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Microsoft

70-692 PRACTICE EXAM

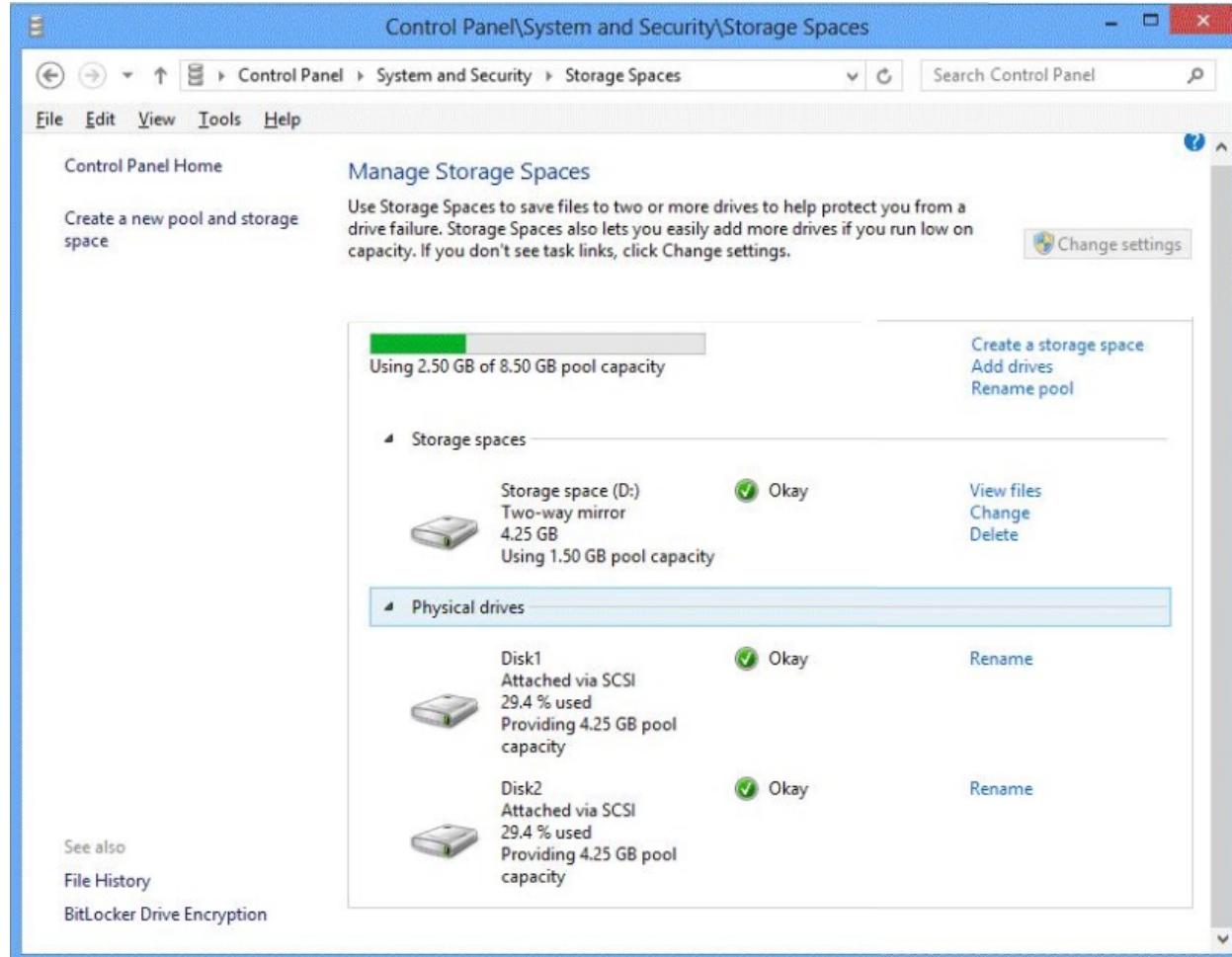
Upgrading Your Windows XP Skills to MCSA Windows 8.1

Product Questions: 76

Question: 1

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computer named Computer1.

The Storage Spaces settings of Computer1 are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You plan to create a three-way mirror storage space in the storage pool and to set the size of the storage space to 50 GB.

You need to identify the minimum number of disks that must be added to the storage pool for the planned mirror. How many disks should you identify?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B

Question: 2

HOTSPOT

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

All client computers run Windows 8.1 Enterprise. All of the computers are joined to an Active Directory domain.

The BranchCache settings of all the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The screenshot shows the Group Policy Management console window titled "Group Policy Management". The menu bar includes File, Action, View, Window, and Help. The toolbar has icons for New, Open, Save, Print, and Help. The main area is titled "BranchCache GPO" and shows the following configuration:

- Computer Configuration (Enabled)** (highlighted in yellow):
 - Policies** (highlighted in blue):
 - Administrative Templates** (highlighted in blue):
 - Policy definitions (ADMX files) retrieved from the local computer.
 - Network/BranchCache** (highlighted in blue):

Policy	Setting	Comment
Enable Automatic Hosted Cache	Enabled	
Discovery by Service Connection Point		
Set BranchCache Distributed Cache mode	Enabled	
Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache	Enabled	Specify the percentage of total disk space allocated for the cache 5
 - User Configuration (Enabled)** (highlighted in yellow):
 - No settings defined.

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj862367.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/dd425028.aspx>

Question: 3

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

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

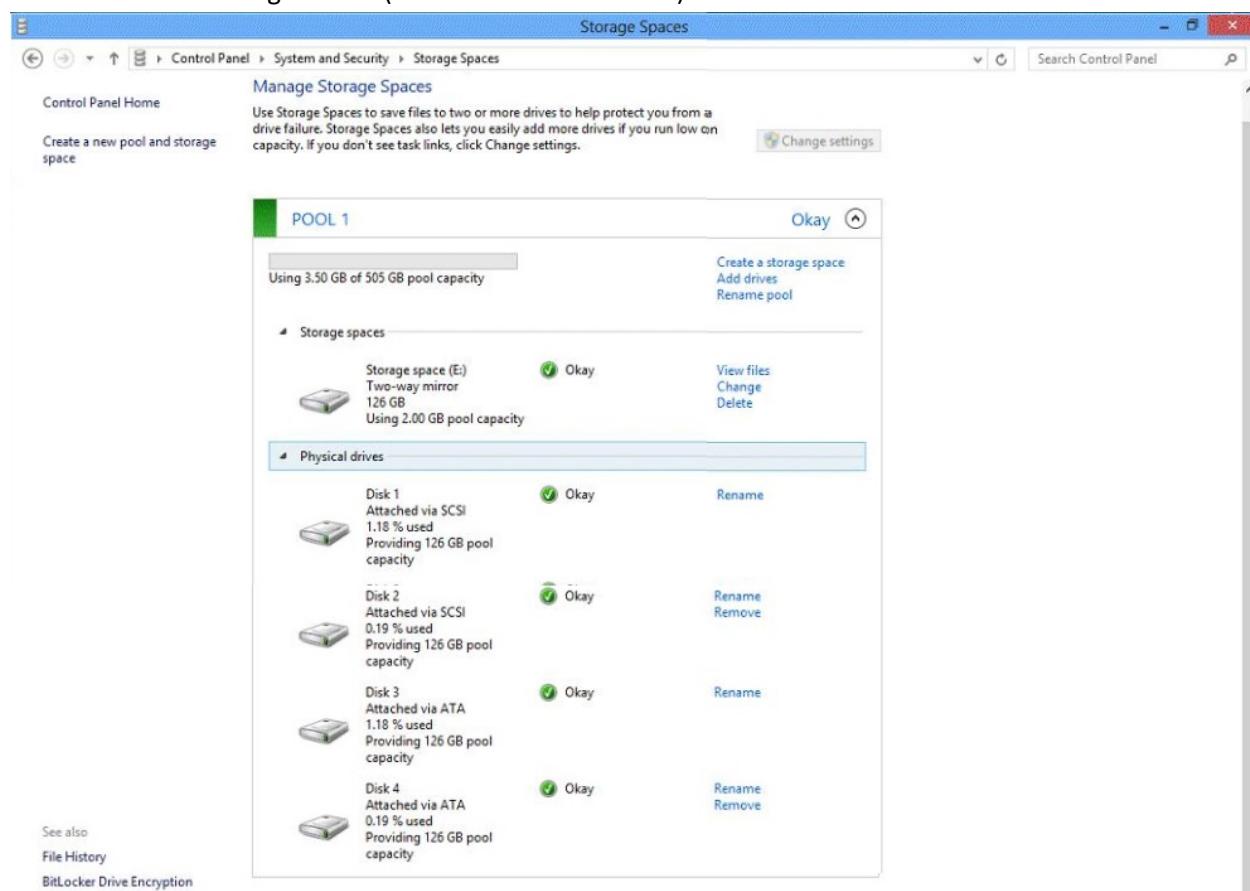
What should you run on each client computer?

- A. The Enable-BCHostedServer cmdlet
- B. The Enable-BCLocal cmdlet
- C. The Enable-BCDistributed cmdlet
- D. The Enable-BCHostedClient cmdlet

Answer: C**Question: 4**

HOTSPOT

You have 10 Windows 8.1 Pro client computers. The Storage Spaces settings of the computers are configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

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

All disks

Disk 1 and Disk 3

Disk 2 and Disk 4

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

126 GB

252 GB

504 GB

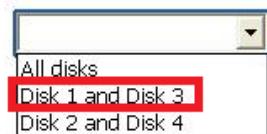
505 GB

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

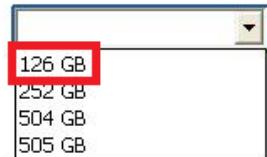
select Add drives.
select Change.
select Delete.

Answer:

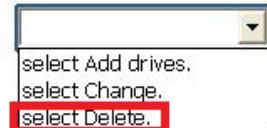
...are used in the Storage space (E:) two-way mirror



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



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



Explanation:

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

Question: 5

You manage a client Windows 8.1 computer named Computer1. The computer has the OneDrive desktop application installed.

You have an OneDrive synchronized folder that contains .pdf files.

You need to ensure that you can restore previous versions of the .pdf files.

What should you do?

- A. Configure System Restore.
- B. Enable Sync your settings on Computer1.
- C. Enable File History.
- D. Configure Computer1 as a trusted PC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

File History regularly backs up versions of your files in the Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos, and Desktop folders and the OneDrive files available offline on your PC. Over time, you'll have a complete history of your files. If the originals are lost, damaged, or deleted, you can restore them. You can also browse and restore different versions of your files. For example, if you want to restore an older version of a file (even if it wasn't deleted or lost), you can browse through a timeline, select the version you want, and restore it.

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/how-use-file-history>

Question: 6

You have a Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computer.

You add three new 3-terabyte disks.

You need to create a new 9-terabyte volume.

- A. From Disk Management, create a new spanned volume.
- B. From Disk Management, convert all of the 3-terabyte disks to GPT.
- C. From PowerShell, run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.
- D. From Disk Management, bring all disks offline.

- E. From Diskpart, run the Convert MBR command.
- F. From PowerShell, run the Add-PhysicalDisk cmdlet.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

Create a Spanned Volume

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

Reference:

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

To create a spanned volume using the Windows interface

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

Using GPT Drives

Reference 2:

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

A GPT disk uses the GUID partition table (GPT) disk partitioning system. A GPT disk offers these benefits:

Allows up to 128 primary partitions. Master Boot Record (MBR) disks can support up to four primary partitions and an additional 124 partitions inside extended partitions.

Allows a much larger partition size—greater than 2terabytes (TB), which is the limit for MBR disks.

Provides greater reliability because of replication and cyclical redundancy check (CRC) protection of the partition table.

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

Can be used as a boot volume on x64-based editions of Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008.

Starting with Windows Server 2003 SP1, GPT disks can also be used as a boot volume on Itanium-based systems.

Note: Windows only supports booting from a GPT disk on systems that contain Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) boot firmware.

Question: 7

HOTSPOT

You have a client computer that runs Windows 8 Pro. The computer contains a storage pool.

You need to remove a disk named Disk 2 from the storage pool.

What should you configure first? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Control Panel > System and Security > Storage Spaces

Home
Storage and maintenance

Manage Storage Spaces

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

 Change settings

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

Storage spaces

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

Physical drives

	Disk 1 Attached via ATA 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename
	Disk 2 Attached via SCSI 1.18 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename
	Virtual HD ATA Device Attached via ATA 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove
	Microsoft Virtual Disk Attached via SCSI 0.19 % used Providing 126 GB pool capacity	 Okay	Rename Remove

Answer:

Manage Storage Spaces

Storage pool

Using 3.50 GB of 505 GB pool capacity

Storage spaces

Storage space (E): Okay
Two-way mirror
126 GB
Using 3.00 GB pool capacity

Physical drives

- Disk 1: Okay
Attached via ATA
1.18 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Disk 2: Okay
Attached via SCSI
1.18 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Virtual HD ATA Device: Okay
Attached via ATA
0.19 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity
- Microsoft Virtual Disk: Okay
Attached via SCSI
0.19 % used
Providing 126 GB pool capacity

Change settings

Storage pool

Okay

Create a storage space
Add drives
Rename pool

View files
Change
Delete

Rename

Rename

Rename
Remove

Rename
Remove

Explanation:

Storage Spaces enables cost-effective, highly available, scalable, and flexible storage solutions for business-critical (virtual or physical) deployments. Storage Spaces delivers sophisticated storage virtualization capabilities, which empower customers to use industry-standard storage for single computer and scalable multi-node deployments. It is appropriate for a wide range of customers, including enterprise and cloud hosting companies, which use Windows Server for highly available storage that can cost-effectively grow with demand.

With Storage Spaces the Windows storage stack has been fundamentally enhanced to incorporate two new abstractions:

Storage pools. A collection of physical disks that enable you to aggregate disks, expand capacity in a flexible manner, and delegate administration.

Storage spaces. Virtual disks created from free space in a storage pool. Storage spaces have such attributes as resiliency level, storage tiers, fixed provisioning, and precise administrative control.

