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A Composite Solution With Just One Click

# Microsoft

**70-680 PRACTICE EXAM**

**TS: Windows 7 Configuring**

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### **Question: 1**

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Your network consists of an Active Directory domain and a DirectAccess infrastructure. You install Windows 7 on a new portable computer and join the computer to the domain. You need to ensure that the computer can establish DirectAccess connections. What should you do?

- A. Install a computer certificate.
- B. Create a new network connection.
- C. Enable the Network Discovery firewall exception.
- D. Add the computer account to the Network Configuration Operators group.

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

Certificates

The DirectAccess IPsec session is established when the client running Windows 7 and the DirectAccess server authenticate with each other using computer certificates. DirectAccess supports only certificate-based authentication.

DirectAccess Client Configuration

Clients receive their DirectAccess configuration through Group Policy. This differs from traditional VPN configuration where connections are configured manually or distributed through the connection manager administration kit. Once you have added the computer's client account to the designated security group, you need to install a computer certificate on the client for the purpose of DirectAccess authentication. An organization needs to deploy Active Directory Certificate Services so that clients can automatically enroll with the appropriate certificates.

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### **Question: 2**

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You have a portable computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. Server1 contains a shared folder named Share1.

You need to configure Computer1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that cached files from Share1 are encrypted.
- Ensure that files located in Share1 are available when Server1 is disconnected from the network.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, encrypt the files in Share1. On Computer1, make Share1 available offline.
- B. On Server1, configure BitLocker Drive Encryption. On Computer1, make Share1 available offline.
- C. On Computer1, make Share1 available offline and enable encryption of offline files.
- D. On Computer1, copy the files from Share1 to the Documents library and configure BitLocker Drive Encryption.

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**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

Offline Files

The Offline Files feature of Windows 7 allows a client to locally cache files hosted in shared folders so that they are accessible when the computer is unable to connect directly to the network resource. The Offline Files feature is available to users of the Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions of Windows 7. You can use the Offline Files feature to ensure access when a client computer is out of the office or when a temporary disruption, such as a wide area network (WAN) link failing between a branch office and a head office, blocks access to specially configured

shared folders.

#### Using Sync Center

You can use Sync Center to synchronize files, manage offline files, and resolve synchronization conflicts manually. Sync Center is located within the Control Panel or by typing Sync Center into the Search Programs and Files text box on the Start menu. Clicking Manage Offline Files opens the Offline Files dialog box. This dialog box is also available using the Offline Files control panel. Using this dialog box, you can disable offline files, view offline files, configure disk usage for offline files, configure encryption for offline files, and configure how often Windows 7 should check for slow network conditions.



### Question: 3

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows Vista and a computer named Computer2 that runs Windows 7. You plan to migrate all profiles and user files from Computer1 to Computer2.

You need to identify how much space is required to complete the migration.

What should you do?

- On Computer1 run Loadstate c:\store /nocompress
- On Computer1 run Scanstate c:\store /nocompress /p
- On Computer2 run Loadstate \\computer1\store /nocompress
- On Computer2 run Scanstate \\computer1\store /nocompress /p

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

ScanState

You run ScanState on the source computer during the migration. You must run ScanState.exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. When running ScanState on a source

computer that has Windows XP installed, you need to run it as a user that is a member of the local administrators group. The following command creates an encrypted store named Mystore on the file share named Migration on the file server named Fileserver that uses the encryption key Mykey:

```
scanstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /o /config:config.xml /encrypt /key:"mykey"
```

#### Space Estimations for the Migration Store

When the ScanState command runs, it will create an .xml file in the path specified. This .xml file includes improved space estimations for the migration store. The following example shows how to create this .xml file:

```
Scanstate.exe C:\MigrationLocation [additional parameters] /p:"C:\MigrationStoreSize.xml"
```

To preserve the functionality of existing applications or scripts that require the previous behavior of USMT, you can use the /p option, without specifying "pathToFile", in USMT 4.0. If you specify only the /p option, the storage space estimations are created in the same manner as with USMT 3.x releases.

#### User State Migration Tool

USMT 4.0 is a command-line utility that allows you to automate the process of user profile migration. The USMT is part of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) and is a better tool for performing a large number of profile migrations than Windows Easy Transfer. The USMT can write data to a removable USB storage device or a network share but cannot perform a direct side-by-side migration over the network from the source to the destination computer. The USMT does not support user profile migration using the Windows Easy Transfer cable. USMT migration occurs in two phases, exporting profile data from the source computer using ScanState and importing profile data on the destination computer using LoadState.

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### Question: 4

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You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment.

You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and son on.

You have a workgroup which contains five computers. Windows 7 is run by the computers. A computer named C01 has video and audio files.

You have to share C01's video and audio files on the network.

What should you do? (Choose more than one)

- A. Connect a removable drive and enable BitLocker To Go.
- B. A HomeGroup should be created.
- C. The files should be moved to a Media Library.
- D. All BranchCache rules should be enabled in Windows Firewall.

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**Answer: B, C**

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### Question: 5

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You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and son on. You manage a computer that runs Windows 7. You have to identify which applications were installed during the last week. So what action should you perform?

- A. The System Performance Data Collector Set should be run from Performance Monitor.
- B. The informational events should be reviewed from Reliability Monitor.

- C. The Software Environment should be reviewed from System Information.
- D. The System Diagnostics Report should be reviewed from Performance Monitor.

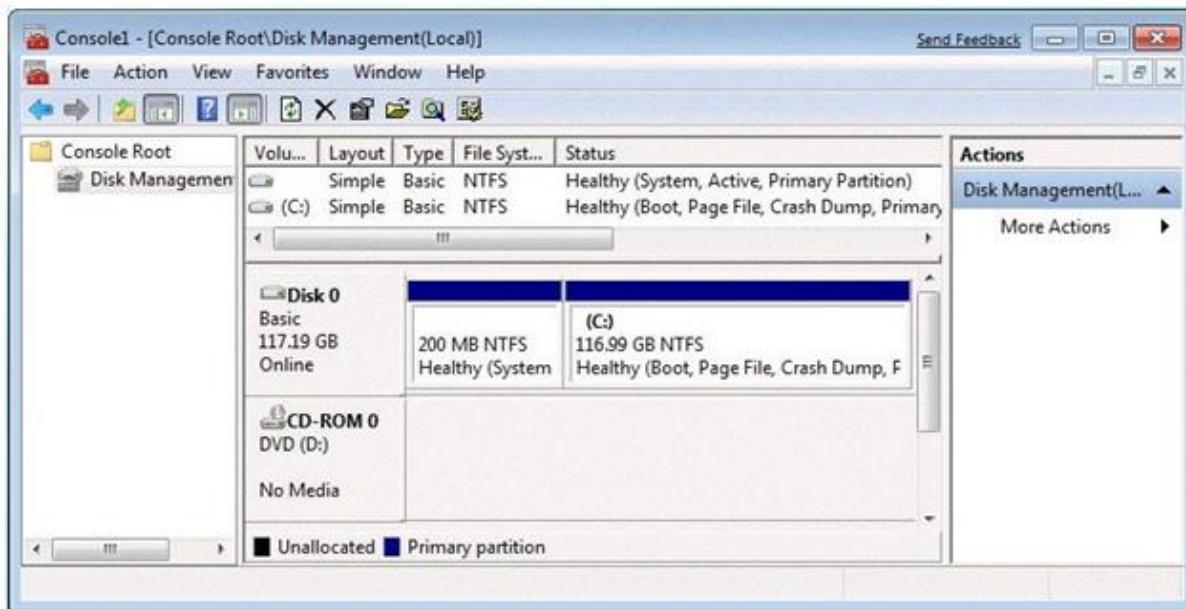
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**Answer: B**

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### **Question: 6**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You open the Disk Management snap-in as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)?



You need to ensure that you can create a new partition on Disk 0.  
What should you do?

- A. Shrink volume C
- B. Compress volume C
- C. Convert Disk 0 into a dynamic disk.
- D. Create and initialize a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD).

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Needs to have sufficient space in order to create a new partition. Hence shrinking the C: partition will create additional space that can be used for a new partition.

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### **Question: 7**

Your network consists of one Active Directory domain. You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. Both computers are members of the domain.

From Computer1, you can recover all Encrypting File System (EFS) encrypted files for users in the domain.

You need to ensure that you can recover all EFS encrypted files from Computer2.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, back up %systemroot%\DigitalLocker. On Computer2, restore %systemroot%\DigitalLocker.
- B. On Computer1, export the data recovery agent certificate. On Computer2, import the data recovery agent

certificate.

- C. On Computer1, run Secedit.exe and specify the /export parameter. On Computer2, run Secedit.exe and specify the /import parameter.
- D. On Computer1, run Cipher.exe and specify the /removeuser parameter. On Computer2, run Cipher.exe and specify the /adduser parameter.

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**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:**

You can import the recovery agent to another computer running Windows 7 if you want to recover files encrypted on the first computer. You can also recover files on another computer running Windows 7 if you have exported the EFS keys from the original computer and imported them on the new computer. You can use the Certificates console to import and export EFS keys.

NOT Secedit.exe:

You can use both the Local Group Policy Editor and the Local Security Policy console to import and export security-related Group Policy settings. You can use this import and export functionality to apply the same security settings to stand-alone computers that are not part of a domain environment. Exported security files are written in Security Template .inf format. As well as using Local Group Policy Editor and the Local Security Policy console to import policies that are stored in .inf format, you can apply them using the Secedit.exe command-line utility.

NOT Cipher.exe /removeuser /adduser.

NOT DigitalLocker.

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**Question: 8**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Generate a new security ID (SID) when the computer starts.
- Ensure that the Welcome screen appears when the computer starts.

What should you do?

- A. Run Sysprep.exe /oobe /generalize.
- B. Run Sysprep.exe /audit /generalize.
- C. Run Msconfig.exe and select Selective startup.
- D. Run Msconfig.exe and select Diagnostic startup.

---

**Answer: A**

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**Explanation:**

To prepare the reference computer for the user, you use the Sysprep utility with the /generalize option to remove hardware-specific information from the Windows installation and the /oobe option to configure the computer to boot to Windows Welcome upon the next restart. Open an elevated command prompt on the reference computer and run the following command: c:\windows\system32\sysprep\sysprep.exe /oobe /generalize /shutdown Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computer-specific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

/generalize

Prepares the Windows installation to be imaged. If you specify this option, all unique system information is removed from the Windows installation. The SID is reset, system restore points are cleared, and event logs are deleted. The next time the computer starts, the specialize configuration pass runs. A new SID is created, and the clock for Windows activation resets (unless the clock has already been reset three times).

/oobe

Restarts the computer in Windows Welcome mode. Windows Welcome enables users to customize their Windows 7 operating system, create user accounts, and name the computer. Any settings in the oobeSystem configuration pass in an answer file are processed immediately before Windows Welcome starts.

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### **Question: 9**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to confirm that all device drivers installed on the computer are digitally signed.

What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt, run Verify.
- B. At a command prompt, run Sigverif.exe.
- C. From Device Manager, click Scan for hardware changes.
- D. From Device Manager, select the Devices by connection view.

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### **Answer: B**

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Explanation:

Checking Digital Signatures with the File Signature Verification Tool

The Dxdiag tool identifies problems with DirectX hardware and tells you whether that hardware has passed the WHQL testing regimen and has been signed digitally. However, it does not test the device drivers that are not associated with DirectX devices. To scan your computer and identify any unsigned drivers, you should use the File Signature Verification (Sigverif) tool.

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### **Question: 10**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to modify the file extensions that are associated to Internet Explorer.

What should you do?

- A. From Internet Explorer, click Tools and then click Manage Add-ons.
- B. From Control Panel, open Default Programs and then click Set Associations.
- C. From the local Group Policy, expand Computer Configuration and then click Software Settings.
- D. From Window Explorer, right-click %programfiles%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe and then click Properties.

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### **Answer: B**

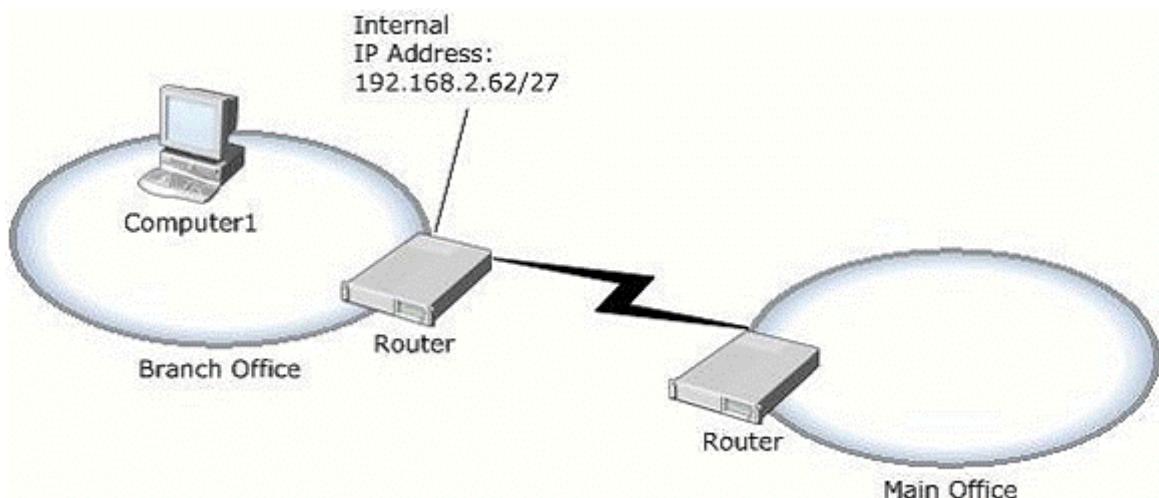
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### **Question: 11**

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Your company has a main office and a branch office. The relevant portion of the network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



In the branch office, you deploy a new computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.  
You need to assign an IP address to Computer1.  
Which IP address should you use?

- A. 192.168.2.30
- B. 192.168.2.40
- C. 192.168.2.63
- D. 192.168.2.65

---

**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

Internal IP Address Leaves 5 bits for range = 32 addresses of router (including the 2 reserved addresses) 192.168.2.62/27  
Subnet Mask = 255.255.255.224

```
Address: 192.168.2.62      11000000.10101000.00000010.001 11110
Netmask: 255.255.255.224 = 27 11111111.11111111.11111111.111 00000
Wildcard: 0.0.0.31          00000000.00000000.00000000.000 11111
Network: 192.168.2.32/27    11000000.10101000.00000010.001 00000
```

```
Network Address      : 192.168.2.32 (reserved)
Address of First Host : 192.168.2.33
Address of Last Host  : 192.168.2.62
Broadcast Address     : 192.168.2.63 (reserved)
```

Acceptable IP range: 192.168.2.33 - 192.168.2.62

Therefore

192.168.2.30: is out of range (in the wrong subnet, not subnet 2).  
192.168.2.40: is acceptable (in correct subnet, and not reserved).  
192.168.2.63: is reserved for Broadcast (in subnet, but reserved).  
192.168.2.65: is out of range (in the wrong subnet, not subnet 2).

Acceptable IP ranges for those interested (excluding the 2 reserved IP addresses) :

```
Segment 1: 192.168.2.1      - 192.168.2.30
Segment 2: 192.168.2.33     - 192.168.2.62
Segment 3: 192.168.2.65     - 192.168.2.94
Segment 4: 192.168.2.97     - 192.168.2.126
Segment 5: 192.168.2.129    - 192.168.2.158
Segment 6: 192.168.2.161    - 192.168.2.190
Segment 7: 192.168.2.193    - 192.168.2.222
Segment 8: 192.168.2.225    - 192.168.2.254
```

Segments for those interested (including the 2 reserved IP addresses) :

```
Segment 1: 192.168.2.0      - 192.168.2.31
Segment 2: 192.168.2.32     - 192.168.2.63
Segment 3: 192.168.2.64     - 192.168.2.95
Segment 4: 192.168.2.96     - 192.168.2.127
Segment 5: 192.168.2.128    - 192.168.2.159
Segment 6: 192.168.2.160    - 192.168.2.191
Segment 7: 192.168.2.192    - 192.168.2.223
Segment 8: 192.168.2.224    - 192.168.2.255
```

## **Question: 12**

You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and so on. You are in charge of a computer that runs Windows Vista. You have Windows 7 installed on a new partition on the computer. You have to make sure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default. So what action should you perform to make sure of this?

- A. In order to make sure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default, a boot.ini file should be created in the root of the Windows 7 partition.
- B. In order to make sure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default, a boot.ini file should be created in the root of the Windows Vista partition.
- C. In order to make sure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default, Bcdedit.exe should be run and the

/default parameter should be specified.

D. In order to make sure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default, Bcdedit.exe should be run and the /bootems parameter should be specified.

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**Answer: C**

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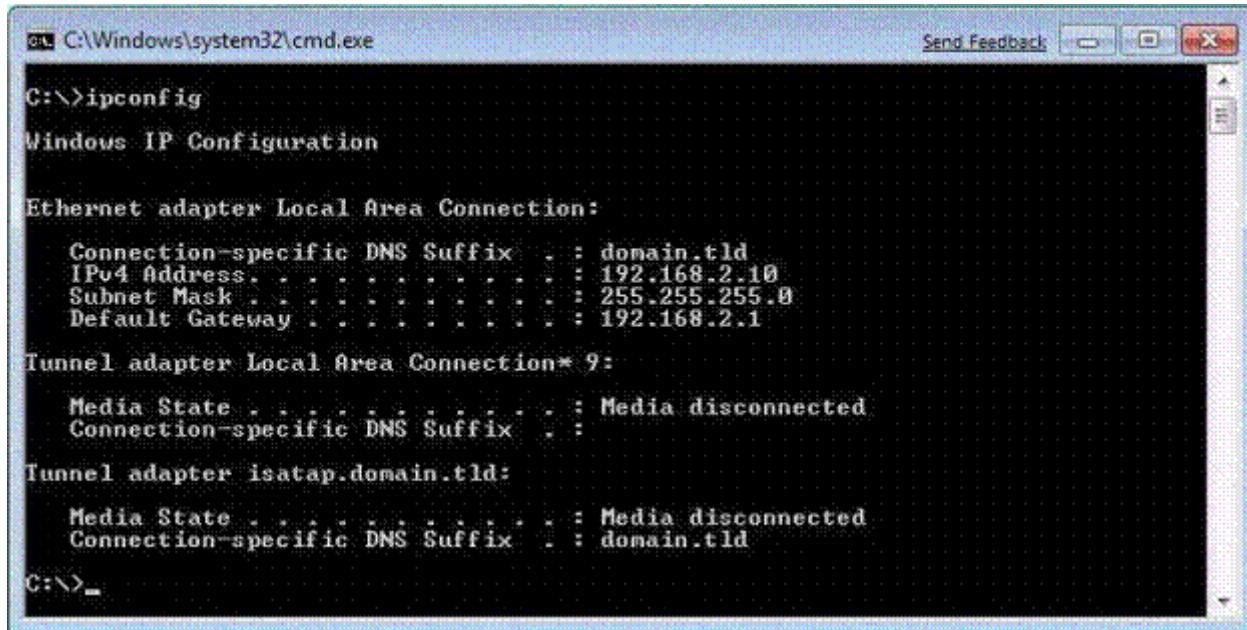
### **Question: 13**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You run Ipconfig as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that you can establish a DirectAccess connection to the network.

What should you do first?



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Send Feedback X

C:\>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : domain.tld
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.2.10
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.2.1

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 9:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : domain.tld

Tunnel adapter isatap.domain.tld:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : domain.tld

