't work. Check it and try again, or try a different key".

Accept the license terms and click Add features. The progress bar should move around for a few moments. Check to see that you have the right edition by looking at the computer properties.



Done.

Further Information: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/feature-packs> Get more from Windows 8.1
If your PC is running Windows 8.1, you can get Windows 8.1 Pro Pack and enjoy all the features of Windows 8.1 Pro as well as Windows Media Center.

Tap or click Add features to Windows 8.1 and then do one of the following: If you need to purchase a product key, tap or click I want to buy a product key online. Follow the steps to purchase and enter a product key. If you already have a product key, tap or click I already have a product key.

Enter your product key and click Next.

Read the license terms, select the check box to accept the license terms, and then click Add features.

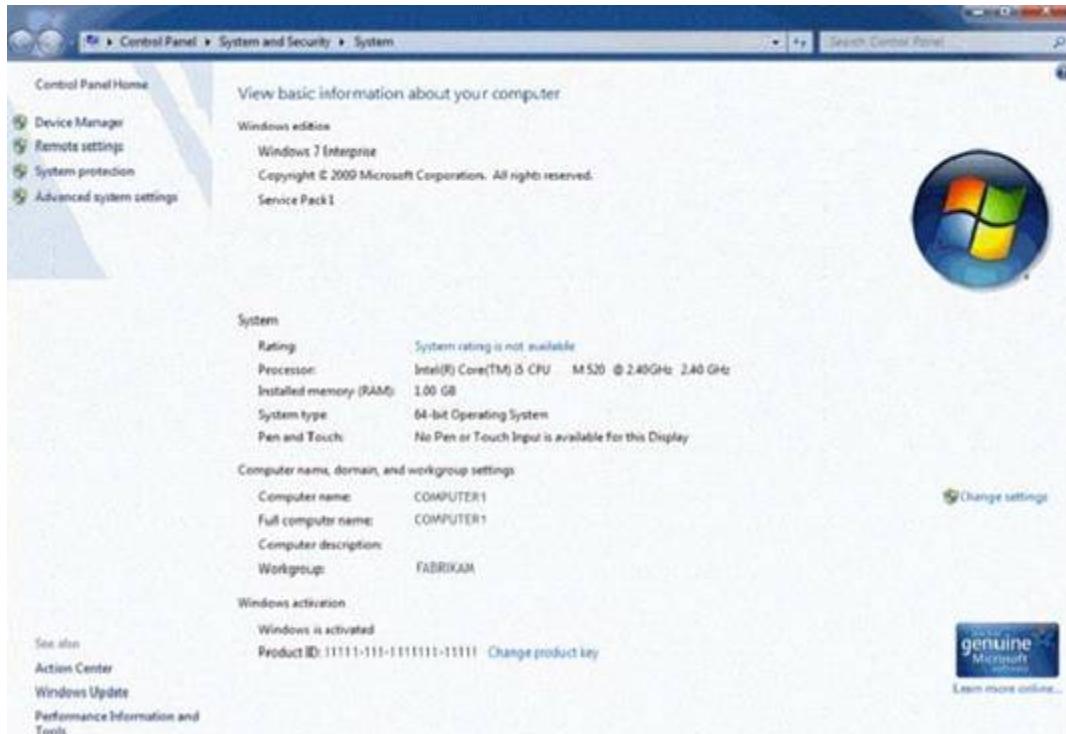
Question: 226

HOTSPOT

You are a system administrator for Fabrikam, Inc.

You are upgrading an end user's computer to Windows 8.1.

You need to evaluate the system's readiness for the upgrade. The computer properties are displayed in the graphic below:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

In order to meet the minimum requirements for Windows 8.1 64-bit you should [answer choice]

The minimum edition of Windows 8.1 this machine could upgrade to is [answer choice]

Answer Area

In order to meet the minimum requirements for Windows 8.1 64-bit you should [answer choice]

install a faster processor.
increase memory to 2 GB.
change the product key.

The minimum edition of Windows 8.1 this machine could upgrade to is [answer choice]

Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 RT.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

Answer:**Answer Area**

In order to meet the minimum requirements for Windows 8.1 64-bit you should [answer choice]

install a faster processor.
increase memory to 2 GB
change the product key.

The minimum edition of Windows 8.1 this machine could upgrade to is [answer choice]

Windows 8 Pro.
Windows 8 RT.
Windows 8 Enterprise.

Question: 227

You are a system administrator for your company.

The company has satellite offices located within different regions around the world and does not want employees to rely on carrying computers around when they visit the satellite offices. The company is deploying Windows To Go as a solution.

You need to ensure that the company has the proper configuration for Windows To Go before deploying the solution. Which configuration should you use?

- A. a Windows To Go server that provides the use of a network boot and can provide files to run the operating system
- B. at least one USB 2.0 port on the host PC
- C. a second partition to run Windows To Go with a minimum of a DVD-RW to write Windows To Go data
- D. a 20GB or greater SSD used as a secondary drive

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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.

Question: 228

You are a domain administrator for your company.

Since the company's Windows 8.1 desktop computers are not backed up regularly, the company wants to enable folder redirection in order to move data from local desktops to network storage.

You need to configure folder redirection on the domain so all existing desktops and any new desktops automatically apply the folder redirection settings.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) and configure the folder redirection options to meet your company's requirements.
- B. In computer management, create a task that is labeled Folder Redirection. Allow Folder Redirection to the specified path at named intervals.
- C. Map a network drive from each local desktop, right-click Properties, and choose Folder Redirection with proper settings.
- D. Sync your offline folder to the network location to ensure that backups are completed on the network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786749\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc786749(v=ws.10).aspx)

User settings and user files are typically stored in the local user profile, under the Users folder. The files in local user profiles can be accessed only from the current computer, which makes it difficult for users who use more than one computer to work with their data and synchronize settings between multiple computers. Two technologies exist to address this problem: Roaming Profiles and Folder Redirection. Both technologies have their advantages, and they can be used separately or together to create a seamless user experience from one computer to another. They also provide additional options for administrators managing user data.

Folder Redirection lets administrators redirect the path of a folder to a new location. The location can be a folder on the local computer or a directory on a network file share. Users can work with documents on a server as if the documents were based on a local drive. The documents in the folder are available to the user from any computer on the network. Folder Redirection is located under Windows Settings in the console tree when you edit domain-based Group Policy by using the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC). The path is [Group Policy Object Name]\User Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Folder Redirection

Question: 229

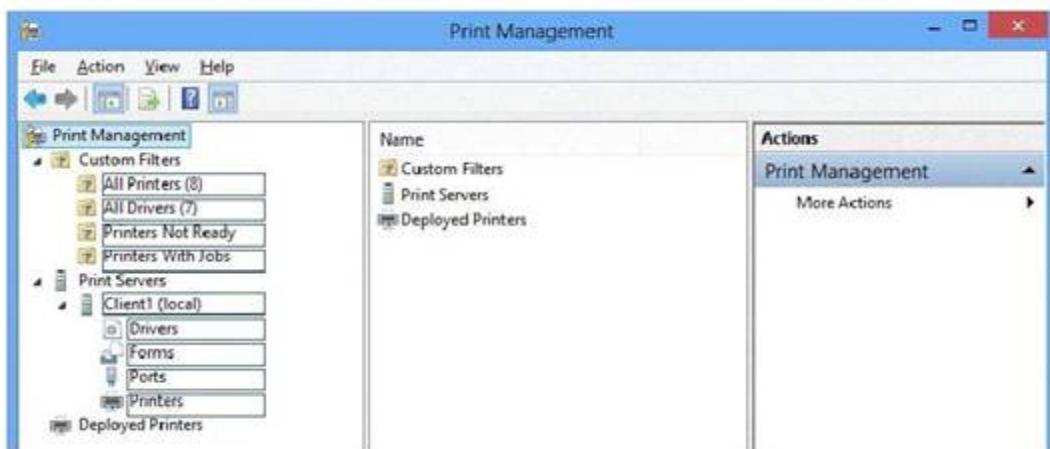
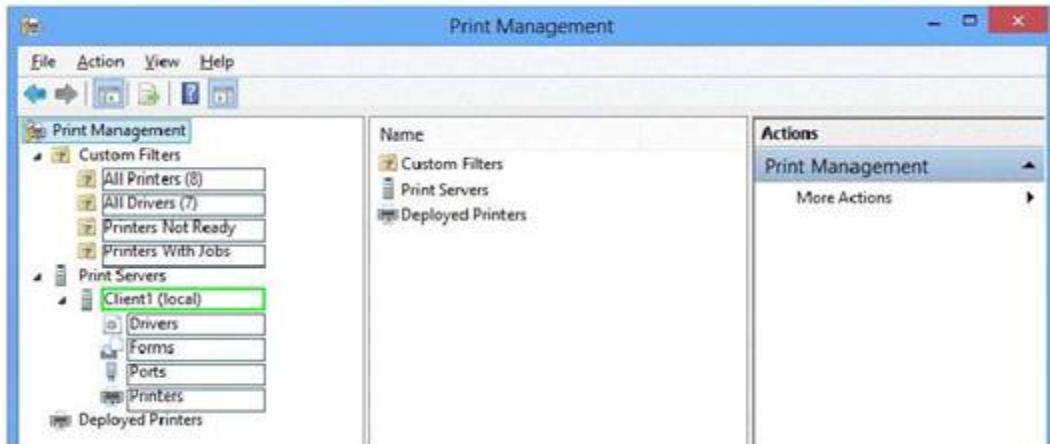
HOTSPOT

You administer Windows 8.1 Pro computers in your company network, including a computer named Wst1. Wst1 is configured with multiple shared printer queues.

Wst1 indicates hardware errors. You decide to migrate the printer queues from Wst1 to a new computer named Client1.

You export the printers on Wst1 to a file. You need to import printers from the file to Client1.

From the Print Management console, which Print Management node should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area****Question: 230**

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

One computer named Computer1 will be used to centralize event logs from other client computers.

You need to configure Computer1 to collect events from other client computers,

What should you do?

- A. Run the New-EventLogcmdlet.
- B. Create a source-computer-initiated subscription.
- C. Run the Get-EventLogcmdlet.
- D. Create a collector-initiated subscription.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb513652%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Creating a Collector Initiated Subscription

You can subscribe to receive events on a local computer (the event collector) that are forwarded from remote computers (the event sources) by using a collector-initiated subscription. In a collector-initiated subscription, the subscription must contain a list of all the event sources. Before a collector computer can subscribe to events and a remote event source can forward events, both computers must be configured for event collecting and forwarding.