Storage Spaces is manageable through the Windows Storage Management API in Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and Windows PowerShell, and through the File and Storage Services role in Server Manager. Storage Spaces is completely integrated with failover clustering for high availability, and it is integrated with CSV for scale-out deployments.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831739.aspx>

Question: 8

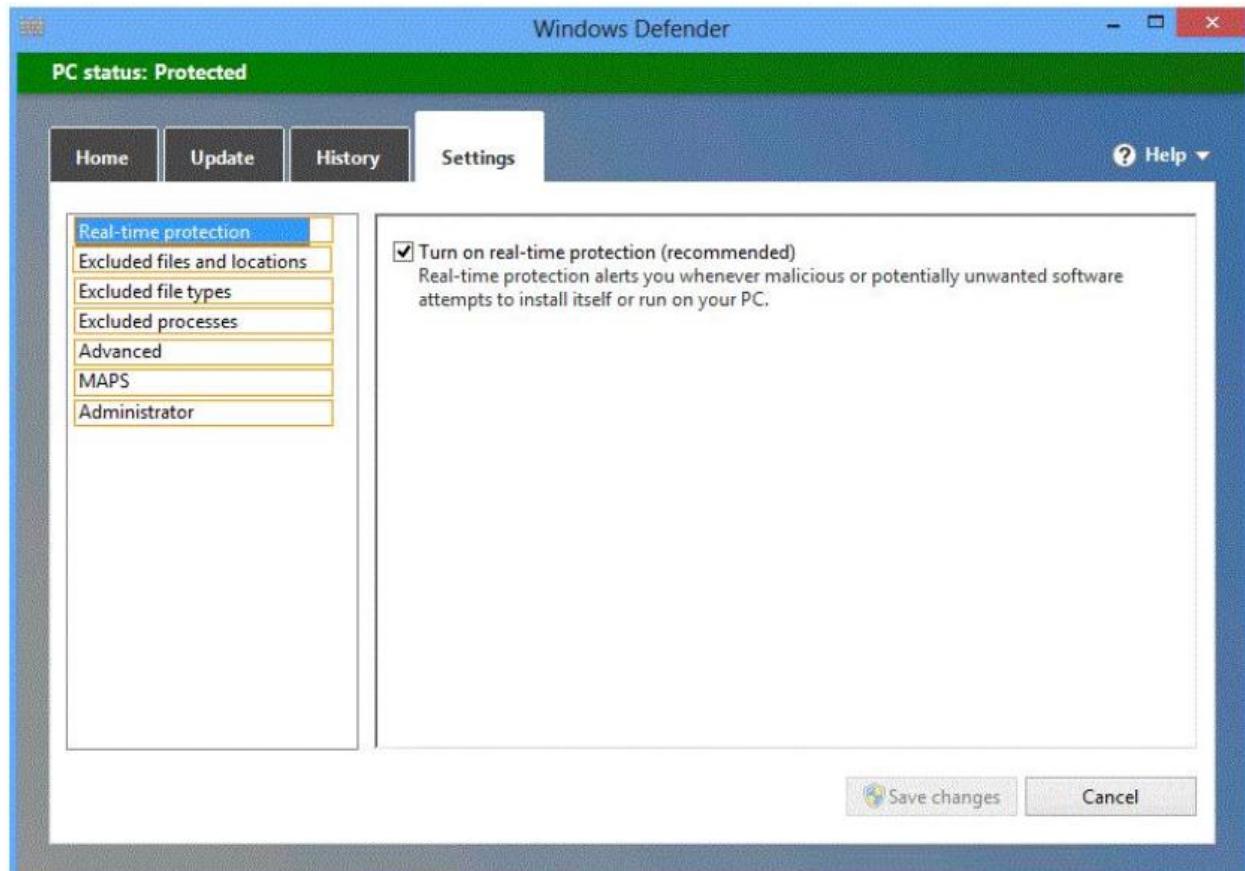
HOTSPOT

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

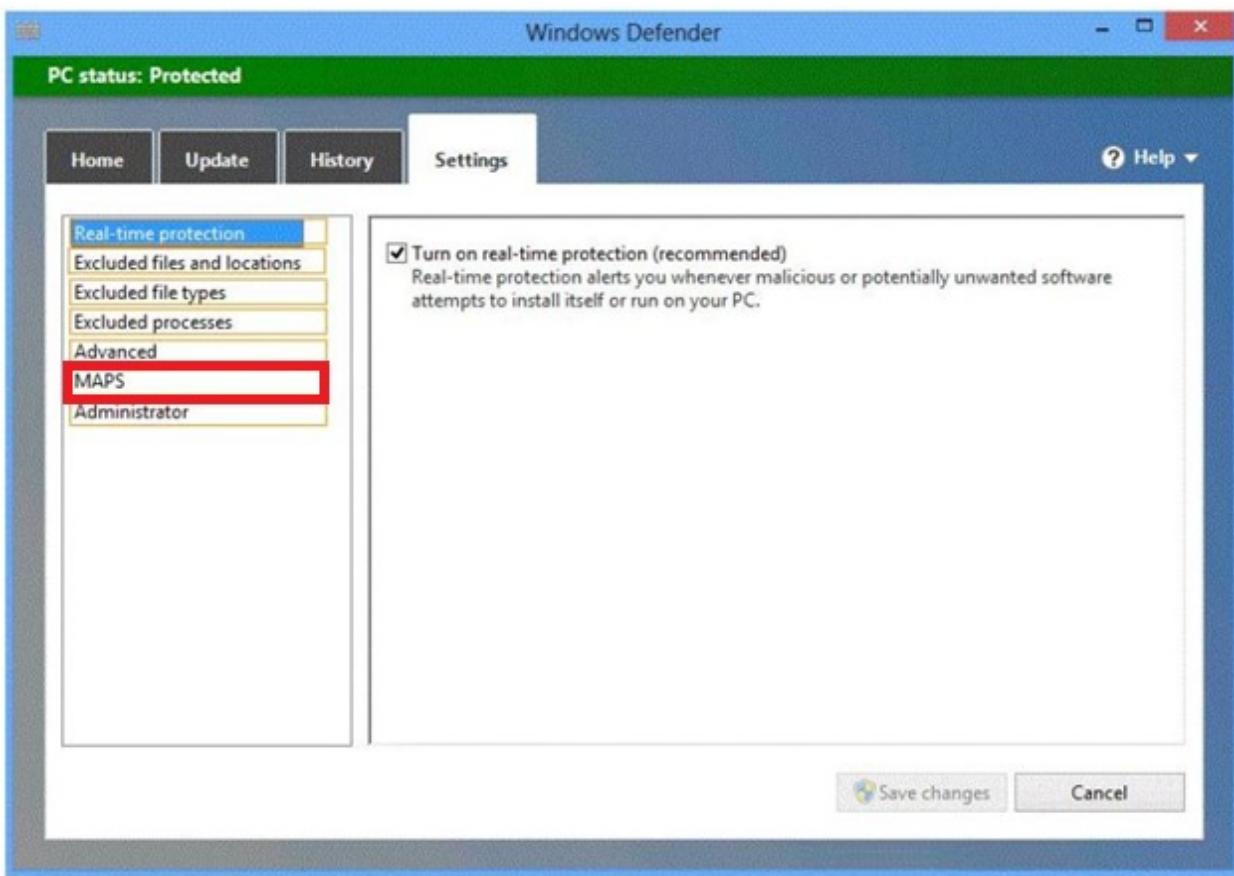
Users report that they are unable to view previous instances of detected malware when they arrive to work.

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

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



Answer:



Explanation:

The MAP Toolkit is used for multi-product assessment and planning. It assesses a network environment using agentless data collection technologies to gather inventory and performance information. Then provides assessment reports to aid organizations with their IT infrastructure planning.

The main areas of planning covered by MAP:

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

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

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

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

Question: 9

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers that are members of a workgroup.

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

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

What should you do?

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

the Internet option.

D. Configure an AppLocker Packaged app rule.

Answer: D

Question: 10

You administer Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers in an Active Directory domain. Your company has purchased a subscription to Windows Intune.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Question: 11

HOTSPOT

You have Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. All of the computers are managed by using Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager.

You enable Microsoft System Center 2012 Endpoint Protection on the computers.

You need to ensure that Endpoint Protection automatically downloads the latest available malware definition updates when unidentified malware is detected on the computers.

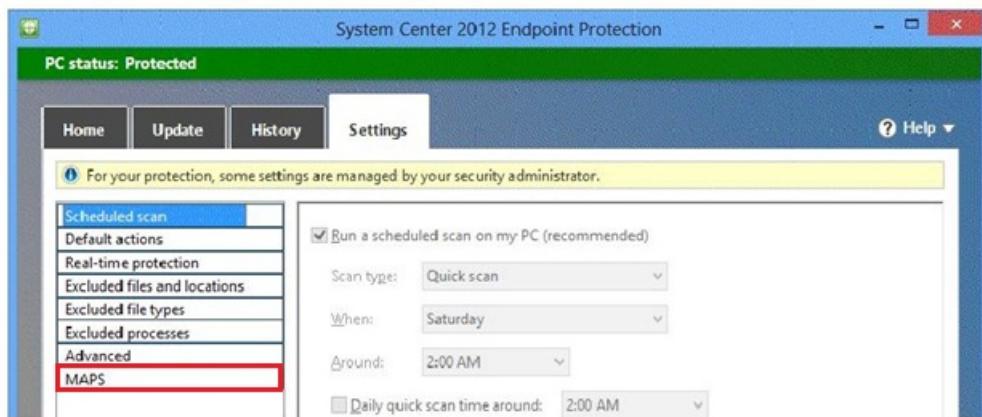
What should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Microsoft Active Protection Service is an online community that helps you decide how to respond to potential threats. If YES setting is configured - Yes automatically sends information about detected malware to the Microsoft Active Protection Service.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn646970.aspx>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj822983.aspx>

Question: 12

You support Windows 8.1 Pro laptops that are part of a workgroup.

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Use Add features to Windows 8.1 to add Windows Mobility Center.
- B. Use Turn Windows features on or off in Programs and Features to enable Windows Mobility Center.
- C. Use Local Group Policy Editor to set Turn off Windows Mobility Center to Not Configured.
- D. Use programs and Features to repair the installation of Windows Mobility Center.

Answer: C

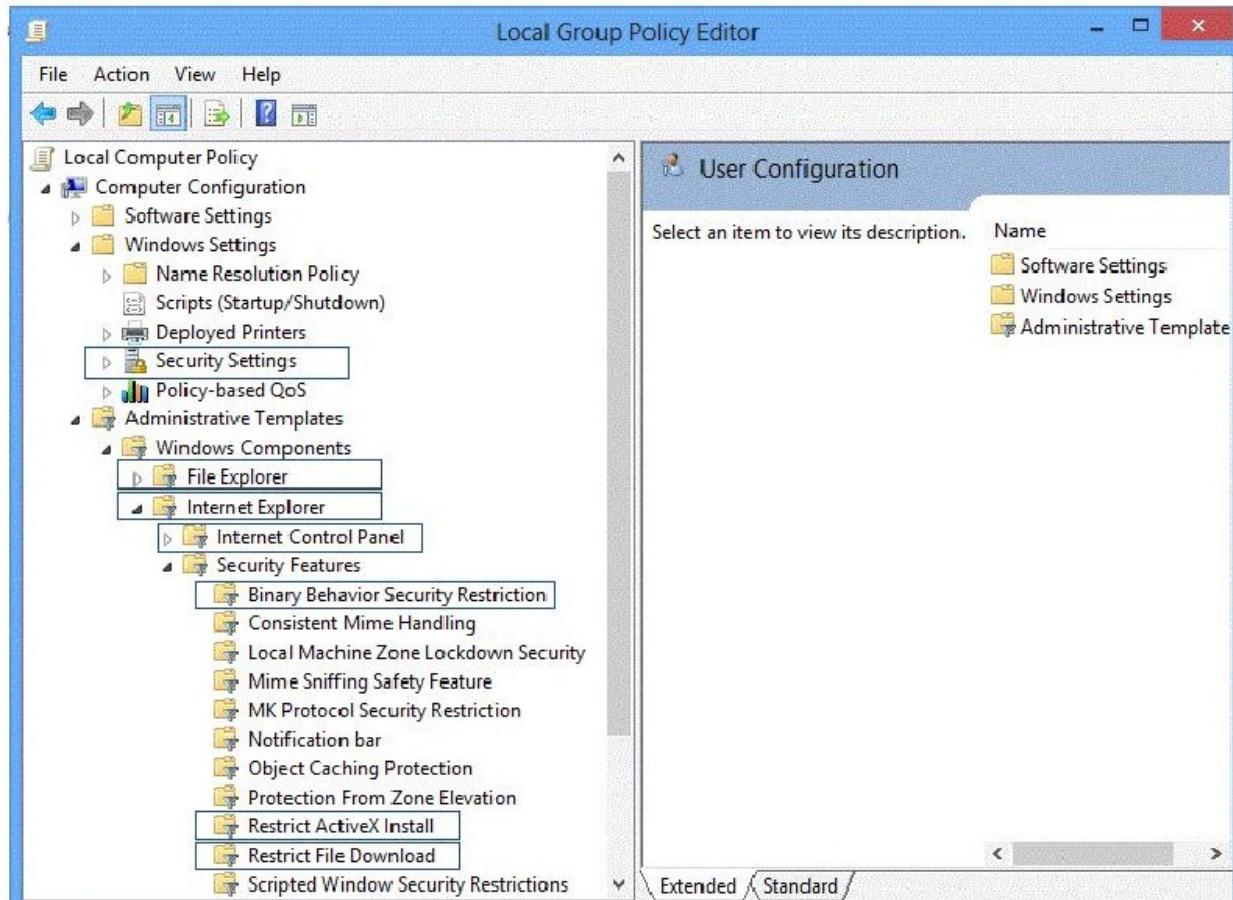
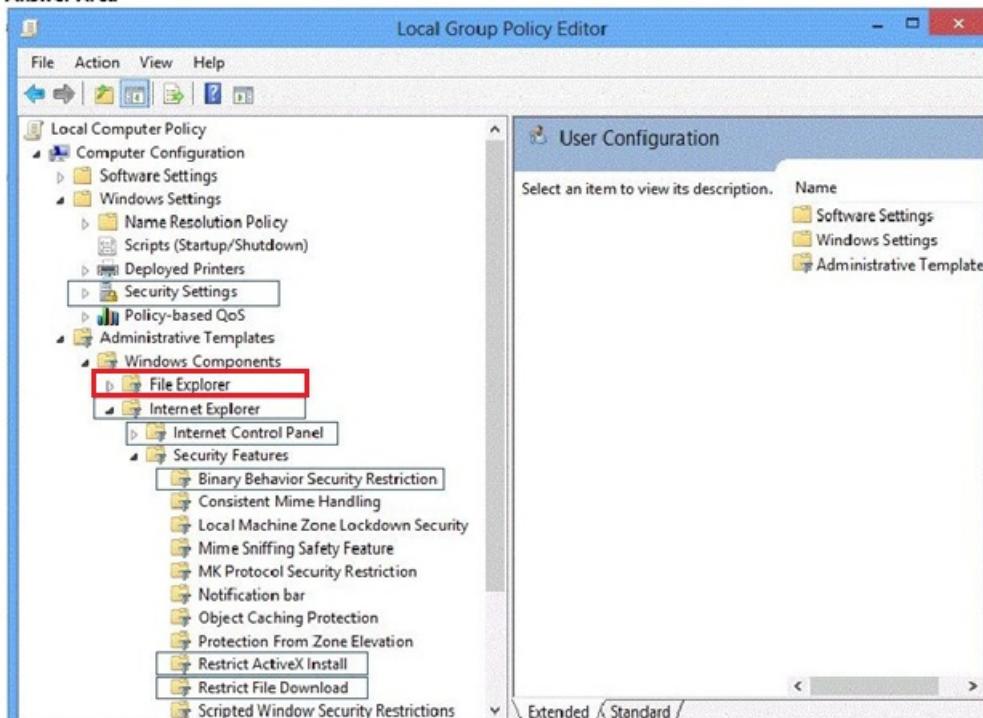
Question: 13

HOTSPOT

You support Windows 8.1 Enterprise desktop computers. One computer is a member of a workgroup and is used as a guest computer in a reception area.