C:\>
```

A. Create a new VPN connection.

B. Configure a static IPv4 address.

C. Enable IPv6 on the network adapter.

D. Add an additional default gateway address.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 14**

You have a computer that runs Windows Vista. The computer contains a custom application.

You need to export the user state and the settings of the custom application.

What should you do?

A. Run Loadstate.exe and specify the /config parameter.

B. Run Scanstate.exe and specify the /genconfig parameter.

C. Modify the miguser.xml file. Run Loadstate.exe and specify the /ui parameter.

D. Modify the migapp.xml file. Run Scanstate.exe and specify the /i parameter.

---

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

MigApp.xml This file contains rules about migrating application settings. These include Accessibility settings, dial-up connections, favorites, folder options, fonts, group membership, Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) settings, Microsoft Office Outlook Express mailbox files, mouse and keyboard settings, phone and modem options, Remote Access Service (RAS) connection phone book files, regional options, remote access, screensaver settings, taskbar settings, and wallpaper settings.

(Include) /i:[Path\[]FileName

Specifies an .xml file that contains rules that define what user, application or system state to migrate. You can specify this option multiple times to include all of your .xml files (MigApp.xml, MigUser.xml and any custom .xml files that you create). Path can be either a relative or full path. If you do not specify the Path variable, then FileName must be located in the current directory.

NOT MigUser.xml

MigUser.xml This file contains rules about user profiles and user data. The default settings for this file migrate all data in My Documents, My Video, My Music, My Pictures, desktop files, Start Menu, Quick Launch settings, favorites, Shared Documents, Shared Video, Shared Music, Shared desktop files, Shared Pictures, Shared Start menu, and Shared Favorites. This file also contains rules that ensure that all the following file types are migrated from fixed volumes: .qdf, .qsd, .qel, .qph, .doc, .dot, .rtf, .mcw, .wps, .scd, .wri, .wpd, .xl\*, .csv, .iqy, .dqy, .oqy, .rqy, .wk\*, .wq1, .slk, .dif, .ppt\*, .pps\*, .pot\*, .sh3, .ch3, .pre, .ppa, .txt, .pst, .one\*, .mpp, .vsd, .vl\*, .or6, .accdb, .mdb, .pub, .xla, .xlb and .xls. The asterisk (\*) represents zero or more characters.

---

**Question: 15**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Multiple users log on to your computer.

You enable auditing on a folder stored on your computer.

You need to ensure that each access to the folder is logged.

What should you do?

- A. Start the Problem Steps Recorder.
- B. From Event Viewer, modify the properties of the Security log.
- C. From the local Group Policy, configure the Audit object access setting.
- D. From the local Group Policy, configure the Audit directory service Access setting.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Audit object access

Determines whether to audit the event of a user accessing an object (for example, file, folder, registry key, printer, and so forth) which has its own system access control list (SACL) specified. By default, this value is set to No auditing in the Default Domain Controller Group Policy object (GPO) and in the local policies of workstations and servers. If you define this policy setting, you can specify whether to audit successes, audit failures, or not to audit the event type at all. Success audits generate an audit entry when a user successfully accesses an object that has a SACL specified. Failure audits generate an audit entry when a user unsuccessfully attempts to access an object that has a SACL specified. You can select No auditing by defining the policy setting and unchecking Success and Failure.

---

**Question: 16**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You discover that an application named App1 runs during the startup process.

You need to prevent only App1 from running during startup. Users must be allowed to run App1 manually. What should you do?

- A. From the local Group Policy, modify the application control policy.
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the software restriction policy.
- C. From the System Configuration tool, select Diagnostic Startup.
- D. From the System Configuration tool, modify the Startup applications.

**Answer: D**

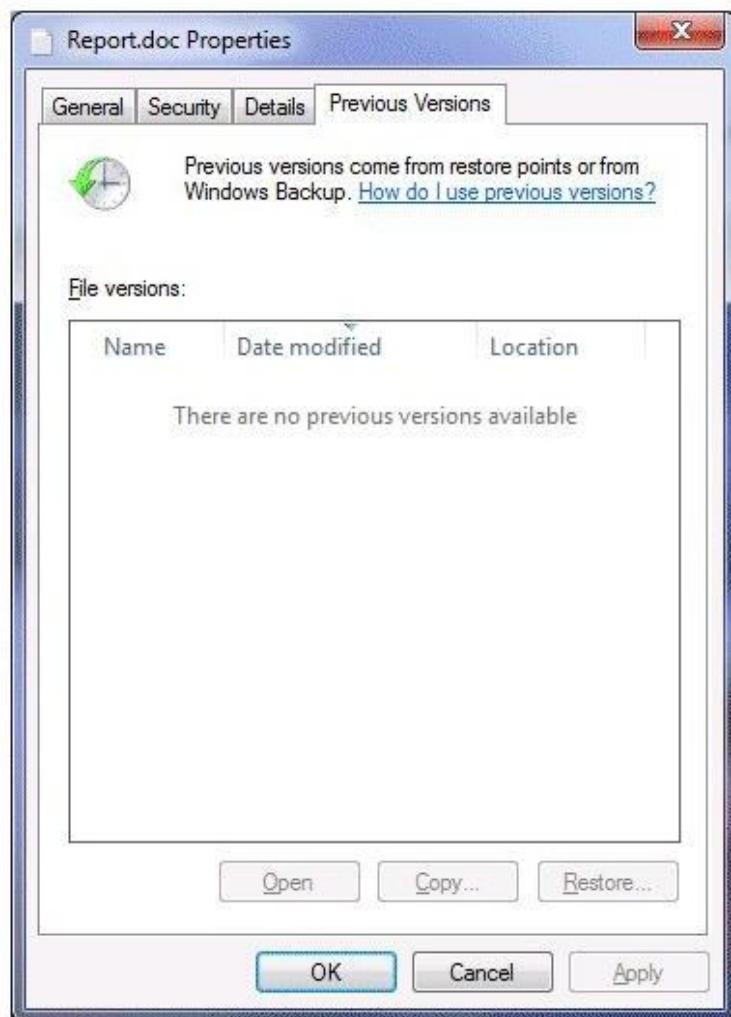
### **Question: 17**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has two volumes named volume C and volume D.

You create a document on volume D.

You manually create a restore point and modify the document.

You view the properties of the document as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can restore the current version of the document if the document is modified. What should you do first?

- A. Run Disk Cleanup on volume D.
- B. Enable auditing on the document.
- C. Turn on System Protection for volume D.

D. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).

---

**Answer: C**

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Explanation:

System Protection

System protection regularly creates and saves information about your computer's system files and settings. It also saves previous versions of files that you have modified. It saves these files in restore points, which are created just before significant system events, such as the installation of a program or device driver. Restore points are also created automatically every seven days if no other restore points were created in the previous seven days. You can create restore points manually at any time.

System protection is automatically on for the drive that holds the operating system and can be enabled only for drives that are formatted using the NTFS file system. It enables you to use system restore and to restore files to previous versions. You will configure system protection, create a restore point, and perform a system restore in the practice later in this lesson.

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### **Question: 18**

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You start a computer by using Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

You need to dynamically load a network adapter device driver in Windows PE.

What should you do?

- A. Run Peimg.exe and specify the device driver path.
- B. Run Drvload.exe and specify the device driver path.
- C. Run Winpeshl.exe and specify a custom Winpeshl.ini file.
- D. Run Wpeutil.exe and specify the InitializeNetwork command.

---

**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

Drvload

The Drvload tool adds out-of-box drivers to a booted Windows PE image. It takes one or more driver .inf files as inputs. To add a driver to an offline Windows PE image, use the peimg tool.

NOT Winpeshl

Winpeshl.ini controls whether a customized shell is loaded in Windows PE instead of the default Command Prompt window. To load a customized shell, create a file named Winpeshl.ini and place it in %SYSTEMROOT% \System32 of your customized Windows PE image. The .ini file must have the following section and entry.

NOT Wpeutil

The Windows PE utility (Wpeutil) is a command-line tool that enables you to run various commands in a Windows PE session. For example, you can shut down or restart Windows PE, enable or disable a firewall, set language settings, and initialize a network.

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### **Question: 19**

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Your company has an Active Directory domain. All computers are members of the domain.

Your network contains an internal Web site that uses Integrated Windows Authentication.

From a computer that runs Windows 7, you attempt to connect to the Web site and are prompted for authentication.

You verify that your user account has permission to access the Web site.

You need to ensure that you are automatically authenticated when you connect to the Web site.

What should you do?

- A. Create a complex password for your user account.
- B. Open Credential Manager and modify your credentials.
- C. Add the URL of the Web site to the Trusted sites zone.
- D. Add the URL of the Web site to the Local intranet zone.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Local Intranet Sites in the Local Intranet zone are computers on your organizational intranet. Internet Explorer can be configured to detect intranet sites automatically. It is also possible to add Web sites to this zone by clicking the Advanced button on the Local Intranet sites dialog box, as shown in the figure. The default security level of this zone is Medium-Low. Protected Mode is not enabled by default for sites in this zone.



Security settings are configured primarily by assigning sites to zones. Sites that require elevated privileges should be assigned to the Trusted Sites zone. Sites that are on the intranet are automatically assigned to the Local Intranet zone, though this may require manual configuration in some circumstances. All other sites are assigned to the Internet zone. The Restricted Sites zone is used only for Web sites that may present security risks but must be visited.

**Question: 20**

Your network contains a wireless access point. You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer connects to the wireless access point.

You disable Service Set Identifier (SSID) broadcasts on the wireless access point.

You discover that you are now unable to connect to the wireless access point from the Windows 7 computer.

You need to ensure that the computer can connect to the wireless access point.

What should you do?

- A. From Credential Manager, modify the generic credentials.
- B. From Credential Manager, modify the Windows credentials.
- C. From Network and Sharing Center, turn on Network discovery.
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the wireless network connection settings.

---

**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

Wireless Network Connection settings

To connect to a wireless network that does not broadcast its SSID, you need to know details such as the network name and security type. In Network And Sharing Center, you click Set Up A Connection Or Network, click Manually Connect To A Wireless Network, and click Next. You are prompted for the network name and security type and (if appropriate) encryption type and security key. Alternatively, you can open an elevated command prompt and enter a command with the following syntax: netsh wlan connect name=<profile\_name> ssid=<network\_ssid> [interface=<interface\_name>] (Since the computer has previously been connected, just modify the settings.)

NOT Network Discovery

Network Discovery allows the client running Windows 7 to locate other computers and devices on the network. It also makes the client visible to other computers on the network. Disabling Network Discovery does not turn off other forms of sharing.

NOT Credential Manager

Credential Manager stores logon user name and passwords for network resources, including file servers, Web sites, and terminal services servers. Credential Manager stores user name and password data in the Windows Vault. You can back up the Windows Vault and restore it on other computers running Windows 7 as a method of transferring saved credentials from one computer to another. Although Credential Manager can be used to back up some forms of digital certificates, it cannot be used to back up and restore the self-signed Encrypting File System (EFS) certificates that Windows 7 generates automatically when you encrypt a file. For this reason, you must back up EFS certificates using other tools. You will learn about backing up EFS certificates later in this lesson.

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**Question: 21**

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

You need to ensure that Computer1 can connect to File Transfer Protocol (FTP) servers only while it is connected to a private network.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create a new rule.
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the application control policies.
- C. From Windows Firewall, modify the Allowed Programs and Features list.
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the Advanced Sharing settings.

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

Creating WFAS Rules

The process for configuring inbound rules and outbound rules is essentially the same: In the WFAS console, select the node that represents the type of rule that you want to create and then click New Rule. This opens the New Inbound (or Outbound) Rule Wizard. The first page, shown in Figure 7-7, allows you to specify the type of rule that you are going to create. You can select between a program, port, predefined, or custom rule. The program and predefined rules are similar to what you can create using Windows Firewall. A custom rule allows you to configure a rule based on criteria not covered by any of the other options. You would create a custom rule if you wanted a rule that applied to a particular service rather than a program or port. You can also use a custom rule if you want to create a rule that involves both a specific program and a set of ports. For example, if you wanted to allow communication to a specific program on a certain port but not other ports, you would create a custom rule.

---

## **Question: 22**

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You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and so on. You use a computer that runs Windows 7.

Now your company assigns a task to you. You are asked to prevent users from copying unencrypted files to removable drives. What action should you perform?

- A. The Trusted Platform Module (TPM) settings should be modified from a local Group Policy.
- B. TPM should be initialized from the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) snap-in.
- C. The BitLocker Drive Encryption settings should be modified from Control Panel.
- D. The BitLocker Drive Encryption settings should be modified from a local Group Policy.

---

**Answer: D**

---

---

## **Question: 23**

---

Your network has a main office and a branch office. The branch office has computers that run Windows 7. A network administrator enables BranchCache in the main office. You run Netsh on your computer as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
C:\Users\administrator>netsh branchcache show status all

BranchCache Service Status:
Service Mode          = Distributed Caching <Set By Group Policy>
Current Status        = Running
Service Start Type    = Manual

Local Cache Status:
Maximum Cache Size   = 5% of hard disk
Active Current Cache Size = 3425166 Bytes
Local Cache Location  = C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\AppData\Local\PeerDistRepub <Default>
This machine is not configured as a hosted cache client.

Networking Status:
Content Retrieval URL Reservation      = Configured     <Required>
Hosted Cache URL Reservation           = Configured     <Not Required>
SSL Certificate Bound To Hosted Cache Port = Not Configured <Not Required>
Content Retrieval Firewall Rules       = Disabled       <Required>
Peer Discovery Firewall Rules          = Disabled       <Required>
Hosted Cache Server Firewall Rules     = Disabled       <Not Required>
Hosted Cache Client Firewall Rules     = Enabled        <Not Required>
```

You need to ensure that other computers in the branch office can access the cached content on your computer. What should you do?

- A. Turn on Internet Information Services (IIS).
- B. Configure the computer as a hosted cache client.
- C. Configure the BranchCache service to start automatically.
- D. Modify the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security rules.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

**Distributed Cache Mode**

Distributed Cache mode uses peer caching to host the branch office cache among clients running Windows 7 on the branch office network. This means that each Distributed Cache mode client hosts part of the cache, but no single client hosts all the cache. When a client running Windows 7 retrieves content over the WAN, it places that content into its own cache. If another BranchCache client running Windows 7 attempts to access the same content, it is able to access that content directly from the first client rather than having to retrieve it over the WAN link. When it accesses the file from its peer, it also copies that file into its own cache.

When you configure BranchCache in distributed cache mode, BranchCache client computers use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for data transfer with other client computers. BranchCache client computers also use the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol when they attempt to discover content on client cache servers. You can use this procedure to configure client firewall exceptions to allow incoming HTTP and WS-Discovery traffic on client computers that are configured for distributed cache mode.

You must select Allow the connection for the BranchCache client to be able to send traffic on this port.

---

**Question: 24**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

A printer is installed on the computer.

You remove the Everyone group from the access control list (ACL) for the printer, and then you share the printer.

You need to ensure that members of the Sales group can modify all the print jobs that they submit.

You must prevent Sales group members from modifying the print jobs of other users.

What should you do?

- A. From the printer's properties, assign the Print permission to the Sales group.
- B. From the printer's properties, assign the Manage Documents permission to the Sales group.
- C. From the local Group Policy, assign the Increase scheduling priority user right to the Sales group.
- D. From the local Group Policy, assign the Take ownership of files or other objects user right to the Sales group.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

The available permissions are:

- Print This permission allows a user to print to the printer and rearrange the documents that they have submitted to the printer.
- Manage This Printer Users assigned the Manage This Printer permission can pause and restart the printer, change spooler settings, adjust printer permissions, change printer properties, and share a printer.
- Manage Documents This permission allows users or groups to pause, resume, restart, cancel, or reorder the documents submitted by users that are in the current print queue.

---

**Question: 25**

---

You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and so on. You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You run Runas and specify the /savecred parameter to start an application.

The stored password needs to be deleted.

What action should you perform?

- A. The Windows credentials should be modified from Credential Manager.
- B. The Authorization Manager options should be modified from Authorization Manager.
- C. Del should be run and the /p parameter should be specified.
- D. Runas should be run and the /noprofile parameter should be specified.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 26**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has System Protection enabled.

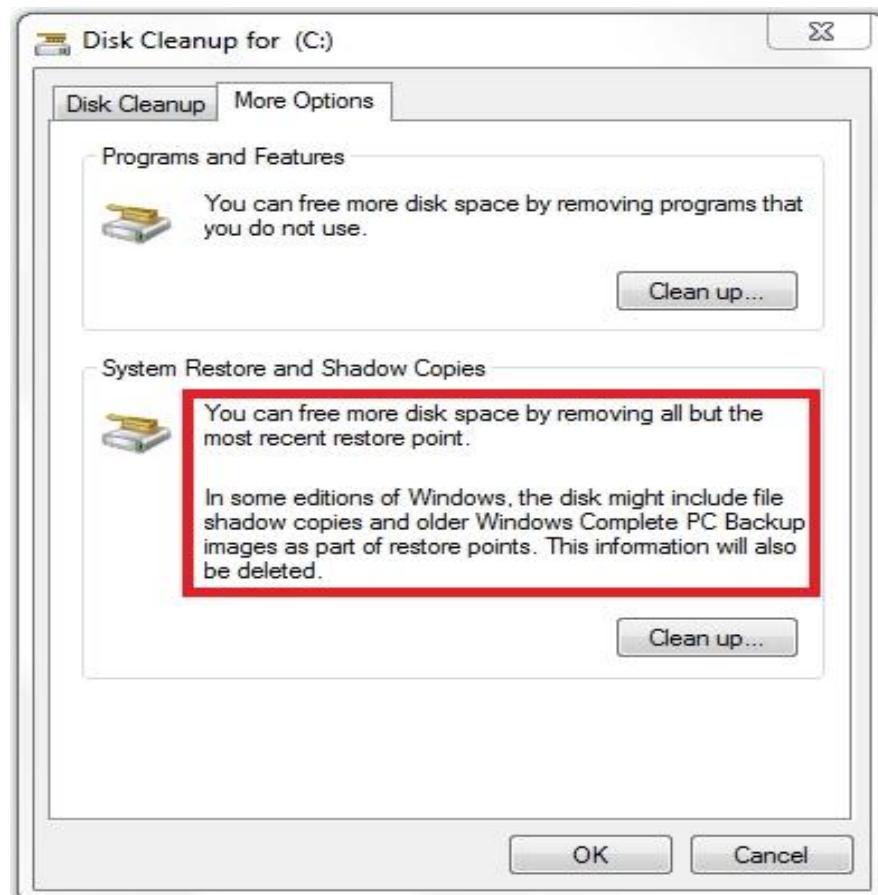
You need to retain only the last System Protection snapshot of the computer. All other snapshots must be deleted.  
What should you do?

- A. Run Disk Cleanup for Programs and features.
- B. Run Disk Cleanup for System Restore and Shadow Copies.
- C. From the System Protection Restore settings, select Turn off System Restore.
- D. From the System Protection Restore settings, select Only restore previous versions of files.

---

**Answer: B**

Explanation:



Shadow info:

Shadow copies are automatically saved as part of a restore point. If system protection is enabled, Windows 7

automatically creates shadow copies of files that have been modified since the last restore point was created. By default, new restore points are created every seven days or whenever a significant system change (such as a driver or application installation) occurs.

---

### **Question: 27**

---

You have a reference computer that runs Windows 7.  
You plan to deploy an image of the computer. You create an answer file named answer.xml.  
You need to ensure that the installation applies the answer file after you deploy the image.  
Which command should you run before you capture the image?

- A. ImageX.exe /append answer.xml /check
- B. ImageX.exe /mount answer.xml /verify
- C. Sysprep.exe /reboot /audit /unattend:answer.xml
- D. Sysprep.exe /generalize /oobe /unattend:answer.xml

---

### **Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

To prepare the reference computer for the user, you use the Sysprep utility with the /generalize option to remove hardware-specific information from the Windows installation and the /oobe option to configure the computer to boot to Windows Welcome upon the next restart. Open an elevated command prompt on the reference computer and run the following command: c:\windows\system32\sysprep\sysprep.exe /oobe /generalize /shutdown Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computer-specific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

---

### **Question: 28**

---

You have a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) and a computer that runs Windows 7. The VHD has Windows 7 installed.  
You need to start the computer from the VHD.  
What should you do?

- A. From Diskpart.exe, run Select vdisk.
- B. From Disk Management, modify the active partition.
- C. Run Bootcfg.exe and specify the /default parameter.
- D. Run Bcdedit.exe and modify the Windows Boot Manager settings.

---

### **Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

When you have created a VHD and installed a system image on it, you can use the BCDEdit tool Bcdedit.exe to add a boot entry for the VHD file in your computer running Windows 7.

---

### **Question: 29**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Your company has a corporate intranet Web site. You open Windows Internet Explorer as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can access Web pages on both the Internet and the intranet. What should you do?

- A. From the Files menu, click Work Offline.
- B. From the Safety menu, click InPrivate Filtering.
- C. From the Security tab, add the intranet Web site to the Trusted sites zone.
- D. From the Safety menu, click InPrivate Browsing.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Working Offline is activated

On Internet Explorer's File menu is a "Work Offline" item that toggles Internet Explorer between online and offline modes of operation.

(The question originally stated the Tools menu, maybe in a different version of IE this is the case, but for me and in the TechNet documentation it was under Files, so I'm choosing to believe Tools was a mistake and it should be Files, this has been amended in the question).

InPrivate is turned on (does not prevent browsing the internet)

InPrivate Browsing helps prevent Internet Explorer from storing data about your browsing session. This includes cookies, temporary Internet files, history, and other data. Toolbars and extensions are disabled by default.

---

### **Question: 30**

---

You have a wireless access point that is configured to use Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) security. A pre-shared key is not configured on the wireless access point.

You need to connect a computer that runs Windows 7 to the wireless access point.

Which security setting should you select for the wireless connection?

- A. 802.1x
- B. WPA-Personal
- C. WPA2-Enterprise
- D. WPA2-Personal

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

WPA and WPA2 indicate compliance with the security protocol created by the Wi-Fi Alliance to secure wireless computer networks. WPA2 enhances WPA, which in turn addresses weaknesses in the previous system, WEP. WPA

was intended as an intermediate measure to take the place of WEP while an IEEE 802.11i standard was prepared. 802.1X provides port-based authentication, which involves communications between a supplicant (a client computer), an authenticator (a wired Ethernet switch or WAP), and an authentication server (typically a Remote Authentication Dial In User Service, or RADIUS, server).

#### WPA2-Enterprise

WPA-Enterprise and WPA2-Enterprise authenticate through the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) and require computer security certificates rather than PSKs. The following EAP types are included in the certification program:

- EAP-TLS
- EAP-TTLS/MSCHAPv2
- PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2
- PEAPv1/EAP-GTC
- EAP-SIM

If you want to use AES and to use computer certificates rather than a PSK, you would choose WPA2- Enterprise.

#### WPA2-Personal

If you have a small network that is not in a domain and cannot access a CA server, but you install a modern WAP that supports AES, you would use WPA2-Personal (with a PSK).

#### WPA-Personal

If you have a small network that is not in a domain and cannot access a CA server and your WAP does not support AES, you would use WPA-Personal.

#### 802.1x

If you have a RADIUS server on your network to act as an authentication server and you want the highest possible level of security, you would choose 802.1X.

---

### **Question: 31**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7.

You need to ensure that you can remotely execute commands on Computer2 from Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. Run Winrm quickconfig on Computer1
- B. Run Winrm quickconfig on Computer2
- C. Enable Windows Remote Management (WinRM) through Windows Firewall on Computer1
- D. Enable Windows Remote Management (WinRM) through Windows Firewall on Computer2

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Windows Remote Management Service

The Windows Remote Management service allows you to execute commands on a remote computer, either from the command prompt using WinRS or from Windows PowerShell. Before you can use WinRS or Windows PowerShell for remote management tasks, it is necessary to configure the target computer using the WinRM command. To configure the target computer, you must run the command WinRM quickconfig from an elevated command prompt. Executing WinRM quickconfig does the following:

- Starts the WinRM service
- Configures the WinRM service startup type to delayed automatic start
- Configures the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy to grant administrative rights remotely to local users
- Configures the WinRM listener on http:///\* to accept WS-Man requests
- Configures the WinRM firewall exception

---

### **Question: 32**

---

You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and so on. You are in charge of two computers that are respectively named C01 and C02. C01 runs Windows 7 and C02 runs Windows XP Professional.

On C01, you enable Remote Desktop as shown in the Remote Desktop exhibit. What action should you perform?



- A. You should enable the Allow connections from computers running any version of Remote Desktop setting on C01.
- B. The Client (Respond Only) IPSec policy should be assigned on C02.
- C. Your user account should be added to the Remote Desktop Users group on C01.
- D. A firewall exception should be created for the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) should be assigned on C02.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 33

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer connects to the corporate network by using a VPN connection.

You need to ensure that you can access the Internet when the VPN connection is active. The solution must prevent Internet traffic from being routed through the VPN connection.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a static DNS server address.
- B. Configure a static IP address and default gateway.
- C. Configure the security settings of the VPN connection.
- D. Configure the advanced TCP/IP settings of the VPN connection.

---

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

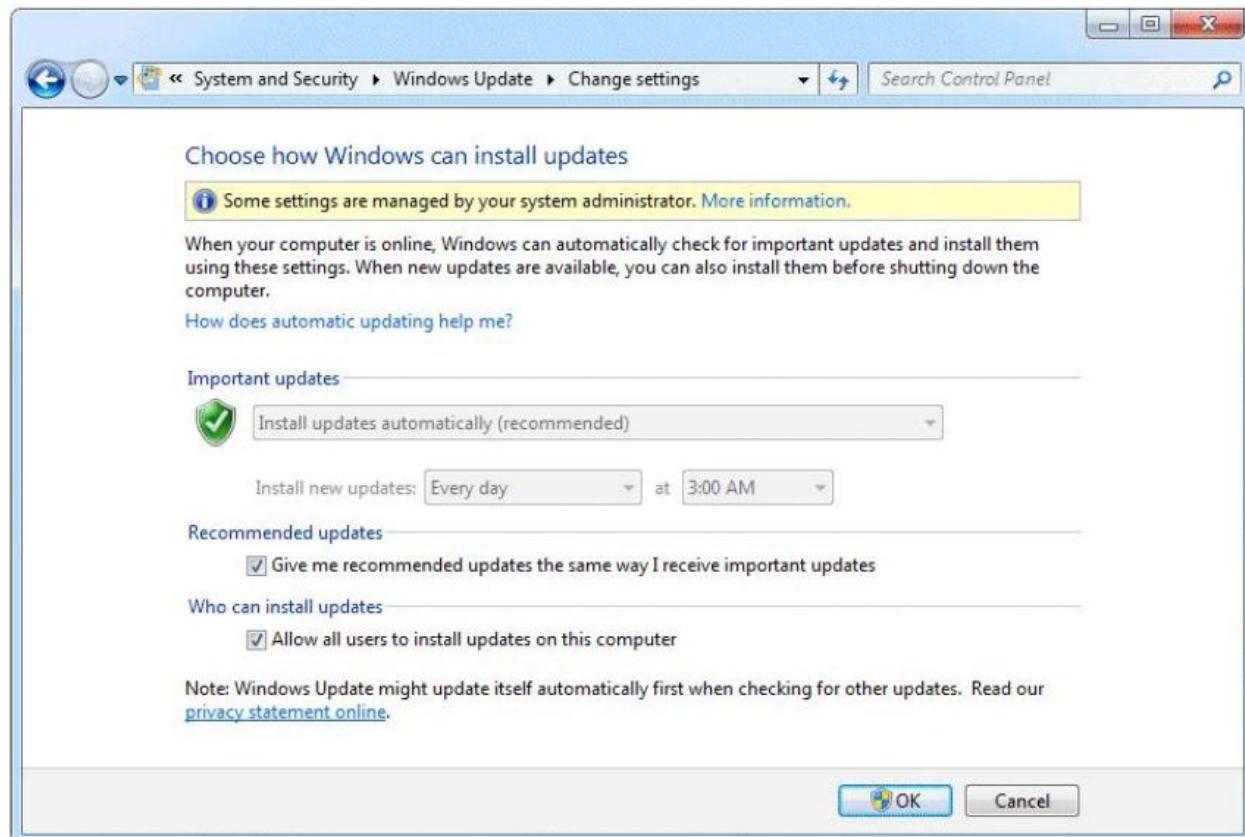
To prevent the default route from being created

In the properties of the TCP/IP protocol of the dial-up connection object, in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings dialog box, click the General tab, and then clear the Use default gateway on remote network check box.