Further Information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb870973%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>
Setting up a Source Initiated Subscription

Source-initiated subscriptions allow you to define a subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers, and then multiple remote event source computers can be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This differs from a collector initiated subscription because in the collector initiated subscription model, the event collector must define all the event sources in the event subscription.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849768.aspx> New-EventLog

This cmdlet creates a new classic event log on a local or remote computer. It can also register an event source that writes to the new log or to an existing log. The cmdlets that contain the EventLog noun (the Event log cmdlets) work only on classic event logs. To get events from logs that use the Windows Event Log technology in Windows Vista and later versions of Windows, use Get-WinEvent.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849834.aspx> Get-EventLog

The Get-EventLog cmdlet gets events and event logs on the local and remote computers. Use the parameters of Get-EventLog to search for events by using their property values. Get-EventLog gets only the events that match all of the specified property values. The cmdlets that contain the EventLog noun (the EventLog cmdlets) work only on classic event logs. To get events from logs that use the Windows Event Log technology in Windows Vista and later versions of Windows, use Get-WinEvent.

Question: 231

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

One computer named Computer1 will be used to centralize event logs from other client computers. You configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) that pushes event logs to Computer1.

You need to configure Computer1 to receive the event logs.

What should you do?

- A. Create a collector-initiated subscription.
- B. Run the New-EventLogcmdlet.
- C. Run the Get-EventLogcmdlet.
- D. Create a source-computer-initiated subscription.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb870973%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Setting up a Source Initiated Subscription

Source-initiated subscriptions allow you to define a subscription on an event collector computer without defining the event source computers, and then multiple remote event source computers can be set up (using a group policy setting) to forward events to the event collector computer. This differs from a collector initiated subscription because in the collector initiated subscription model, the event collector must define all the event sources in the event subscription.

Further Information: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb513652%28v=vs.85%29.aspx>
Creating a Collector Initiated Subscription

You can subscribe to receive events on a local computer (the event collector) that are forwarded from remote computers (the event sources) by using a collector-initiated subscription. In a collector-initiated subscription, the subscription must contain a list of all the event sources. Before a collector computer can subscribe to events and a remote event source can forward events, both computers must be configured for event collecting and forwarding.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849768.aspx> New-EventLog

This cmdlet creates a new classic event log on a local or remote computer. It can also register an event source that writes to the new log or to an existing log. The cmdlets that contain the EventLog noun (the Event log cmdlets) work

only on classic event logs. To get events from logs that use the Windows Event Log technology in Windows Vista and later versions of Windows, use Get-WinEvent.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849834.aspx> Get-EventLog

The Get-EventLog cmdlet gets events and event logs on the local and remote computers. Use the parameters of Get-EventLog to search for events by using their property values. Get-EventLog gets only the events that match all of the specified property values. The cmdlets that contain the EventLog noun (the EventLog cmdlets) work only on classic event logs. To get events from logs that use the Windows Event Log technology in Windows Vista and later versions of Windows, use Get-WinEvent.

Question: 232

You manage Windows 7 and Windows 8.1 client computers that run.

You are configuring Windows updates for all client computers.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that all client computers check for updates twice a day,
- ☞ Install all critical and available updates, including updates that require a restart, each day.
- ☞ If critical updates are installed, restart client computers at 11:00 P.M.

You need to configure local Group Policy settings to meet the requirements.

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

- A. Enable the Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations policy setting.
- B. Configure the Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary policy setting.
- C. Enable the Specify intranet Microsoft update service location policy setting.
- D. Configure the Automatic Updates detection frequency policy setting.
- E. Enable the Configure Automatic Updates policy setting for automatic download and scheduled installation.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn595129.aspx> Step 5: Configure Group Policy Settings for Automatic Updates

Specify intranet Microsoft update service location Specifies an intranet server to host updates from Microsoft Update. You can then use WSUS to automatically update computers on your network.

Automatic Updates detection frequency Specifies the hours that Windows will use to determine how long to wait before checking for available updates. The exact wait time is determined by using the hours specified here minus zero to twenty percent of the hours specified. For example, if this policy is used to specify a 20 hour detection frequency, all clients to which this policy is applied will check for updates anywhere between 16 and 20 hours.

Configure Automatic Updates Specifies whether automatic updates are enabled on this computer. If enabled, you must select one of the four options provided in this Group Policy setting.

Specifies that Windows recognizes when the computer is online and uses its Internet connection to search Windows Update for available updates.

2 – Notify for download and notify for install When Windows Update finds updates that apply to the computer, users will be notified that updates are ready for download. Users can then run Windows Update to download and install any available updates.

3 – Auto download and notify for install (default setting) Windows Update finds applicable updates and downloads them in the background; the user is not notified or interrupted during the process. When the downloads are complete, users are notified that there are updates ready to install. Users can then run Windows Update to install the downloaded updates. 4 – 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.) 5 – Allow local admin to choose setting

Specifies whether local administrators are allowed to use the Automatic Updates control panel to select a configuration option of their choice—for example, whether local administrators can choose a scheduled installation time.

Further Information: Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations Specifies the amount of time for Automatic Updates to wait following a computer startup, before proceeding with a scheduled installation that was previously missed. If the status is set to Not Configured, a missed scheduled installation will occur one minute after the computer is next started.

Automatic Maintenance Activation Boundary This policy enables you to configure the “Automatic Maintenance activation boundary” setting. The maintenance activation boundary is the daily scheduled time at which Automatic Maintenance starts.

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/hh848037%28v=vs.85%29.aspx> Automatic Maintenance Windows depends on execution of inbox and third party maintenance activity for much of its value-add, including Windows Update, and automatic disk defragmentation, as well as antivirus updates and scans.

Question: 233

HOTSPOT

You are setting up a Windows 8.1 computer.

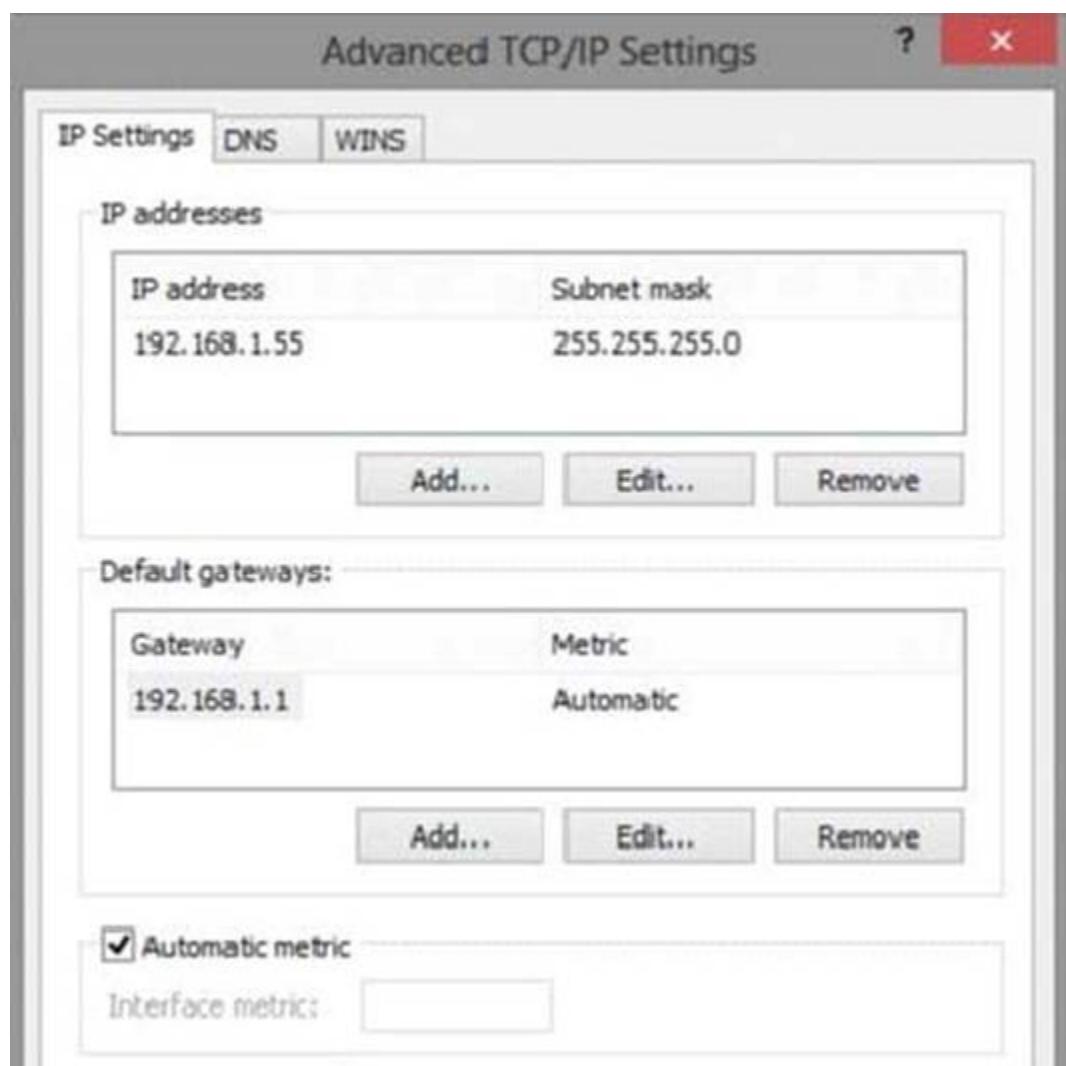
The computer's network connections are shown in the Network Connections exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



The computer's network settings are shown in the Network Settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Ethernet adapter vEthernet (Switch01):
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : Hyper-V Virtual Ethernet Adapter #2
Description . . . . . : BC-AE-C5-21-02-A3
Physical Address . . . . . : No
DHCP Enabled . . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : fe80::4ad:8811:98c6:5f2c%17<Preferred>
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.55<Preferred>
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Default Gateway . . . . . : 314355397
DHCPv6 Client DUID . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-17-F7-1A-65-BC-AE-C5-21-02-A3
DNS Servers . . . . . : 8.8.8.8
8.8.4.4
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```

Advanced TCP/IP settings are shown in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the three screenshots support the inference as stated? Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Yes	No
-----	----

The computer is a Microsoft Hyper-V host.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

The computer has a static IP address.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

The computer is a Microsoft Hyper-V virtual machine.

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
-----------------------	----------------------------------

Answer:

Answer Area

Yes No

The computer is a Microsoft Hyper-V host.

The computer has a static IP address.

The computer is a Microsoft Hyper-V virtual machine.

Question: 234**DRAG DROP**

You administer 100 Windows 8.1 Pro laptops in your company network.

You have a wireless access point that requires 802.1x authentication. Authentication requests are forwarded to a RADIUS server.

You need to configure the laptops to connect to the wireless access point. Your solution must ensure that laptops authenticate to the RADIUS server by using stored credentials.