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

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

Answer Area**Answer:****Answer Area****Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj618329.aspx>

Question: 14

Your network contains Windows 8.1 Enterprise client computers. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

Synchronization between Active Directory and Windows Intune is not configured.

You enroll all of the computers in Windows Intune.

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

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

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

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

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Windows Intune Dynamic membership query criteria include:

Security group

Manager

Organizational unit (OU)

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question: 15

HOTSPOT

Your company has several Windows RT 8.1 devices. The devices connect to Exchange Online in Microsoft Office 365 and to Windows Intune for device management.

The security policies of Office 365 and Windows Intune are configured as shown in the following table.

Setting name	Local device setting	Windows Intune setting	Exchange Online setting
Require a password to unlock mobile devices	Not configured	Yes	No
Required password type	Not configured	Alphanumeric	Numeric
Minimum password length	Not configured	10	12
Allow simple passwords	Not configured	No	Yes
Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked	Not configured	10	5

You need to identify the effective settings on the Windows RT devices.

What should you identify? (To answer, select the appropriate effective configuration for each setting in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:

Yes
No
Not configured

Required password type:

Alphanumeric
Numeric
Not configured

Minimum password length:

10
12
Not configured

Allow simple passwords:

Yes
No
Not configured

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:

5
15
Not configured

Answer:

Answer Area

Require a password to unlock mobile devices:

Yes
 No
 Not configured

Required password type:

Alphanumeric
 Numeric
 Not configured

Minimum password length:

10
 12
 Not configured

Allow simple passwords:

Yes
 No
 Not configured

Minutes of inactivity before device screen is locked:

5
 15
 Not configured

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn283963.aspx>

Question: 16

You have client Windows 8.1 Enterprise computers.

Your company purchases a subscription to Windows Intune.

You deploy the Windows Intune agent to all of the computers.

You need to uninstall a Microsoft update that was installed before the Windows Intune agent was installed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs wusa.exe by using a startup script.
- B. From Windows Intune, create a new automatic approval rule.
- C. From Windows Intune, click New updates to approve.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that runs msieexec.exe by using a startup script.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/products/windows-intune/support.aspx#fbid=I_-Vds59NJT

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/934307>

<http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/msieexec.mspx?mfr=true>

Question: 17

You have a Windows 8.1 Pro desktop computer and a Windows RT 8.1 mobile device. You sign in to the computer and the device by using the same Microsoft account. You discover that the settings are not being synchronized between the Windows 8.1 computer and the Windows RT 8.1 device, You need to ensure that the settings are synchronized. What should you do first?

- A. Enable the Trusted Hosts Group Policy setting.
- B. Enable the Configure Default consent Group Policy setting.
- C. From the PC settings page, click Trust this PC.
- D. From the PC settings page, modify the Privacy settings,

Answer: C

Explanation:

<http://www.technospot.net/blogs/sync-windows-8-user-settings-pc-tablet-mobile-windows-live-id/>
<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows-8/sync-settings-pcs>

Question: 18

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and 100 Windows 8.1 client computers. All software is deployed by using Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V) 5.0. Users are NOT configured as local administrators, Your company purchases a subscription to Microsoft Office 365 that includes Office 365 ProPlus. You need to create an App-V package for Office 365 ProPlus. What should you do?

- A. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Packager.
- B. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run the App-V Sequencer and then run Setup /Ad mm.
- C. Download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run, run Setup /Download and then run Setup /Packager.
- D. Run the Office Customization Tool (OCT), run Setup /Download and then run the App-V Sequencer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/pauljones/archive/2013/08/28/office-2013-click-to-run-with-configuration-manager-2012.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc179097%28v=office.15%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825212.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj713463.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dh144768.aspx>

Question: 19

HOTSPOT

Your company has client computers that run either Windows XP or Windows 7. You plan to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise to all of the computers.

You plan to deploy the applications shown in the following table.

Application name	Description
App1	A line-of-business (LOB) application designed for Windows XP that does not run natively on Windows 8.1. No vendor updates are available. The application must be available to users when the users are disconnected from the corporate network.
App2	A Windows Store app that must be made available to users before Windows 8.1 is installed on the computers.
App3	An existing line-of-business (LOB) desktop application. Occasionally, certain features will be used by some users after App3.1 is deployed as well. App3 must run locally.
App3.1	A new version of App3 that provides additional functionality, but removes some of the features of App3. App3.1 and App3 use some of the same registry keys, which cause the applications to be incompatible. App3.1 must run locally.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology to deploy each application. Each solution must ensure that the users can access all of the applications. The solution that uses the least amount of system resources must be selected, whenever possible.

Which technology should you recommend for each application? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each application in the answer area.)

Answer Area

App1:

Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App2:

Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App3:

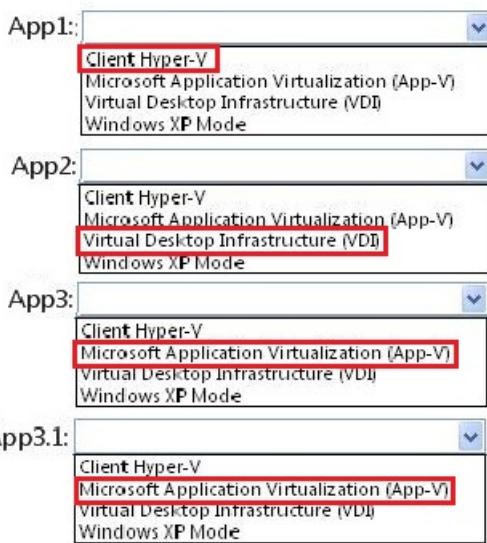
Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

App3.1:

Client Hyper-V
 Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
 Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)
 Windows XP Mode

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc783635%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

Question: 20

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

Question: 21

You have several client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You plan to configure the computers to dual-boot to Windows 8.1 Enterprise by using a native-boot VHD.

You have a VHD file that contains an installation of Windows 8.1 Enterprise,

You need to inject several device drivers into the VHD file.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Bcdedit
- B. Bcdboot
- C. Pkgmgr
- D. Dism

Answer: D

Explanation:

Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) is a command-line tool used to service Windows® images offline before deployment. You can use it to install, uninstall, configure, and update Windows features, packages, drivers, and international settings. Subsets of the DISM servicing commands are also available for servicing a running operating system.

DISM is installed with Windows® 7, and it is also distributed in the Windows OEM Preinstallation Kit (Windows OPK) and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (Windows AIK). It can be used to service Windows Vista® with Service Pack 1 (SP1), Windows Server® 2008, Windows® 7, Windows Server® 2008 R2, or Windows PE images. DISM replaces several Windows OPK tools, including PEImg, Intlcfg, and Package Manager.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744256%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

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

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749465%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe) installs, uninstalls, configures, and updates features and packages for Windows Vista. You can install or update Windows Vista feature packages on an offline destination computer by using Package Manager and an unattended installation answer file.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh824874.aspx>

BCDboot can update an existing boot environment on the system partition:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>

BCDEdit is a command-line tool for managing BCD stores. It can be used for a variety of purposes, including creating new stores, modifying existing stores, adding boot menu options, and so on. BCDEdit serves essentially the same purpose as Bootcfg.exe on earlier versions of Window

Question: 22

You have laptops that run Windows 8. The laptops have Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V) installed.

You need to ensure that the application settings, which are synchronized by using UE-V, apply to computers that are disconnected from the network.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Problem: UE-V Agent installation fails with error: The Offline Files service is not running

Cause: The UE-V Agent installation failed because Offline Files was not enabled on the system.

Resolution: To resolve the issue, enable Windows Offline files on the system.

Windows 7 and Windows 8

Run the following command from an elevated command prompt:

sc config cscservice start=auto

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

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

Question: 23

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Box 1:

Remove computer-specific information from the reference laptop.

Box 2:

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

Box 3:

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

Box 4:

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

Explanation:

Note:

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

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

Reference: How to Apply Images by Using DISM

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

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

Question: 24

Your company has a main office that has a connection to the Internet.

The company has 100 Windows 8.1 Pro client computers that run Microsoft Office 2010.

You purchase a subscription to Office 365 for each user. You download the Office Deployment Tool for Click-to-Run. You need to deploy Office 365 ProPlus to the computers. The solution must minimize the amount of traffic over the Internet connection.

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

- A. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter.
- B. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- C. On a file server, run setup.exe and specify the /configure parameter.
- D. On each client computer, run setup.exe and specify the /download parameter,

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/jj219423%28v=office.14%29.aspx>

Question: 25

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and a subscription to Microsoft Office 365.

Users discover that they must change their Active Directory password more frequently than their Office 365 password.

You need to ensure that the password policies for Office 365 and for Active Directory are the same.
What should you do?

- A. From the Office 365 portal, under Subscriptions, click Manage.
- B. From the Windows Azure Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell, run Set-MsolUserPassword.
- C. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Users.
- D. From the Office 365 portal, under Management, click Domains.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the Office 365 portal, click Admin > Users (under Management in the navigation pane). On the Users page, select a user, and then click Edit.

Note:

- * Some of the options can be managed by using the Office365 Web interface and some task only by using PowerShell.
- * Office 365 users Password management verses the “Standard” Domain Active directory is a little bit restricted. For example: configure password policy parameters such as - Enforce password history, Minimum password length, Password must meet complexity requirements cannot be configured by the office 365 administrator. At the current time, the options that related to Office 365 users Password management are: reset the user password and setting the number of maximum number of days or password expiration (the default is 90 days).

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh531569.aspx>

Question: 26

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Note:

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

Settings template catalog

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

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

The Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP) is a suite of technologies available as a subscription for Software Assurance customers. MDOP virtualization technologies help personalize the user experience, simplify application deployment, and improve application compatibility with the Windows operating system (UE-V/App-V/MED-V).

Additionally, MDOP helps manage, monitor, and deploy key Windows features (MBAM/AGPM). Using MDOP shifts desktop repair from reactive to proactive, saving time and removing challenges associated with troubleshooting and repairing system failures (DaRT).

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

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

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

Question: 27

HOTSPOT

Your company plans to deploy Windows 8.1 Enterprise to all client computers.

Users in the development department and the sales department will each receive a laptop that runs a corporate image of Windows 8.1 Enterprise.

In addition to running the corporate image of Windows 8.1 Enterprise, the users have the requirements described in the following table.

Department	Requirement
Development	The users must be able to test applications in an isolated environment. The test environment must have complete access to all hardware resources and support the use TPM for BitLocker.
Sales	The users must be able to demonstrate products to customers in a clean environment that can be rolled back easily between demonstrations.

You need to recommend the appropriate technology for each department.

What should you recommend? (To answer, select the appropriate technology for each department in the answer area.)

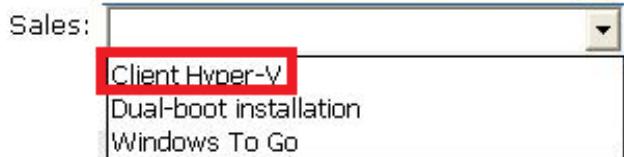
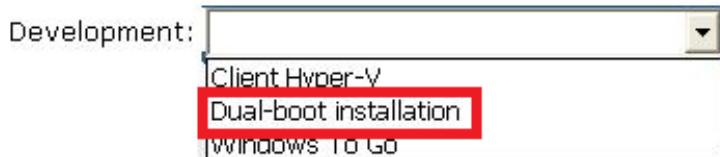
Development:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Sales:

Client Hyper-V
 Dual-boot installation
 Windows To Go

Answer:



Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh846766.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee256062%28v=WS.10%29.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/jj679961.aspx>

Question: 28

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. The company uses Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption and BitLocker Network Unlock on all client computers.

Your need to collect information about BitLocker Network Unlock status.

Which command should you run?

- A. Run the BdeHdCfg command.
- B. Run the bitsadmin command.
- C. Run the BitLockerWizard command.
- D. Run the manage-bde command.

Answer: D

Question: 29

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:

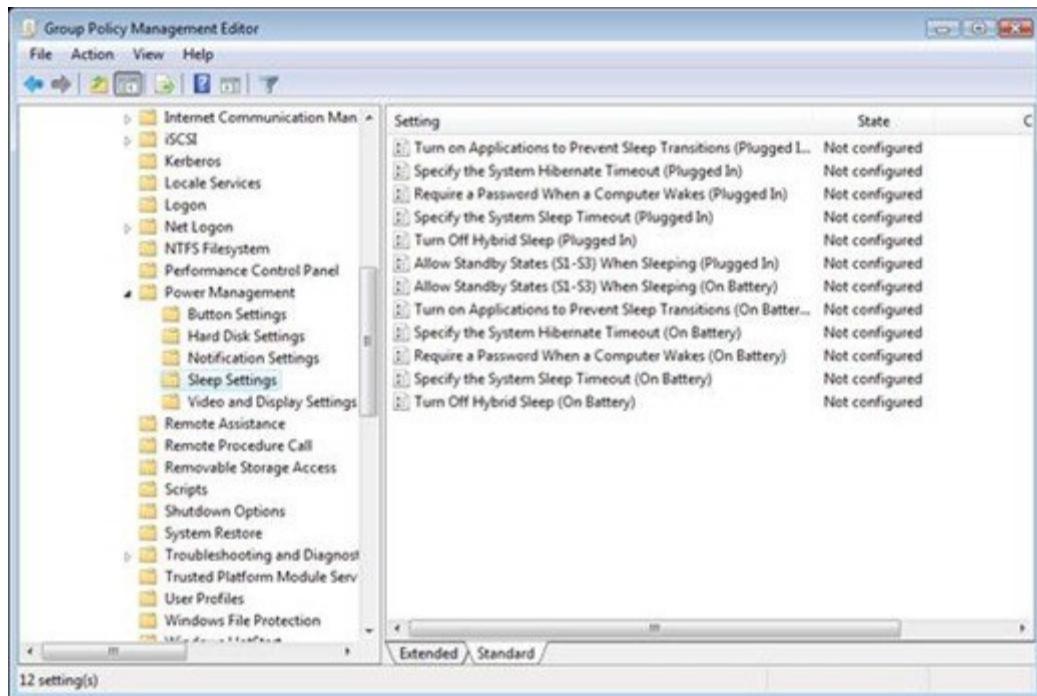
* Networking power management (not sleep management) refers to the set of features that you can configure to allow the computers in your network to save energy.