---

**Question: 34**

You have a stand-alone computer that runs Windows 7. You open Windows Update as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can manually change the Windows Update settings on the computer. What should you do?

- A. Log on to Windows 7 as member of the Administrators group.
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the Windows Update settings.
- C. Right-click Windows Update and select Run as administrator.
- D. Right-click the command prompt, select Run as administrator, and then run Wuapp.exe.

---

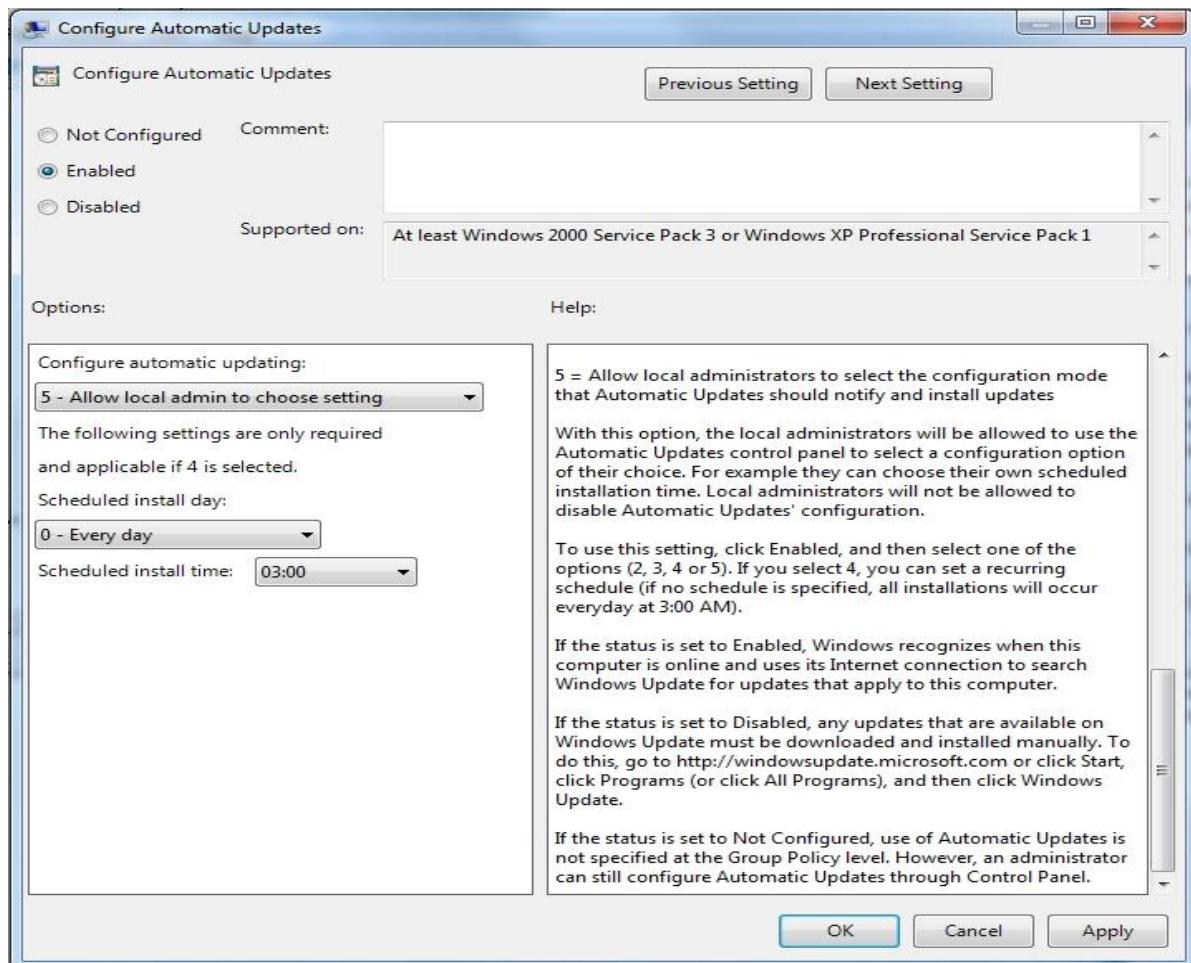
**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Configuring Automatic Updates by using local Group Policy

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. Type gpedit.msc, and then click OK.
3. Expand Computer Configuration.
4. Right-click Administrative Templates, and then click Add/Remove Templates.

5. Click Add, click Wuau.adm in the Windows\Inf folder, and then click Open.
6. Click Close.
7. Under Computer Configuration, expand Administrative Templates, expand Windows Components, and then expand Windows Update.



### Question: 35

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 Professional. A USB disk is attached to the computer. You need to ensure that you can enable BitLocker to go on the USB disk. What should you do?

- A. Enable Encrypting File System (EFS).
- B. Upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Enterprise.
- C. Initialize the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) hardware.
- D. Obtain a client certificate from an enterprise certification authority (CA).

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Windows 7 Professional

Windows 7 Professional is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. It supports all the features available in Windows Home Premium, but you can join computers with this operating system installed to a domain. It supports EFS and Remote Desktop Host but does not support enterprise features such as AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, and BranchCache.

### Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate Editions

The Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate editions are identical except for the fact that Windows 7 Enterprise is available only to Microsoft's volume licensing customers, and Windows 7 Ultimate is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. The Enterprise and Ultimate editions support all the features available in other Windows 7 editions but also support all the enterprise features such as EFS, Remote Desktop Host, AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, BranchCache, and Boot from VHD.

### Question: 36

You work in an international company which is named Wiikigo. Before entering this company, you have two years of experience in the IT field, as well as experience implementing and administering any Windows client operating system in a networked environment. You are professional in installing, upgrading and migrating to Windows 7, deploying Windows 7, and configuring Hardware and Applications and so on. You manage a stand-alone computer which has only one partition. Windows 7 is run by this computer. The computer is shared by two users that are respectively named User1 and User2. User01 uses Encrypting File System (EFS) to encrypt a file. User01 tries to grant User2 access to the file as shown in the exhibit. You have to make sure that User1 are able to grant User2 access to the file. So what action should you perform to make sure of this?



- A. User02 should be instructed to log on to the computer and take ownership of the file.
- B. User02 should be instructed to log on to the computer and encrypt a file.
- C. User1 should be instructed to export his certificate to a certificate (.cer) file.
- D. User01 should be instructed to move the file to a shared folder on the computer.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 37

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure the computer to download updates from a local Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server. What should you do?

- A. From Windows Update, modify the Windows Update settings.
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the Windows Update settings.
- C. From the System settings, modify the System Protection settings.
- D. From the local Group Policy, modify the Location and Sensors settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 38**

You have a reference computer that runs Windows 7.  
You plan to create an image of the computer and then deploy the image to 100 computers.  
You need to prepare the reference computer for imaging.  
What should you do before you create the image?

- A. Run Package Manager.
- B. Run the System Preparation tool.
- C. Install the User State Migration Tool.
- D. Install Windows Automated Installation Kit.

---

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Sysprep

Sysprep is a tool designed for corporate system administrators, OEMs, and others who need to deploy the Windows® XP operating system on multiple computers. After performing the initial setup steps on a single system, you can run Sysprep to prepare the sample computer for cloning. Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computer-specific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

---

### **Question: 39**

You plan to install Windows 7 by using a Windows 7 DVD.  
You need to perform an automated installation of Windows 7.  
What should you do?

- A. Create an answer file named oobe.xml. Copy the file to a network share.
- B. Create an answer file named winnt.sif. Place the file on a removable drive.
- C. Create an answer file named sysprep.inf. Copy the file to a network share.
- D. Create an answer file named autounattend.xml. Place the file on a removable drive.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 40**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
You need to prevent Internet Explorer from saving any data during a browsing session.  
What should you do?

- A. Disable the BranchCache service.
- B. Modify the InPrivate Blocking list.
- C. Open an InPrivate Browsing session.
- D. Modify the security settings for the Internet zone.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

InPrivate Mode consists of two technologies: InPrivate Filtering and InPrivate Browsing. Both InPrivate Filtering and InPrivate Browsing are privacy technologies that restrict the amount of information available about a user's browsing session. InPrivate Browsing restricts what data is recorded by the browser, and InPrivate Filtering is used to restrict what information about a browsing session can be tracked by external third parties.

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### **Question: 41**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You perform an image backup.

A virus infects the computer and causes the computer to become unresponsive.

You need to restore the computer as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Start the computer by using the Last Known Good Configuration feature.
- B. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD and then use the Startup Repair tool.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD and then use the System Image Recovery tool.
- D. Start the computer from Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run Imagex.exe.

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

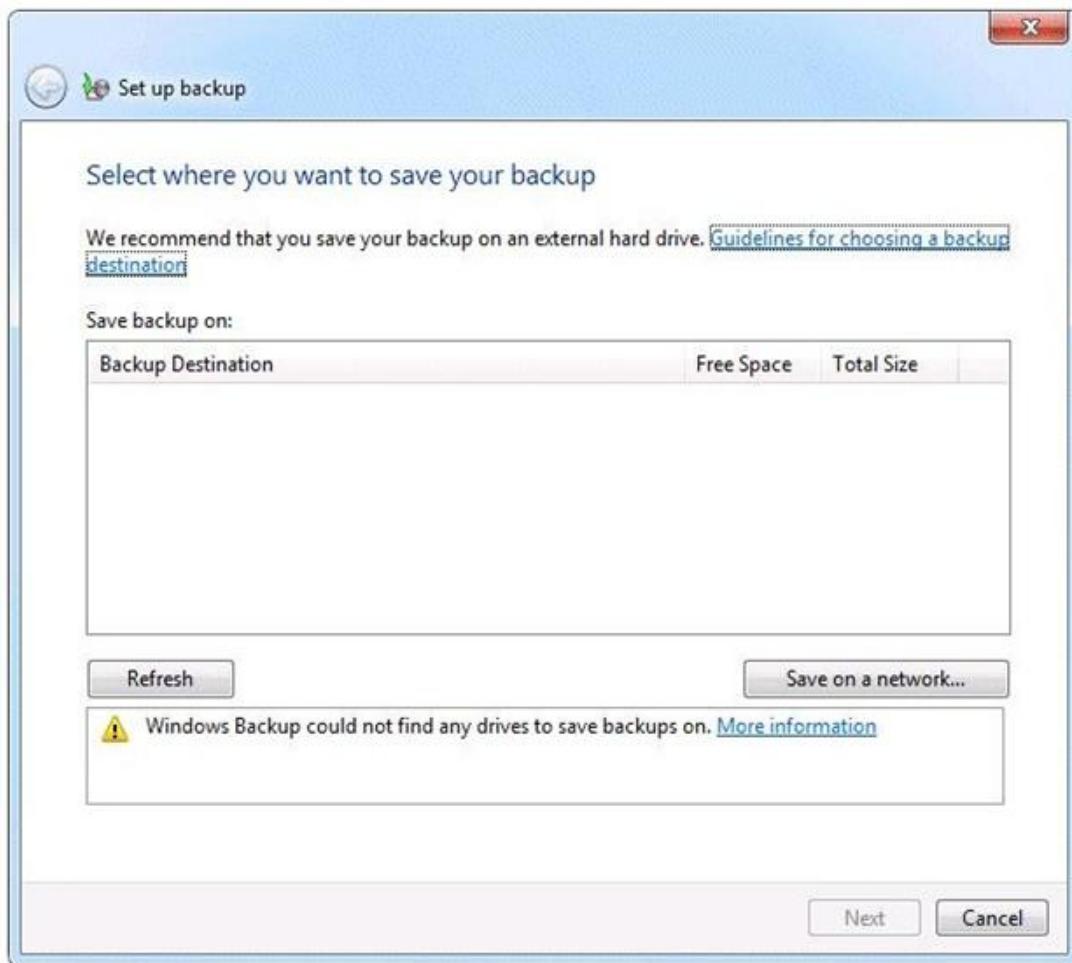
### **Question: 42**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You run the Configure Backup wizard as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that you can back up the computer to a local disk drive. What should you do before you run the Configure Backup wizard?



- A. Connect a removable disk.
- B. Log on as an administrator.
- C. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).
- D. Add your user account to the Backup Operators group.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

An external hard drive External hard drives can be removed and stored in a secure location. However, they are typically slower than internal hard drives and tend to be less reliable, mainly because they are by default formatted using FAT rather than NTFS. You cannot use an external hard drive for a System Image backup unless you convert its filing system to NTFS. Because it is easily removable, it is more likely that an external hard drive will be missing when a scheduled backup is required. (Local disk drive was specified, not internal)

**NOT Administrator**

You need administrator credentials to configure scheduled backups or to manually initiate a backup. However, restoring files does not require administrator privileges unless a user attempts to restore another user's file. (NOTE: The issue was a lack of location to store the Backup, not being about to run the Configure Backup, thus it was assumed that the user in this scenario had administrator credentials)

**NOT Backup Operators**

Members of this group are able to override file and folder access restrictions for the purpose of backing up data. You can allow a user to back up files and directories by assigning them to the Backup Operators group rather than by modifying the Back Up Files and Directories policy.

**NOT VSS**

VSS is installed on computers running Windows 7. Its startup type is Manual. The service starts as needed. If the service does not start when required, shadow copies are unavailable for backup and Windows Backup does not succeed. Nor can you create restore points and previous versions. In this case, check the service and ensure that it has not been disabled.

---

### **Question: 43**

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You have a stand-alone computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Several users share Computer1. You need to prevent all users who are members of a group named Group1 from running Windows Media Player. All other users must be allowed to run Windows Media Player. You must achieve this goal by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. From Software Restriction Policies, create a path rule.
- B. From Software Restriction Policies, create a hash rule.
- C. From Application Control Policies, create the default rules.
- D. From Application Control Policies, create an executable rule.

---

### **Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

#### **Executable Rules**

Executable rules apply to files that have .exe and .com file extensions. AppLocker policies are primarily about executable files, and it is likely that the majority of the AppLocker policies that you work with in your organizational environment will involve executable rules. The default executable rules are path rules that allow everyone to execute all applications in the Program Files folder and the Windows folder. The default rules also allow members of the administrators group to execute applications in any location on the computer. It is necessary to use the default executable rules, or rules that mirror their functionality, because Windows does not function properly unless certain applications, covered by these default rules, are allowed to execute. When you create a rule, the scope of the rule is set to Everyone, even though there is not a local group named Everyone. If you choose to modify the rule, you can select a specific security group or user account.

#### **NOT Default rules**

Default rules are a set of rules that can be created automatically and which allow access to default Windows and program files. Default rules are necessary because AppLocker has a built-in fallback block rule that restricts the execution of any application that is not subject to an Allow rule. This means that when you enable AppLocker, you cannot execute any application, script, or installer that does not fall under an Allow rule. There are different default rules for each rule type. The default rules for each rule type are general and can be tailored by administrators specifically for their environments. For example, the default executable rules are path rules. Security-minded administrators might replace the default rules with publisher or hash rules because these are more secure.

#### **NOT Path Rules**

Path rules, allow you to specify a file, folder, or registry key as the target of a Software Restriction Policy. The more specific a path rule is, the higher its precedence. For example, if you have a path rule that sets the file C:\Program files\Application\App.exe to Unrestricted and one that sets the folder C:\Program files\Application to Disallowed, the more specific rule takes precedence and the application can execute. Wildcards can be used in path rules, so it is possible to have a path rule that specifies C:\Program files\Application\\*.exe. Wildcard rules are less specific than rules that use a file's full path. The drawback of path rules is that they rely on files and folders remaining in place. For example, if you created a path rule to block the application C:\Apps\Filesharing.exe, an attacker could execute the same application by moving it to another directory or renaming it something other than Filesharing.exe. Path rules work only when the file and folder permissions of the underlying operating system do not allow files to be moved and renamed.

#### **NOT Hash Rules**

Hash rules, work through the generation of a digital fingerprint that identifies a file based on its binary characteristics. This means that a file that you create a hash rule for will be identifiable regardless of the name assigned to it or the location from which you access it. Hash rules work on any file and do not require the file to have a digital signature. The drawback of hash rules is that you need to create them on a per-file basis. You cannot create hash rules automatically for Software Restriction Policies; you must generate each rule manually. You must also modify hash rules each time that you apply a software update to an application that is the subject of a hash rule. Software updates modify the binary properties of the file, which means that the modified file does not match the original digital fingerprint.

---

### **Question: 44**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Multiple users log on to the computer.

You need to deny one user access to removable devices on the computer. All other users must have access to the removable drives.

What should you do?

- A. From the local Group Policy, modify an application control policy.
- B. From Control Panel, modify the BitLocker Drive Encryption settings.
- C. From Device Manager, modify the settings of all removable devices.
- D. From the local Group Policy, modify a removable storage access policy.

---

**Answer: D**

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### **Question: 45**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The IPv6 address of the computer is configured automatically.

You need to identify the IPV6 address of the computer.

What should you do?

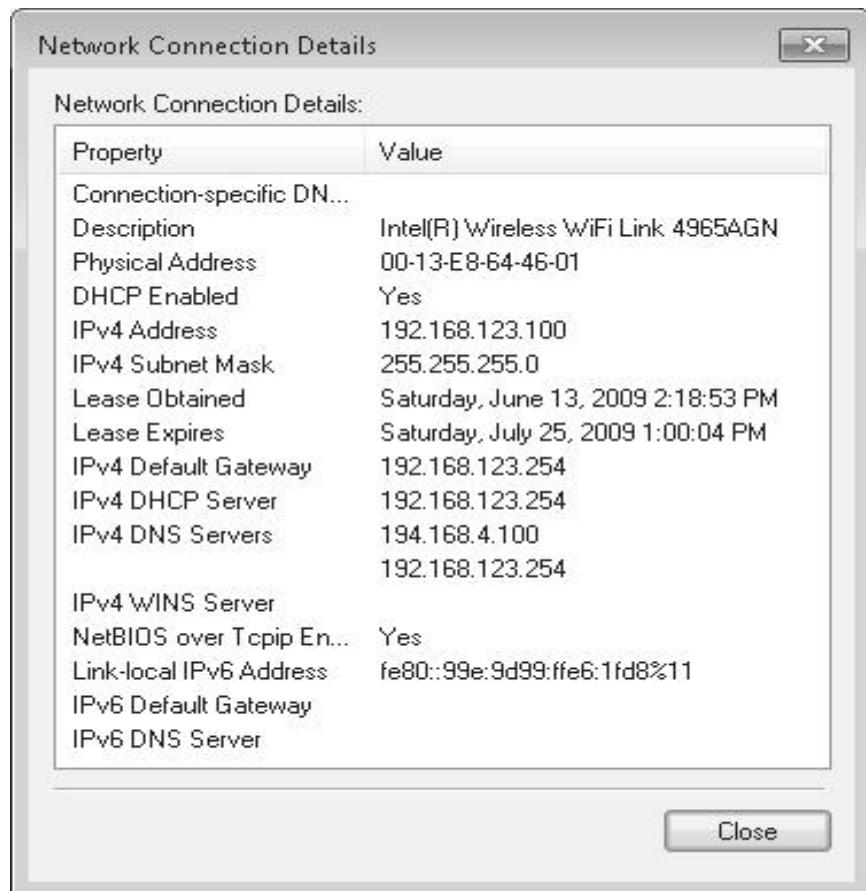
- A. At the command prompt, run Netstat.
- B. At the command prompt run Net config.
- C. From the network connection status, click Details.
- D. From network connection properties, select Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) and click Properties.

---

**Answer: C**

---

You can view a list of all the connection interfaces (wired and wireless) on a computer by opening Network And Sharing Center and clicking Change Adapter Settings. You can right-click any network connection and select Status. If you click Details on the Local Area Connection Status dialog box, you access the Network Connection Details information box. You can configure wireless connection behavior by clicking Change Adapter Settings in Network And Sharing Center, right-clicking your wireless adapter, and clicking Status. Clicking Details on the Status dialog box displays the adapter configuration.



## Question: 46

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
 You need to view the processes that currently generate network activity.  
 What should you do?

- A. Open Resource Monitor and click the Network tab.
- B. Open Windows Task Manager and click the Networking tab.
- C. Open Event Viewer and examine the NetworkProfile Operational log.
- D. Open Performance Monitor and add all the counters for network interface.

---

## Answer: A

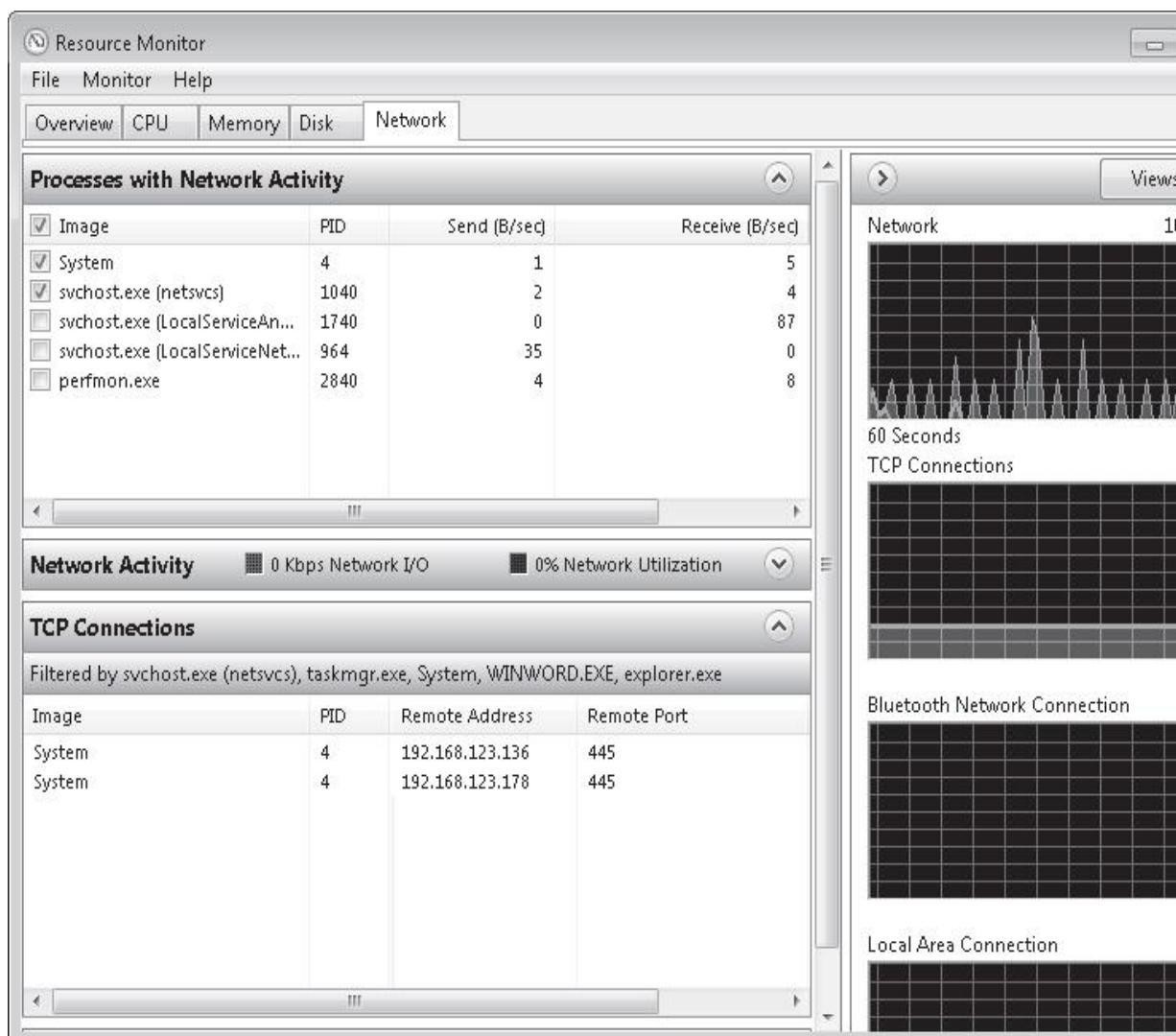
---

### Explanation:

#### Resource Monitor

Windows 7 offers an enhanced version of the Resource Monitor tool. Windows 7 Resource Monitor allows you to view information about hardware and software resource use in real time. You can filter the results according to the processes or services that you want to monitor. You can also use Resource Monitor to start, stop, suspend, and resume processes and services, and to troubleshoot unresponsive applications. You can start Resource Monitor from the Processes tab of Task Manager or by entering resmon in the Search box on the Start menu.