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
Set the authentication type to Microsoft-Protected EAP (PEAP) .	
Set the Encryption Type to TKIP .	
Set the authentication mode to User and Computer authentication .	
Create a new Connection Security Rule.	
Create a new Wi-Fi profile.	
Configure the authentication mode to User authentication .	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Set the authentication type to Microsoft-Protected EAP (PEAP) .	Set the authentication type to Microsoft-Protected EAP (PEAP) .
Set the Encryption Type to TKIP .	Set the Encryption Type to TKIP .
Set the authentication mode to User and Computer authentication .	Set the authentication mode to User and Computer authentication .
Create a new Connection Security Rule.	
Create a new Wi-Fi profile.	
Configure the authentication mode to User authentication .	

Question: 235

You are the desktop administrator for a medium-sized company.

You are rolling out new Windows 8.1 computers to your employees. You configure one of the computers so that it has the devices and settings the employees need for testing purposes.

You need to ensure that the hardware devices are operating properly.

Which tool should you use?

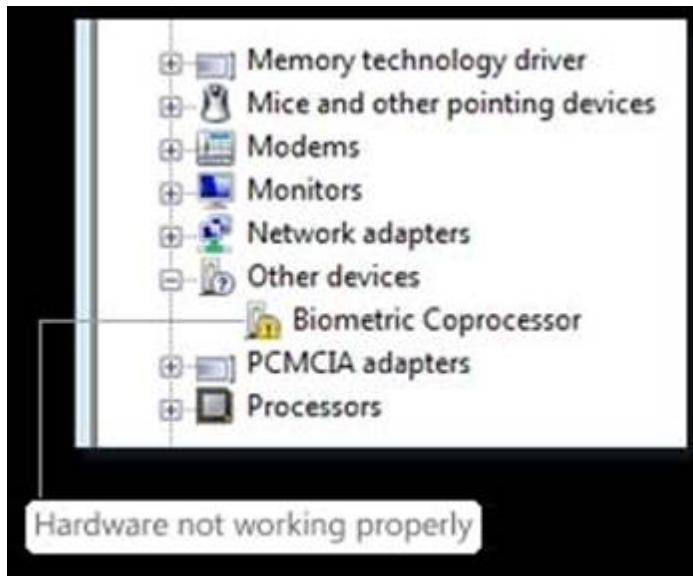
- A. eventvwr.exe
- B. Mmcdevmgmt.msc
- C. sigverif.exe
- D. Driverquery /si

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754081.aspx> Open Device Manager mmc devmgmt.msc

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/get-help-with-device-manager-errors> Get help with Device Manager errors Device Manager helps you determine which hardware devices are installed on your computer, and whether or not they are working properly. If one of your devices is not working properly, an error icon will appear next to the name of the device. If Device Manager cannot identify the device, it will label it an unknown device.



An error icon appears next to any device that is not working properly. In this example, a biometric coprocessor (fingerprint reader) is not functioning.

When a device is not working properly, Device Manager will also usually display an error message with an accompanying error code. There are many different Device Manager error codes.

Further Information:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc785425%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Event Viewer

With Event Viewer, you can monitor events recorded in event logs. Typically a computer stores the Application, Security, and System logs. It could also contain other logs, depending on the computer's role and the applications installed.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/308514> How To Verify Unsigned Device Drivers in Windows XP

This step-by-step article describes how you can use the Windows XP Signature Verification tool (Sigverif.exe) to find unsigned drivers and verify device drivers in Windows XP. This information can be helpful for troubleshooting system instability, error messages, boot problems, and so on.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490896.aspx> Driverquery Displays a list of all installed device drivers and their properties.

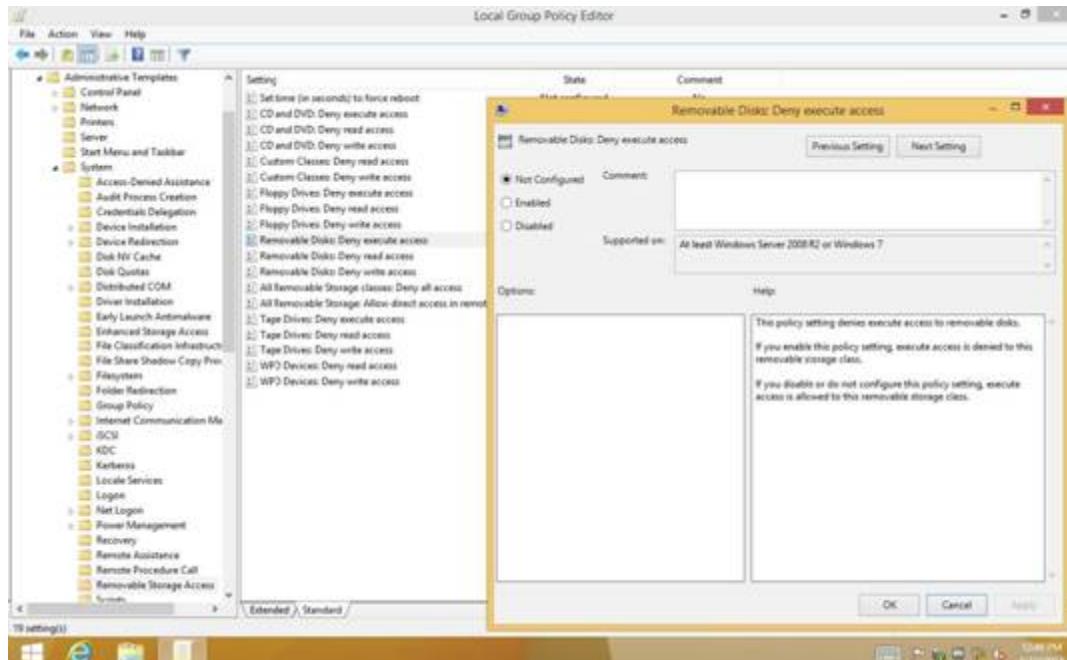
Question: 236

You administer Windows 8.1 computers in your company network, including a computer named Client. You need to prevent users of Client1 from running applications that are stored on removable storage devices. What should you do?

- A. Set Local Computer Policy: Removable Disks to Deny write access to Enabled.
- B. Set Local User Policy: Removable Storage Access to Removable Disks: Deny read access to Enabled.
- C. Set Local User Policy: Removable Storage Access to Removable Disks: Deny write access to Enabled.
- D. Set Local Computer Policy: Removable Storage Access to Removable Disks: Deny execute access to Enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:



Further Information: <http://www.grouppolicy.biz/2012/01/how-to-use-group-policy-to-deny-executing-writingand-or-reading-on-removable-disks/> How to use Group Policy to deny executing, writing and/or reading on removable disks

Question: 237

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. The company develops a Windows Store app but does not publish it to the Windows Store.

You need to side load the Windows Store app on all client computers.

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

- A. Run the get-appxpackage Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. Run the add-appxpackage Windows PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. Enable the Allow all trusted applications to install Group Policy setting.
- D. Enable the Allow installation of desktop items Group Policy setting.
- E. Run the msieexec command.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh856048.aspx> Add-AppxPackage

The Add-AppxPackage cmdlet adds a signed app package (.appx) to a user account. Use the DependencyPath parameter to add all other packages that are required for the installation of the app package. You can use the Register parameter to install from a folder of unpackaged files during development of Windows® Store apps. To update an already installed package, the new package must have the same package family name.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/windows/jj874388.aspx> Try It Out: Sideload Windows Store Apps

By now, you are familiar with Windows Store apps. There are some pretty cool ones available in the store, and publishers are adding more every week. A great thing about Windows Store apps is they are super simple to install (and uninstall). But what about line of business (LOB) apps? You probably do not want to publish them through the Windows Store since that would make them publically available. Instead, you can sideload LOB apps. Sidelighting simply means installing a Windows Store app without publishing it in and downloading it from the store. You install it directly.

Verify the Requirements There are a small number of requirements computers must meet to sideload Windows Store apps on them. We will start with computers running Windows 8 Enterprise: The computer running Windows 8 Enterprise must be joined to the domain. You must enable the "Allow all trusted apps to install" Group Policy setting. The app must be signed by a \ certificate that is chained to a trusted root certificate.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh856044.aspx> Get-AppxPackage

The Get-AppxPackage cmdlet gets a list of the app packages (.appx) that are installed in a user profile. To get the list of packages for a user profile other than the profile for the current user, you must run this command by using administrator permissions.

<http://www.advancedinstaller.com/user-guide/msiexec.html> Msieexec.exe Command Line

The Windows Installer technology uses Msieexec.exe for installing MSI and MSP packages.

Question: 238

You are a system administrator for a local accounting firm. Your company uses Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computers. All computers have a secondary D: drive.

You want to enable File History for all your users. You create the folder structure D:\Backup\File History on all user computers. You launch the File History application and verify that it is turned on, Next, you click Select drive in Configure File History Settings. However, under Copy Files to: you get the message, "No usable drives were found."

You need to successfully configure file history.

What should you do?

- A. Verify that your local drive has enough free space.
- B. Share the File History folder.
- C. Grant NTFS rights to the File History folder.
- D. Use a network drive for file history.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/set-drive-file-history> Set up a drive for File History

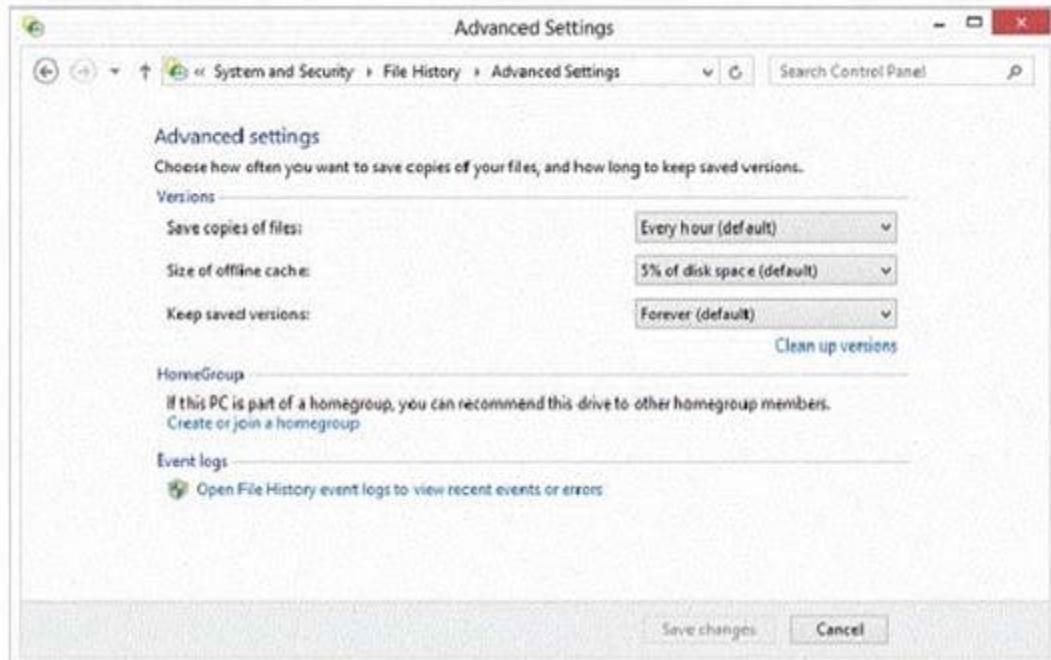
Before you start using File History to back up your files, you need to first select where your backups are saved. You can select an externally connected drive, such as a USB drive, or you can save to a drive on a network. There are other choices, but these two provide the best options to help protect your files against a crash or other PC problems.