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: 30

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. TPM
- B. A .tpmfile
- C. Automatic Unlock
- D. A smartcard

Answer: B

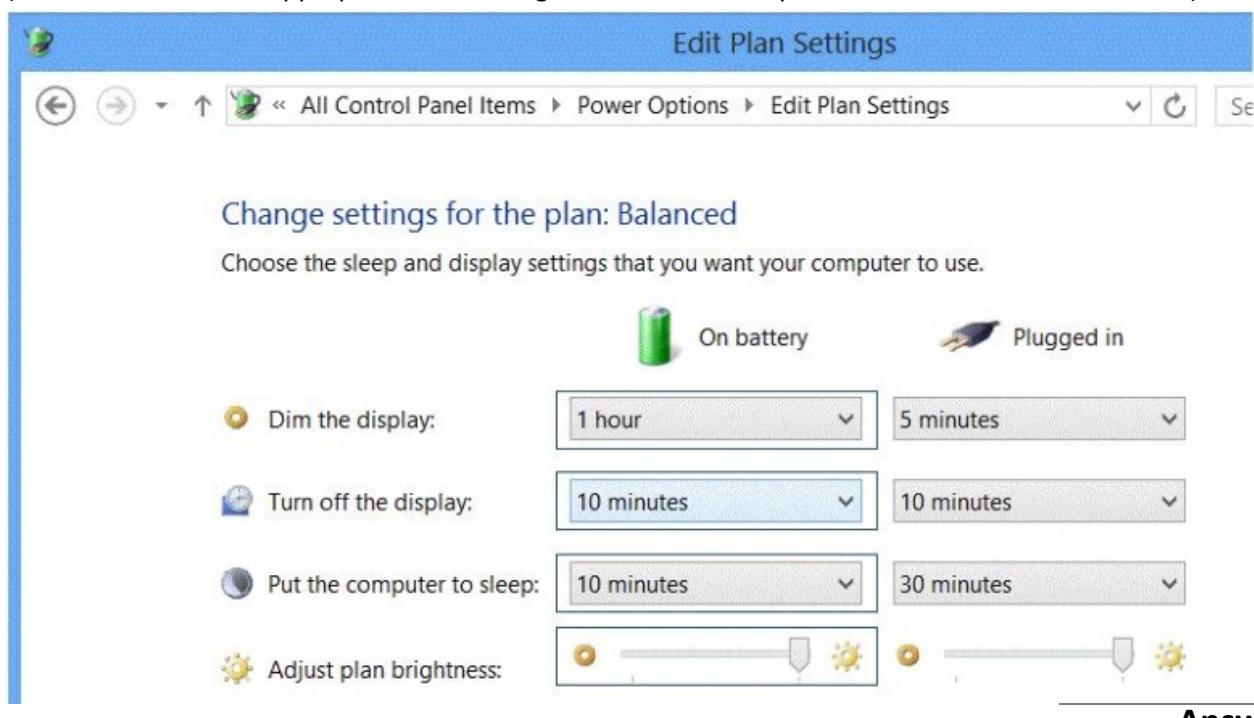
Question: 31

HOTSPOT

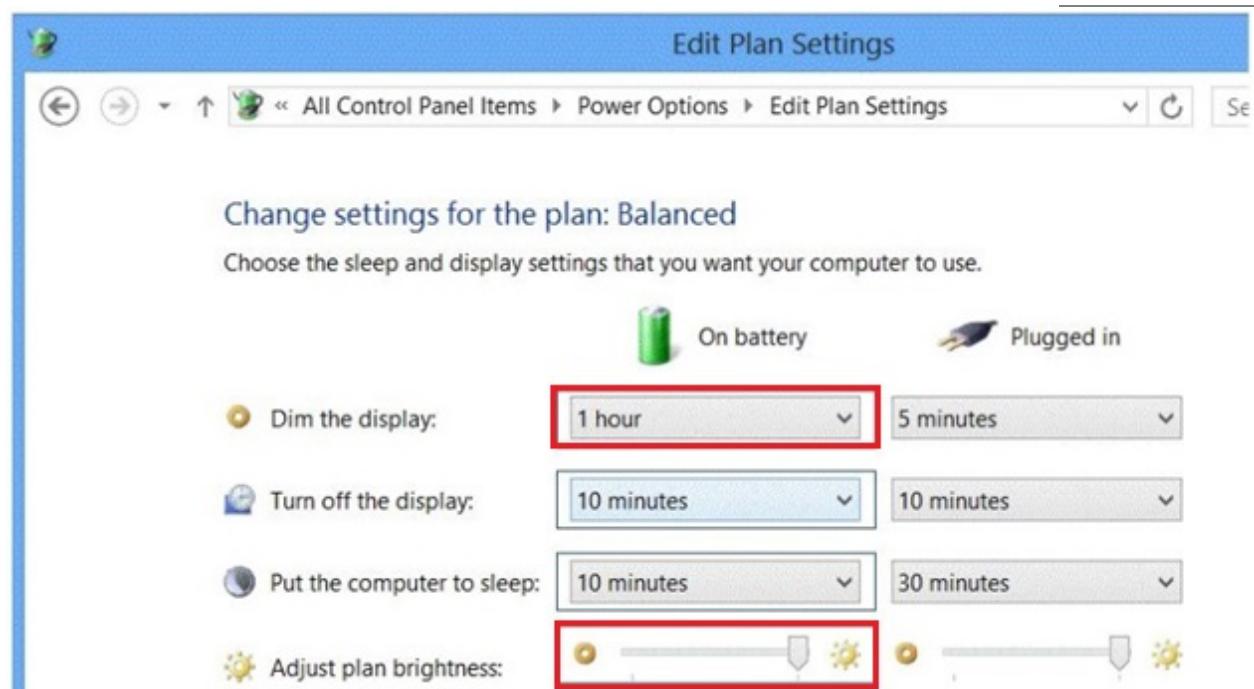
You are a consultant traveling out of town. You are carrying a Windows 8.1 Pro laptop that you use for giving presentations while connected to a projector.

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:



Question: 32

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

- 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: C, D

Explanation:

BitLocker in Windows 8 has added support to back up a BitLocker recovery key to Microsoft SkyDrive if the computer is NOT a member of a domain and the Windows Live ID user account is used to log on.

Ref:

<http://windowsitpro.com/windows-8/q-i-heard-bitlocker-windows-8-can-save-recovery-keyskydrive-so-why-dont-i-have-option>

Question: 33

You deploy several Windows 8.1 tablet PCs.

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

Answer: B

Question: 34

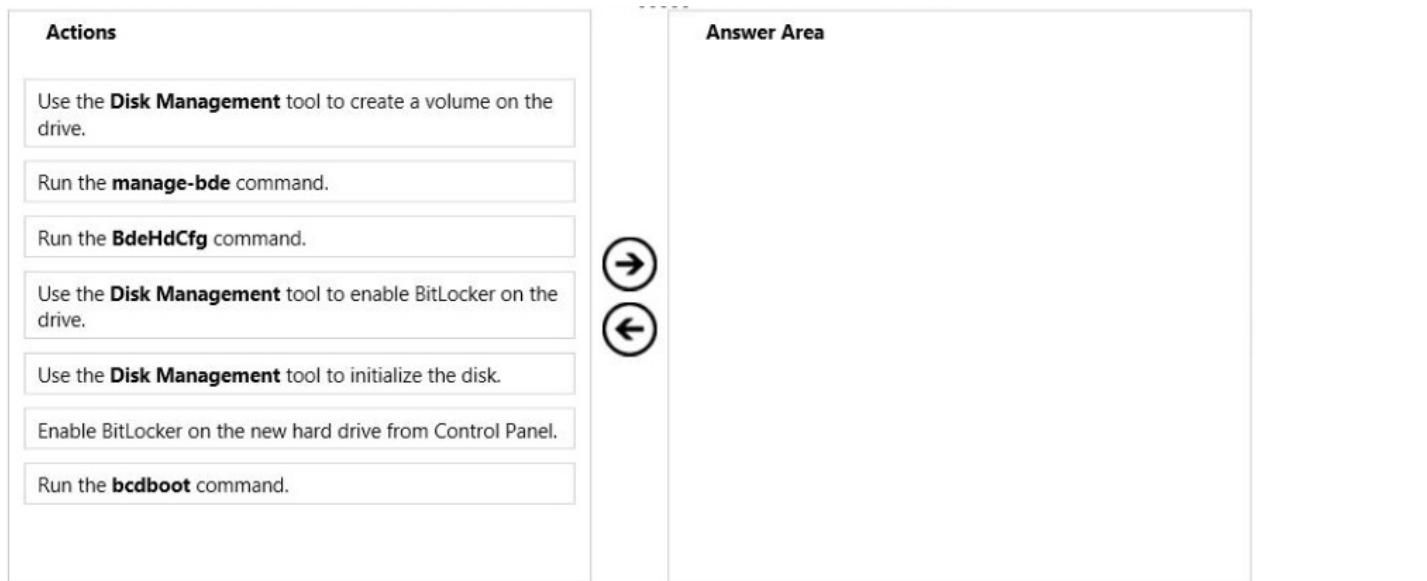
DRAG DROP

A Windows 8.1 Pro computer has a single hard disk drive.

You add a second, unformatted, hard disk drive to the computer. You plan to provision Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption on the second hard drive in preparation for installing an operating system on the hard drive for use in another computer.

You need to configure encryption for the new hard drive without fully completing BitLocker activation.

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

**Answer:**

Box 1: Use the Disk Management tool to create a volume on the drive.

Box 2: Run the bcdboot command.

Box 3: Run the BdeHdCfg command.

Box 4: Run the manage-bde command.

Explanation:

Note:

* **bcdboot**

Use the bcdboot command line tool to move the necessary boot components to the system partition on the disk. This helps ensure that the boot components, operating system versions, and architectures match. The /f ALL parameter indicates that boot components for UEFI and BIOS should be placed on the system partition of the disk. The following example illustrates this step:

W:\Windows\System32\bcdboot W:\Windows /f ALL /s S:

* **BdeHdCfg**

This tool is used to prepare a hard drive with the partitions necessary for BitLocker Drive Encryption.

* **Manage-bde**

This tool can be used to turn on or turn off BitLocker, specify unlock mechanisms, update recovery methods, and unlock BitLocker-protected data drives. This tool can be used in place of the BitLocker Drive Encryption Control Panel item.

Question: 35

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?

- Start each computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed BitLocker To Go.
- Start each computer from a USB flash drive on which you have installed Windows To Go.
- Join all the computers to the domain.
- Join all the computers to the same homegroup.

Answer: B

Question: 36

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.)

Hardware	Answer Area
USB flash drive	hardware
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1024x768 resolution	hardware
64-bit processor	hardware
multitouch screen with a minimum of 1366x768 resolution	hardware
...	hardware
	hardware
	hardware
	hardware
	hardware

Answer:

Answer Area	
Finance	USB flash drive
Operations	multitouch screen with a minimum of 1024x768 resolution
IT	64-bit processor
Marketing	multitouch screen with a minimum of 1366x768 resolution

Question: 37

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 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-8-1/compare/default.aspx>
Compare Windows 8.1 Editions

Question: 38

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 (x64) 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. Add a processor that is 1 Ghz or faster.
- B. Upgrade system memory to 2 GB.
- C. Increase the hard drive size to 50 GB.
- D. Upgrade system memory to 1 GB.

Answer: A, B

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: 39

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. Extract the contents of the Windows 8.1 .iso image file to a new shared folder and run the setup program from that folder.
- B. Use the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- C. Use the Windows 8.1 online upgrade tool.
- D. Use Group Policy to assign the Windows 8 installation file to the client computers.

Answer: A, B

Question: 40

You use Windows 7 (32-bit) on your client computer. You create a complete backup of the client computer. You need to install Windows 8.1 Pro (64-bit) on the computer. What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit on the existing volume by performing an upgrade installation.
- B. Install Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit on the existing volume by performing a custom installation.
- C. Install Windows 8.1 Pro Pack.
- D. Install Windows 8.1 into a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.