To identify the network address that a process is connected to, click the Network tab and then click the title bar of TCP Connections to expand the table. Locate the process whose network connection you want to identify. You can then determine the Remote Address and Remote Port columns to see which network address and port the process is connected to.



## Question: 47

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer contains two volumes, C and D.

You create a new folder called D:\Reports.

You need to ensure that all files stored in the Reports folder are indexed by Windows Search.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the archive attribute on the folder.
- B. Modify the Folder Options from Control Panel.
- C. Modify the properties of the Windows Search service.
- D. Create a new library and add the Reports folder to the library.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Explanation:

Libraries enable you to organize files by using metadata about the file, such as author, date, type, tags, and so on instantly. You're not limited to just browsing files by folder hierarchy. When you save files in a Library, Windows® 7 indexes the files. You can use Library features like the Arrange By control to instantly browse the files in the Library by metadata or use the Search Builder, which is built into the Search box in Windows Explorer, to instantly search the files in the Library by metadata.

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### **Question: 48**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You update the driver for the computer's video card and the computer becomes unresponsive.

You need recover the computer in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Restart in safe mode and then roll back the video card driver.
- B. Restart in safe mode and then revert the computer to a previous restore point.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. Select Repair your computer and then select System Restore.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. Select Repair your computer and then select System Image Recovery.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

If you install a driver that causes your computer to become unstable, you should first attempt to roll back the driver. If this does not solve the problem, you can restore system files and settings by performing a system restore to restore the computer to its last system restore point. A system restore returns a computer system to a selected restore point. System restores do not alter user files. Note that a system restore is not the same as a System Image restore.

---

### **Question: 49**

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You plan to install Windows 7 on a computer that contains a single hard disk drive. The hard disk drive is connected to a RAID controller.

During the installation, you discover that the Windows 7 installation media does not include the files required to install the RAID controller.

You need ensure that you can install Windows 7 on the hard disk drive.

What should you do?

- A. Insert the Windows installation media and press F8 during the computer's power-on self test (POST).
- B. Insert the Windows installation media and press F6 during the computer's power-on self test (POST).
- C. Start the computer from the Windows installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, click Load Driver.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, click Drive options (advanced).

---

### **Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

If your computer has special disk drive hardware, such as a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) array, it may be necessary to use the Load Driver option. It is necessary to use this option only if the disk that you want to install Windows on is not shown as a possible install location. If your disk is shown as an available option, Windows 7 has already loaded the appropriate drivers. Once you select the location where you want to install Windows 7, the Windows 7 installation process begins.

---

### **Question: 50**

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You have a computer that runs Windows Vista Service Pack 2 (SP2).

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 7.  
What should you do?

- A. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Upgrade option.
- B. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Custom (advanced) option.
- C. From Windows Vista, run Setup.exe from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Upgrade option.
- D. From Windows Vista, run Setup.exe from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Custom (advanced) option.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Upgrading Windows Vista to Windows 7 instructions

Access the Windows 7 installation source and double-click Setup.exe. When prompted by User Account Control, click Allow. This loads the Install Windows page. Click Install Now.

**Other Notes**

You can upgrade computers running Windows Vista to Windows 7. When you upgrade from Windows Vista to Windows 7, all documents, settings, applications, and user accounts that existed on the computer running Windows Vista are available when the upgrade is finished. The advantage to an upgrade is that it allows you to keep the current application configuration. When you perform a migration, you need to reinstall the user's applications on the new computer. As mentioned previously, this can be problematic in organizations that are not careful about keeping track of which specific set of applications are installed on each user's computer. Prior to attempting to perform the upgrade from Windows Vista to Windows 7, you should run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor. The Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor is an application that you can download from Microsoft's Web site that will inform you if Windows 7 supports a computer running the current hardware and software configuration of Windows Vista. Prior to running the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor, you should ensure that all hardware that you want to use with Windows 7, such as printers, scanners, and cameras, are connected to the computer. The Upgrade Advisor generates a report that informs you of which applications and devices are known to have problems with Windows 7. A similar compatibility report is generated during the upgrade process, but the version created by the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor is more likely to be up to date.

---

**Question: 51**

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You plan to deploy Windows 7 to 100 computers on your corporate network.

You install Windows 7 on a computer.

You need to prepare the computer to be imaged.

What should you do before you create the image of the computer?

- A. At the command prompt, run the Dism command.
- B. At the command prompt, run the Sysprep command.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run the ImageX command.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run the Wpeutil command.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Sysprep

Sysprep is a tool designed for corporate system administrators, OEMs, and others who need to deploy the Windows®

XP operating system on multiple computers. After performing the initial setup steps on a single system, you can run Sysprep to prepare the sample computer for cloning. Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computer-specific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

**NOT Imagex**

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

**NOT Dism**

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

**NOT Wpeutil**

The Windows PE utility (Wpeutil) is a command-line tool that enables you to run various commands in a Windows PE session. For example, you can shut down or restart Windows PE, enable or disable a firewall, set language settings, and initialize a network.

---

## **Question: 52**

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You have a new computer that does not have an operating system installed. You have a virtual hard disk (VHD) that contains an installation of Windows 7. You start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE). You create a partition on the computer and copy the VHD to the partition.

You need to configure the computer to start from the VHD.

Which tools should you use?

- A. Diskpart.exe and Bcdboot.exe
- B. Imagex.exe and Bcdedit.exe
- C. Scanstate.exe and Loadstate.exe
- D. Wpeutil.exe and Dism.exe

---

## **Answer: A**

---

**Diskpart**

Microsoft command-line tool Diskpart is used to create and format volumes on the target computer.

**Bcdboot**

You now want to apply this customized image to the hard disks of two new computers you have purchased without operating systems. You boot each computer in turn from the Windows PE media and use ImageX to install the image. Your final step, to make the image bootable, is to use BCDboot from Windows PE to initialize the BCD store and copy boot environment files to the system partition. When you reboot each new computer, it will boot into Windows 7 and will have the same settings configured and applications installed as your original computer. Take care you are not violating any licensing conditions.

---

## **Question: 53**

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Your network contains 100 computers that run Windows XP.

You need to identify which applications installed on all of the computers can run on Windows 7.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you install?

- A. Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT)
- B. Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit
- C. Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT)
- D. Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK)

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Microsoft® Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) 5.6 enables software developers, independent software vendors (ISVs), and IT professionals who work in a corporate environment to determine, before deployment within the organization, whether their applications are compatible with a new version of the Windows® operating system. ACT also enables such individuals to determine how an update to the new version will affect their applications.

You can use the ACT features to:

- Verify your application's, device's, and computer's compatibility with a new version of the Windows operating system, including determining your risk assessment.
- Verify a Windows update's compatibility, including determining your risk assessment.
- Become involved in the ACT Community, including sharing your application assessment with other ACT users.
- Test your applications for issues related to User Account Control (UAC) by using the Standard User Analyzer (SUA) tool.
- Test your Web applications and Web sites for compatibility with new releases and security updates to Internet Explorer®, by using the Internet Explorer Compatibility Test Tool.

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### **Question: 54**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Your company has three custom applications named app1.exe, app2.exe, and app3.exe. The applications have been digitally signed by the company.

You need to create a policy that allows only applications that have been digitally signed by the company to run.

What should you create?

- A. an AppLocker executable rule
- B. an AppLocker Windows Installer rule
- C. a software restriction policy and a certificate rule
- D. a software restriction policy and a hash rule

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 55**

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Your network consists of a single IPv4 subnet. The subnet contains 20 computers that run Windows 7.

You add a new computer named Computer1 to the subnet.

You discover that Computer1 has an IP address of 169.254.34.12.

You cannot connect to other computers on the network. Other computers on the network can connect to each other.

You need to ensure that you can connect to all computers on the network.

What should you do?

- A. Turn off Windows Firewall.
- B. Run Ipconfig.exe /renew.
- C. Configure a static TCP/IP address.

D. Run Netsh.exe interface ipv4 install.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

[Need better justification]

Configuring static IP addresses

When you assign a static IP address, you need to tell the computer the IP address you want to use, the subnet mask for this IP address, and, if necessary, the default gateway to use for internetwork communications. An IP address is a numeric identifier for a computer. IP addressing schemes vary according to how your network is configured, but they're normally assigned based on a particular network segment.

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### **Question: 56**

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Your network consists of an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have a computer named computer1.contoso.com.

Your network is configured to use only IPv6.

You need to request that a DNS record be created to enable users to connect to your computer by using the name dev.contoso.com.

Which type of record should you request?

- A. A
- B. AAAA
- C. HINFO
- D. NAPTR

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

The resolution of host names to IPv6 addresses is accomplished through DNS (apart from link-local addresses that are not stored by DNS and resolve automatically). The procedure is the same as for IPv4 address resolution with the computer name and IPv6 address pair being stored in a AAAA (quad-A) DNS resource record, which is equivalent to an A or host record for IPv4. Reverse DNS lookup that returns a computer name for an IPv6 address is implemented by a pointer (PTR) DNS resource record that is referred to the IPv6 reverse lookup zone (or tree) `ipv6.arpa`, which is the equivalent of the `in-addr.arpa` reverse lookup zone in IPv4.

AAAA

An AAAA (quad-A) resource record resolves a host name to an IPv6 address.

A

An A (address) resource record resolves a host name to an IPv4 address.

HINFO

Host information (HINFO) resource record. Specifies the type of CPU and operating system in the `cpu_type` and `os_type` fields, respectively, for the host DNS domain name in the owner field. Well-known CPU and operating system types that are most often used are noted in RFC 1700. This information can be used by application protocols such as FTP, which use special procedures when communicating with computers of a known CPU and operating system type.

NAPTR

The NAPTR represents a Naming Authority Pointer. NAPTR records map between sets of URNs, URLs and plain domain names and suggest to clients what protocol should be used to talk to the mapped resource. Each NAPTR record contains a service name, a set of flags, a regexp rule, an order value, a preference and a replacement. Multiple records can be chained together in a cascade to rewrite URIs in fairly sophisticated, but deterministic ways. These cascading rules have been standardized in RFC2915 and RFC3403.

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## **Question: 57**

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Your network has a main office and a branch office. The branch office has five client computers that run Windows 7. All servers are located in the main office. All servers have BranchCache enabled.

Users at the branch office report that it takes several minutes to open large files located in the main office.

You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for branch office users to open files located in the main office.

The solution must also reduce the amount of bandwidth used between the two offices.

What should you do?

- A. At the main office, configure the Quality of Service (QoS) Packet Scheduler on all servers.
- B. At the main office, configure the servers to use Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS).
- C. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Hosted Cache mode.
- D. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Distributed Cache mode.

---

## **Answer: D**

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**Explanation:**

### **Distributed Cache Mode**

Distributed Cache mode uses peer caching to host the branch office cache among clients running Windows 7 on the branch office network. This means that each Distributed Cache mode client hosts part of the cache, but no single client hosts all the cache. When a client running Windows 7 retrieves content over the WAN, it places that content into its own cache. If another BranchCache client running Windows 7 attempts to access the same content, it is able to access that content directly from the first client rather than having to retrieve it over the WAN link. When it accesses the file from its peer, it also copies that file into its own cache. The advantage of distributed cache mode is that you can deploy it without having to deploy a server running Windows Server 2008 R2 locally in each branch office. The drawback of Distributed Cache mode is that the contents of the cache available on the branch office LAN depend on which clients are currently online. If a client needs a file that is held in the cache of a computer that is shut down, the client needs to retrieve the file from the host server across the WAN.

### **Hosted Cache Mode**

Hosted Cache mode uses a centralized local cache that hosted on a branch office server running Windows Server 2008 R2. You can enable the hosted cache server functionality on a server running Windows Server 2008 R2 that you use for other functions without a significant impact on performance. This is because if you found that files hosted at another location across the WAN were being accessed so frequently that there was a performance impact, you would use a solution like Distributed File System (DFS) to replicate them to the branch office instead of using BranchCache. The advantage of Hosted Cache mode over Distributed Cache mode is that the cache is centralized and always available. Parts of the distributed cache become unavailable when the clients hosting them shut down.

### **Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)**

The Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) has two role services: the Compact Server and the IIS Server Extension. The Compact Server is a stand-alone HTTP or HTTPS file server, whereas the IIS Server Extension is an Internet Information Services (IIS) plug-in that requires a server running IIS.

### **IIS Server Extension**

The BITS IIS Server Extension lets you configure a server that is running IIS to allow BITS clients to perform background, resumable file uploads to IIS virtual directories. On completion of a file upload, the BITS Server can notify a Web application of the newly uploaded file. This allows the application to process the uploaded file. The Web application can then optionally reply to the client responsible for the upload.

### **Compact Server**

The BITS Compact Server is a stand-alone HTTP or HTTPS file server, which allows applications to host files for BITS clients to download, and allows the asynchronous transfer of a limited number of large files between computers.

### **QoS Packet Scheduler**

The Quality of Service Packet Scheduler is a Windows platform component that is enabled by default on Windows

Vista® and Windows XP computers. It is, however, not enabled by default on Windows 2003 computers. This scheduler is designed to control the IP traffic for various network services, including Real Time Communications traffic. This component must be installed and enabled if the QoS markings described earlier for audio and video traffic are to be implemented by the IP stack.

---

### **Question: 58**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You create an Encrypting File System (EFS) recovery key and certificate.

You need to ensure that your user account can decrypt all EFS files on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. From Credential Manager, add a Windows credential.
- B. From Credential Manager, add a certificate-based credential.
- C. From the local computer policy, add a data recovery agent.
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the Restore files and directories setting.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

#### EFS Recovery

Recovery Agents are certificates that allow the restoration of EFS encrypted files. When a recovery agent has been specified using local policies, all EFS encrypted files can be recovered using the recovery agent private key. You should specify a recovery agent before you allow users to encrypt files on a client running Windows 7. You can recover all files that users encrypt after the creation of a recovery agent using the recovery agent's private key. You are not able to decrypt files that were encrypted before a recovery agent certificate was specified. You create an EFS recovery agent by performing the following steps:

1. Log on to the client running Windows 7 using the first account created, which is the default administrator account.
2. Open a command prompt and issue the command Cipher.exe /r:recoveryagent
3. This creates two files: Recoveryagent.cer and Recoveryagent.pfx. Cipher.exe prompts you to specify a password when creating Recoveryagent.pfx.
4. Open the Local Group Policy Editor and navigate to the \Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Public Key Policies\Encrypting File System node. Right-click this node and then click Add Data Recovery Agent. Specify the location of Recoveryagent.cer to specify this certificate as the recovery agent.
5. To recover files, use the certificates console to import Recoveryagent.pfx. This is the recovery agent's private key. Keep it safe because it can be used to open any encrypted file on the client running Windows 7.

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### **Question: 59**

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You have a portable computer that runs Windows 7. You configure the computer to enter sleep mode after 10 minutes of inactivity. You do not use the computer for 15 minutes and discover that the computer has not entered sleep mode.

You need to identify what is preventing the computer from entering sleep mode.

What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt, run Powercfg energy.
- B. At a command prompt, run Systeminfo /s localhost.
- C. From Performance Monitor, review the System Summary.
- D. From Performance Information and Tools, review the detailed performance and system information.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

**Command-line Power Configuration**

Powercfg.exe is a command-line utility that you can use from an administrative command prompt to manage Windows 7 power settings. It is possible to use Powercfg.exe to configure a number of Windows 7 powerrelated settings that you cannot configure through Group Policy or the Advanced Plan Settings dialog box. You can use Powercfg.exe to configure specific devices so that they are able to wake the computer from the Sleep state. You can also use Powercfg.exe to migrate power policies from one computer running Windows 7 to another by using the import and export functionality.

-energy

Check the computer for common energy-efficiency and battery life problems. Provides report in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) format.

For more information on Powercfg.exe, consult the following Microsoft TechNet document:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748940.aspx>.

---

**Question: 60**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Your network contains a VPN server that runs Windows Server 2008.

You need to authenticate to the VPN server by using a smart card.

Which authentication setting should you choose?

- A. CHAP
- B. EAP
- C. MS-CHAP v2
- D. PAP

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

**VPN Server Software Requirements**

VPN server software requirements for smart card access are relatively straightforward. The remote access servers must run Windows 2000 Server or later, have Routing and Remote Access enabled, and must support Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS).

EAP-TLS is a mutual authentication mechanism developed for use in conjunction with security devices, such as smart cards and hardware tokens. EAP-TLS supports Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) and VPN connections, and enables exchange of shared secret keys for MPPE, in addition to Ipsec.

The main benefits of EAP-TLS are its resistance to brute-force attacks and its support for mutual authentication. With mutual authentication, both client and server must prove their identities to each other. If either client or server does not send a certificate to validate its identity, the connection terminates.

Microsoft Windows Server™ 2003 supports EAP-TLS for dial-up and VPN connections, which enables the use of smart cards for remote users. For more information about EAP-TLS, see the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) topic at [www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/auth\\_eap.mspx](http://www.microsoft.com/resources/documentation/windows/xp/all/proddocs/en-us/auth_eap.mspx).

For more information about EAP certificate requirements, see the Microsoft Knowledge Base article "Certificate Requirements when you use EAP-TLS or PEAP with EAP-TLS" at <http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=814394>.

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**Question: 61**

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A user wants to install the games included with Windows 7 on his PC. They were not installed by default.

Windows components can be added or removed using which of the following in Windows 7.

- A. Click the Start Bar, Control Panel, Add/Remove Programs, and click Windows Components.
- B. Click the Start Bar, Control Panel, Programs, then click Turn Windows features on or off.
- C. Click the Start Bar, Settings, Windows Control Center.
- D. Right click the "My Computer" icon, Choose Properties, Choose Computer Management, on the left pane choose Add Remove Windows Components.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 62**

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You are installing Windows 7 on from the desktop of a Windows XP Professional PC. Which of the following can be performed from the Windows 7 DVD? Choose three.

- A. Run setup.exe from the DVD to start the Windows 7 installation.
- B. Use the autorun feature on the DVD to start the installation.
- C. Perform a full installation of Windows 7.
- D. Perform and upgrade of Windows 7 keeping all the Windows XP settings.

---

**Answer: A, B, C**

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**Question: 63**

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Federated Search connectors are installed using what method?

- A. Purchase the Federated Search Installation Tool Pack online and buying individual search connectors from websites.
- B. Download an .osdx file from a valid source. Double click on the downloaded file and choose Add to install.
- C. Go to Microsoft's website. Only vendors who have signed up with the Microsoft Federated Search Tool Writers Guild can participate.
- D. Go to Amazon.com and download the Shared Resource Kit for Federated Searches.

---

**Answer: B**

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**Question: 64**

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Which of the following is not a volume type usable by Windows 7?

- A. FAT
- B. exFAT
- C. NTFS
- D. All of the above a volume types in Windows 7.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Question: 65**

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The Aero Shake feature will work if which of the following conditions are met? Choose Two.

- A. A display adapter compatible with WDDM is installed.
- B. Aero features are downloaded from Microsoft.
- C. The windows experience index is at least 2.
- D. The Windows Experience Index is 3 or greater.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### **Question: 66**

You manage a computer that runs Windows 7.  
You are tasked to identify which applications were installed during the last week.  
What Windows component would you use to find this information? Choose two.

- A. Check the Windows System Change Log in the Control Panel.
- B. View the events in the Applications Log under Windows Logs in the System and Security component section of the Control Panel.
- C. The informational events should be reviewed from Reliability Monitor.
- D. Check the Windows System Diagnostics Report under the Performance Monitor MMC.

---

**Answer: B, C**

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### **Question: 67**

All the games including Titan Chess come with which versions of Windows 7? Choose two.

- A. Windows Home Edition
- B. Windows Professional Edition
- C. Windows Ultimate Edition
- D. Windows Enterprise Edition

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

### **Question: 68**

Which of the following Windows 7 Editions allows you to join an Active Directory domain? Choose three.

- A. Windows Home Edition
- B. Windows Professional Edition
- C. Windows Ultimate Edition
- D. Windows Enterprise Edition

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

### **Question: 69**

Which of the following is not a minimum requirement to install Windows 7?

- A. 1 GHz or faster 32-bit (x86) or a 64-bit (x64) processor
- B. 4GB RAM (32-bit)/2 GB RAM (64-bit)

- C. 16 GB available disk space (32-bit)/20 GB (64-bit)
- D. DirectX 9 graphics processor with WDDM 1.0 or higher driver.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 70**

Which of the following is not a rating for games in Windows 7?

- A. General Audience (G)
- B. Everyone (E)
- C. Teen (T)
- D. Adults Only (AO)

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Question: 71**

In Windows 7 you can control when users such as kids can login to Windows 7.  
Which of the following best describes where to configure this option?

- A. You cannot choose this feature unless you are connected to a domain.
- B. Go to the Start, Control Panel, User Accounts and Family Safety, Setup Parental Controls, and then choose Time Restrictions.
- C. Go to Start, Control Panel, User Profiles, and then Time Restriction Settings.
- D. Go to the Homegroup settings and choose Offline Time Settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 72**

Which of the following best describes how the user is alerted with information system and configuration alerts?

- A. A popup occurs and the Windows 7 desktop contrast is dimmed. Until you acknowledge the alert the screen will not move.
- B. If Aero is installed the shaking alert flag appears in the index bar of every open window.
- C. A flag in the taskbar with a red "x" indicates there is a problem needing attention.
- D. All of the above

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 73**

If you have a router in the network your connected to and the Default Gateway is set to 192.168.1.1 and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0, which of the following are useable IP addresses on that network?

- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. 192.168.1.300
- C. 192.168.1.30

D. 192.168.2.10

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 74**

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Which of the following is true of Windows 7?

- A. MailCentral is included as the new default mail client with Windows 7.
- B. Outlook Express is included with Windows 7.
- C. Microsoft Outlook is included with Windows 7.
- D. There is no preinstalled mail client included with Windows 7.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Question: 75**

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Which of the following is used to control when the security pop-up notifications are used?

- A. Security Control Manager
- B. User Account Control
- C. User Access Control Panel
- D. Notification Control Settings Manager

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 76**

---

Which of the following is not a Windows PE tool?

- A. Diskpart
- B. Oscdimg
- C. Winpeshl
- D. None of the above.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Question: 77**

---

Which of the following can be used to increase the physical memory on your Windows 7 PC and increase the speed?

- A. PhysiRAM
- B. Aero Glass
- C. DirectAccess
- D. ReadyBoost

---

**Answer: D**

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---

### **Question: 78**

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Which of the following will cause the Online Compatibility Check to fail during a Window 7 installation? Choose two.

- A. 512MB of RAM
- B. A display adapter with WDDM Support
- C. A display adapter without WDDM Support but with SVIDEO
- D. An 80 GB Hard Disk

---

**Answer: A, C**

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### **Question: 79**

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To which of the following versions and editions of Windows 7 can you directly upgrade a computer running Windows Vista Enterprise (x86)?

- A. Windows 7 Home Professional (x86).
- B. Windows 7 Ultimate (x86)
- C. Windows 7 Ultimate (x64)
- D. Windows 7 Enterprise (x64)

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

1048 4079

Windows 7 Upgrade paths:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772579%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

The only applicable solution is Windows 7 Enterprise (64-bit) as for the following reasons:

All versions are support Hardware wise.