Question: 239**HOTSPOT**

You are a system administrator for a local construction company. The company uses Windows 8.1 Pro desktop and laptop computers. All desktop computers have a 160 GB disk drive.

You receive a call from a user who needs to recover an .avi file from file history but discovers that the file no longer exists. The user reports recently deleting a large PowerPoint presentation from the hard drive.

The user's File History configuration is displayed in the graphic below:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The user is unable to restore the file because [answer choice]

A document that you created 30 minutes ago can be recovered [answer choice]

Answer Area

The user is unable to restore the file because [answer choice]

.avi files are not supported by default.
the cache filled up with the PowerPoint file deletion.
the retention period for the file had been exhausted.

A document that you created 30 minutes ago can be recovered [answer choice]

always.
never.
sometimes.

Answer:**Answer Area**

The user is unable to restore the file because [answer choice]

.avi files are not supported by default.
the cache filled up with the PowerPoint file deletion.
the retention period for the file had been exhausted.

A document that you created 30 minutes ago can be recovered [answer choice]

always.
never.
sometimes.

Question: 240

You use a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. You turn on File History and install several applications.

The computer becomes slow and unresponsive.

You need to restore the computer to its default settings. You also need to keep your personal files stored on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run Refresh your PC.
- B. Run the Clear-Content PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. Restore files from File History.
- D. Run Reset your PC.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"turn on File History" - this is telling us that all files and folders that are added to a library are backed up. This: "The computer becomes slow and unresponsive" + this: "You need to restore the computer to its default settings" - are telling us that we need to reinstall everything.

"keep your personal files stored on the computer" - since we have backed up everything that's stored in a library (a.k.a. "personal files"), we're good to go. It's time to Reset your PC.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Refresh your PC

Here's what will happen:

- Your files and personalization settings won't change.
- Your PC settings will be changed back to their defaults.
- Apps from Windows Store will be kept.
- Apps you installed from discs or websites will be removed.
- A list of removed apps will be saved on your desktop.

Reset your PC

Here's what will happen:

- All your personal files and apps will be removed.
- Your PC settings will be changed back to their defaults.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee156808.aspx> Using the Clear-Content Cmdlet

The Clear-Content cmdlet enables you to erase the contents of a file without deleting the file itself. For example, suppose you run this command: Clear-Content c:\scripts\test.txt

When you execute that command the file Test.txt will still be in the folder C:\Scripts; there just won't be any data of any kind in the file:

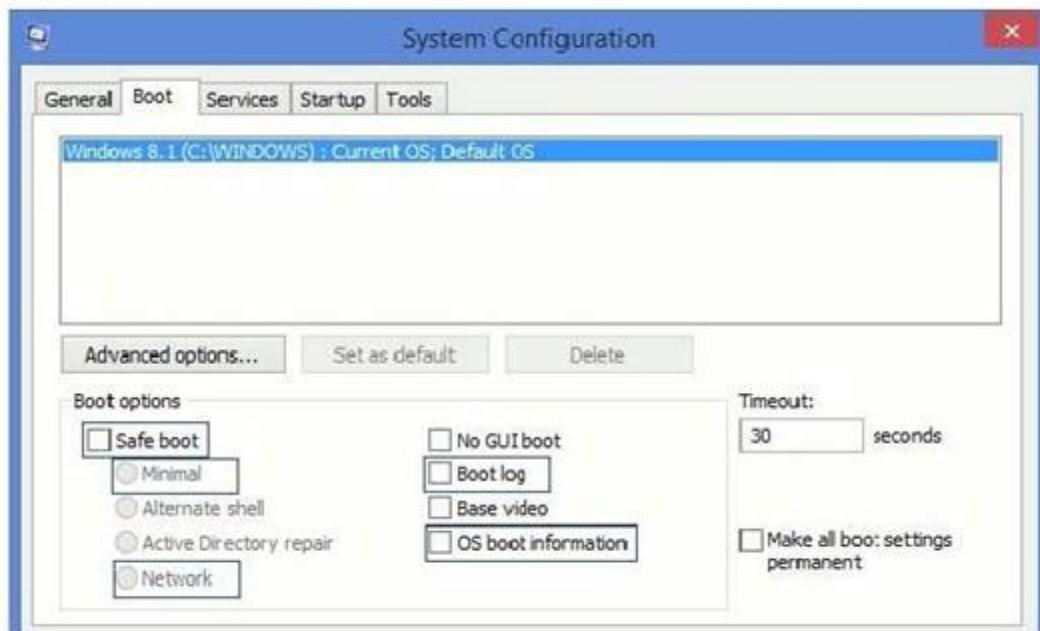
Question: 241**HOTSPOT**

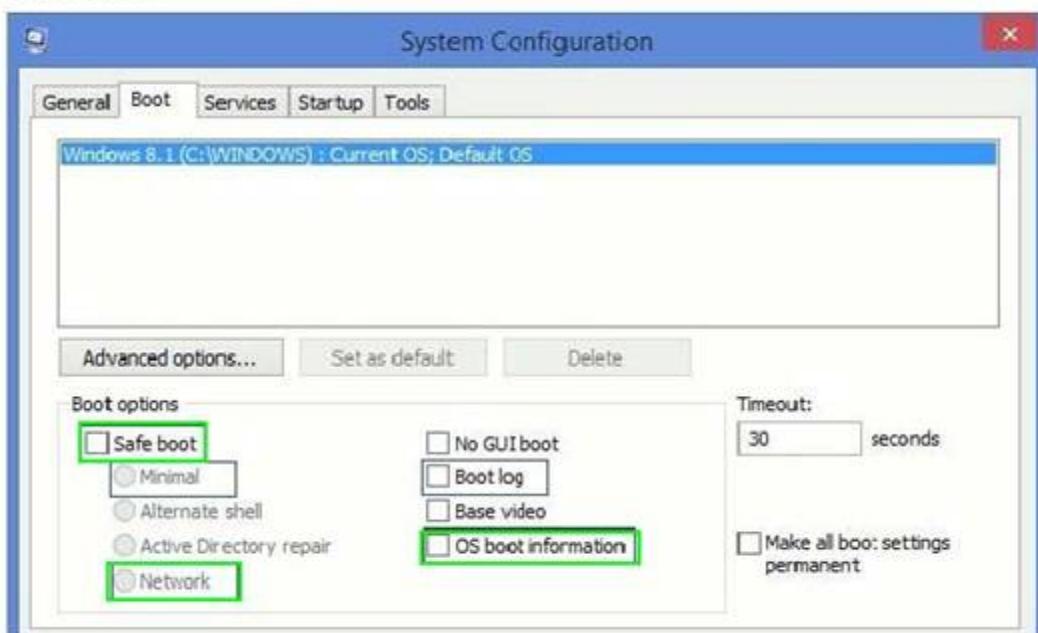
You are a system administrator for Contoso, Ltd. You manage a remote site that consists of 50 users. Each user has a Windows 8.1 desktop computer. You grant local admin rights to a small group of power users that have proven a level of proficiency with Windows 8.1. This group helps with minor problems as needed.

One of the power users makes configuration changes on a desktop computer. Now the computer freezes for two minutes during the boot process.

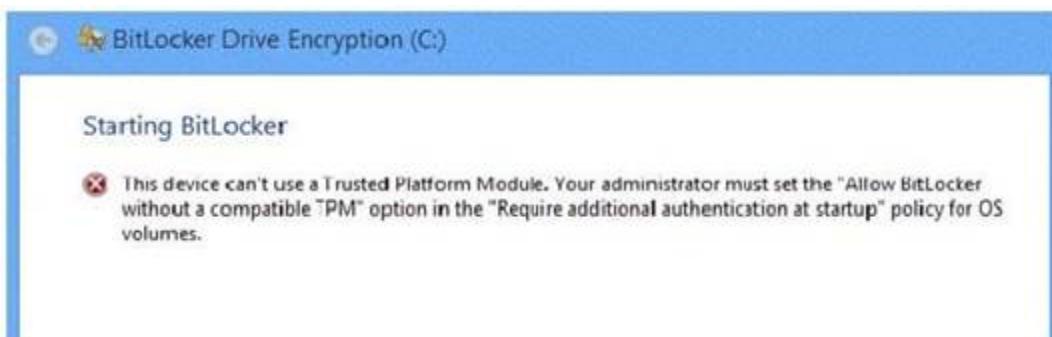
You need to use msconfig to change the boot options to meet the following requirements:

Boot in safe mode Boot the computer with a minimal set of drivers Networking enabled See the splash startup screen Read drivers as they are loaded Which three options should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate three options from the System Configuration Boot tab in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:**

Answer Area**Question: 242****HOTSPOT**

You are the PC support specialist for Contoso, Ltd. Your department upgrades your company's laptops to Windows 8.1. You need to use BitLocker to encrypt the system drives on these laptops. You attempt to encrypt several laptops but receive an error message shown in the following image:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

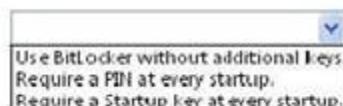
Answer Area

In order to encrypt your system drive with BitLocker, set the BitLocker Startup Preferences to [answer choice]

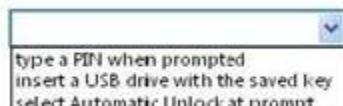
Once the drive is encrypted, [answer choice] each time you boot the computer.

Answer Area

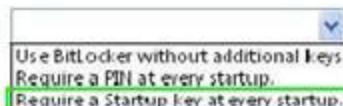
In order to encrypt your system drive with BitLocker, set the BitLocker Startup Preferences to [answer choice]



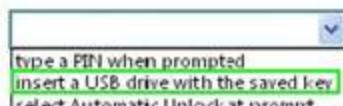
Once the drive is encrypted, [answer choice] each time you boot the computer.

**Answer:****Answer Area**

In order to encrypt your system drive with BitLocker, set the BitLocker Startup Preferences to [answer choice]



Once the drive is encrypted, [answer choice] each time you boot the computer.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command entered is "C:\Windows\system32>powercfg /devicequery /?". The output provides information about the "POWERCFG /DEVICEQUERY <QUERYFLAG>" command, including its description, parameter list, and examples.

Description:
Returns a list of devices that meet the specified criteria.