Answer: B

Question: 41

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 that supports at least five simultaneous touches
- B. Monitor and video adapter that support a minimum screen resolution of 1024 x 768
- C. Monitor and video adapter that support a minimum screen resolution of 1366 x 768
- D. Monitor that supports at least three simultaneous touches

Answer: D

Question: 42

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. Move the vhd file to a network share, map the network share, and allow a network boot.
- B. Attach the vhd in computer management and add it to the Boot Menu.
- C. Copy the vhd file to the root of C:\ open msconfig, and choose Safe Boot and Alternate Shell.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

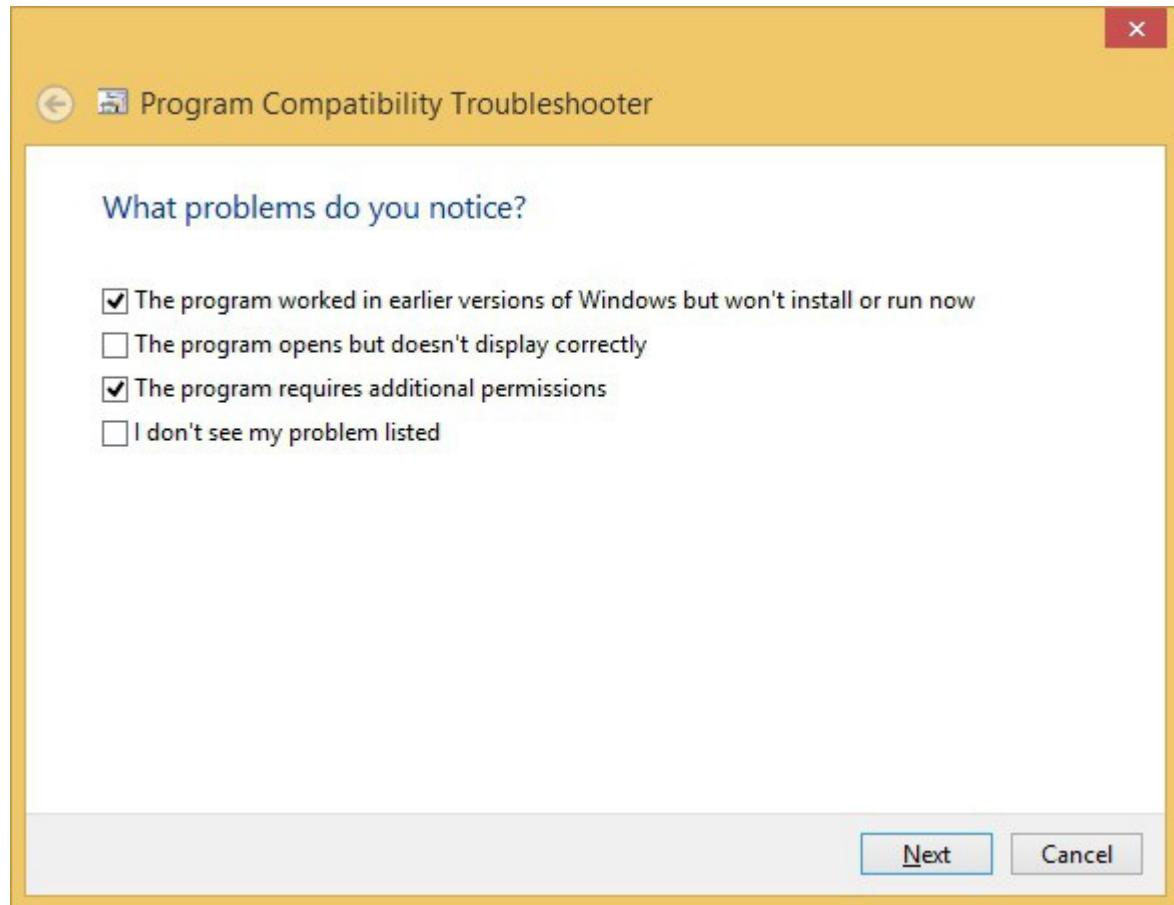
Question: 43

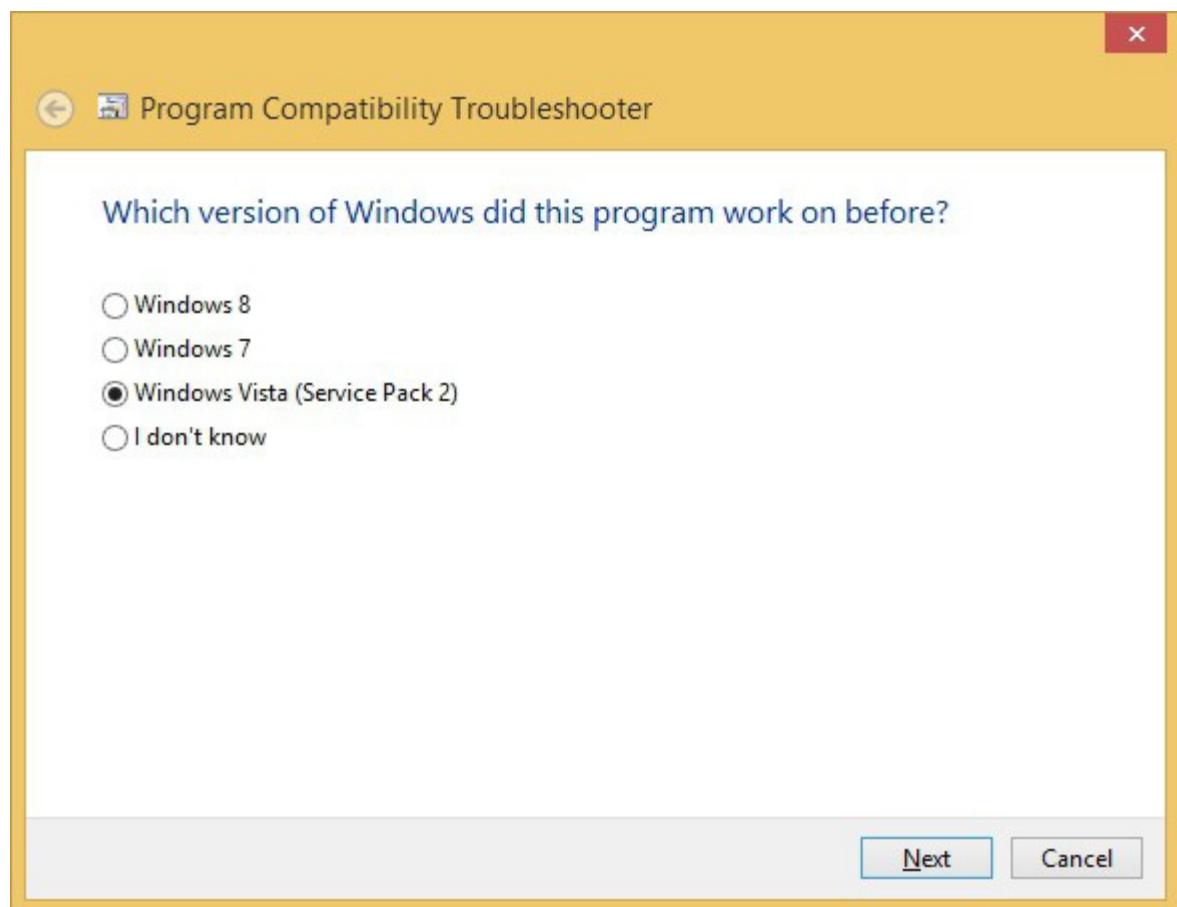
You are the network administrator for Contoso.com and are creating an image for a Windows 8.1 implementation for all of your users. You find out that an application your company has used for many years is not compatible with Windows 8.1. It has always worked on your Vista computers with SP2. The application requires administrator privileges. You need to configure the correct settings so that the application can run on Windows 8. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

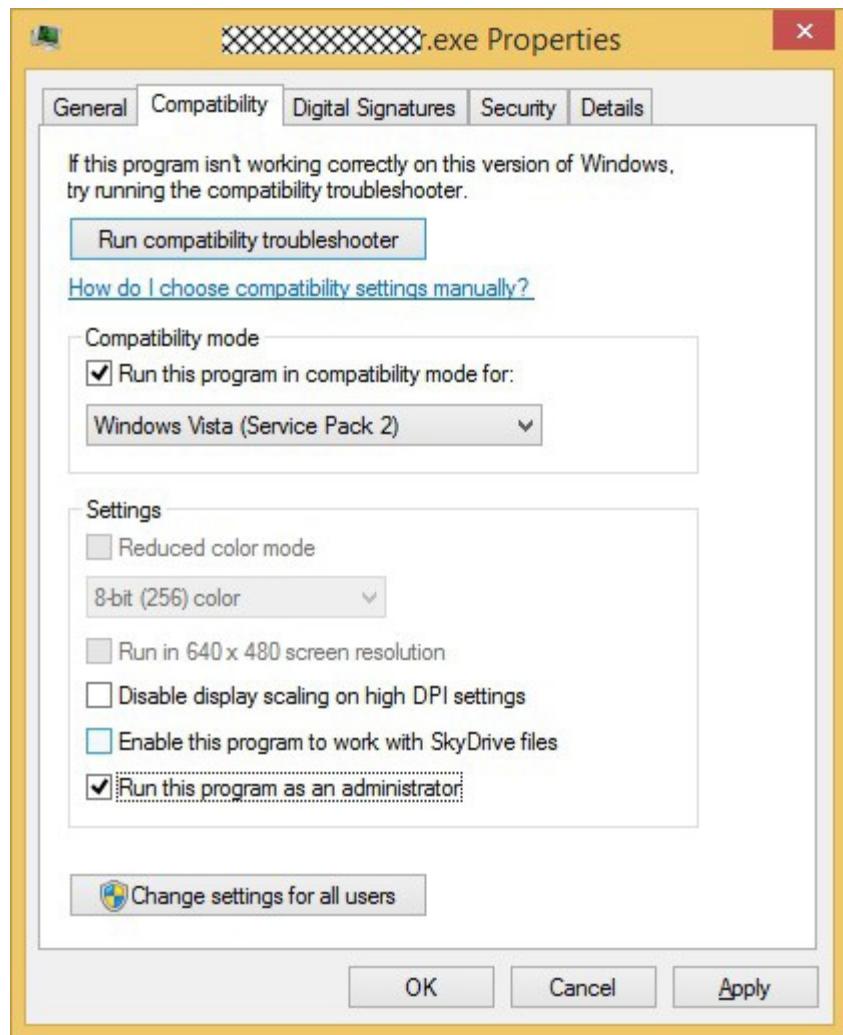
- A. Select Run this program as an administrator in the Compatibility Troubleshooter.
- B. Assign the application to Run as administrator on the Security tab of the application executable file properties.
- C. Modify the User Account Control Settings by adjusting the slider to Never Notify.
- D. Using the Compatibility Troubleshooter, check Run this application in compatibility mode for and select Vista (Service Pack 2).
- E. Using the Application Compatibility toolkit, run the Windows Vista Compatibility Evaluator for Windows 8, and select the Service Pack 2 option.

Answer: D, E

Explanation:







Question: 44

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
At the Run command, type mmc devmgmt.msc and select Enter.	
At the Select Computer dialog box, enter the remote computer.	
Expand System Tools and select Device Manager.	
On the Action menu, click Connect to another computer .	
Select remote computer from Device Manager Action Menu.	
At the Run command, type	
mmc compmgmt.msc and select Enter.	

Answer:

1. At the Run command, type mmc compmgmt.msc and select Enter.
2. On the Action menu, click Connect to another computer.
3. At the Select Computer dialog box, enter the remote computer.
4. Expand System Tools and select Device Manager.

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754081.aspx>

Open Device Manager

...

To open Computer Management by using the command line

At a command prompt, in the Start Search box, or the Run box, type the command:

mmc compmgmt.msc

..To open Device Manager on a remote computer

1. Open Computer Management using either of the procedures in the previous section.

2. On the Action menu, click Connect to another computer.

3. In the Select Computer dialog box, do one of the following:

* In the Another computer text box, type the name of the computer to access, and then click OK.

* Click Browse, and then click Advanced to find the computer you want. Click OK when you have selected the correct computer.

If the connection is successful, the name of the computer appears in parentheses next to the Computer Management label in the upper left.

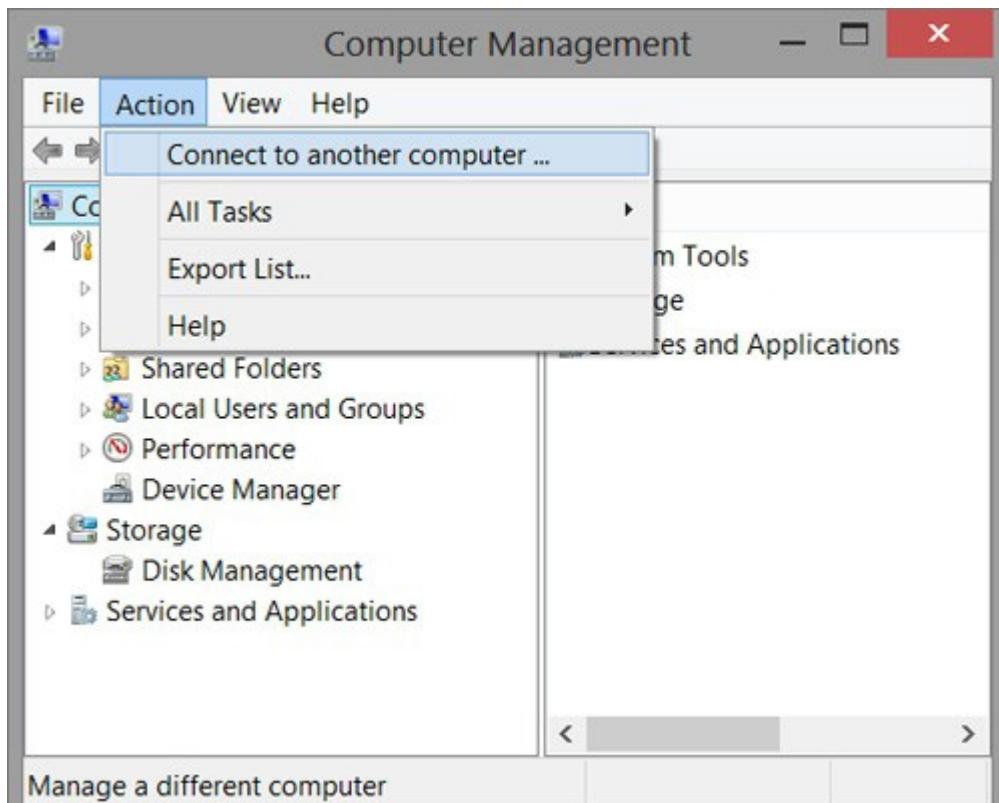
Note: Access to Device Manager on a remote computer in this manner is "read-only." You cannot make any changes to devices or their settings.

Further Information:

<http://john.bryntze.net/jbkb-v2/certification-exam-70-687-configuring-windows-8-part-3-configure-networkconnectivity-15/>

...

Modify settings using MMC you can start Computer Management and then go Actions -> Connect to a another computer ...



For some of these settings remote registry service must be enabled and of course permission on the remote client.

Question: 45

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?