Requirements:

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor

1 GB of system memory a 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space a graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver, Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory XP Mode

Windows XP Mode is a downloadable compatibility option that is available for the Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions of Windows 7. Windows XP Mode uses the latest version of Microsoft Virtual PC to allow you to run an installation of Windows XP virtually under Windows 7.

Use all of the installed memory

The x86 version supports a maximum of 4 GB of RAM, whereas the x64 version supports a maximum of 8 GB of RAM.

Windows 7 Professional

Windows 7 Professional is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. It supports all the features available in Windows Home Premium, but you can join computers with this operating system installed to a domain. It supports EFS and Remote Desktop Host but does not support enterprise features such as AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, and BranchCache.

Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate Editions

The Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate editions are identical except for the fact that Windows 7 Enterprise is available only to Microsoft's volume licensing customers, and Windows 7 Ultimate is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. The Enterprise and Ultimate editions support all the features available in

other Windows 7 editions but also support all the enterprise features such as EFS, Remote Desktop Host, AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, BranchCache, and Boot from VHD.

---

**Question: 80**

---

In which of the following scenarios must you perform a migration rather than an upgrade? Choose three.

- A. Windows XP Professional (x64) to Windows 7 Professional (x64)
- B. Windows Vista Business (x86) to Windows 7 Professional (x64)
- C. Windows Vista Enterprise (x64) to Windows 7 Enterprise (x64)
- D. Windows Vista Home Premium (x64) to Windows 7 Home Premium (x86)

---

**Answer: A, B, D**

---

---

**Question: 81**

---

A user has a home computer with a cable Internet connection and no other computers on his home network. Which of the following methods can this person use to upgrade from Windows 7 Home Premium to Windows 7 Ultimate?

- A. Sysprep
- B. Windows PE
- C. WDS
- D. Windows Anytime Upgrade

---

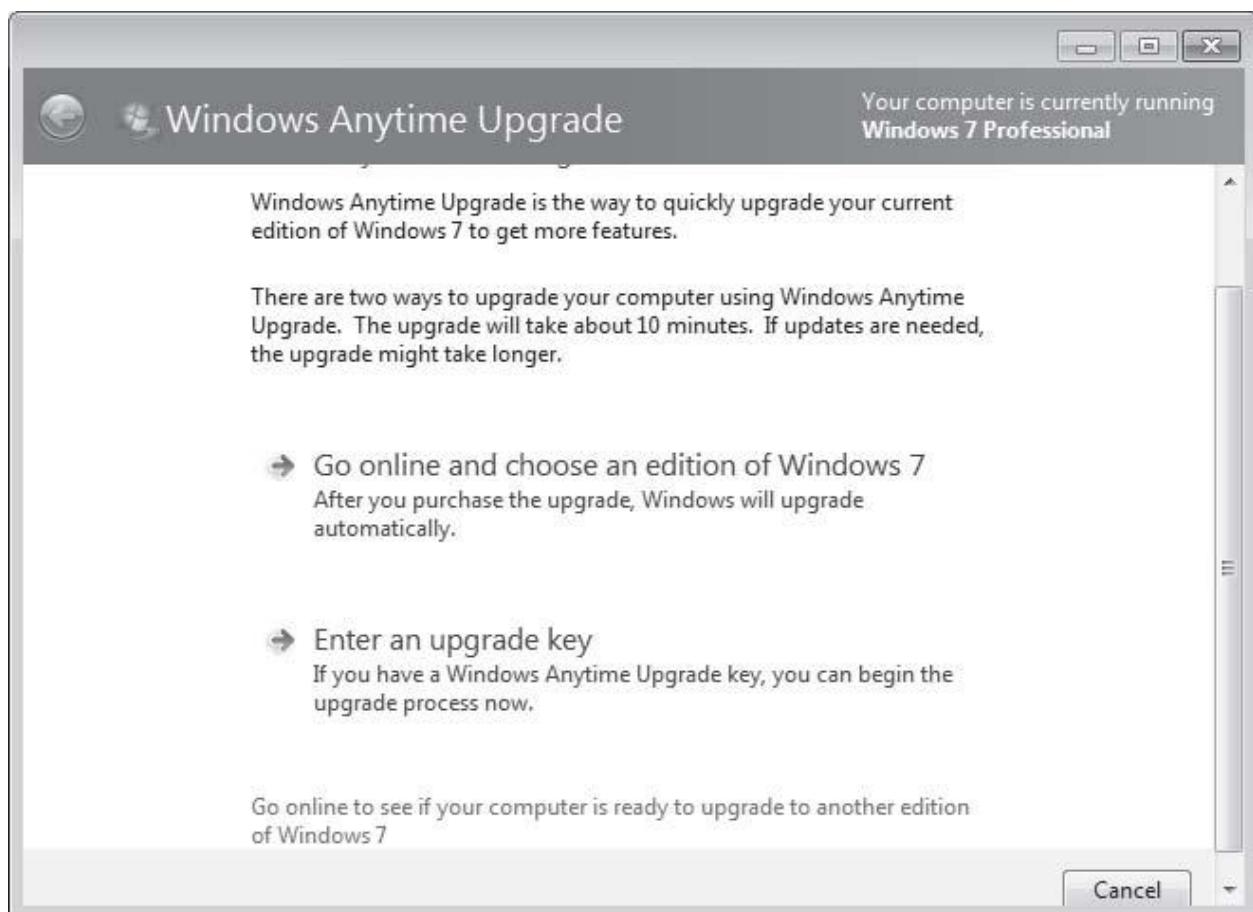
**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Windows Anytime Upgrade

With Windows Anytime Upgrade, shown in Figure, you can purchase an upgrade to an application over the Internet and have the features unlocked automatically. This upgrade method is more suitable for home users and users in small businesses where a small number of intra-edition upgrades is required.



### **Question: 82**

Which of the following tools can you use to determine if the applications installed on your computer running Windows Vista are known to have problems with Windows 7?

- A. Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor
- B. Sysprep
- C. USMT
- D. Windows PE

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor

Prior to attempting to perform the upgrade from Windows Vista to Windows 7, you should run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor. The Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor is an application that you can download from Microsoft's Web site that will inform you if Windows 7 supports a computer running the current hardware and software configuration of Windows Vista.

Prior to running the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor, you should ensure that all hardware that you want to use with Windows 7, such as printers, scanners, and cameras, are connected to the computer. The Upgrade Advisor generates a report that informs you of which applications and devices are known to have problems with Windows 7.

### **Question: 83**

Which of the following operating systems support an offline migration using USMT? Choose three.

- A. Windows 2000 Professional
- B. Windows XP Professional
- C. Windows Vista
- D. Windows 7

---

**Answer: B, C, D**

---

### **Question: 84**

Which of the following utilities can you use to transfer user encryption certificates from a computer running Windows XP Professional to Windows 7 Professional? Choose two.

- A. File Settings and Transfer Wizard
- B. USMT
- C. Windows Easy Transfer
- D. Robocopy.exe

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### **Question: 85**

Which of the following must you download from Microsoft's Web site to obtain USMT 4.0?

- A. Windows Anytime Upgrade
- B. Windows Upgrade Advisor
- C. WAIK
- D. Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit

---

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

User State Migration Tool

USMT 4.0 is a command-line utility that allows you to automate the process of user profile migration. The USMT is part of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) and is a better tool for performing a large number of profile migrations than Windows Easy Transfer. The USMT can write data to a removable USB storage device or a network share but cannot perform a direct side-by-side migration over the network from the source to the destination computer. The USMT does not support user profile migration using the Windows Easy Transfer cable. USMT migration occurs in two phases, exporting profile data from the source computer using ScanState and importing profile data on the destination computer using LoadState.

---

### **Question: 86**

You are creating an unattend answer file for automatic Windows 7 installation. What can you use to do this? Choose two.

- A. The Windows SIM tool in Windows AIK
- B. Microsoft Notepad

- C. The Deployment Workbench MDT tool
- D. Sysprep.exe

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

### **Question: 87**

Which Windows Setup configuration pass applies settings to Windows 7 before Windows Welcome starts?

- A. oobeSystem
- B. auditSystem
- C. specialize
- D. offlineServicing

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 88**

You want to create a 20-GB native VHD called Systemvhdi in a folder called Windows 7 on an external U hard disk with the drive designation G:. Which command do you use?

- A. create vdisk file=g:\windows7\systemvhdi maximum=20000
- B. create vdisk file=g:\windows7\systemvhdi.vhd maximum=20000
- C. create vdisk file=g:\windows7\systemvhdi.vhd maximum=20
- D. create vdisk file=g:\windows7\systemvhdi maximum=20

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 89**

You are configuring static IPv4 addresses for two computers, Perth and Brisbane, on an isolated private wired subnet. You configure Perth with the IPv4 address 172.16.10. 140 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.0. You configure Brisbane with the IPv4 address 172.16.10. 210 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.0. You enter ping 172.16.10.140 on Brisbane, but the command times out. Similarly, entering ping 172.16.10.210 on Perth fails to locate the Brisbane computer's IPv4 address. What is the likely reason for this lack of connectivity?

- A. DNS service is not available on the subnet.
- B. The computers should have different subnet masks.
- C. You have not specified a default gateway.
- D. You need to permit ICMPv4 traffic through the firewalls of both computers.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 90**

You want to prohibit read, write, and execute access to all types of external storage devices. What computer policy setting do you enable?

- A. All Removable Storage: Allow Direct Access In Remote Sessions

- B. All Removable Storage Classes: Deny All Access
- C. Removable Disks: Deny Read Access
- D. Removable Disks: Deny Write Access

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 91**

You require fault tolerance for your operating system so that your computer running Windows 7 Home Premium can still boot up if a disk fails.

You have two disks and unallocated space on your second disk.

What do you do?

- A. Create a VHD and install an image of your computer on the VHD. Use BCDEdit to make the VHD bootable.<sup>256</sup>
- B. Create a RAID-0 volume.
- C. Create a RAID-1 volume.
- D. Create a RAID-5 volume.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 92**

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of an Active Directory domain. The network contains a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.

You log on to the computer by using an account named User1.

You need to ensure that when you connect to Server1, you authenticate by using an account named Admin1.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. From User Accounts, select Link online IDs.
- B. From Windows CardSpace, select Add a card.
- C. From Credential Manager, select Add a Windows credential.
- D. From Local Security Policy, modify the Access this computer from the network user right.

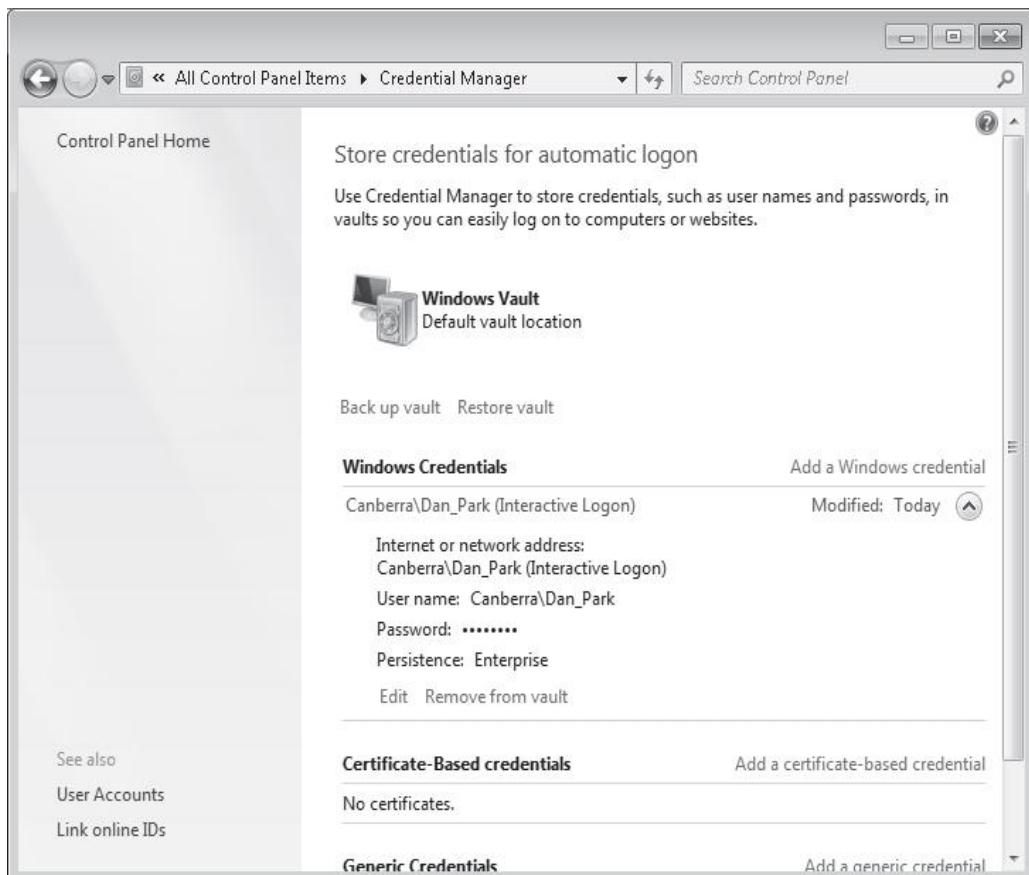
---

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Credential Manager

Credential Manager stores logon user name and passwords for network resources, including file servers, Web sites, and terminal services servers. Credential Manager stores user name and password data in the Windows Vault. You can back up the Windows Vault and restore it on other computers running Windows 7 as a method of transferring saved credentials from one computer to another. Although Credential Manager can be used to back up some forms of digital certificates, it cannot be used to back up and restore the self-signed Encrypting File System (EFS) certificates that Windows 7 generates automatically when you encrypt a file. For this reason, you must back up EFS certificates using other tools. You will learn about backing up EFS certificates later in this lesson.



### Question: 93

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You create a HomeGroup. You need to secure the HomeGroup to meet the following requirements:

- Allow access to the HomeGroup when you are connected to private networks
- Block access to the HomeGroup when you are connected to public networks

What should you do?

- A. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the advanced sharing settings.
- B. From the HomeGroup settings in Control Panel, modify the advanced sharing settings.
- C. Configure the HomeGroup exception in Windows Firewall to include Home or work (private) networks and block Public networks.
- D. Configure the File and Printer Sharing exception in Windows Firewall to include Home or work (private) networks and block Public networks.

---

### Answer: C

---

**Explanation:**

Windows Firewall does not allow you to create firewall rules for specific network locations on the basis of port address. Windows Firewall does not allow you to create rules that differentiate between the home and work network locations. You can only create rules that differentiate on the basis of home and work or public network locations.

**HomeGroup Connections**

This option decides how authentication works for connections to HomeGroup resources. If all computers in the HomeGroup have the same user name and passwords configured, you can set this option to allow Windows to manage HomeGroup connections. If different user accounts and passwords are present, you should configure the

option to use user accounts and passwords to connect to other computers. This option is available only in the Home/Work network profile.

---

### **Question: 94**

---

A user named User1 uses a shared computer that runs Windows 7. User1 is a member of group named Group1. The computer contains a folder named Folder1.

You need to configure the permissions on Folder1 to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be allowed to delete all files in Folder1
- Members of Group1 must be able to create files in Folder1
- All other members of Group1 must be prevented from deleting files they did not create in Folder1
- All users must be prevented from modifying the permissions on Folder1

What should you do?

- A. Assign Group1 the Write permission. Assign User1 the Modify permission.
- B. Assign Group1 the Modify permission. Assign User1 the Write permission.
- C. Deny Group1 the Write permission. Assign User1 the Modify permission.
- D. Deny Group1 the Modify permission. Assign User1 the Write permission.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

File and Folder Permissions

Read

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders

Files: Permits viewing or accessing of the file's contents

Write

Folders: Permits adding of files and subfolders

Files: Permits writing to a file

Read & Execute

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by files and folders

Files: Permits viewing and accessing of the file's contents as well as executing of the file

List Folder Contents

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by folders only

Files: N/A

Modify

Folders: Permits reading and writing of files and subfolders; allows deletion of the folder

Files: Permits reading and writing of the file; allows deletion of the file

Full Control

Folders: Permits reading, writing, changing, and deleting of files and subfolders

Files: Permits reading, writing, changing and deleting of the file

---

### **Question: 95**

---

You have a standalone computer that runs Windows 7. You need to prevent non-administrative users from using Device Manager. Users must be able to access Event Viewer.

What should you do?

- A. From Control Panel, modify the default settings for media and devices.
- B. From Control Panel, modify the default settings for device installation.

- C. From the local computer policy, modify the application control policies.
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) settings.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

Controlling MMC usage by using local Group Policy

To control MMC usage by using local Group Policy

11. Open MMC 3.0.

12. On the File menu, click Add/Remove Snap-in.

13. In the Available snap-ins list, click the Group Policy editor, and then click Add.

14. In the Select Group Policy Object wizard, use the default setting, Local Computer, in the Group Policy Object field.

15. Click Finish to close the Select Group Policy Object wizard.

16. By default, all available snap-in extensions are enabled. If you want to enable only certain extensions, highlight the snap-in in the Selected snap-ins list, and then click Edit Extensions.

17. By default, snap-ins load as child objects of the Console Root node. Click Advanced to modify this behavior and allow you to choose a different parent snap-in.

18. In the Add or Remove Snap-ins dialog box, click OK.

19. Before closing the new console, perform any of these procedures:

- To restrict access to author mode in MMC

- To restrict access to a permitted list of snap-ins

- To permit or restrict access to a snap-in

---

## **Question: 96**

---

Your company has an internal Web site that requires HTTPS. The Web site's certificate is self-signed. You have a computer that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8.

You use HTTPS to browse to the Web site and receive the following warning message. "There is a problem with this website's security certificate."

You need to prevent the warning message from appearing when you access the Web site.

What should you do?

A. From Internet Explorer, enable InPrivate Browsing.

B. From Internet Explorer, add the Web site to the Trusted sites zone.

C. From Certificate Manager, import the Web sites certificate into your Personal store.

D. From Certificate Manager, import the Web sites certificate into your Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

**Certificate Manager**

A certificate manager can approve certificate enrollment and revocation requests, issue certificates, and manage certificates. This role can be configured by assigning a user or group the Issue and Manage Certificates permission. When you assign this permission to a user or group, you can further refine their ability to manage certificates by group and by certificate template. For example, you might want to implement a restriction that they can only approve requests or revoke smart card logon certificates for users in a certain office or organizational unit that is the basis for a security group.

**Importing Certificates**

You may restore certificates and the corresponding private keys from a file.

6. Right-click the certificate store you want to import, and click Install PFX on the context menu.

7. The Certificate Import Wizard launches. Click Next.
8. In the File name text box, type the name of the certificate file that you want to import. Alternatively, you can find the file by clicking Browse.
9. Click Next. If the file specified is a Personal Information Exchange–PKCS #12 (\*.pfx), you will be prompted for the password. Enter the password to import the file. Click Next.
10. On the next page, select where you'd like to store the certificate. Click Next.
11. The next wizard page contains summary information about the file that you are importing. Click Finish to import the file. The certificate(s) are now ready for use by the system.

---

### **Question: 97**

---

Your network has a main office and a branch office.

The branch office has five client computers that run Windows 7. All client computers are configured to use BranchCache.

At the branch office, a computer named Computer1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to temporarily prevent all computers from retrieving cached content from Computer1.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. At the command prompt, run Netsh branchcache flush.
- B. At the command prompt, run Netsh branchcache dump.
- C. Modify the Configure BranchCache for network files Group Policy setting.
- D. Modify the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache Group Policy setting.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Flush

Deletes the contents of the local BranchCache cache.

---

### **Question: 98**

---

You have a standalone computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users share the computer.

You need to ensure that you can read the content of all encrypted files on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Certificates Enrollment wizard and then run Certutil.exe -importpfx.
- B. Run the Certificates Enrollment wizard and then run Certutil.exe -installcert.
- C. Run Cipher.exe /r and then add a data recovery agent from the local security policy.
- D. Run Cipher.exe /rekey and then import a security template from the local security policy.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Cipher

Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains. Administrators can use Cipher.exe to encrypt and decrypt data on drives that use the NTFS file system and to view the encryption status of files and folders from a command prompt. The updated version adds another security option. This new option is the ability to overwrite data that you have deleted so that it cannot be recovered and accessed.

When you delete files or folders, the data is not initially removed from the hard disk. Instead, the space on the disk

that was occupied by the deleted data is "deallocated." After it is deallocated, the space is available for use when new data is written to the disk. Until the space is overwritten, it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software.

If you create files in plain text and then encrypt them, Encrypting File System (EFS) makes a backup copy of the file so that, if an error occurs during the encryption process, the data is not lost. After the encryption is complete, the backup copy is deleted. As with other deleted files, the data is not completely removed until it has been overwritten. The new version of the Cipher utility is designed to prevent unauthorized recovery of such data.

/K Creates a new certificate and key for use with EFS. If this option is chosen, all the other options will be ignored. By default, /k creates a certificate and key that conform to current group policy. If ECC is specified, a self-signed certificate will be created with the supplied key size.

/R Generates an EFS recovery key and certificate, then writes them to a .PFX file (containing certificate and private key) and a .CER file (containing only the certificate). An administrator may add the contents of the .CER to the EFS recovery policy to create the recovery for users, and import the .PFX to recover individual files. If SMARTCARD is specified, then writes the recovery key and certificate to a smart card. A .CER file is generated (containing only the certificate). No .PFX file is generated. By default, /R creates an 2048-bit RSA recovery key and certificate. If EECC is specified, it must be followed by a key size of 356, 384, or 521.

---

### **Question: 99**

---

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. All servers run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are members of the domain. All servers are located in the main office.

You have a portable computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 is joined to the domain and is located in a branch office.

A file server named Server1 contains a shared folder named Share1.

You need to configure Computer1 to meet the following requirements:

- Minimize network traffic between the main office and the branch office
- Ensure that Computer1 can only access resources in Share1 while it is connected to the network.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, enable offline files.
- B. On Computer1, enable transparent caching.
- C. On Server1, configure DirectAccess.
- D. On Server1, configure Share1 to be available offline.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Transparent Caching

When you enable transparent caching, Windows 7 keeps a cached copy of all files that a user opens from shared folders on the local volume. The first time a user opens the file, the file is stored in the local cache. When the user opens the file again, Windows 7 checks the file to ensure that the cached copy is up to date and if it is, opens that instead. If the copy is not up to date, the client opens the copy hosted on the shared folder, also placing it in the local cache. Using a locally cached copy speeds up access to files stored on file servers on remote networks from the client. When a user changes a file, the client writes the changes to the copy of the file stored on the shared folder. When the shared folder is unavailable, the transparently cached copy is also unavailable. Transparent caching does not attempt to keep the local copy synced with the copy of the file on the remote file server as the Offline Files feature does. Transparent caching works on all files in a shared folder, not just those that you have configured to be available offline.

---

### **Question: 100**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
Your network contains a DHCP server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.  
The server is configured as a Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement point.  
You need to configure the computer as a NAP client.  
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Services, set the Netlogon service Startup Type to Automatic.
- B. From Services, set the Network Access Protection Agent service Startup Type to Automatic.
- C. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the user interface settings.
- D. From the NAP Client Configuration console, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

Explanation:

#### Network Access Protection

Network Access Protection (NAP) is a feature in Windows Server 2008 that controls access to network resources based on a client computer's identity and compliance with corporate governance policy. NAP allows network administrators to define granular levels of network access based on who a client is, the groups to which the client belongs, and the degree to which that client is compliant with corporate governance policy. If a client is not compliant, NAP provides a mechanism to automatically bring the client back into compliance and then dynamically increase its level of network access.