Parameter List:
<QUERYFLAG> Specifies one of the following criteria:

wake_from_S1_supported	Return all devices that support waking the system from a light sleep state.
wake_from_S2_supported	Return all devices that support waking the system from a deeper sleep state.
wake_from_S3_supported	Return all devices that support waking the system from the deepest sleep state.
wake_from_any	Return all devices that support waking the system from any sleep state.
S1_supported	List devices supporting light sleep.
S2_supported	List devices supporting deeper sleep.
S3_supported	List devices supporting deepest sleep.
S4_supported	List devices supporting hibernation.
wake_programmable	List devices that are user-configurable to wake the system from a sleep state.
wake_armed	List devices that are currently configured to wake the system from any sleep state.
all_devices	Return all devices present in the system.

Examples:
POWERCFG /DEVICEQUERY wake_armed

C:\Windows\system32>powercfg /devicequery wake_armed
Agera Systems HDA Modem
Remote Desktop Keyboard Device
Remote Desktop Mouse Device

C:\Windows\system32>

You open the Power Options, which are shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Finally, you run `powercfg /request` from the command line. The configuration is shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>powercfg /requests
DISPLAY:
None.

SYSTEM:
[SERVICE] \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Windows\System32\svchost.exe (CryptSvc)
Remote Desktop Services Power Request

AWAYMODE:
None.

EXECUTION:
None.

PERFBOOST:
None.

FULLSCREENVIDEO:
None.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the three screenshots support the inference as stated? (Each correct selection is worth one point.)

Answer Area

Yes No

The current power plan puts the computer to sleep after 20 minutes.

The Agere System's HDA Modem device is allowed to wake the system from sleep state.

The Remote Desktop Service is the only software application to make a Power Request

Answer:

Answer Area

Yes No

The current power plan puts the computer to sleep after 20 minutes.

The Agere System's HDA Modem device is allowed to wake the system from sleep state.

The Remote Desktop Service is the only software application to make a Power Request

Question: 244

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services domain named contoso.com. The domain contains two sites that are named SiteA and SiteB. The company uses Windows 8.1 Pro laptop computers. The computer account objects are located in an Organizational Unit (OU) named Laptops. The company plans to deploy a wireless network infrastructure. You need to preconfigure all laptop computers with the wireless network access information by using a Group Policy Object (GPO).

What should you do?

- A. Create and link a GPO to a group containing all laptop computers. Edit the GPO and configure a Wireless Network Policy.
- B. Create and link a GPO to the Laptops OU. Edit the GPO and configure a Wireless Network Policy.
- C. Create and link a GPO to a SiteA. Edit the GPO and configure a Wireless Network Policy.
- D. Create and link a GPO to a SiteB. Edit the GPO and configure a Wireless Network Policy,

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/gg266419.aspx> Using Group Policy to Configure Wireless Network Settings

In an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment, you can use Group Policy settings to configure wireless network policies. (Note that you should have Windows Server 2003 SP1 or later installed on your domain controllers.)
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738954%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Link a Group Policy object to a site, domain, or organizational unit

Do one of the following:

To link to a domain or an organizational unit, open Active Directory Users and Computers.

To link to a site, open Active Directory Sites and Services.

In the console tree, right-click the site, domain, or organizational unit to which you want the Group Policy object to be linked. Click Properties, and then click the Group Policy tab. To add the Group Policy object to the Group Policy Object Links list, click Add. This opens the Add a Group Policy Object Link dialog box. Click the All tab, click the Group Policy object that you want, and then click OK. In the properties dialog box for the site, domain, or organizational unit, click OK.

Question: 245

You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. Many users have Windows 8.1 laptops, and your IT department configures all of them to use BitLocker on all fixed drives.

Many users carry sensitive corporate data on their USB drives.

You need to enable BitLocker for these USB drives.

Which key protector option should you use?

- A. A password
- B. A startup key
- C. A.tpm file
- D. TPM

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/ff404223.aspx> Enable BitLocker on USB Flash Drives to Protect Data
Encrypting USB flash drives protects the data stored on the volume. Any USB flash drive formatted with FAT, FAT32, or NTFS can be encrypted with BitLocker.

To enable BitLocker encryption on a USB flash drive, do the following:

On the Choose How You Want To Unlock This Drive page, choose one or more for the following options, and then click Next: Use A Password To Unlock This Drive Select this option if you want the user to be prompted for a password to unlock the drive. Passwords allow a drive to be unlocked in any location and to be shared with other people. Use My

Smart Card To Unlock The Drive Select this option if you want the user to use a smart card and enter the smart card PIN to unlock the drive. Because this feature requires a smart card reader, it is normally used to unlock a drive in the workplace and not for drives that might be used outside the workplace.

On the How Do You Want To Store Your Recovery Key page, click Save The Recovery Key To A File.

Question: 246

You are the desktop administrator for your company, which uses Windows 8.1 computers.

The company decides to use virtual disks at your location so the programmers can build and test applications in a closed network.

You need to use the file given as a virtual hard disk and be able to boot to the vhd.

What should you do?

- A. Copy the vhd file to the root of C:\ run bcdeedit and add an entry to the boot options that includes the path to the vhd.
- B. Attach the vhd in computer management and add it to the Boot Menu.
- C. Copy the vhdf file to the root of C:\, open msconfig, and choose Safe Boot and Alternate Shell.
- D. Move the vhd file to a network share, map the network share, and allow a network boot.

Answer: A

Question: 247

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain with Windows 8.1 client computers.

Internet Explorer does not display warning messages to some users when public websites install software or run other installed applications on the client computers.

You need to configure Internet Explorer to always display warning messages about websites that attempt to install software or run applications.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Turn on Protected Mode Group Policy setting.
- B. Enable the Automatic prompting for file downloads Group Policy setting.
- C. Disable the Allow software to run or install even if the signature is invalid Group Policy setting.
- D. Disable the Launching applications and files in an IFRAME Group Policy setting,

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/what-does-internet-explorer-protectedmode-do> What does Internet Explorer protected mode do?

Internet Explorer's protected mode is a feature that makes it more difficult for malicious software to be installed on your computer. In addition to helping protect your computer from malicious software, protected mode allows you to install wanted ActiveX controls or add-ons when you are logged in as an administrator.

In addition to warning you when webpages try to install software, Internet Explorer will warn you when webpages try to run certain software programs. You are warned when a software program would run outside of Internet Explorer and outside of protected mode, because that program might have more access to your computer than you prefer. This usually happens when a website is using an add-on to run a software program on your computer.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc985351.aspx> Group Policy and Internet Explorer 8

Policy name: Turn on Protected Mode Policy path Windows Components\Internet Explorer\Internet Control

Panel\Security Page\Internet Zone

Further Information: <http://www.sevenforums.com/tutorials/63141-internet-explorer-protected-mode-turn-off.html>
Internet Explorer Protected Mode - Turn On or Off Protected mode in IE7, IE8, IE9, IE10, and IE11 is a feature that makes it more difficult for malicious software to be installed on your computer. In addition to helping protect your computer from malicious software, protected mode allows you to install wanted ActiveX controls or add-ons when you are logged in as an administrator.

Question: 248

You are the network administrator for Contoso.com and are creating an image for a Windows 8.1 implementation for all of your users.

You find out that an application your company has used for many years is not compatible with Windows 8.1. It has always worked on your Vista computers with SP2. The application requires administrator privileges.

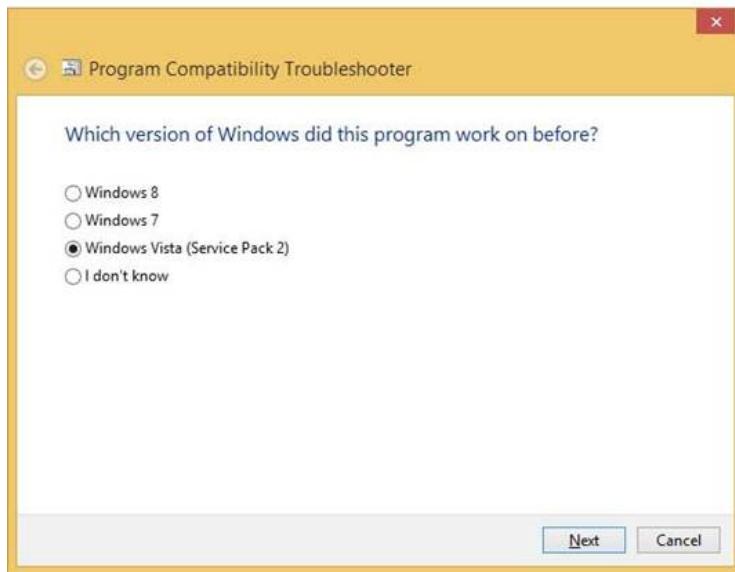
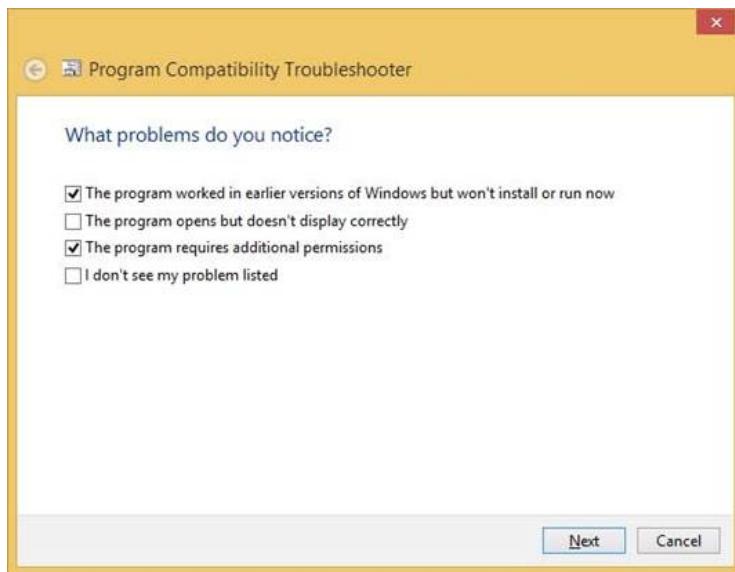
You need to configure the correct settings so that the application can run on Windows 8.1.