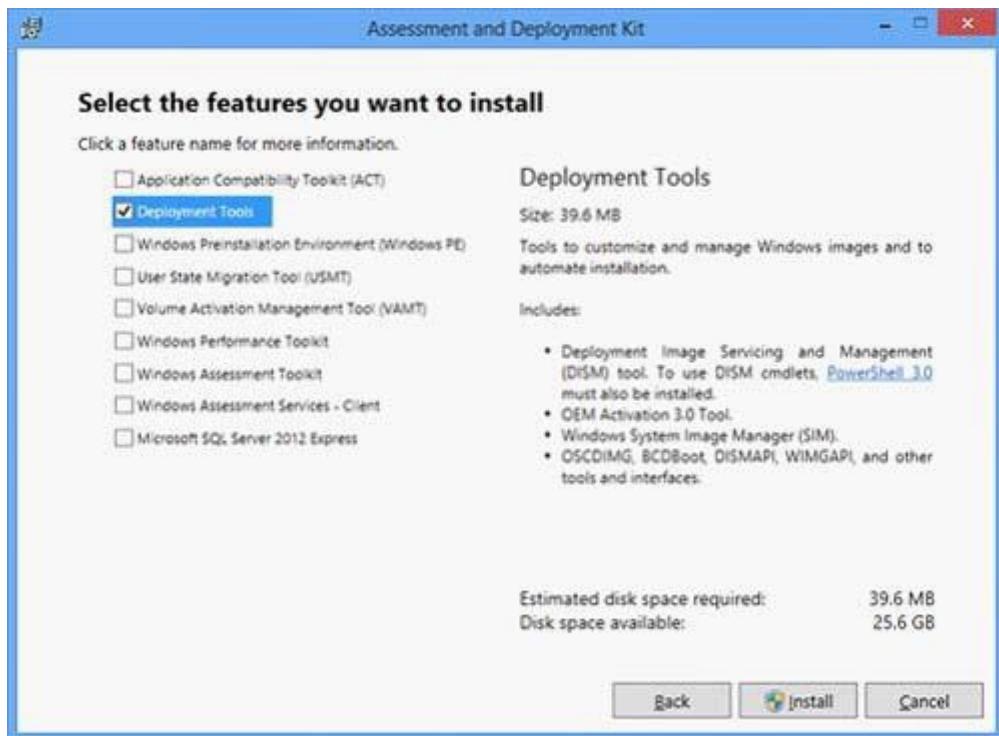
- A. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- B. Install and run the Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit.
- C. Install and run the Windows App Certification Kit.
- D. Install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit.

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, multi-product 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: 46

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 Store to install apps on Windows To Go workspaces group policy setting to Enabled.
- B. Activate the side loading product key on each computer.
- C. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.
- D. Use a local account to log on to each computer.

Answer: B

Question: 47

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

Answer: B

Question: 48

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. Mmc devmgmt.msc
- B. sigverif.exe
- C. Driverquery/si
- D. verifier.exe /faults

Answer: A

Question: 49

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. msiexec /p "C:\MyPatch.msp"
- B. msiexec /x T:\MyPatch.msp'
- C. dism /Online /add-package:C:\MyPatch.msp
- D. dism /get-AppPatches /get-PackageInfo:C:\MyPatch.msp

Answer: A

Question: 50

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. Start the computer with the Diagnostic and Recovery Toolset and configure the driver options.
- C. Use the File History feature.
- D. Reset the computer to the manufacturer's system image.

Answer: B

Question: 51

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. 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. Move the Archives folder into the Windows system folder.
- C. Configure the File History advanced settings to include the Archives folder.
- D. From the File History configuration options, change the drive and select the Archives folder.

Answer: A

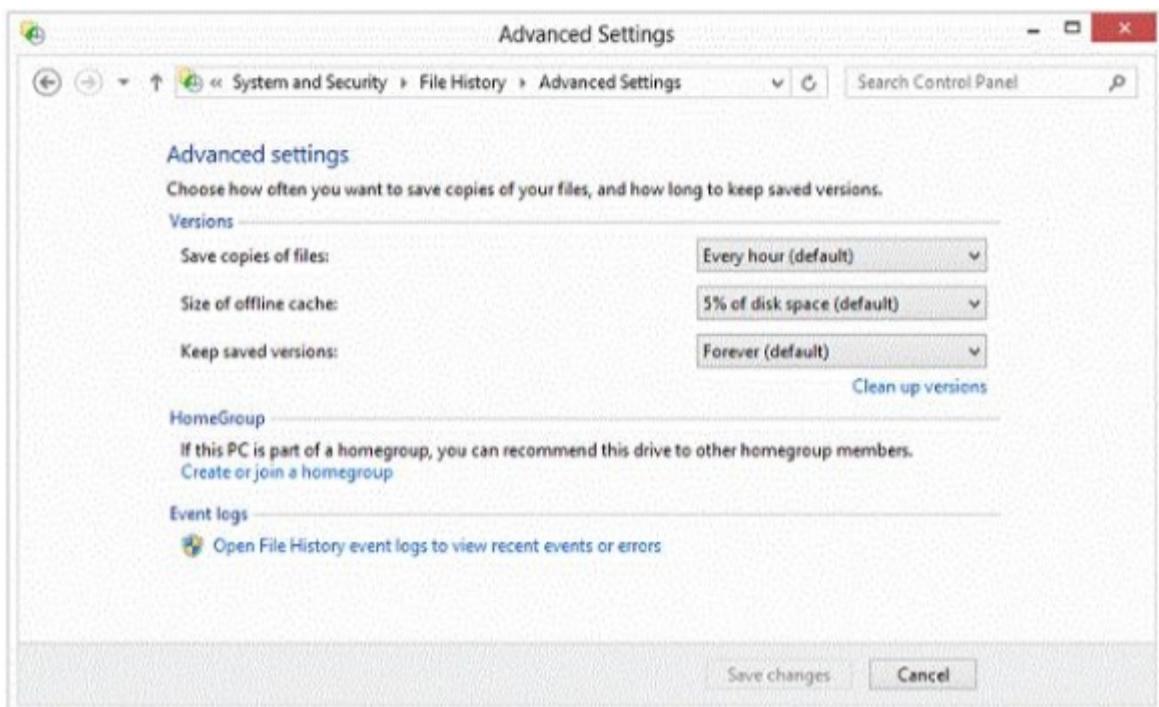
Question: 52

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]

.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.
--

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/what-something-goes-wrong-file-history>

What if something goes wrong in File History?

.. Note

File History doesn't automatically delete versions of files older than the time interval you choose unless your drive is getting full and space is needed to back up more recent versions.

..

<http://windowssecrets.com/top-story/understanding-windows-8s-file-history/>

Understanding Windows 8's File History

..As noted, File History typically requires a second drive or networked drive to store backup files. If that drive isn't available — say, you're on the go and you've disconnected your USB drive — File History will use a temporary offline cache located on your C: drive.

The Size of offline cache setting controls how much of your C: drive will be used to store temporary backups if the normal backup drive isn't available. The cache is normally set to 5 percent of the C: drive's space. But you can increase the cache size to as much as 20 percent (see Figure 6).

Question: 53

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.

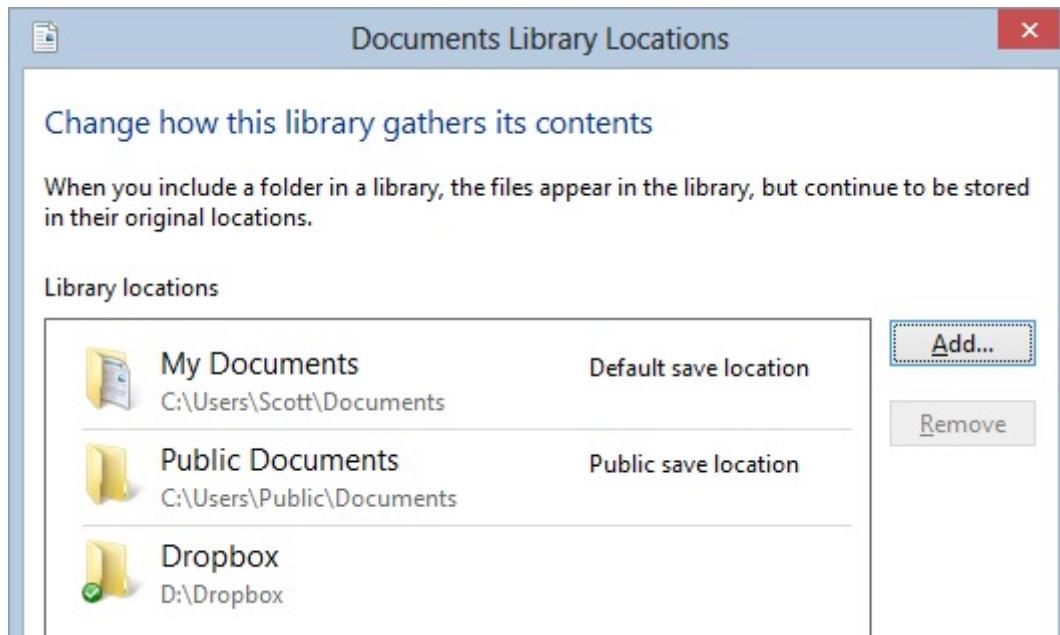
- A. Public Documents and Public Pictures
- B. Contacts, Desktop, and Favorites
- C. All system files
- D. C:\Users and C:\ProgramData
- E. My Documents and My Pictures
- F. Desktop and Recycle Bin

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-file-history.html>

Back Up Your Computer with Windows 8 File History

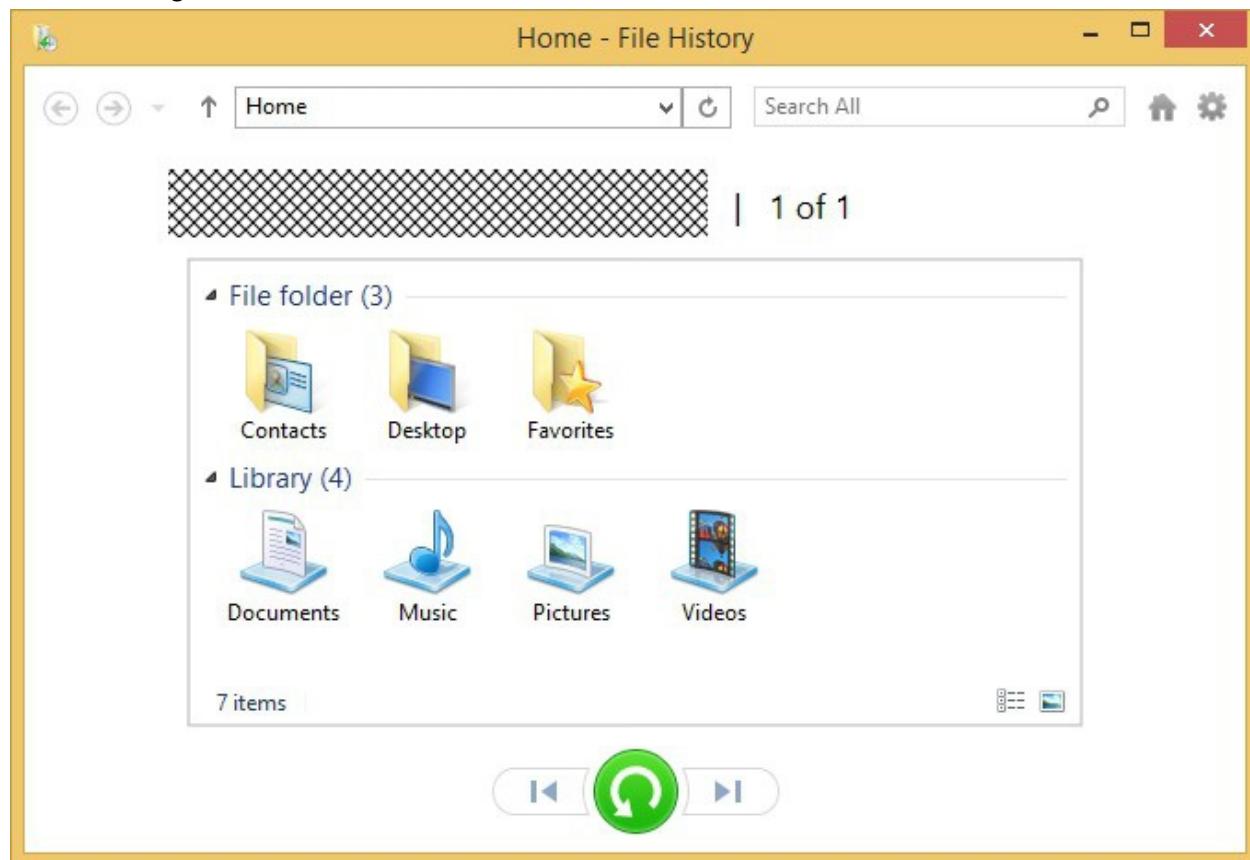
..

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: 54

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. Share the File History folder.

- B. Grant NTFS rights to the File History folder.
- C. Use a network drive for file history.
- D. Verify that your local drive has enough free space.

Answer: C

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: 55

A company has Windows 8.1 client computers. 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. Review the File History backup log.
- C. Restore the data files from the Previous Versions tab located in the folder properties.
- D. Move the file into a library.