#### NAP Client Configuration

Network Access Protection (NAP), a new feature in Windows Vista® and Windows Server® 2008, allows you to control the access of client computers to network resources based on computer identity and compliance with corporate governance policy. To implement NAP, you must configure NAP settings on both servers and client computers. There are three tools that you can use to configure NAP client settings: The NAP Client Configuration console provides a graphical user interface with which you can configure NAP client settings on the local computer or in a configuration file that you can save and apply to other computers. The Netsh commands for NAP client provide a command-line tool that you can use to configure client computers or to create a configuration file that you can save and apply to other computers. If you want to manage NAP client settings on domain member client computers, you can use the Group Policy Management Console and the Group Policy Management Editor. When you configure NAP client settings in Group Policy, these settings are applied on NAP-capable domain member client computers when Group Policy is refreshed.

To enable and disable the DHCP enforcement client by using the Windows interface

1. To open the NAP Client Configuration console, click Start, click All Programs, click Accessories, click Run, type NAPCLCFG.MSC, and then click OK.
2. Click Enforcement Clients.
3. Right-click DHCP Enforcement Client, and then click Enable or Disable.

#### Network Access Protection Agent

The Network Access Protection (NAP) agent service collects and manages health information for client computers on a network. Information collected by NAP agent is used to make sure that the client computer has the required software and settings. If a client computer is not compliant with health policy, it can be provided with restricted network access until its configuration is updated. Depending on the configuration of health policy, client computers might be automatically updated so that users quickly regain full network access without having to manually update their computer.

---

### **Question: 101**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. Both computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

Windows Remote Management (WinRM) is enabled on both computers.

You need to remotely create additional disk volumes on Computer1 from Computer2.  
What should you do?

- A. On Computer2, run Winrs and then run Diskpart.
- B. On Computer2, run Winrs and then run Diskmgmt.msc.
- C. On Computer1, install the Telnet Client and then run Diskpart from Computer2.
- D. On Computer1, install the Telnet Client and then use Disk Management from Computer2.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Winrs

You can use WinRS to execute command-line utilities or scripts on a remote computer. To use WinRS, open a command prompt and prefix the command that you want to run on the remote computer with the WinRS –r: RemoteComputerName command. For example, to execute the Ipconfig command on a computer named Aberdeen, issue the command: WinRS –r:Aberdeen ipconfig

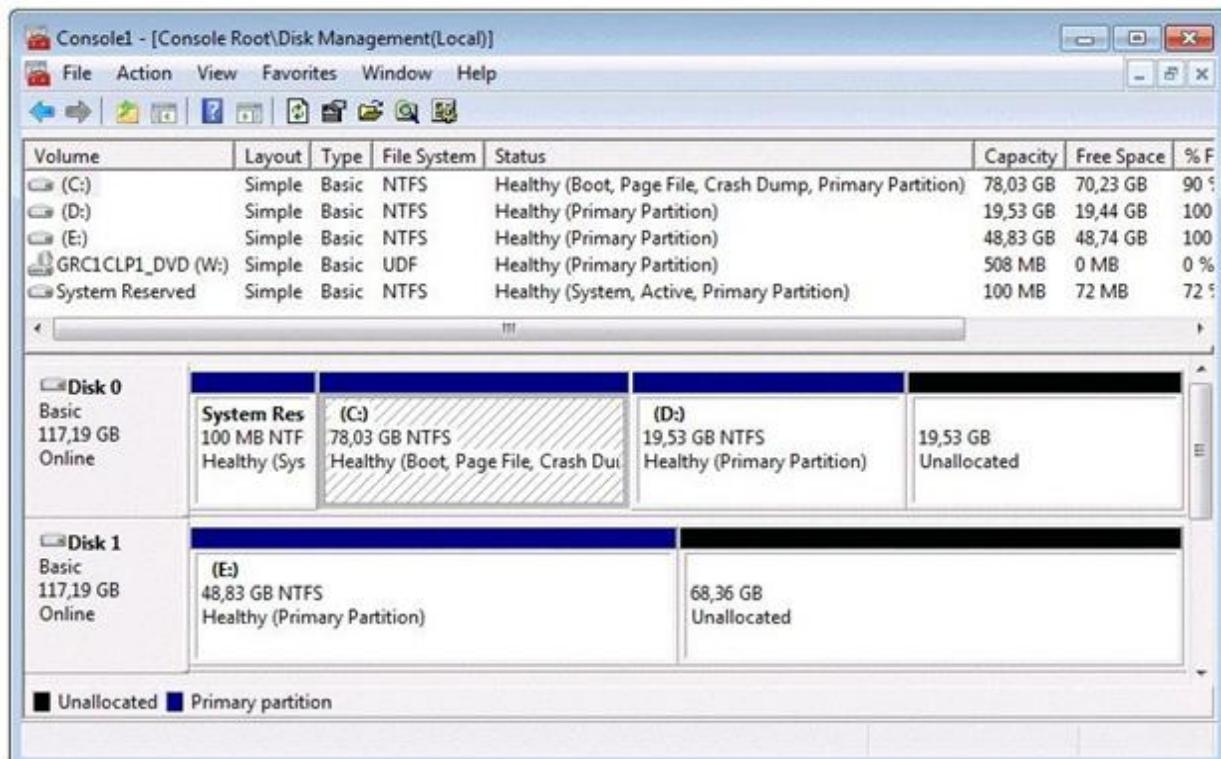
The Windows Remote Management service allows you to execute commands on a remote computer, either from the command prompt using WinRS or from Windows PowerShell. Before you can use WinRS or Windows PowerShell for remote management tasks, it is necessary to configure the target computer using the WinRM command. To configure the target computer, you must run the command WinRM quickconfig from an elevated command prompt.

Diskpart:

Microsoft command-line tool Diskpart is used to create and format volumes on the target computer.

## **Question: 102**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer's disk is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to extend volume C. What should you do first?

- A. Back up and delete volume D.
- B. Convert disk 0 to a dynamic disk.
- C. Remove the crash dump from volume C.
- D. Move the paging file from volume C to volume E.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Extend a Basic Volume

You can add more space to existing primary partitions and logical drives by extending them into adjacent unallocated space on the same disk. To extend a basic volume, it must be raw or formatted with the NTFS file system. You can extend a logical drive within contiguous free space in the extended partition that contains it. If you extend a logical drive beyond the free space available in the extended partition, the extended partition grows to contain the logical drive. For logical drives, boot, or system volumes, you can extend the volume only into contiguous space and only if the disk can be upgraded to a dynamic disk. For other volumes, you can extend the volume into noncontiguous space, but you will be prompted to convert the disk to dynamic.

---

### **Question: 103**

---

A remote user has a computer that runs Windows 7. The user reports that he receives several error messages while using an application. You do not have remote access to the user's computer.

You need to tell the user how to create screenshots of the actions he performs on the computer.

The solution must track the mouse actions that the user performs. What should you instruct the user to do?

- A. Press ALT+PrintScreen
- B. Run Psr.exe and then click Start Record
- C. From Mouse Properties, select Display pointer trails
- D. Run Snippingtool.exe, click New, and then click Window Snip

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

How do I use Problem Steps Recorder?

You can use Problem Steps Recorder to automatically capture the steps you take on a computer, including a text description of where you clicked and a picture of the screen during each click (called a screen shot). Once you capture these steps, you can save them to a file that can be used by a support professional or someone else helping you with a computer problem.

Notes

When you record steps on your computer, anything you type will not be recorded. If what you type is an important part of recreating the problem you're trying to solve, use the comment feature described below to highlight where the problem is occurring.

---

### **Question: 104**

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You need to increase the size of a paging file.

What should you do?

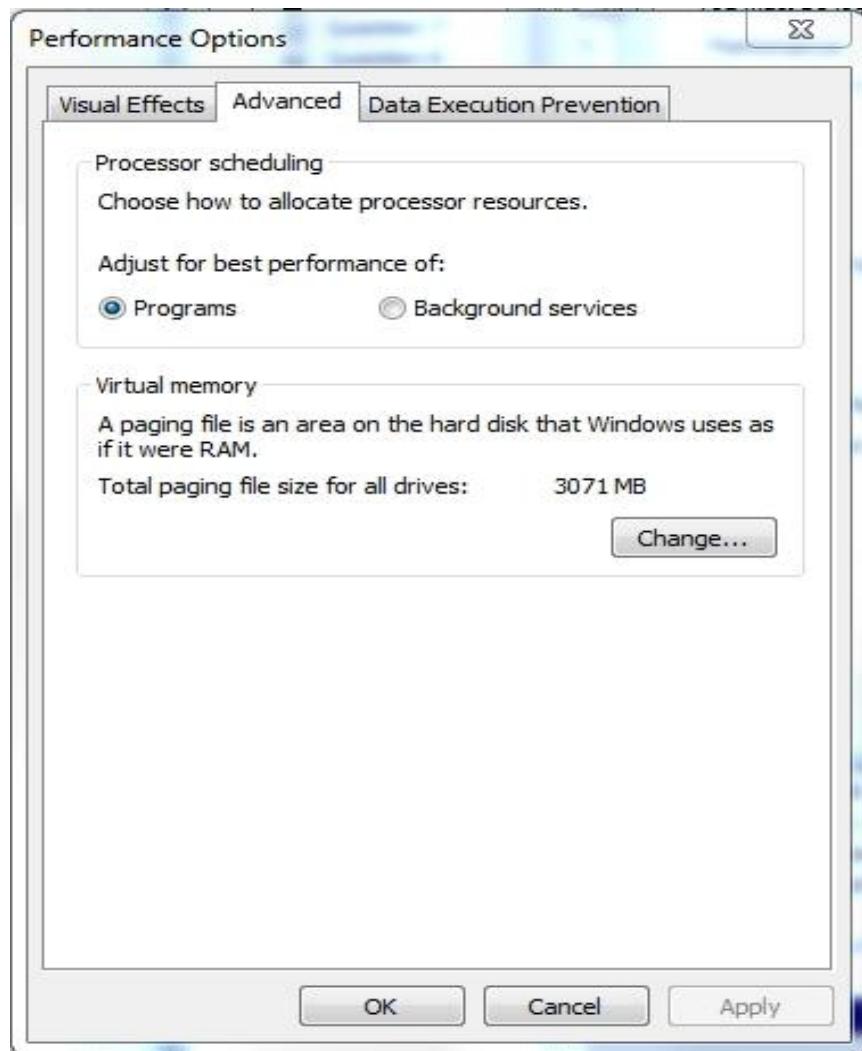
- A. From Disk Management, shrink the boot partition.
- B. From Disk Management, shrink the system partition.
- C. From System, modify the Advanced system settings.

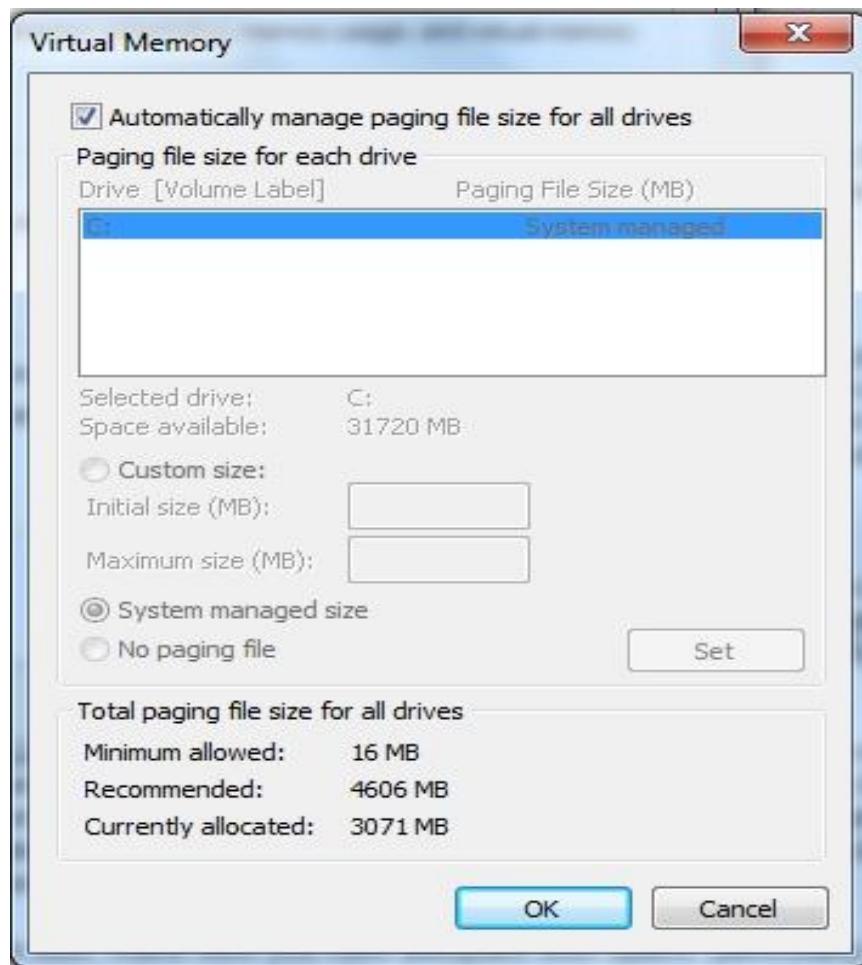
D. From System, modify the System protection settings.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

1. Click Start, right-click My Computer, and then click Properties.
2. In the System Properties dialog box, click the Advanced tab.
3. In the Performance pane, click Settings.
4. In the Performance Options dialog box, click the Advanced tab.
5. In the Virtual memory pane, click Change.
6. Change the Initial size value and the Maximum size value to a higher value, click Set, and then click OK.
7. Click OK to close the Performance Options dialog box, and then click OK to close the System Properties dialog box.





#### Adjusting Paging File Size

For virtual-memory support, Windows 2000 creates one paging file called Pagefile.sys on the disk or volume on which the operating system is installed. The default size is equal to 1.5 times the amount of physical memory. A small paging file limits what can be stored and might exhaust your virtual memory for applications. If you are short on RAM, more paging occurs, which generates extra activity for your disks and slows response times for the system.

#### Expand the Default Size

Expanding the default size of the paging file can increase performance if applications are consuming virtual memory and the full capacity of the existing file is being used. To determine how large your paging file should be based on your system workload, monitor the Process (\_Total)\Page File Bytes counter. This indicates, in bytes, how much of the paging file is being used. A large paging file uses disk storage space, so do not create a large paging file on a disk that is very active (for example, one that services heavy application or network activity) or one that has limited space. Change the file size gradually and test performance until you find the optimal balance between paging file and disk space usage. The operating system requires a minimum of 5 MB of free space on a disk. For more information, see "Examining and Tuning Disk Performance" in this book.

Before increasing the file size, make sure you have adequate disk space, particularly on your servers.

#### Question: 105

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You perform regular data backups and system image backups. The computer experiences a hard disk failure. You replace the failed hard disk.

You need to recover the computer to the previous Windows 7 environment.

You start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media.

Which recover option should you select?

- A. Command Prompt
- B. Startup Repair
- C. System Image Recovery
- D. System Restore

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

System Image Recovery Enables you to implement a System Image restore. You would choose this option if your hard disk failed or needed to be wiped. If system changes are causing problems, you would choose the System Restore option.

NOT Startup Repair Automatically fixes problems that prevent Windows from starting. If Windows 7 had boot problems during a previous restart, a normal boot (without accessing the Advanced Boot dialog box) gives you the option of selecting Startup Repair.

NOT System Restore Gives you another method of starting a system restore to a previous restore point. Because you can access this menu when you boot from a DVD-ROM, this lets you repair your system when recent changes to system settings prevent your computer from booting normally.

NOT Command Prompt Gives access to the file system, volumes, and files through a command-line interface.

---

### **Question: 106**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows Vista (x86).

You need to perform a clean installation of Windows 7 (64-bit).

What should you do?

- A. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Rollback.exe.
- B. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Migsetup.exe.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, select the Upgrade option.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, select the Custom (advanced) option.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

When you are performing a clean installation, you should select Custom (Advanced). Almost all installations of Windows 7 that you will perform will be of the Custom (Advanced) type rather than upgrades. You can initiate upgrade installations only from within Windows Vista or Windows 7.

NOT Rollback, Migsetup, or Upgrade:

Specified clean installation not migration, update or rollback.

---

### **Question: 107**

---

Your network consists of a single Active Directory forest.

You have 50 portable computers and 50 desktop computers. All computers have 32-bit hardware.

You plan to deploy Windows 7 and 10 corporate applications to the computers by using a custom image.

You need to prepare for the deployment by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. On one computer, install Windows 7 and the corporate applications.
- B. On one portable computer and one desktop computer, install Windows 7 and the corporate applications.
- C. On a server, install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit.
- D. On a server, install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) and run Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM).

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To prepare the reference computer for the user, you use the Sysprep utility with the /generalize option to remove hardware-specific information from the Windows installation and the /oobe option to configure the computer to boot to Windows Welcome upon the next restart. Open an elevated command prompt on the reference computer and run the following command: c:\windows\system32\sysprep\sysprep.exe /oobe /generalize /shutdown.

Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computerspecific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

---

### **Question: 108**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to copy files to a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.

What should you do first?

- A. Run Dism.exe and specify the /image and /online parameters.
- B. Open Windows Explorer, right-click the VHD file and select Open.
- C. Run Diskpart.exe and then run the Select and Attach commands.
- D. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /mountrw and /append parameters.

---

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Diskpart

Microsoft command-line tool Diskpart is used to create and format volumes on the target computer.

Select

Shift the focus to an object.

Attach

Attaches a virtual disk file.

---

### **Question: 109**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You create an application shim for a third-party application by using the Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT).

You need to ensure that the application shim is applied the next time you run the application.

What should you do first?

- A. Run Sdbinst.exe.
- B. Run Msiexec.exe.
- C. Right-click the application executable file and modify the compatibility settings.
- D. Right-click the application executable file and modify the advanced security settings.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Deploying a custom shim database to users requires the following two actions:

Placing the custom shim database (\*.sdb file) in a location to which the user's computer has access (either- locally or on the network)

- Calling the sdbinst.exe command-line utility to install the custom shim database locally

Demystifying Shims - or - Using the Application Compatibility Toolkit to make your old stuff work with your new stuff

**What is a Shim?**

A shim is one of the very few four-letter words in use by Microsoft that isn't an acronym of some sort. It's a metaphor based on the English language word *shim*, which is an engineering term used to describe a piece of wood or metal that is inserted between two objects to make them fit together better. In computer programming, a shim is a small library which transparently intercepts an API, changes the parameters passed, handles the operation itself, or redirects the operation elsewhere. Shims can also be used for running programs on different software platforms than they were developed for.

**How Shims work**

The Shim Infrastructure implements a form of Application Programming Interface (API) hooking. The Windows API is implemented using a collection of DLLs. Each application built for Windows imports these DLLs, and maintains a table of the address of each of these functions in memory. Because the address of the Windows functionality is sitting in a table, it is straightforward for the shim engine to replace this address with the address of the shim DLL instead. The application is generally unaware that the request is going to a shim DLL instead of to Windows itself, and Windows is unaware that the request is coming from a source other than the application (because the shim DLL is just another DLL inside the application's process).

In this particular case, the two objects are the application program and Windows, and the shim is additional code that causes the two to behave better together, as shown below:

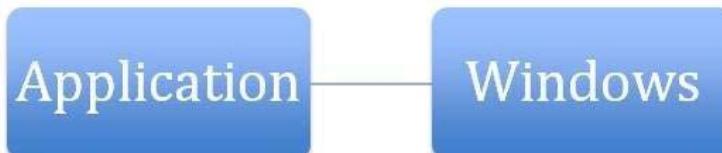


Figure 1 Before the shim is applied, the application interacts directly with Windows.



Figure 2 After the shim is applied, the application interacts with Windows indirectly; the shim code is injected and can modify the request to Windows, the response from Windows, or both.

Specifically, it leverages the nature of linking to redirect API calls from Windows to alternative code—the Shim. Calls to external binary files take place through the Import Address Table (IAT). Consequently, a call into Windows looks like:



Figure 1

Application calling into Windows through the IAT

Specifically, you can modify the address of the Windows function resolved in the import table, and then replace it with a pointer to a function in the alternate shim code, as shown in

Figure 2



This redirection happens for statically linked .dll files when the application is loaded. You can also shim dynamically linked .dll files by hooking the GetProcAddress API.

**Why Should we be using Shims?** This is the cost-saving route—help the application by modifying calls to the operating system before they get there. You can fix applications without access to the source code, or without changing them at all. You incur a minimal amount of additional management overhead (for the shim database), and you can fix a reasonable number of applications this way. The downside is support as most vendors don't support shimmed applications. You can't fix every application using shims. Most people typically consider shims for applications where the vendor is out of business, the software isn't strategic enough to necessitate support, or they just want to buy some time.

For example, a very commonly used shim is a version-lie shim. To implement this shim, we intercept several APIs that are used to determine which version of Windows the application is running on. Normally, this information is passed on to Windows itself, and it answers truthfully. With the shim applied, however, these APIs are intercepted. Instead of passing on the request to Windows, a different version of Windows is returned (for example, Windows XP instead of Windows 7). If the application is programmed to run only on Windows XP, this is a way to trick the application into believing it's running on the correct OS. (Frequently this is all that is necessary to resolve an application compatibility problem!)

There are a huge number of tricks you can play with shims. For example:

The ForceAdminAccess shim tries to trick the application into believing that the current user is a member of the local Administrator group, even if he is not. (Many applications outright fail if you are not a local administrator, though you may be able to use other tricks, such as UAC File and Registry Virtualization, to resolve the issues that caused the check in the first place.) How it implements this check can be fairly straightforward. For example, this shim intercepts the API IsUserAnAdmin from shell32.dll. The complete source code of the shimmed function (which has wonderful performance characteristics compared to the actual API) is simply return TRUE.

The Wrpmitigation shim tricks application installers into believing they can write to files that are protected by Windows Resource Protection (WRP). If you try to write to a file that's protected, the shim first creates a new temporary file, marks it to be deleted once the handle is closed, and then returns the handle to the temporary file as if it were the actual protected file. The application installs the crusty old version of kernel32.dll or shell32.dll (or whichever other file it picked up while it was being packaged) into a temp file, but then that temp file goes away and the matching, patched, up-to-date version of the protected file remains on the file system. So, WRP can still ensure that you don't end up with an ancient copy of shell32.dll from Windows 95 on your computer, but the installer won't fail with ACCESS\_DENIED when you use this shim.

The CorrectFilePaths shim can redirect files from one location to another. So, if you have an application that is trying to write to c:\myprogramdir (which isn't automatically fixed using UAC File and Registry Virtualization), you can redirect the files that are modified at runtime to a per-user location. This allows you to run as a standard user without having to loosen access control lists (ACLs), because you know your security folks hate it when you loosen ACLs.

**NOTE:** As shims run as user-mode code inside a user-mode application process, you cannot use a shim to fix kernel-mode code. For example, you cannot use shims to resolve compatibility issues with device drivers or with other kernel-mode code. (For example, some antivirus, firewall, and antispyware code runs in kernel mode.)

**When can we use a Shim:**

You acquired the application from a vendor that is no longer in business. Several applications are from vendors that have since gone out of business; so clearly, support is no longer a concern. However, because the source code is not available, shimming is the only option for compatibility mitigation.

You developed the application internally. While most customers would prefer to fix all their applications to be natively

compatible, there are some scenarios in which the timing does not allow for this. The team may not be able to fix all of them prior to the planned deployment of new version of Windows, so they may choose to shim the applications that can be shimmed and modify the code on the ones where shims are insufficient to resolve the compatibility issue. You acquired the application from a vendor that will eventually be releasing a compatible version, but support is not critical. When an off-the-shelf application is neither business critical nor important, some customers use shims as a stopgap solution.

Users could theoretically wait until a compatible version is available, and its absence would not block the deployment, but being able to provide users with a shimmed and functional version can bridge that gap until a compatible version is available.

#### Creating an Application Compatibility Shim

If you are trying to run an application that was created for 2000 or XP and had problems running in Windows 7, you could always turn on compatibility mode for the executable on your machine. However if you are trying to create a shim that could be used on other machines as well, you could use the following instructions to create the shim and send it. It is a very small size and once executed, will always be associated with that executable on that machine.