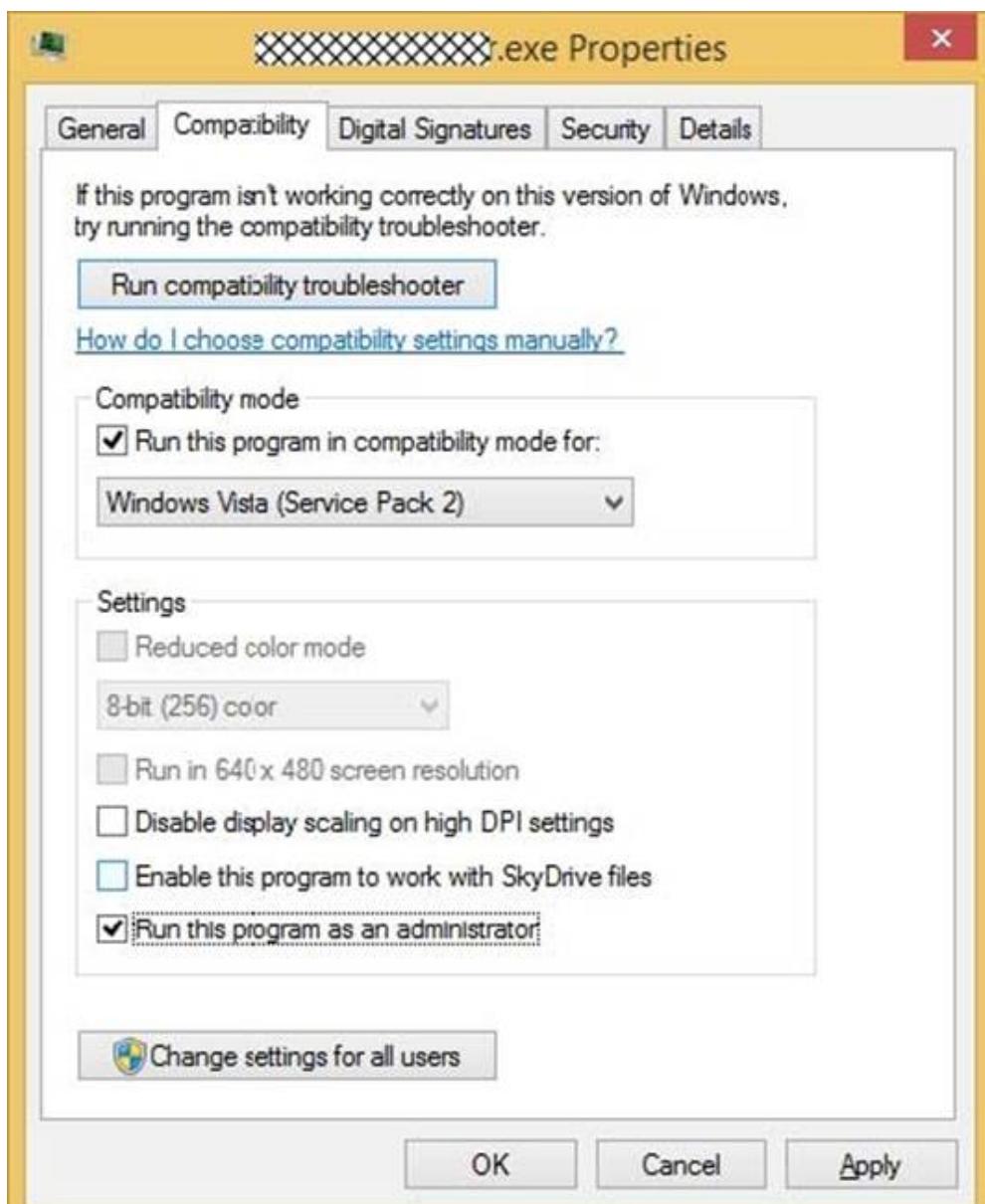
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Using the Application Compatibility toolkit run the Windows Vista Compatibility Evaluator for Windows 8.1, and select the Service Pack 2 option.
- B. Modify the User Account Control Settings by adjusting the slider to Never Notify.
- C. Assign the application to Run as administrator on the Security tab of the application executable file properties.
- D. Using the Compatibility Troubleshooter, check Run this application in compatibility mode for and select Vista (Service Pack 2).
- E. Select Run this program as an administrator in the Compatibility Troubleshooter.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:





<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/older-programs-compatible-version> Make older programs compatible with this version of Windows

Most programs created for earlier versions of Windows will work in this version of Windows, but some older programs might run poorly or not at all. You can run the Program Compatibility Troubleshooter on most programs to detect and fix common compatibility problems.

Change compatibility settings manually

Compatibility mode Runs the program using settings from a previous version of Windows. Try this setting if you know the program is designed for (or worked in) a specific version of Windows.

Run this program as an administrator. Some programs require administrator privileges to run properly. If you aren't signed in to your PC as an administrator, this option is unavailable.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825181.aspx> Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) Technical Reference

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. The tools in ACT help you analyze and mitigate compatibility issues before you deploy a version of Windows to your organization.

Question: 249

You provide IT support for a small business. A member of the team needs the ability to use Remote Desktop and VPN to access a desktop computer from a laptop when traveling. This desktop computer is running Windows 8.1 Pro, while the laptop is running Windows 7 Professional. You need to set up a secure Remote Desktop connection on the desktop computer. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Require Network Level Authentication.
- B. Allow remote connections.
- C. Disable Remote Assistance connections.
- D. Make the user account a standard user.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/remote-desktop-connectionfaq#1TC=windows-8> Remote Desktop Connection: frequently asked questions

There are two remote settings options: Don't allow remote connections to this computer. This will prevent anyone from connecting to your PC remotely. Allow remote connections to this computer. This will allow remote connections on your PC.

If you know that the people who will connect to your PC are running Windows 7, Windows 8, or Windows 8.1 on their PCs, check the Allow connections only from computers running Remote Desktop with Network Level Authentication (recommended) box. These versions of Windows use Network Level Authentication, which is an authentication method that completes before you establish a full connection and the sign-in screen appears. This can help protect the remote PC from hackers and malware.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732713.aspx> Configure Network Level Authentication for Remote Desktop Services Connections

Network Level Authentication is an authentication method that can be used to enhance RD Session Host server security by requiring that the user be authenticated to the RD Session Host server before a session is created. Network Level Authentication completes user authentication before you establish a remote desktop connection and the logon screen appears. This is a more secure authentication method that can help protect the remote computer from malicious users and malicious software. The advantages of Network Level Authentication are: It requires fewer remote computer resources initially. The remote computer uses a limited number of resources before authenticating the user, rather than starting a full remote desktop connection as in previous versions. It can help provide better security by reducing the risk of denial-of-service attacks.

To use Network Level Authentication, you must meet the following requirements:

The client computer must be using at least Remote Desktop Connection 6.0. The client computer must be using an operating system, such as Windows 7, Windows Vista, or Windows XP with Service Pack 3, that supports the Credential Security Support Provider (CredSSP) protocol. The RD Session Host server must be running Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows Server 2008.

Question: 250

You provide tech support for a small home business. One of its Windows 8.1 computers is having occasional problems opening and saving files. You suspect that there is a problem with the hard drive but need to verify that it is not just a problem with one of the three volumes on the disk.

You start diskpart and set the focus to disk 0,

You need to obtain the properties of the hard disk as well as the health status of the volumes that reside on it. Which command should you run next?

- A. List partition
- B. Detail volume
- C. Detail disk
- D. Attributes volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff794606\(v=winembedded.60\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff794606(v=winembedded.60).aspx)

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490893.aspx>

DiskPart

DiskPart.exe is a text-mode command interpreter that enables you to manage objects (disks, partitions, or volumes) by using scripts or direct input from a command prompt. Before you can use DiskPart.exe commands on a disk, partition, or volume, you must first list and then select the object to give it focus. When an object has focus, any DiskPart.exe commands that you type act on that object.

You can list the available objects and determine an object's number or drive letter by using the list disk, list volume, and list partition commands. The list disk and list volume commands display all disks and volumes on the computer. However, the list partition command only displays partitions on the disk that has focus. When you use the list commands, an asterisk (*) appears next to the object with focus. You select an object by its number or drive letter, such as disk 0, partition 1, volume 3, or volume C.

When you select an object, the focus remains on that object until you select a different object. For example, if the focus is set on disk 0, and you select volume 8 on disk 2, the focus shifts from disk 0 to disk 2, volume 8. Some commands automatically change the focus. For example, when you create a new partition, the focus automatically switches to the new partition.

You can only give focus to a partition on the selected disk. When a partition has focus, the related volume (if any) also has focus. When a volume has focus, the related disk and partition also have focus if the volume maps to a single specific partition. If this is not the case, then focus on the disk and partition is lost.

DiskPart commands

...

list partition

Displays the partitions listed in the partition table of the current disk. On dynamic disks, these partitions may not correspond to the dynamic volumes on the disk. This discrepancy occurs because dynamic disks contain entries in the partition table for the system volume or boot volume (if present on the disk) and a partition that occupies the remainder of the disk in order to reserve the space for use by dynamic volumes.

..

detail volume

Displays the disks on which the current volume resides.

..

detail disk

Displays the properties of the selected disk and the volumes on that disk.

Question: 251

HOTSPOT

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

A Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server has been configured to manage the client computer updates.

You need to configure the client computers to join a WSUS group named Computers and to automatically receive updates from the WSUS server.

Which two Group Policy Object (GPO) settings should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate two settings from the GPO Editor in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Setting	State
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Shut Down Windows dial...	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Down' in Shut Down Win...	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automatically wake up the syst...	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable client-side targeting	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured

Answer:

Answer Area

Setting	State
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not display 'Install Updates and Shut Down' option in Shut Down Windows dial...	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not adjust default option to 'Install Updates and Shut Down' in Shut Down Win...	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Windows Update Power Management to automatically wake up the syst...	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Configure Automatic Updates	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specify intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Automatic Updates detection frequency	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow non-administrators to receive update notifications	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turn on Software Notifications	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow Automatic Updates immediate installation	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Turn on recommended updates via Automatic Updates	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> No auto-restart with logged on users for scheduled automatic updates installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Re-prompt for restart with scheduled installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Delay Restart for scheduled installations	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Reschedule Automatic Updates scheduled installations	Not configured
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable client-side targeting	Not configured
<input type="checkbox"/> Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location	Not configured

Question: 252

You are the system administrator for Contoso, Ltd.

The human resource director's Windows 8.1 computer crashes at login this morning. After powering off and restarting the computer, you successfully boot it, and the human resource director is able to log in. Later in the day, the director reports that the computer is still not functioning properly. Apps are opening extremely slowly, and the computer locks up for minutes at a time. You have not taken any disaster recovery steps prior to this problem. You decide to recover the computer's operating system.

You need to ensure that the recovery does not affect the human resource director's current data, personalization settings, and windows store apps.

Which utility should you use?

- A. Refresh PC
- B. Folder Recovery
- C. File Recovery
- D. Recovery Drive

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Question: 253

You are a desktop administrator for your company and are assigned to work with the engineering team.

The hard drive on your top engineer's laptop has failed. You replace it and install Windows

8.1 Enterprise. You learn that the laptop was upgraded from Windows 7 Professional to Windows 8.1 Enterprise a month ago. When the computer was using Windows 7, it had scheduled backups running several times a week using Backup and Restore. These backups were set to be stored on a network drive. Additionally, two weeks ago, this engineer made a full backup of the data files and manually copied them to an external hard drive. No defaults in Windows 8.1 were changed.

You need to restore the most recent data.

What should you do?