Answer: B, D

Question: 56

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

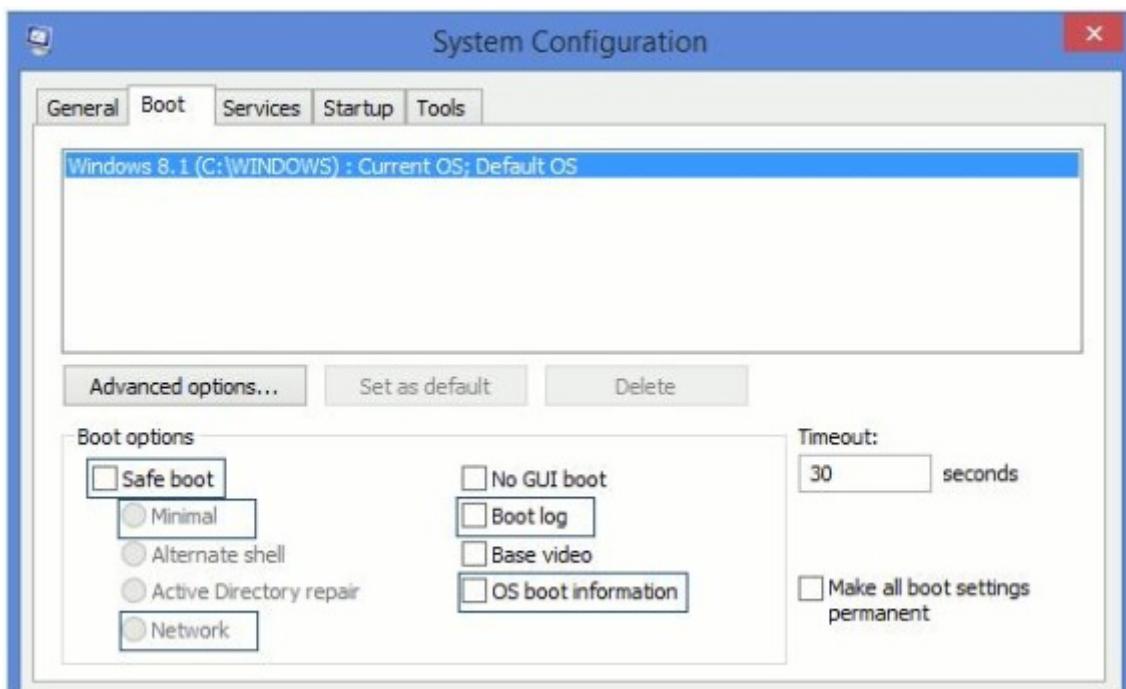
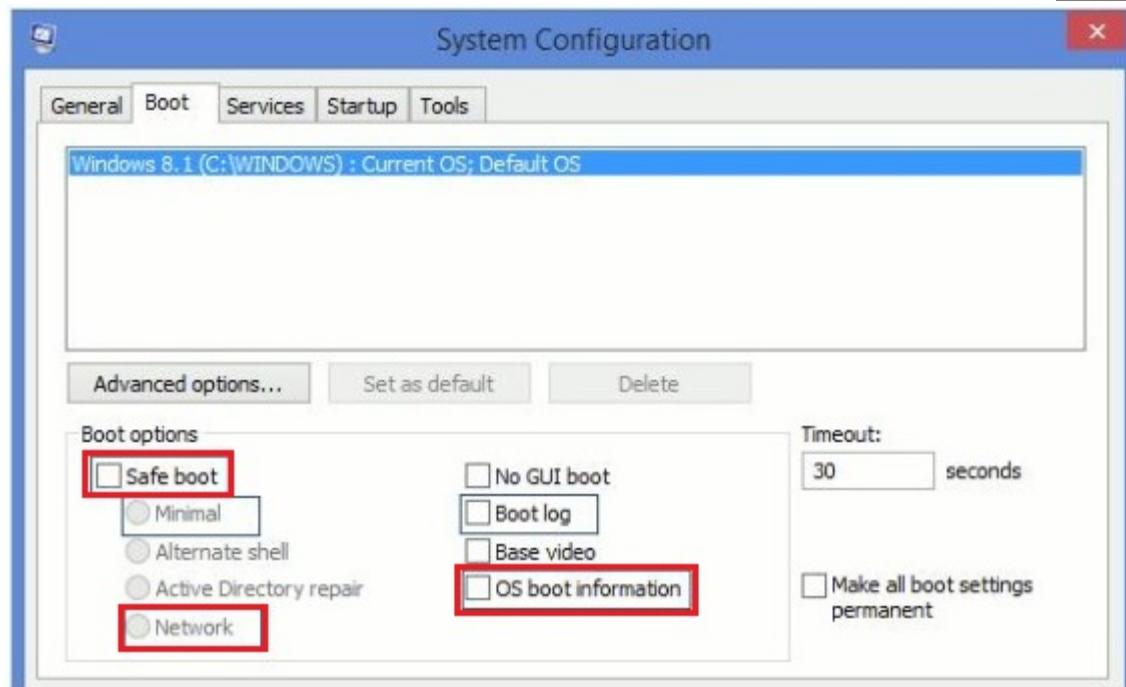
Boot the computer with a minimal set of drivers

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:****Question: 57**

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. Reset PC
- B. System Restore
- C. File Recovery
- D. Recovery Drive

Answer: A

Question: 58

DRAG DROP

A company has 20 portable computers that run Windows 7. 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
Create Windows 8.1 installation media by extracting the installation files to a bootable USB flash drive.	
Create Windows 8.1 installation media by copying the Windows 8.1 .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 from the bootable USB flash drive.	
Run the Windows 8.1 Setup Wizard.	
Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.	

Answer:

1. Create Windows 8 installation media by extracting the installation files to a bootable USB flash drive.
2. Start the portable computer with the original operating system and then insert the bootable USB flash drive.
3. Run the Windows 8 Setup Wizard.

Explanation:

<http://winsupersite.com/article/windows8/windows-8-tip-upgrade-windows-vista-144320>

Windows 8 Tip: Upgrade from Windows Vista

Continuing a series of tips that examines upgrading from previous versions of Windows to Windows 8, I take a look at Windows Vista: Which upgrade types are supported, and what can you bring forward from this version of Windows to Windows 8?

You may recall from previous articles, or from Windows 8 Secrets, that Microsoft has changed the way they describe the processes by which we move from the one version of Windows to the next. In the past, we used the following terms to describe the different ways in which you could install Windows:

Clean install, where you install—or reinstall—Windows from scratch.

In-place upgrade, where you upgrade to a newer version of Windows from within the older version, retaining most of

your settings and applications, and all of your documents and other data files. Migration, by which Setup backs up your settings and/or data first, then clean installs Windows, and then reapplies your settings and/or data to the new OS.

Question: 59

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. At least one USB 2.0 port on the host PC
- B. A second partition to run Windows To Go with a minimum of a DVD-RW to write Windows To Go data
- C. An ISO image of the computer on a DVD-RW
- D. A USB 1.0 device certified for use for Windows To Go

Answer: A

Question: 60

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 Windows Update from the workspace.
- B. Instruct the employee to connect to the company network from the workspace by using VPN.
- C. Instruct the employee to run the slmgr /upk command from the workspace.
- D. Give the employee a Multiple Activation Key (MAK).

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: 61

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. Under settings, add roles > Windows 8 Pro. Then input the license file.
- B. Select Run > Regedit > HKLM > License. Then overwrite the dword license file.
- C. Under Control Panel, select "Add features to Windows 8", and choose 'Add product key'.
- D. Put in a Windows 8 DVD. Your current product key will be recognized, and then you can install Windows Pro.

Answer: C

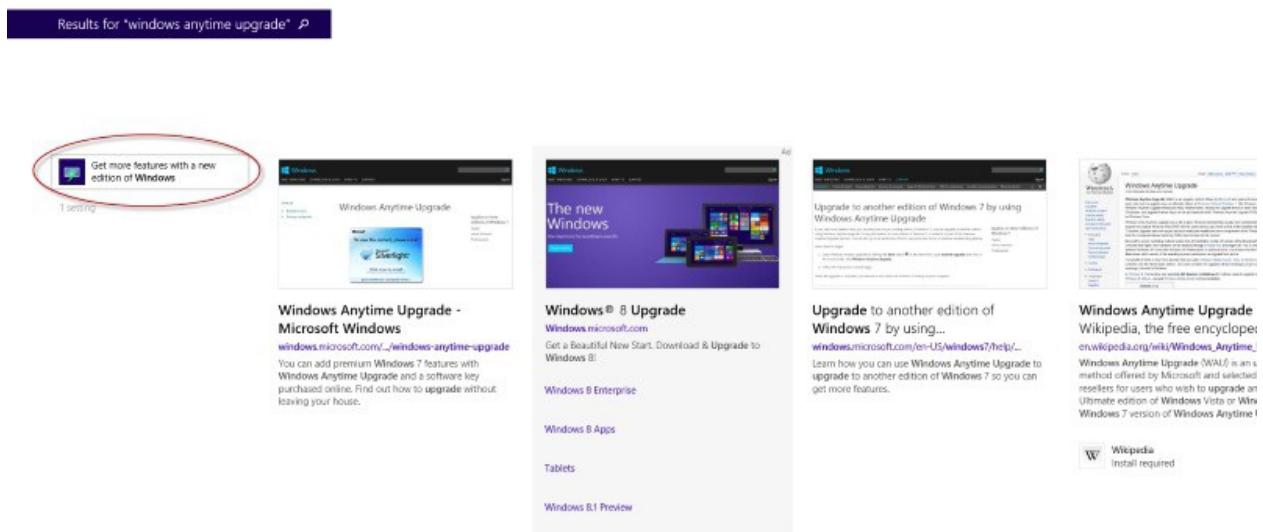
Explanation:

<http://www.petri.co.il/change-windows-8-1-edition-without-reinstalling.htm>

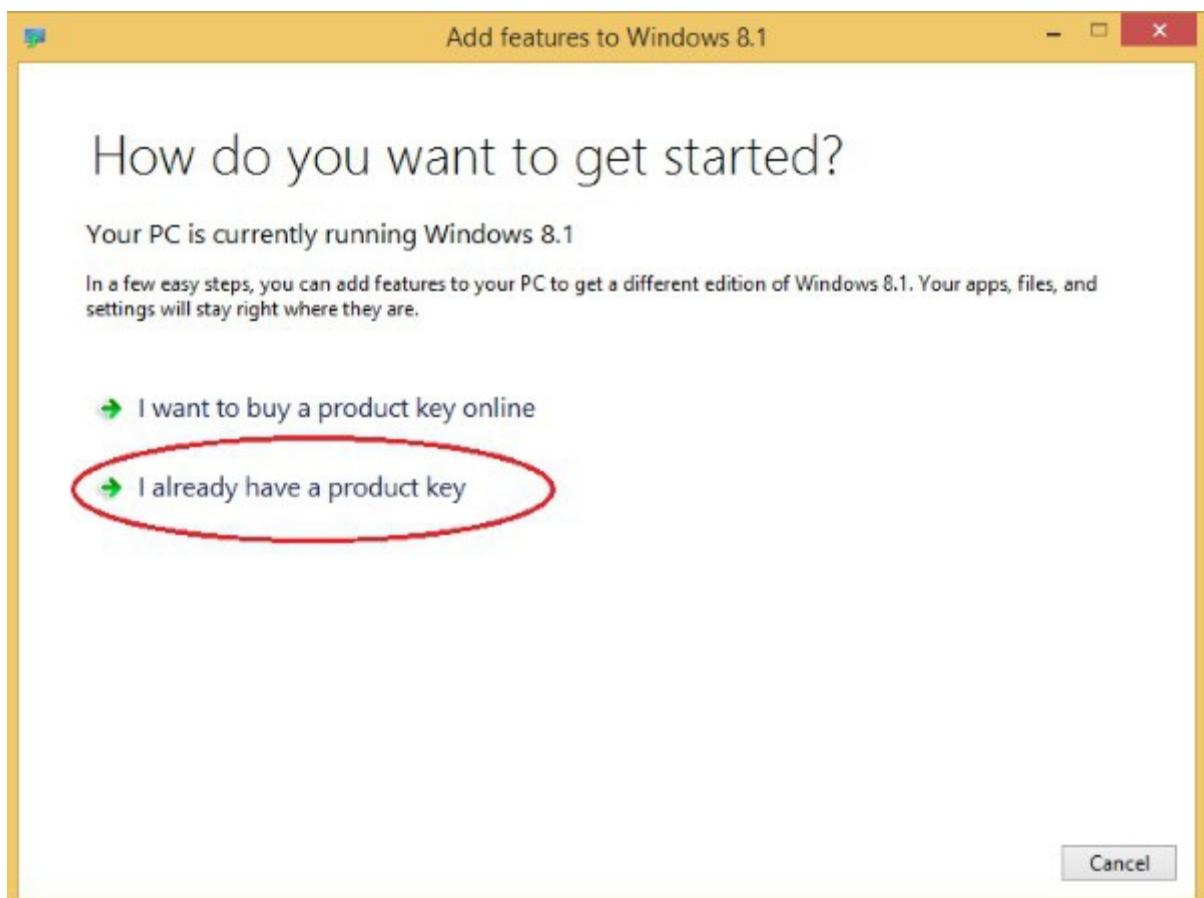
Easily Change Windows 8.1 Edition Without Reinstalling

..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.



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.

...

3. 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.

4. Enter your product key and click Next.

5. Read the license terms, select the check box to accept the license terms, and then click Add features.

Question: 62

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.

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

Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media.

Select the **Custom** installation option.

Select the **Upgrade** installation option.

Explanation:

<http://lifehacker.com/5840387/how-to-dual+boot-windows-7-and-windows-8-side-by-side>

Explanation:

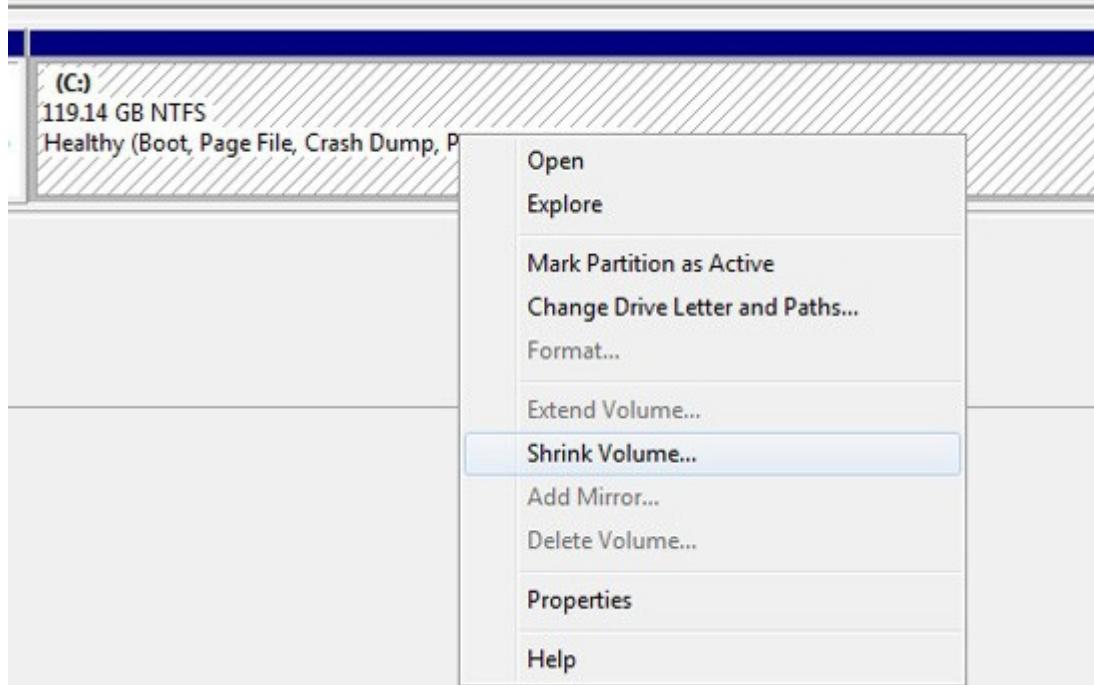
<http://winsupersite.com/article/windows8/windows-8-tip-dualboot-windows-7-144111>

Windows 8 Tip: Dual-Boot with Windows 7

When it comes to dual-booting between Windows 8 and Windows 7, the advice is the same as always: Install the older OS first, make room for the second OS, and then install the newer OS.