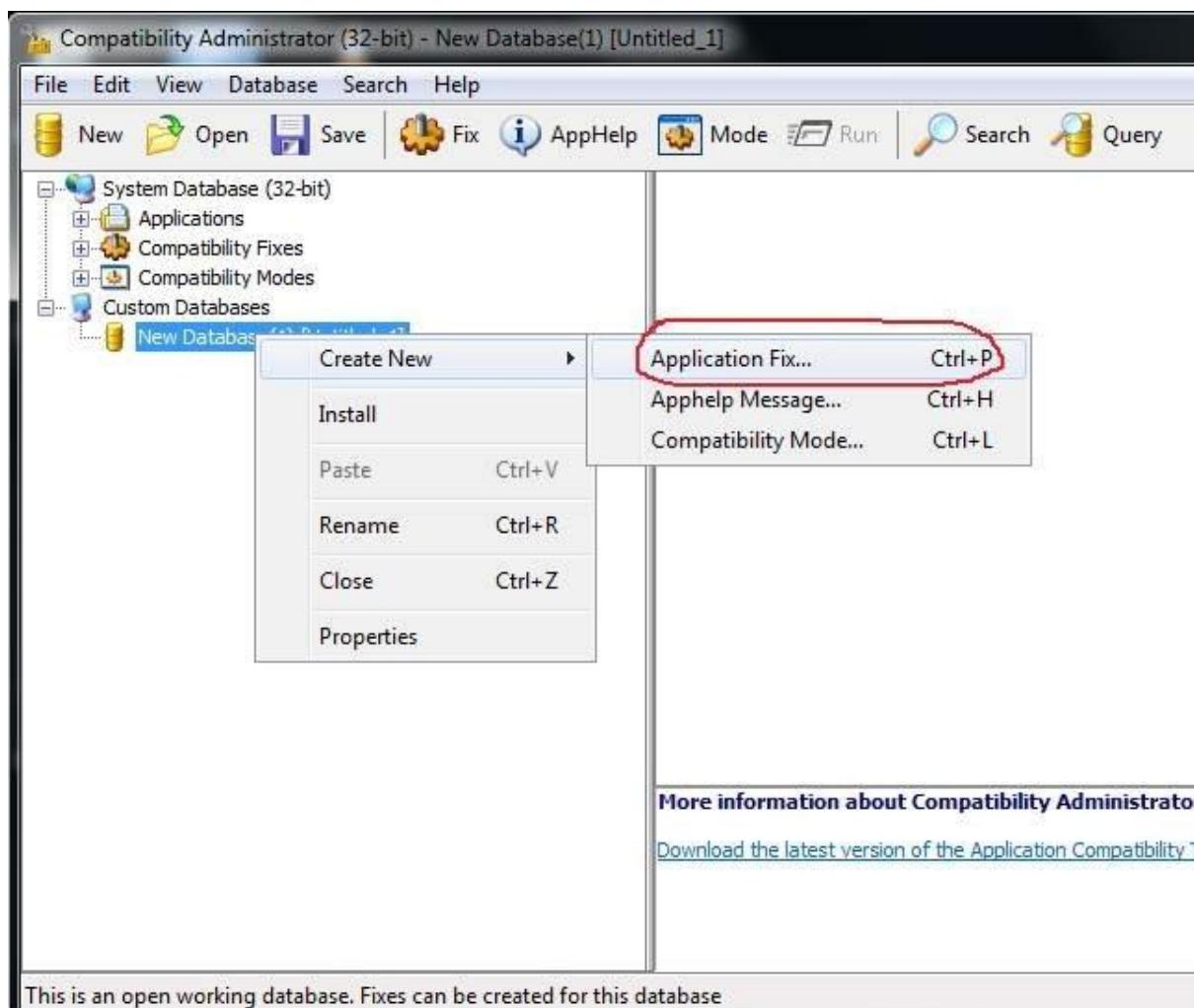
ACT is the Application Compatibility Toolkit. Download it from here:

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=24da89e9-b581-47b0-b45e-492dd6da2971&displaylang=en>

Once we launch the Compatibility Administrator Tool, from Start Menu – Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit:

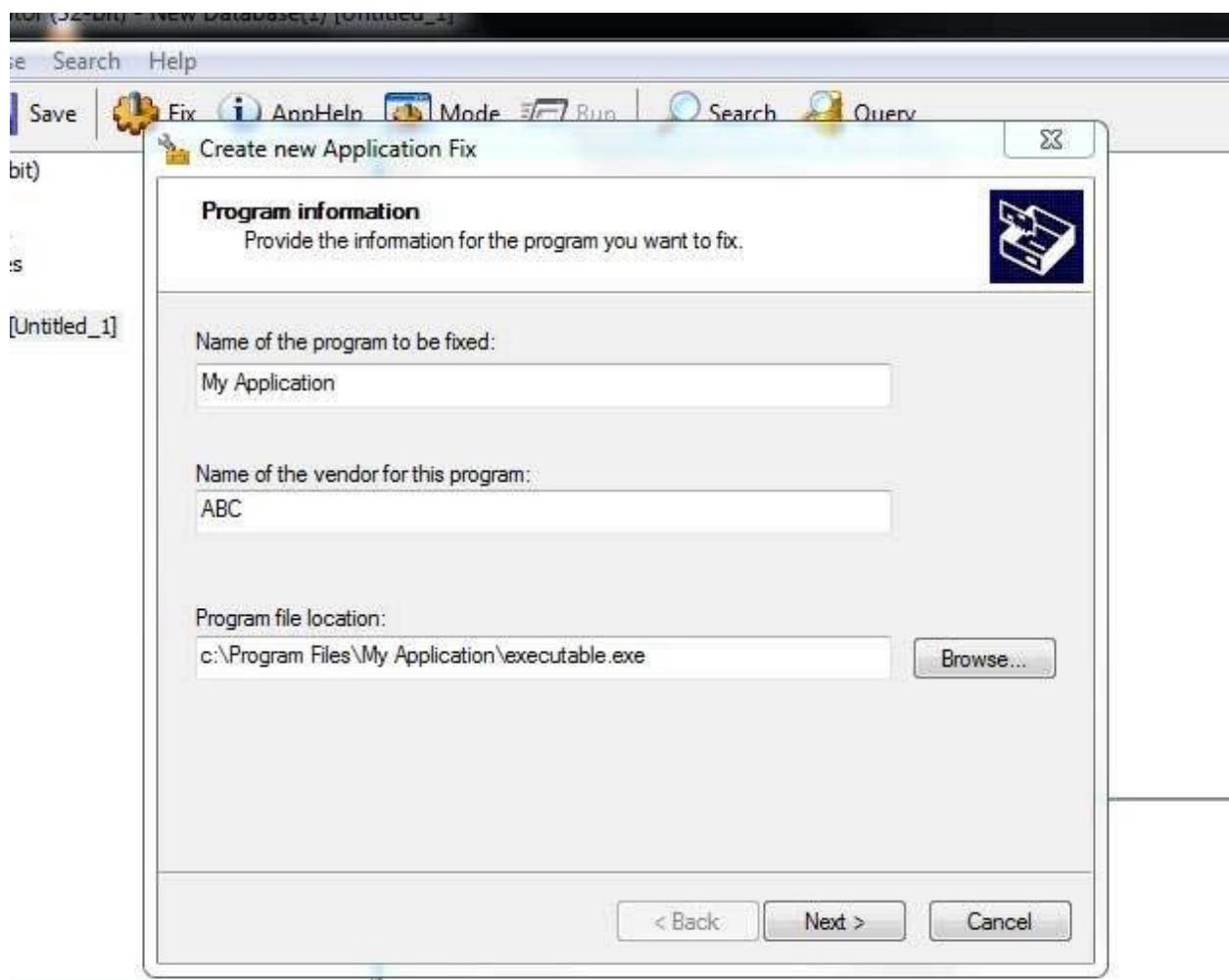


Right-click on New Database:



Choose Application Fix here. In this below dialog, give the application details and the executable you would want to fix:

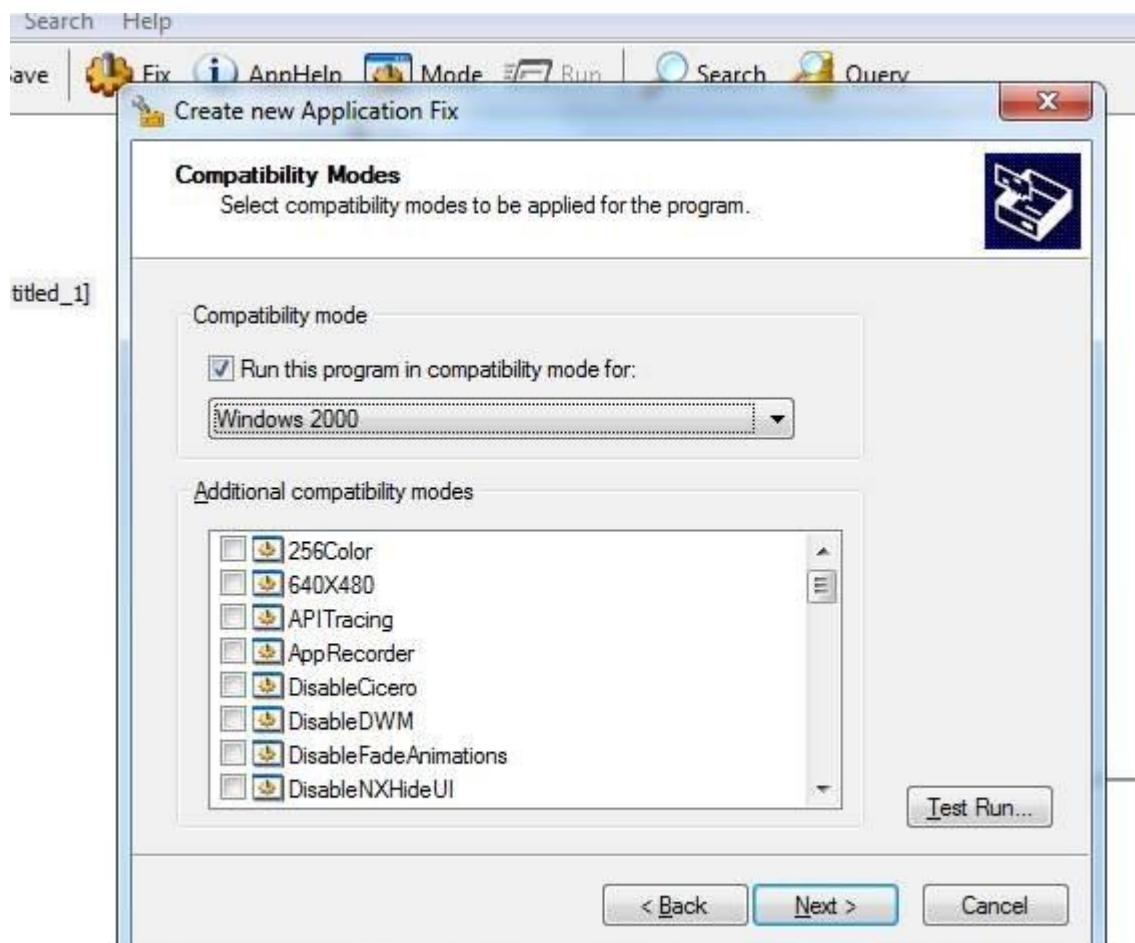
1. Type the name of the program to fix
2. Type the vendor name
3. Browse to location of executable



base. Fixes can be created for this database

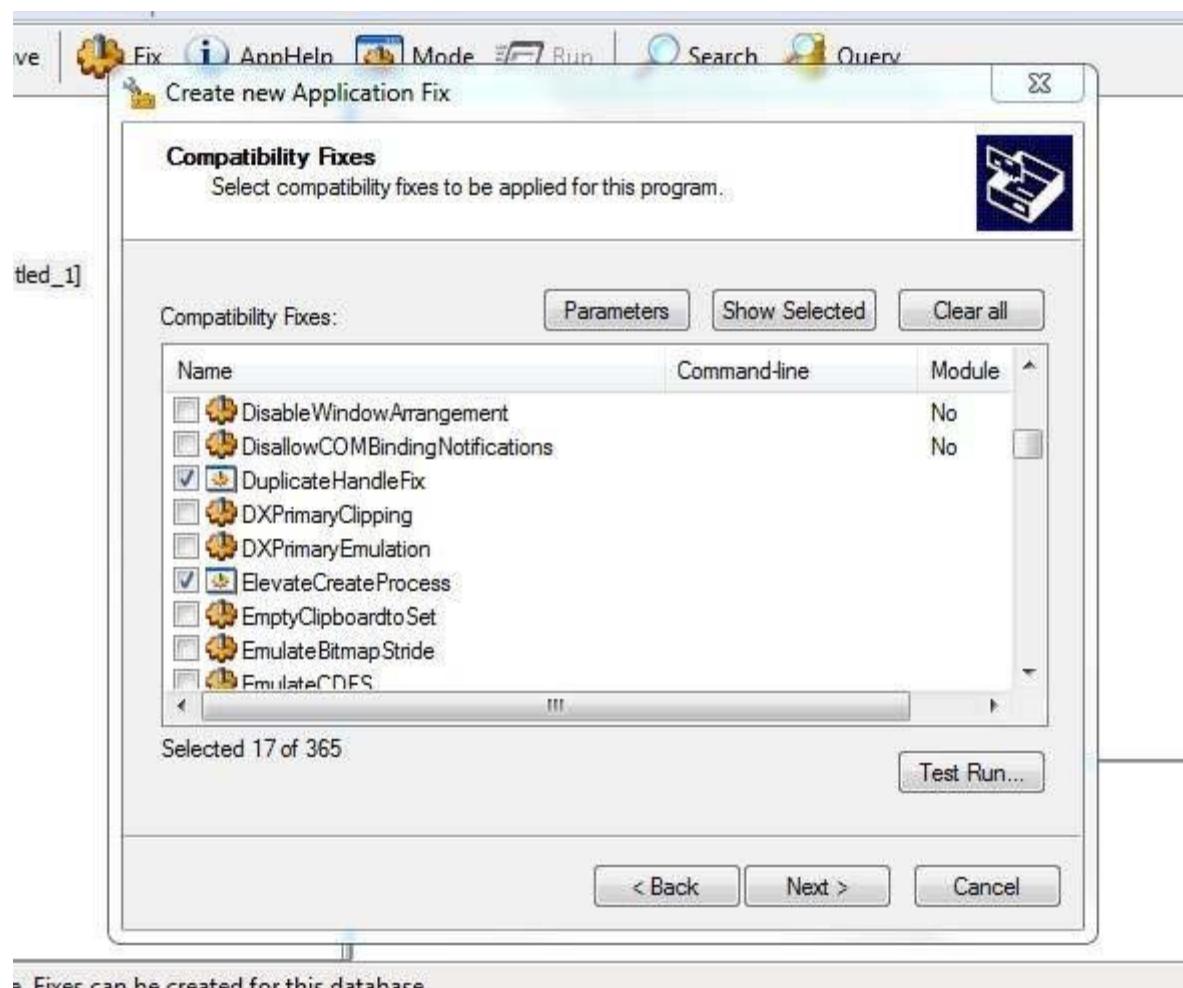
When you press the next button, you will get to see the list of the compatibility modes listed by default. If you have an issue with just version incompatibility then choose the version in which the application was working earlier.

At this point I have already determined that Windows 2000 compatibility mode will work for this program. In the list box, scroll down and select "Windows 2000".

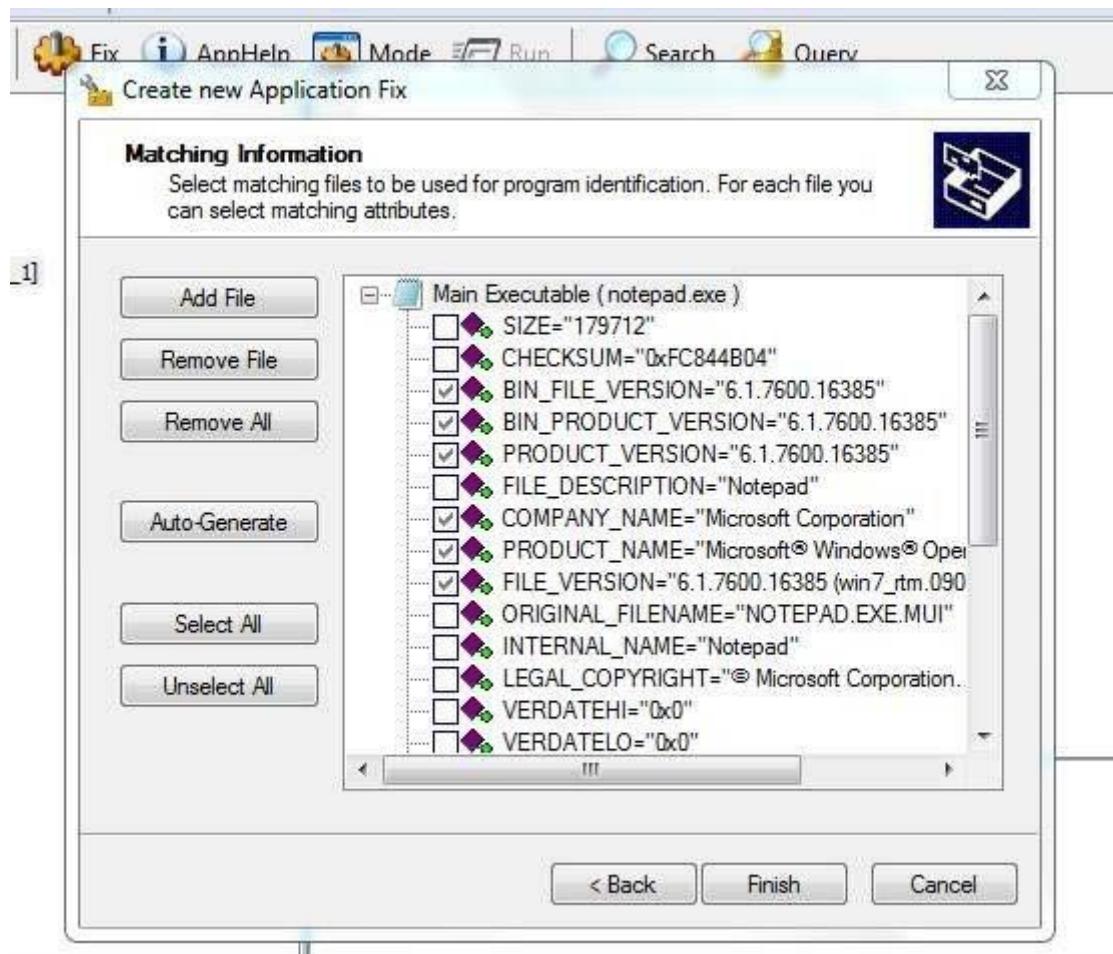


se. Fixes can be created for this database

In the next window (when you have combination of shims to be chosen). As shown below, you have lots of shims to choose from. Select all the shims which would fix your application.



e. Fixes can be created for this database

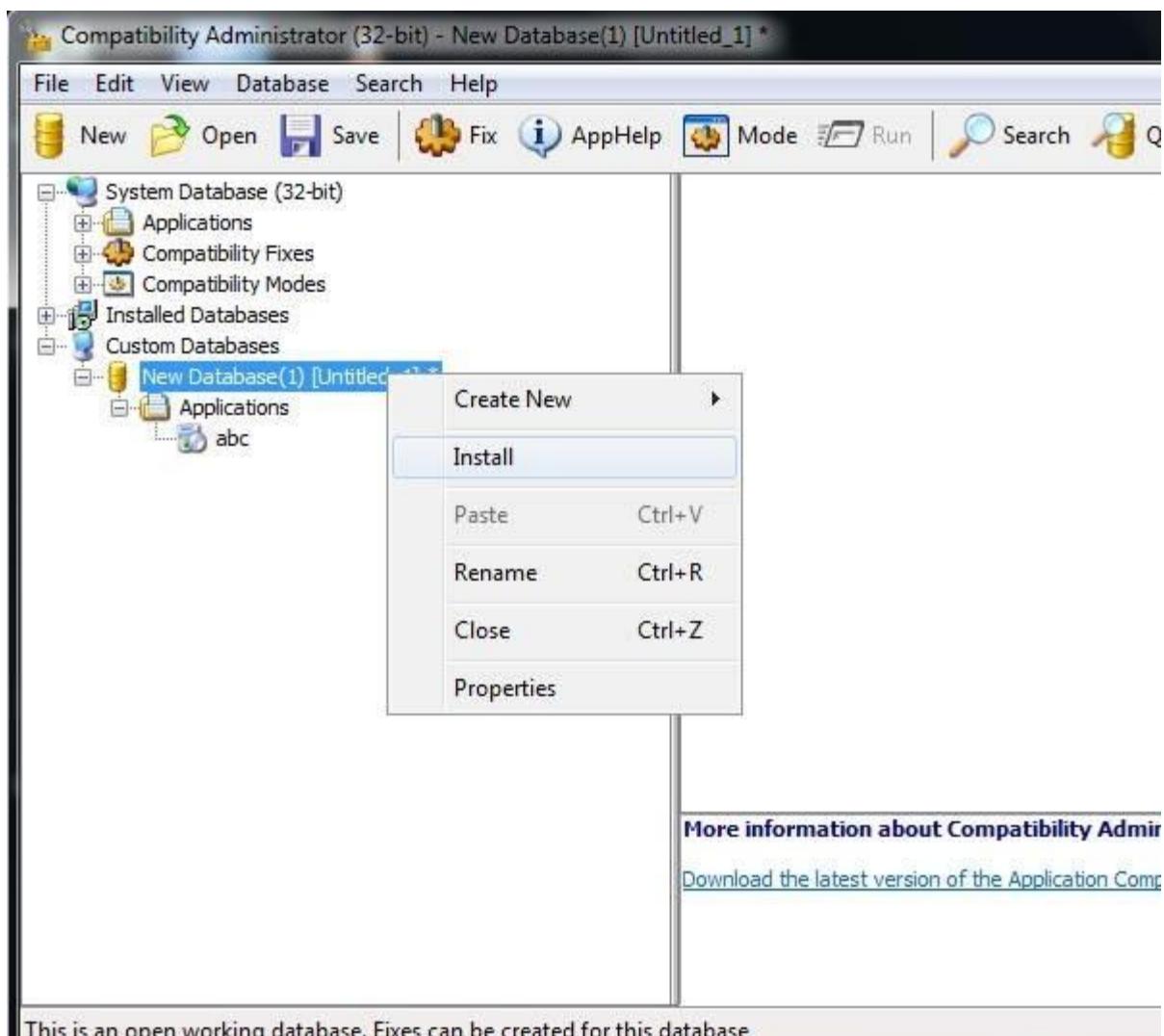


One can be created for this database.

Click on Finish. This will give you the complete summary of the application and the fixes applied.

Now you need to save this shim database file (A small database including the shim information is created), and install it. You can either install it by right-clicking on the shim and pressing the install button, or by using a command-line option, sdbinst.exe <database.sdb>.

NOTE: "sdbinst.exe" is already located by default in c:\windows\system32



Once the Application Compatibility Database is installed, we can run the program from the location specified earlier (in the first window). Now the program should be running in the Compatibility mode that you specified during the process.

### Question: 110

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users log on to the computer. The computer has five removable devices.

You need to ensure that users can only access removable devices that have been previously installed on the computer. What should you modify in the Local Group Policy?

- A. Enable the Prevent redirection of USB devices setting.
- B. Enable the Prevent installation of removable devices setting.
- C. Disable the WPD Devices: Deny read access setting.
- D. Disable the Allow administrators to override Device Installation Restriction policies setting.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Prevent installation of removable devices

This policy setting allows you to prevent Windows from installing removable devices. A device is considered

removable when the driver for the device to which it is connected indicates that the device is removable. For example, a Universal Serial Bus (USB) device is reported to be removable by the drivers for the USB hub to which the device is connected. This policy setting takes precedence over any other policy setting that allows Windows to install a device. If you enable this policy setting, Windows is prevented from installing removable devices and existing removable devices cannot have their drivers updated. If you enable this policy setting on a remote desktop server, the policy setting affects redirection of removable devices from a remote desktop client to the remote desktop server. If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, Windows can install and update device drivers for removable devices as allowed or prevented by other policy settings.