- A. Use Windows 8.1 File History to restore the latest copy of the data.
- B. Use Windows File Recovery from the data stored on the network.
- C. Restore Windows 7 and reinstall Windows 8.1.
- D. Restore the data files from the external hard drive to the hard drive.

Answer: B

Question: 254

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in your company network. You provide remote employees with a Windows to go workspace.

A remote employee informs you that his workspace requires activation.

You need to activate the workspace.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the employee to run the slmgr /upk command from the workspace.
- B. Instruct the employee to connect to the company network from the workspace by using VPN.
- C. Give the employee a Multiple Activation Key (MAK).
- D. Instruct the employee to run Windows Update from the workspace.

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj592680.aspx#wtg_faq_roamact Windows To Go: Frequently Asked Questions

Do I need to activate Windows To Go every time I roam? No, Windows To Go requires volume activation; either using the Key Management Service (KMS) server in your organization or using Active Directory based volume activation. The Windows To Go workspace will not need to be reactivated every time you roam. KMS activates Windows on a local network, eliminating the need for individual computers to connect to Microsoft. To remain activated, KMS client computers must renew their activation by connecting to the KMS host on periodic basis. This typically occurs as soon as the user has access to the corporate network (either through a direct connection on-premises or a through remote connection using DirectAccess or a virtual private network connection), once activated the machine will not need to be activated again until the activation validity interval has passed. In a KMS configuration the activation validity interval is 180 days.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn502540.aspx> Slmgr.vbs Options for Volume Activation

Table 2. Slmgr.vbs command-line options

/upk [ActivationID] This option uninstalls the product key of the current Windows edition. After a restart, the system will be in an Unlicensed state unless a new product key is installed. Optionally, you can use the [Activation ID] parameter to specify a different installed product.

This operation must be run from an elevated command prompt.

Question: 255

DRAG DROP

Your company is deploying new Windows 8.1 computers.

The company has several departments. Each department requires different hardware configurations. You need to implement the appropriate hardware.

You have the following requirements:

Finance must have BitLocker To Go. Operations must have the ability to use tablets and access the Windows Store to download and run apps. IT must have the ability to use Hyper-V with Windows 8.1. Marketing must have the ability to use tablets as well as the snap app functionality.

What are the minimum hardware requirements to meet each department's needs? (To answer, drag the appropriate hardware to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Each answer may be used more than once.)

Hardwares	Answer Area	
USB flash drive	Department	Version
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1024x768 resolution	Finance	hardware
64-bit processor	Operations	hardware
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1366x768 resolution	IT	hardware
	Marketing	hardware

Answer:

Hardwares	Answer Area	
USB flash drive	Department	Version
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1024x768 resolution	Finance	USB flash drive
64-bit processor	Operations	multitouch screen with a minimum of 1024x768 resolution
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1366x768 resolution	IT	64-bit processor
	Marketing	multitouch screen with a minimum of 1366x768 resolution

Question: 256

DRAG DROP

You are the network administrator for Contoso, Ltd. You want to do a non-interactive installation of a desktop app named PDFApp on all of your Windows 8.1 computers by using the Windows Installer.

You create an MSI package named pdfapp.msi and copy it to the E drive of your Windows 8.1 computers by using Group Policy. You plan to use this file to install the desktop app.

You need to write a Windows Installer command line that ensures the users do not see an interface during the installation. A reboot is not required.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate command to the correct location in the command line. Each command may be used only once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Commands	Answer Area
msiexec.exe	<input type="text"/> Command / <input type="text"/> Command / <input type="text"/> Command
I "e:\pdfapp.msi"	
qn	
Setup.exe	
P "e:\pdfapp.msi"	

Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
msiexec.exe	<input type="text"/> msiexec.exe / <input type="text"/> I "e:\pdfapp.msi" / <input type="text"/> qn
I "e:\pdfapp.msi"	
qn	
Setup.exe	
P "e:\pdfapp.msi"	

Question: 257

You are a desktop administrator responsible for migrating Windows Vista computers to Windows 8.1 64-bit.

Each computer has a 20GB hard drive, 800MHz (x54) processor, and 512 MB of system memory.

You need to upgrade the computers so they can run Windows 8.1, 64-bit,

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

- A. Upgrade system memory to 2 GB.
- B. Upgrade system memory to 1 GB.
- C. Add a processor that is 1 Ghz or faster.
- D. Increase the hard drive size to 50 GB.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/system-requirements> System requirements
Windows 8.1

If you want to run Windows 8.1 on your PC, here's what it takes: Processor: 1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster with support for PAE, NX, and SSE2 (more info) RAM: 1 gigabyte (GB) (32-bit) or 2 GB (64-bit) Hard disk space: 16 GB (32-bit) or 20 GB (64-bit) Graphics card: Microsoft DirectX 9 graphics device with WDDM driver

Personal comment: At first I thought this question was wrong, because I had no knowledge of any x64 bit processor at 800MHz. But here it is:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Intel_microprocessors#64-bit_processors:_IA-64 Itanium Code name Mercer Family 7 Released May 29, 2001 733 MHz and 800 MHz 2MB cache All recalled and replaced by Itanium 2

Question: 258

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers.

The performance of a client computer decreases. You establish that the computer has been infected by malware. You need to restore the client computer to full functionality without losing the user's data. What should you do?

- A. Use the Refresh your PC without affecting your files function.
- B. Start the computer in Safe Mode.
- C. Install the corporate printer and set it as the default printer. Then add the home printer to the homegroup settings.
- D. Use the Remove everything and install Windows function.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/restore-refresh-reset-pc> How to refresh, reset, or restore your PC If you're having problems with your PC, you can try to refresh, reset, or restore it. Refreshing your PC reinstalls Windows and keeps your personal files and settings. It also keeps the apps that came with your PC and the apps you installed from the Windows Store. Resetting your PC reinstalls Windows but deletes your files, settings, and apps — except for the apps that came with your PC. Restoring your PC is a way to undo recent system changes you've made.

Question: 259

You are the PC Support Specialist for Contoso, Ltd. You are configuring Windows 8.1 so that you can create an image. An additional web browser is installed on the image.

You need to ensure that Internet Explorer 10 for the Desktop is the default web browser.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Tap the tile of another web browser on the Start Menu and tap the Unpin from start option.
- B. On the Security tab of Internet options, click Reset all zones to default level.
- C. Under Set program access and computer defaults, select Default Programs, then choose Microsoft Windows.
- D. In Default Programs, associate the .htm and .html files with Internet Explorer.
- E. Go to Programs and Features in Control Panel and set Internet Explorer as the default application.

Answer: C,D

Question: 260

You are a desktop administrator for a small company.

You are building a Windows 8.1 image to rollout to all new computers. Your company plans to administer all client computers from a single location.

You need to ensure that you can manage all client computers remotely once they are deployed.

Which action should you perform from the computer you are building the image from?

- A. Run the winrmenumerate command.
- B. Run the Enable-PSRemotingcmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-PSStrictModecmdlet.
- D. Run the New-PSSessionConfigurationFilecmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849694.aspx> Enable-PSRemoting

Configures the computer to receive remote commands.

You need to run this command only once on each computer that will receive commands. You do not need to run it on computers that only send commands. Because the configuration activates listeners, it is prudent to run it only where it is needed.

The Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet performs the following operations: -- Runs the Set-WSManQuickConfig cmdlet, which performs the following tasks: ----- Starts the WinRM service. ----- Sets the startup type on the WinRM service to Automatic. ----- Creates a listener to accept requests on any IP address. ----- Enables a firewall exception for WS-Management communications. ----- Registers the Microsoft.PowerShell and Microsoft.PowerShell.Workflow session configurations, if they are not already registered. ----- Registers the Microsoft.PowerShell32 session configuration on 64-bit computers, if it is not already registered.

----- Enables all session configurations. ----- Changes the security descriptor of all session configurations to allow remote access. ----- Restarts the WinRM service to make the preceding changes effective.

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781778%28v=ws.10%29.aspx> Windows Remote Management Command-Line Tool (Winrm.cmd)

Windows Remote Management (WinRM) uses a new command-line tool, Winrm.cmd, to perform its operations. These operations include Get, Put, Invoke, and Enumerate.

Performing an Enumerate Operation The WS-Management Enumerate operation returns a collection of objects.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849712.aspx> New-PSSessionConfigurationFile

Creates a file that defines a session configuration.

Question: 261

You are a PC Support Specialist for Fabrikam, Inc. A user has a Windows 8.1 computer that is reporting corruption errors on the C: drive. You need to resolve this issue in the least amount of time, What should you do?

- A. At an elevated command prompt, run fsutil.exe repair enumerate C: Sverify.
- B. At an elevated command prompt, run CHKDSK/SPOTFIX.
- C. At an elevated command prompt, run CHKDSK/I.
- D. At an elevated PowerShell prompt, run Repair-Volume -scan.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:<http://www.tekrevue.com/tip/how-to-scan-fix-hard-drives-with-chkdsk-inwindows-8/>

Explanation:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/05/09/redesigning-chkdsk-and-the-new-ntfshealth-model.aspx>

Redesigning chkdsk and the new NTFS health model

Key design changes to help improve availability: ..

d. Precise and rapid correction – At the user or administrator's convenience, the volume can be taken offline, and the corruptions logged in the previous step can be fixed. The downtime from this operation, called "Spotfix," takes only

seconds, and on Windows Server 8 systems with cluster shared volumes, we've eliminated this downtime completely.

...

Q) Is a reboot absolutely required to fix non-system volumes?

No, but the Action Center generally provides the simplest experience. If you're an advanced user, you can fix non-system volumes by opening the properties of the drive, or by running chkdsk \scan <volume>: and chkdsk \spotfix <volume>: from the command line.

..

Further Information: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh848662.aspx> Repair-Volume

Performs repairs on a volume.

Parameters .. -Scan Scans the volume.

Question: 262

A company has 100 client computers that run various editions of Windows 7. The company plans to upgrade or replace computers so that all client computers run an edition of Windows 8.1.

The company plans to use the following programs and features on the Windows 8.1 computers:

32-bit and 64-bit software Desktop apps Windows Media Player Storage Spaces

You need to identify the installation or upgrade paths that support the programs and features.

Which three paths meet the requirements? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Purchase hardware with Windows RT pre-installed.
- B. Perform a clean installation of Windows RT.
- C. Perform a clean installation of Windows 8.1 Pro.
- D. Perform a clean installation of Windows 8.1.
- E. Upgrade from Windows 7 Enterprise to Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

<http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/enterprise/products-and-technologies/windows-81/compare/default.aspx> Compare Windows 8.1 Editions

Question: 263

DRAG DROP

You are on a company's desktop support team.

You receive a call from an employee. The employee is having problems installing an old printer on a Windows 8.1 Pro computer. The employee asks you to look at the driver that is installed and assess if it is the correct one.

You need to open the device manager remotely.