..Once Windows 7 is installed on the PC, there are two steps to follow to install Windows 8 in a dual-boot configuration:

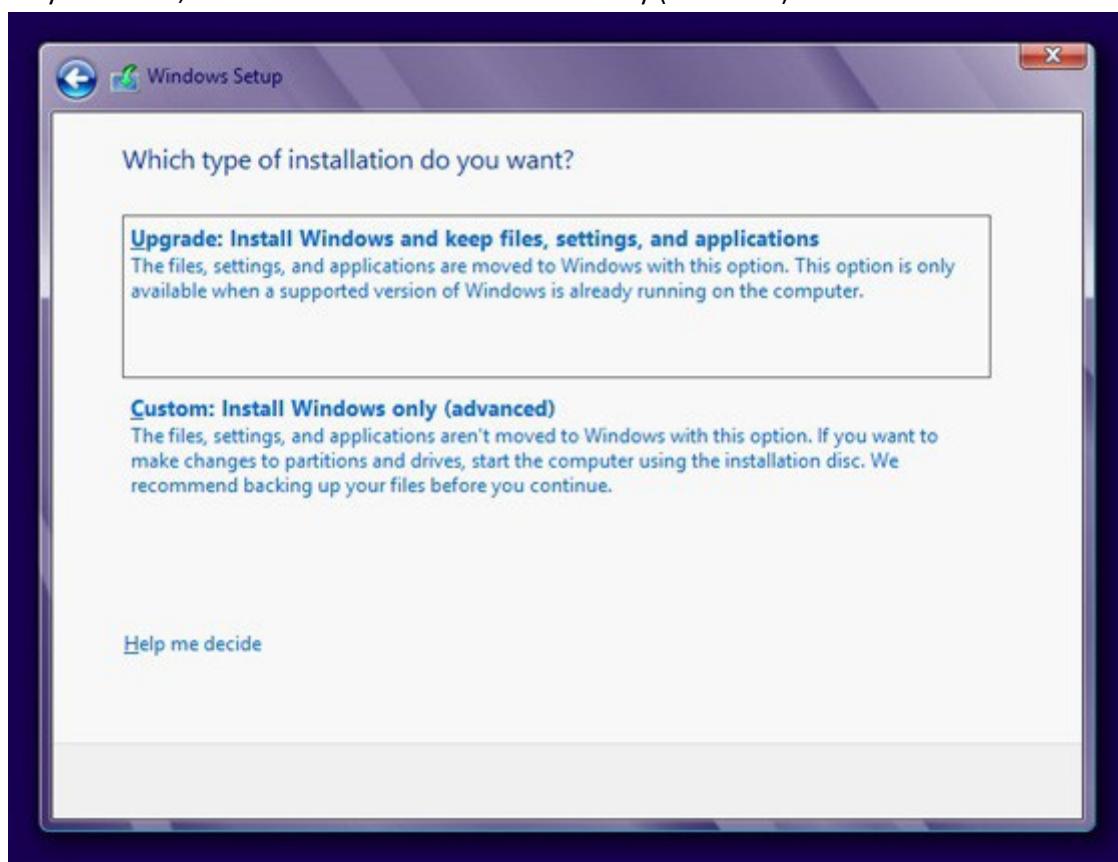
1. Partition the disk.



2. Install Windows 8 using the Custom install type. Now, you can run Windows 8 Setup. You can use optical disc- or USB-based Setup media, but you must do so by booting the PC from the media

a. (That is, do not run Setup from within Windows 7.)

Step through the Windows 8 Setup wizard normally. When you reach the screen that asks, "Which type of installation do you want?", Choose "Custom: Install Windows only (advanced)."



Question: 63

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.)

Installation Methods

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 OneDrive location on which you have installed Windows 8.1.

Answer Area

Computer	Method
Work computer	Installation Method
Home computer	Installation Method

Answer:

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.

Question: 64

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 Enterprise 64-bit
- C. Windows 8.1 32-bit
- D. Windows 8.1 Pro 32-bit
- E. Windows 8.1 64-bit
- F. Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit

Answer: B

Question: 65

You administer Windows 7 client computers in your company network.

You plan to upgrade the computers to Windows 8.1.

You need to ensure that the computers are able to support Full Windows Touch and the Windows 8.1 Snap feature.

Which three minimum specifications should you ensure the hardware meets? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Touch screen that supports two simultaneous touch points
- B. Microsoft DirectX 9 graphics device
- C. Screen resolution of at least 1024 x 768
- D. Firmware that supports Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)
- E. Touch screen that supports five simultaneous touch points
- F. Screen resolution of at least 1366 x 768

Answer: BCE

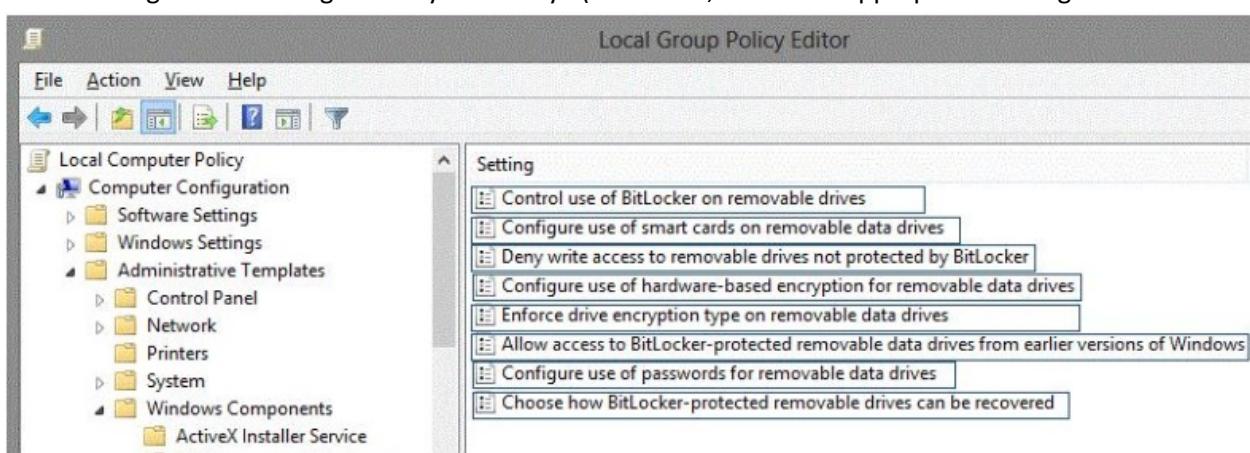
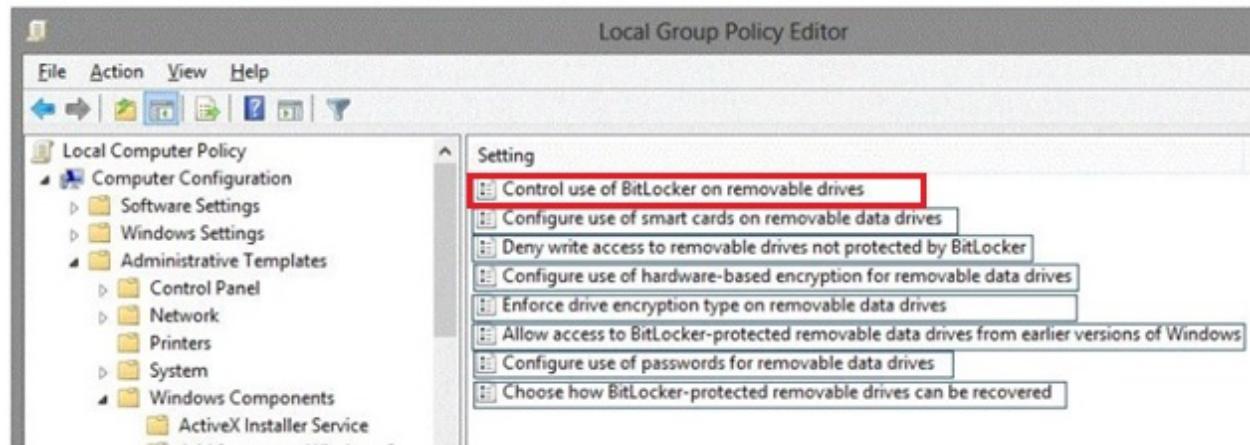
Question: 66

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 Bitlocker To 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: 67**

A company has an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain with Windows 8.1 client computers. You need to minimize the amount of Trusted Platform Module (TPM) authorization information that is stored in the registry. What should you do?

- 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.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enables the Turn on TPM Local Encryption policy setting.
- Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that disables the Configure the level of TPM owner authorization information available to operating system policy setting.
- Enable Platform Configuration Register indices (PCRs) 0, 2, 4, and 11 for the Configure TPM validation profile for native UEFI firmware configuration policy setting.

Answer: A

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: 68

A company has client Windows 8.1 client computers. 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. diskpart
- B. manage-bde
- C. BdeHdCfg
- D. chkdsk

Answer: B

Question: 69

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 sideload 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>

Msiexec.exe Command Line

The Windows Installer technology uses Msiexec.exe for installing MSI and MSP packages.

Question: 70

A company has 100 client computers that run Windows Vista

a. 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 Windows Application Compatibility Toolkit.

C. Install and run the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit.

D. Install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Explanation:

<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: 71

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
Reinstall the app from the Currently installed programs list.	
Display the Accounts and Preferences page of the Windows Store.	
Open the Programs and Features Control Panel item.	
Log on to the computer with your Microsoft account.	
Display your purchased apps, select the app you need to reinstall, and then click Install .	
Log on to the computer with a local account that has administrative privileges.	

Answer:

1. Log on to the computer with your Microsoft account.
2. Display the Accounts and Preferences page of the Windows Store.
3. Display your purchased apps, select the app you need to reinstall, and then click Install.

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-8/windows-store-install-apps-multiple-pcs>

Use your Microsoft account to install apps on multiple PCs

You can use your Microsoft account to sign in to the Windows Store and install your apps on different PCs.

To install your apps on another PC

1. Sign in to the PC you want to install your apps on using your Microsoft account.
2. On the Start screen, tap or click Store to open the Windows Store.
3. Tap or click Account, and then tap or click My apps.
4. Swipe down on or right-click the apps you want to install, and then tap or click Install.

Question: 72

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. For the Group Policy setting Configure driver search locations, select Enabled. Make the drivers available on the UNC path to the driver's share.
- 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. From Device Manager, find the detected scanner device and select Update Driver.

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

1. Start Registry Editor. Click Start, and in the Start Search box type regedit.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. Navigate to the following registry key:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE/Software/Microsoft/Windows/Current Version
4. In the details pane, double-click DevicePath.
5. 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: 73

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.

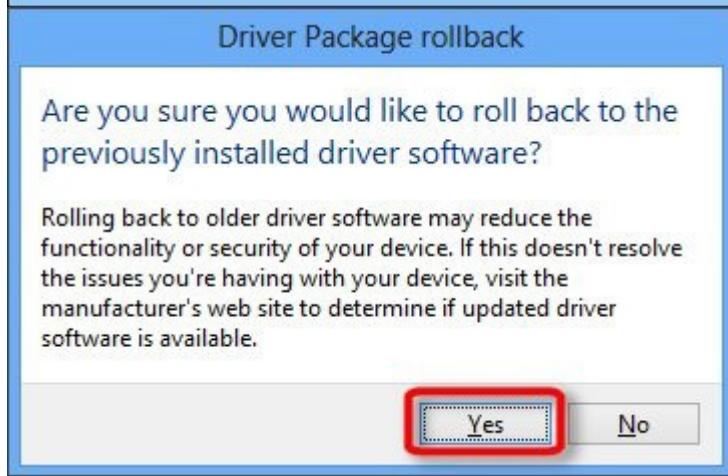
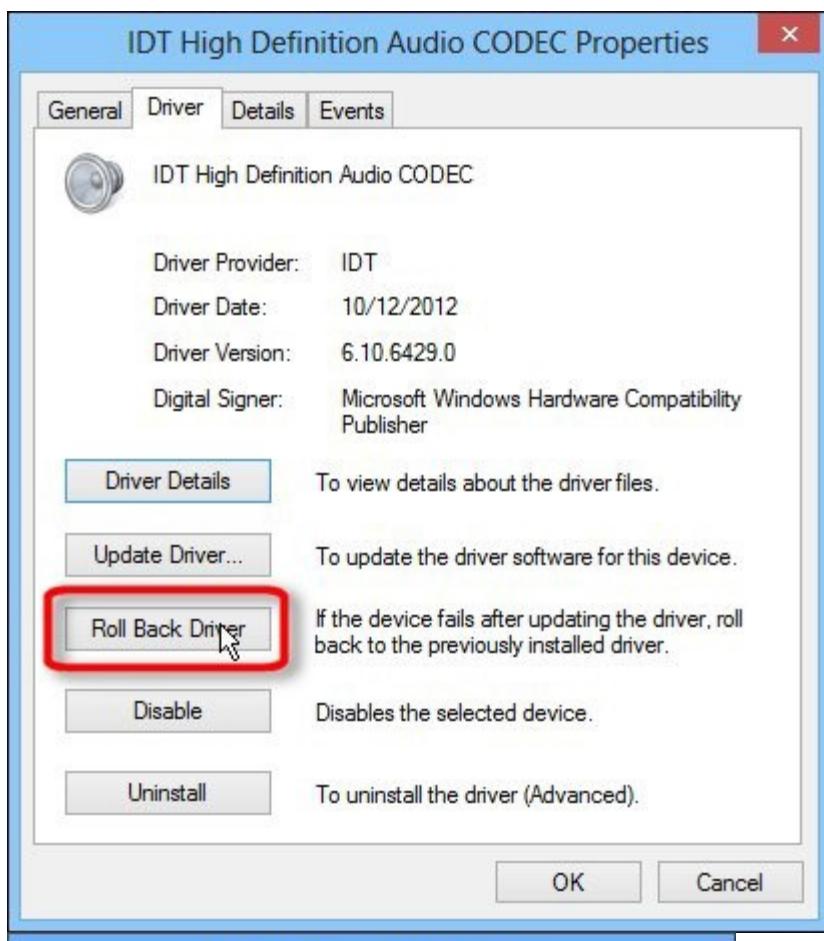
What should you do?

- A. Run the DisplaySwitch /extend command.
- B. Roll back the video card driver to the previous version.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 8 installation media and perform a system image recovery.
- D. Run the sfc /scannow command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Rolling back the driver is the simplest and fastest solution.



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: 74

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 11 for the Desktop is the default web browser.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Go to Programs and Features in Control Panel and set Internet Explorer as the default application.
- B. Tap the tile of another web browser on the Start Menu and tap the Unpin from start option.
- C. Under Set program access and computer defaults, select Default Programs, then choose Microsoft Windows.
- D. On the Security tab of Internet options, click Reset all zones to default level.
- E. In Default Programs, associate the .htm and .html files with Internet Explorer.

Answer: C, E

Question: 75

A company has 10 client computers that run Windows 8. 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. On the computer on which you want to install the tool, synchronize the Windows Store application licenses.
- B. Disassociate your Microsoft account from the computer on which you want to install the tool. Then reassociate your Microsoft account with the computer.
- C. Reset your Microsoft account password.
- D. Log in with your Microsoft account and remove a computer from the Windows Store device list.

Answer: D

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.



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

<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: 76

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

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.