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
On the Action menu, click Connect to another computer .	
At the Run command, type mmc compmgmt.msc and select Enter.	
At the Run command, type mmc devmgmt.msc and select Enter.	
At the Select Computer dialog box, enter the remote computer.	
Select remote computer from Device Manager Action Menu.	
Expand System Tools and select Device Manager.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
On the Action menu, click Connect to another computer .	
At the Run command, type mmc compmgmt.msc and select Enter.	
At the Run command, type mmc devmgmt.msc and select Enter.	
At the Select Computer dialog box, enter the remote computer.	
Select remote computer from Device Manager Action Menu.	
Expand System Tools and select Device Manager.	

Question: 264

You are a desktop engineer for a small company. Your sales associates currently use Windows 7 computers that run Windows XP Mode for a legacy business application.

You are deploying new computers for your sales associates due to life cycle management.

You have the following requirements:

- ☞ The new computers must run Windows 8.1 and have Hyper-V installed.
- ☞ The Windows XP Virtual Machines (VM) should be isolated from the host machine on your network and from other VMs.

You need to create a virtual switch to meet these requirements. Which type of switch should you use?

- A. Private switch
- B. External switch
- C. Distributed switch
- D. Internal switch

Answer: A

Explanation:

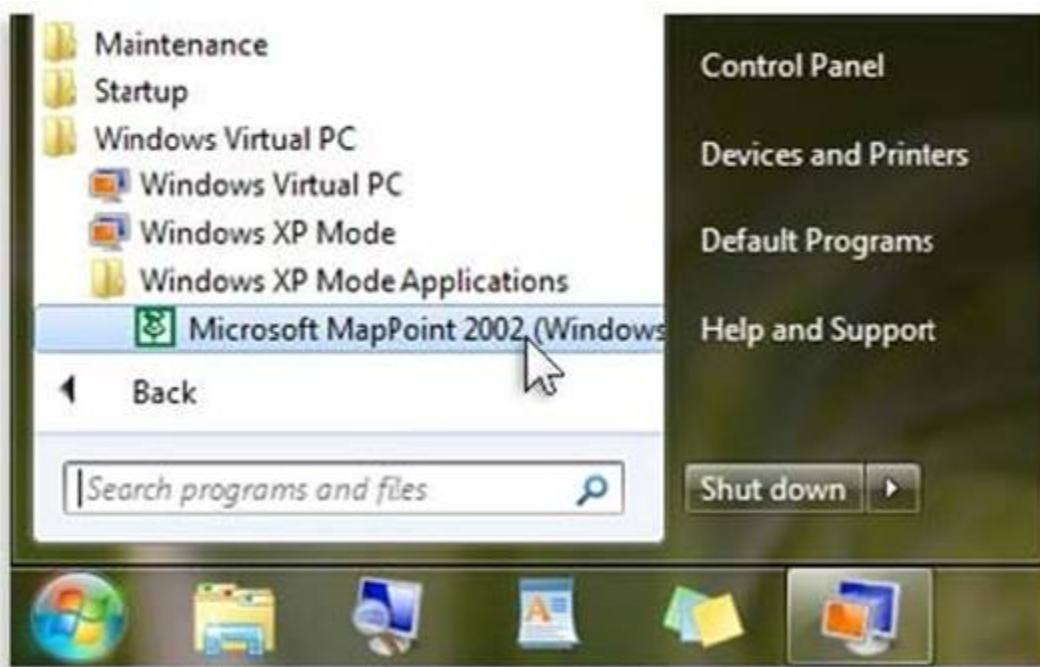
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/install-and-use-windows-xp-mode-inwindows-7> Install and use Windows XP Mode in Windows 7

Using Windows XP Mode, you can run programs that were designed for Windows XP on computers running Windows 7 Professional, Enterprise, or Ultimate editions. Windows XP Mode isn't supported on Windows 8.

How does Windows XP Mode work? Windows XP Mode works in two ways — both as a virtual operating system and as a way to open programs within Windows 7. It runs in a separate window on the Windows 7 desktop, much like a program, except it's a fully-functional, fully-licensed version of Windows XP. In Windows XP Mode, you can access

your physical computer's CD/DVD drive, install programs, save files, and perform other tasks as if you were using a computer running Windows XP.

When you install a program in Windows XP Mode, the program appears in both the Windows XP Mode list of programs and in the Windows 7 list of programs, so you can open the program directly from Windows 7.



Programs installed in Windows XP Mode in the Windows 7 Start menu

<http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-2configure-hardware-and-applications-16/>

Virtual switches/ Hyper-V VLAN – you can create 3 different types of virtual switches depending the needs of your virtual machines and one single machine can use multiple virtual NICs that is member of different Virtual Switches.

☞ External – This virtual switch binds to the physical network adapter and create a new adapter you can see in Control Panel\Network and Internet\Network Connections so if a virtual machine needs contact outside the host machine this one is a must.

☞ Internal – This virtual switch can be used to connect all virtual machines and the host machine but cannot go outside that. ☞ Private – This virtual switch can only be used by the virtual host

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc816585%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Hyper-V Networking: Three types of Virtual Networks:

Type	Parent OS	VMs on Same HV	VMs on Remote HV	LAN	Remark
External	x	x	x	x	Conn. Lost Temporarily
Internal	x	x			
Private		x			
Dedicated		x		x	

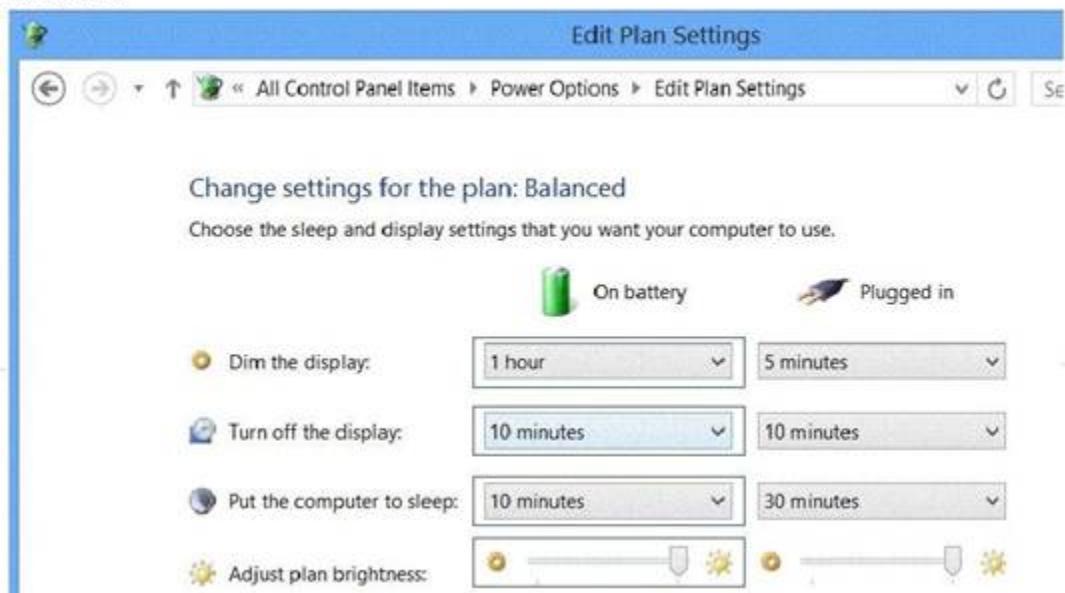
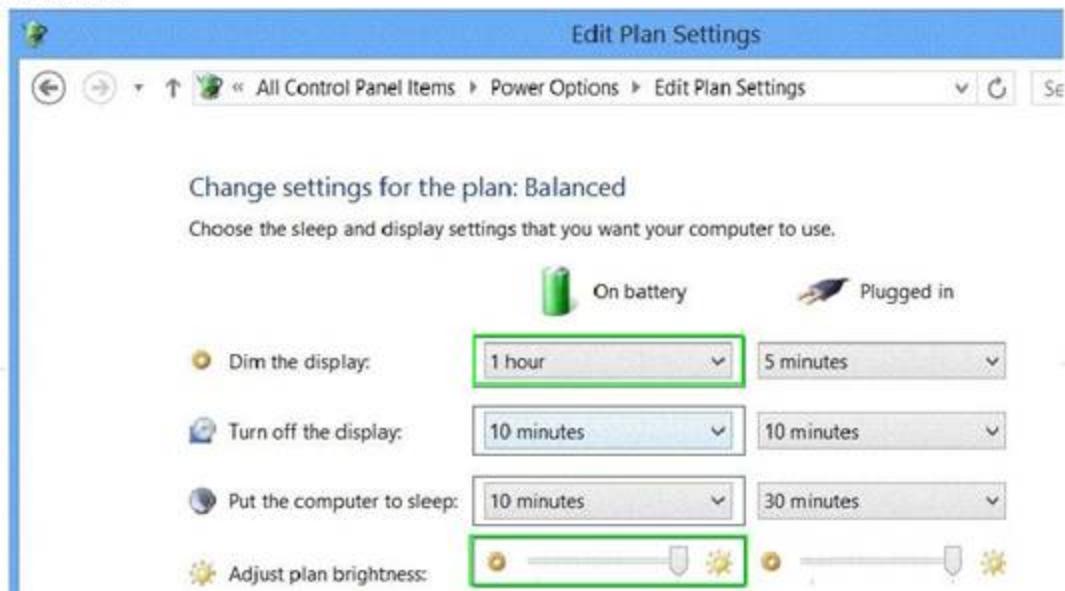
Question: 265

HOTSPOT

You are a consultant traveling out of town. You are carrying a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop that you use for giving presentations while connected to a projector.

You are concerned about battery life while presenting and need to modify your power settings to maximize battery life without risking interrupting your presentation.

Which two settings do you need to configure to increase battery life without risking interruption to your presentation? (To answer, select the appropriate two settings from the Power Options window in the answer area.)

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area****Question: 266**

DRAG DROP

A company has 10 Windows 8.1 client computers. You purchase a Windows Store app and install the app on several computers.

The hard drive of a computer on which the application is installed fails. You reinstall Windows 8.1.

You need to reinstall the Windows Store app on the computer.

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
Log on to the computer with your Microsoft account.	
Open the Programs and Features Control Panel item.	
Reinstall the app from the Currently installed programs list.	
Display the Accounts and Preferences page of the Windows Store.	
Log on to the computer with a local account that has administrative privileges.	
Display your purchased apps, select the app you need to reinstall, and then click Install .	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Log on to the computer with your Microsoft account.	Log on to the computer with your Microsoft account.
Open the Programs and Features Control Panel item.	
Reinstall the app from the Currently installed programs list.	Display the Accounts and Preferences page of the Windows Store.
Display the Accounts and Preferences page of the Windows Store.	
Log on to the computer with a local account that has administrative privileges.	
Display your purchased apps, select the app you need to reinstall, and then click Install .	