**NOT Prevent redirection of USB devices**

This policy setting prevents redirection of USB devices. If you enable this setting, an alternate driver for USB devices cannot be loaded. If you disable or do not configure this setting, an alternate driver for USB devices can be loaded.

---

**Question: 111**

---

Your network consists of a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You have a server named Server1 that runs a custom network application.

Server1 has the following IP addresses:

- 192.168.15.10
- 192.168.15.11

You need to ensure that a client computer resolves server1.contoso.com to only the 192.168.15.11 IP address.

What should you do from the computer?

- A. Edit the hosts file
- B. Edit the lmhosts file
- C. Run Ipconfig.exe /flushdns
- D. Run Netsh interface ipv4 reset

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Differences Between the HOSTS and LMHOSTS Files in Windows NT

In Windows NT, the HOSTS file is for TCP/IP utilities, and the LMHOSTS file is for LAN Manager NET utilities. If you cannot PING another computer (using a friendly name), check the HOSTS file. If you cannot NET VIEW a server using only the TCP/IP protocol, check the LMHOSTS file.

**Hosts file**

The Hosts file is a common way to resolve a host name to an IP address through a locally stored text file that contains IP-address-to-host-name mappings. On most UNIX-based computers, this file is /etc/hosts. On Windows-based computers, this file is the Hosts file in the systemroot\System32\Drivers\Etc folder. The following describes the attributes of the Hosts file for Windows: A single entry consists of an IP (IPv4 or IPv6) address and one or more host names. The Hosts file is dynamically loaded into the DNS client resolver cache, which Windows Sockets applications use to resolve a host name to an IP address on both local and remote subnets. When you create entries in the Hosts file and save it, its contents are automatically loaded into the DNS client resolver cache. The Hosts file contains a default entry for the host name localhost. The Hosts file can be edited with any text editor. Each host name is limited to 255 characters. Entries in the Hosts file for Windows-based computers are not case sensitive. The advantage of using a Hosts file is that users can customize it for themselves. Each user can create whatever entries they want, including easy-to-remember nicknames for frequently accessed resources. However, the individual maintenance required for the Hosts file does not scale well to storing large numbers of FQDN mappings or reflecting changes to IP addresses for servers and network resources. The solution for the large-scale storage and maintenance of FQDN mappings is DNS. The solution for the maintenance of FQDN mappings for changing IP addresses is DNS dynamic update.

**NOT LMHOSTS File**

The LMHOSTS file is a local text file that maps IP addresses to NetBIOS names of remote servers with which you want to communicate over the TCP/IP protocol. Windows recognizes names instead of IP addresses for network requests and a name discovery process is used to correctly route network requests with TCP/IP. Because the name discovery process is generally not routed by an IP router, the LMHOSTS file allows Windows machines to communicate using TCP/IP across a subnet.

- LMHOSTS contains IP address to "NetBIOS over TCP/IP" name translations.
- LMHOSTS is only used by the NBT (NetBIOS over TCP/IP) interface.
- LMHOSTS file contains some valuable additions to the LAN Manager and Windows for Workgroups
- LMHOSTS file, such as the ability to support routed domain logon validation.
- LMHOSTS contains static information about TCP/IP addresses, but using logon scripts and/or the replicator service, the "master" file can be distributed transparently across all stations.
- By default, the LMHOSTS file should be located in the directory %SYSTEMROOT%\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS \ETC (usually C:\WINNT\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS\ETC).

Other info

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/105997>

---

### **Question: 112**

---

You have two computers on the same subnet. The computers have the IPv6 addresses shown in the following table.

Computer name	IPv6 address
Computer1	fe80::39cd:4c93%10
Computer2	Fe80::44df:1b68%12

You need to test the connection to the IPv6 address from Computer1 to Computer2.

Which command should you run?

- A. Ping -6 fe80::44df:1b68%12
- B. Ping -6 fe80::44df:1b68%10
- C. Ping -R fe80::44df:1b68%12
- D. Ping -R fe80::44df:1b68%10

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

1073 40112

If you are pinging from one host to another using link-local addresses, you also need to include your interface ID, for example ping fe80::39cd:4c93%10.

The % character followed by a number after each IPv6 address is the interface ID.

If you want to display the configuration of the IPv6 interfaces on the local computer, you can enter netsh interface ipv6 show address.

Ping -6

Force using IPv6.

---

### **Question: 113**

---

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 is a member of an Active Directory domain. Remote Desktop is enabled on the computer.

You share a folder on Computer1.

You need to configure Computer1 to meet the following requirements:

- Allow computers in the local subnet to access the shared folder
- Prevent computers in remote subnets from accessing the shared folder
- Allow all computers to connect to Computer1 by using Remote Desktop

What should you do?

- A. Modify the subnet mask.
- B. Modify the Public folder sharing settings.
- C. Disable network discovery on all computers located in remote subnets.
- D. Modify the properties of the File and Printer Sharing firewall exceptions.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

#### Network Profiles

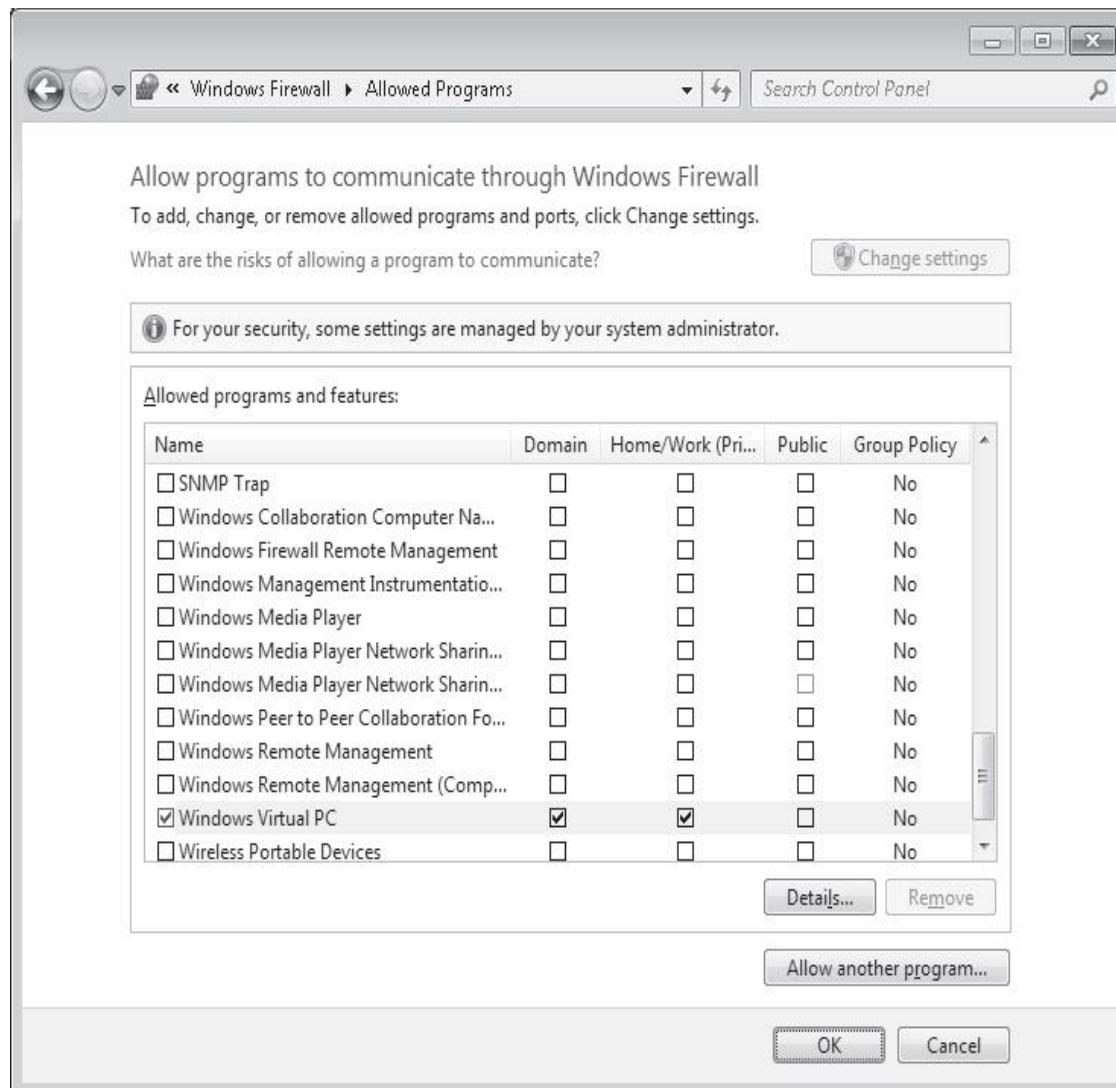
Network profiles are important because you can use them to apply different collections of firewall rules based on which network profile is active. A significant difference between Windows Vista and Windows 7 is that in Windows 7, profiles apply on a per-network interface basis. This means that if you have one network adapter connected to the Internet and another connected to your office LAN, different sets of rules apply for each connection. The firewall in Windows Vista chooses the most restrictive network profile when a computer has connections to different network types and applies the most restrictive set of rules to all interfaces.

#### Allowing Programs Through Windows Firewall

Windows Firewall allows you to configure exceptions based on programs. This differs from Windows Vista where Windows Firewall would allow you to configure exceptions based on port address. You can still create rules based on port address; you just have to do it using WFAS, covered later in this lesson. You can also allow specific Windows 7 features, such as Windows Virtual PC, through Windows Firewall. Feature rules become available when you enable the feature using the Programs And Features item in Control Panel. To add a rule for a feature or program, click Allow A Program Or Feature Through Windows Firewall item in the Windows Firewall section of Control Panel. The figure shows a list of currently installed features and any programs for which rules have been created as well as the profiles for which rules concerning those programs and features are enabled.

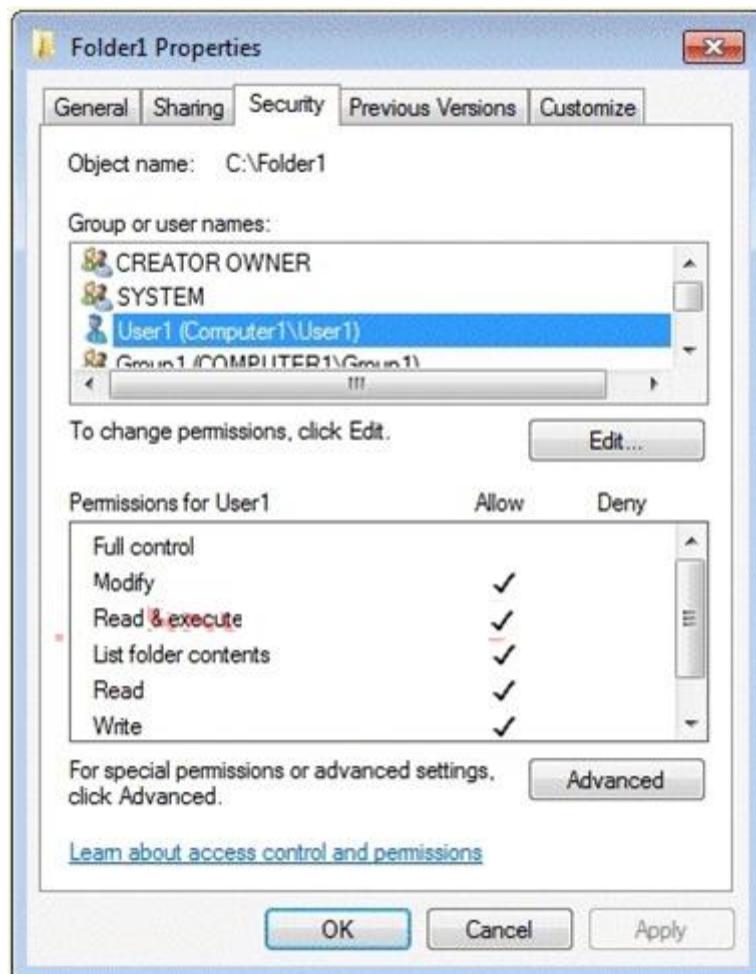
#### File and Printer Sharing

This feature is used for sharing local files and printers with other users on the network. (Uses NetBIOS, LLMNR, SMB and RPC)

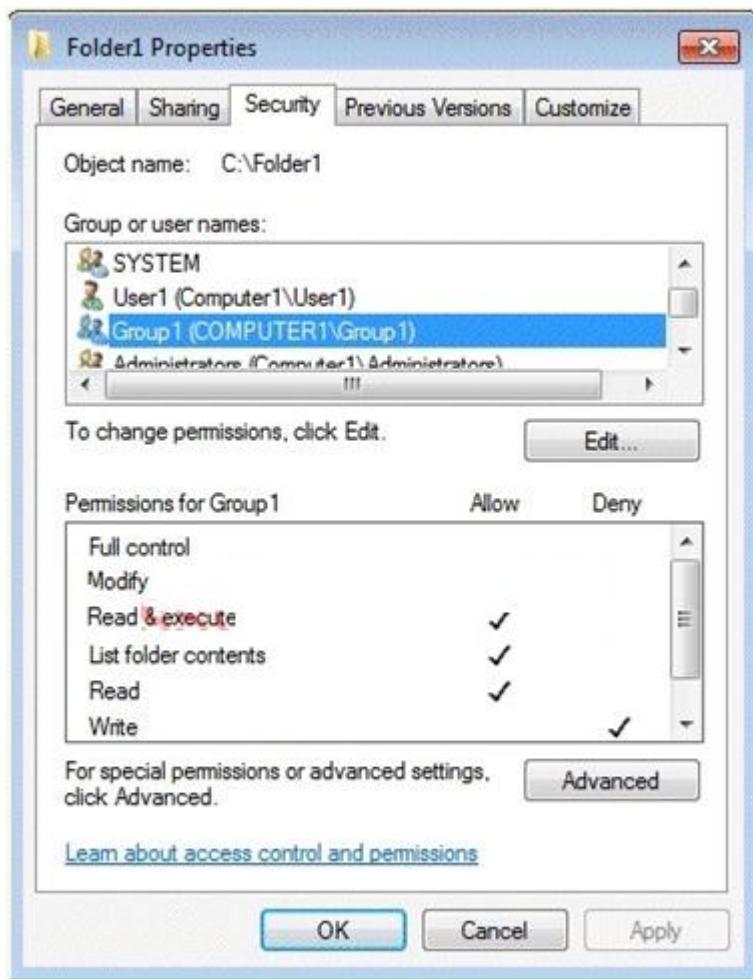


#### Question: 114

A user named User1 uses a shared computer that runs Windows 7. User1 is a member of group named Group1. The computer contains a folder named Folder1. The permissions for User1 are shown in the User1 Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The permissions for Group1 are shown in the Group1 Permissions exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that User1 can create files in Folder1. All other members of Group1 must be prevented from creating files in Folder1. What should you do?

- A. On Folder1, assign the Full control permission to User1.
- B. On Folder1, remove the Deny - Write permission for Group1.
- C. Share Folder1. Assign User1 the Read and Change share permission.
- D. Share Folder1. Assign Group1 the Read and Change share permission.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 115

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You attempt to add files to %programfiles%\app1 and receive a prompt to elevate your privileges. You need to ensure that you can add files to %programfiles%\app1 without receiving a prompt for elevated privileges. The solution must prevent harmful applications from making unwanted changes to the system. What should you do?

- A. Enable the built-in administrator account.
- B. Modify the User Account Control (UAC) settings.
- C. Add your user account to the local Power Users group.
- D. Modify the permissions of the %programfiles%\app1 folder.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

In order to secure a computer and its resources, you must consider the rights that users will have. You can secure a computer or multiple computers by granting users or groups specific user rights. You can help secure an object, such as a file or folder, by assigning permissions to allow users or groups to perform specific actions on that object.

### Question: 116

Which of the following Windows 7 utilities was used to create the output in the above figure?

Not the real exhibit (exhibit):



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Writing 0xFF
Writing Random Numbers
```

German Output (exhibit):



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

E Info.txt
Kompatibilitätsgrad:
Windows XP/Server 2003

Benutzer, die entschlüsseln können:
Desktop4\Sarah [Sarah<Sarah@Desktop4>]
Zertifikatfingerabdruck: 66ED 3503 734B 6EC5 5BFC DD75 6B46 5D72 42DD 49AE

Es wurde kein Wiederherstellungszertifikat gefunden.

Es konnten keine Schlüsselinformationen abgerufen werden.

Die angegebene Datei konnte nicht entschlüsselt werden.

E Kalkulation.xlsx
Kompatibilitätsgrad:
Windows XP/Server 2003

Benutzer, die entschlüsseln können:
Desktop4\Administrator [Administrator<Administrator@Desktop4>]
Zertifikatfingerabdruck: 4774 B01E F938 219F 90A4 D6DB 9701 28DC 42B0 D847

Es wurde kein Wiederherstellungszertifikat gefunden.

Schlüsselinformationen:
Algorithmus: AES
Schlüssellänge: 256
Schlüsselentropie: 256

D:\> Exhibit is missing, must be something like that.
```

- A. MemManager.exe
- B. SysPrep.exe
- C. Cipher.exe
- D. Performance Monitor

---

Answer: C

### Question: 117

To establish a DirectAccess connection to the network, what is the first requirement?

- A. Install a certificate
- B. Create a VPN connection
- C. A static IPv4 address
- D. A static IPv6 address

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 118**

---

You have a dual boot PC running both Vista and Windows 7 on partitions on the computer. Which file would you edit to force the PC to boot Vista by default?

- A. boot.ini
- B. ntfsboot.cfg
- C. bcdedit.exe
- D. system.cfg

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 119**

---

Which of the following steps will keep a Microsoft Word shortcut icon on the Taskbar after the next reboot?

- A. Copy and paste a Microsoft Word icon to the Taskbar.
- B. Right click on the Microsoft Word icon and choose, "Staple to Superbar".
- C. Right click on the Microsoft Word icon and choose, "Pin this programm to taskbar".
- D. Open Microsoft Word. While the Icon is on the Taskbar, right click the icon and choose, "Pin this program to taskbar".

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 120**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. Computer1 is used to remotely manage Computer2. From Computer1, you need to verify that the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service started on Computer2.

What should you do?

- A. At the command prompt, run Winrs -r:computer2 query.
- B. At the command prompt, run Winrm id -remote:computer2
- C. From Windows Powershell, run Get -PSSession Computer2
- D. From Windows Powershell, run Get -PSSessionConfiguration Computer2

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 121**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8. A user named User1 attempts to access a Web page.

User1 fails to access the Web page and receives an error message stating that the page does not have a rating.

You need to configure Internet Explorer to allow User1 to access Web pages that do not have a rating.

Which settings should you modify?

- A. Content Advisor
- B. InPrivate Filtering
- C. Parental Controls
- D. Restricted Sites

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Using Content Advisor to help block inappropriate web content

The Internet is a great resource for children, offering a wealth of information and experiences. However, it can also expose children to information that might not be appropriate for them. Content Advisor allows you to control the types of Internet content that can be viewed on your computer. Depending on how you configure it, Content Advisor uses ratings that websites voluntarily provide to block or allow certain content. Because not all websites are rated, unrated websites are automatically blocked (but you can choose to allow them). Once you've adjusted the settings and turn Content Advisor on, it checks websites as you visit them. To use Content Advisor, you first need to create the supervisor password, and then you can specify the filters and rules you want applied to your children's web use. To change settings, you'll need to log in with the supervisor password before you can make changes. The following procedures describe how to create or change your supervisor password, and how to make specific changes to control Internet use.

To allow unrated sites

By default, content advisor will block unrated websites. To allow unrated sites to be viewed, follow the steps below.

9. Click to open Internet Explorer.

10. Click the Tools button, and then click Internet Options.

11. Click the Content tab, and then, under Content Advisor, click Settings. If you are prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.

12. In the Supervisor Password Required dialog box, type your password, and then click OK.

13. In the Content Advisor dialog box, click the General tab.

14. Under User options

---

### **Question: 122**

---

You have 20 client computers. The computers run Windows XP. They are joined in a domain.

You plan to perform a clean installation of Windows 7 on the computers.

You need to transfer all users documents and settings. You must exclude music and video files.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a config.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Loadstate.exe
- B. Modify the migapp.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Scanstate.exe
- C. Modify the miguser.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Migwiz.exe
- D. Modify the migdocs.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Scanstate.exe

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

MigDocs.xml

This file contains information on the location of user documents.

NOT Config.xml

This file is different from the other migration files as it is used to exclude features from the migration. You can create and modify the Config.xml file using ScanState.exe with the /genconfig option.

NOT MigUser.xml

MigUser.xml This file contains rules about user profiles and user data. The default settings for this file migrate all data in My Documents, My Video, My Music, My Pictures, desktop files, Start Menu, Quick Launch settings, favorites, Shared Documents, Shared Video, Shared Music, Shared desktop files, Shared Pictures, Shared Start menu, and Shared Favorites. This file also contains rules that ensure that all the following file types are migrated from fixed volumes: .qdf, .qsd, .qel, .qph, .doc, .dot, .rtf, .mcw, .wps, .scd, .wri, .wpd, .xl\*, .csv, .iqy, .dqy, .oqy, .rqy, .wk\*, .wq1, .slk, .dif, .ppt\*, .pps\*, .pot\*, .sh3, .ch3, .pre, .ppa, .txt, .pst, .one\*, .mpp, .vsd, .vl\*, .or6, accdb, .mdb, .pub, .xla, .xlb and .xls. The asterisk (\*) represents zero or more characters.

NOT MigApp.xml

This file contains rules about migrating application settings. These include Accessibility settings, dial-up connections, favorites, folder options, fonts, group membership, Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) settings, Microsoft Office Outlook Express mailbox files, mouse and keyboard settings, phone and modem options, Remote Access Service (RAS) connection phone book files, regional options, remote access, screen-saver settings, taskbar settings, and wallpaper settings.

---

### **Question: 123**

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You are installing a 64bit edition of Windows 7. During the installation, you receive an error message when you attempt to add mass storage driver. You need to complete the installation of Windows 7. You start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. What should you do next?

- A. From the Install Windows dialog box, click RESCAN.
- B. From the Install Windows dialog box, click DRIVE OPTIONS (ADVANCED)
- C. From the Advanced Boot options menu, select SAFE MODE.
- D. From the Advanced Boot options menu, select DISABLE DRIVER SIGNATURE ENFORCEMENT.

---

**Answer: B**

---

---

### **Question: 124**

---

You have a computer that runs WindowsXP. The computer has one partition.

You install Windows 7 on the computer.

You need to migrate a user profile from the Windows XP installation to Windows 7 installation.

What should you do first?

- A. From Windows 7, run Scanstate.exe /offlineWinOld:c:\windows.
- B. From Windows 7, run Scanstate.exe /offlineWinOld:c:\windows.old.
- C. At the command prompt, run Xcopy /s /e c:\windows\users\\*.\* c:\users\\*.
- D. At the command prompt, run Xcopy /s /e c:\windows.old\documents and settings\\*.\* c:\users\\*.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

/offlineWinold: "Windows.old directory"

This command-line option enables the offline migration mode and starts the migration from the location specified. It is only intended to be used in Windows.old migration scenarios, where the migration is occurring from a Windows.old directory.

NOT Xcopy

Copies files and directories, including subdirectories.

/s Copies directories and subdirectories, unless they are empty. If you omit /s, xcopy works within a single directory.

---

### **Question: 125**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You configure the computer to automatically install all updates.

You need to verify whether a specific update is installed.

What should you do?

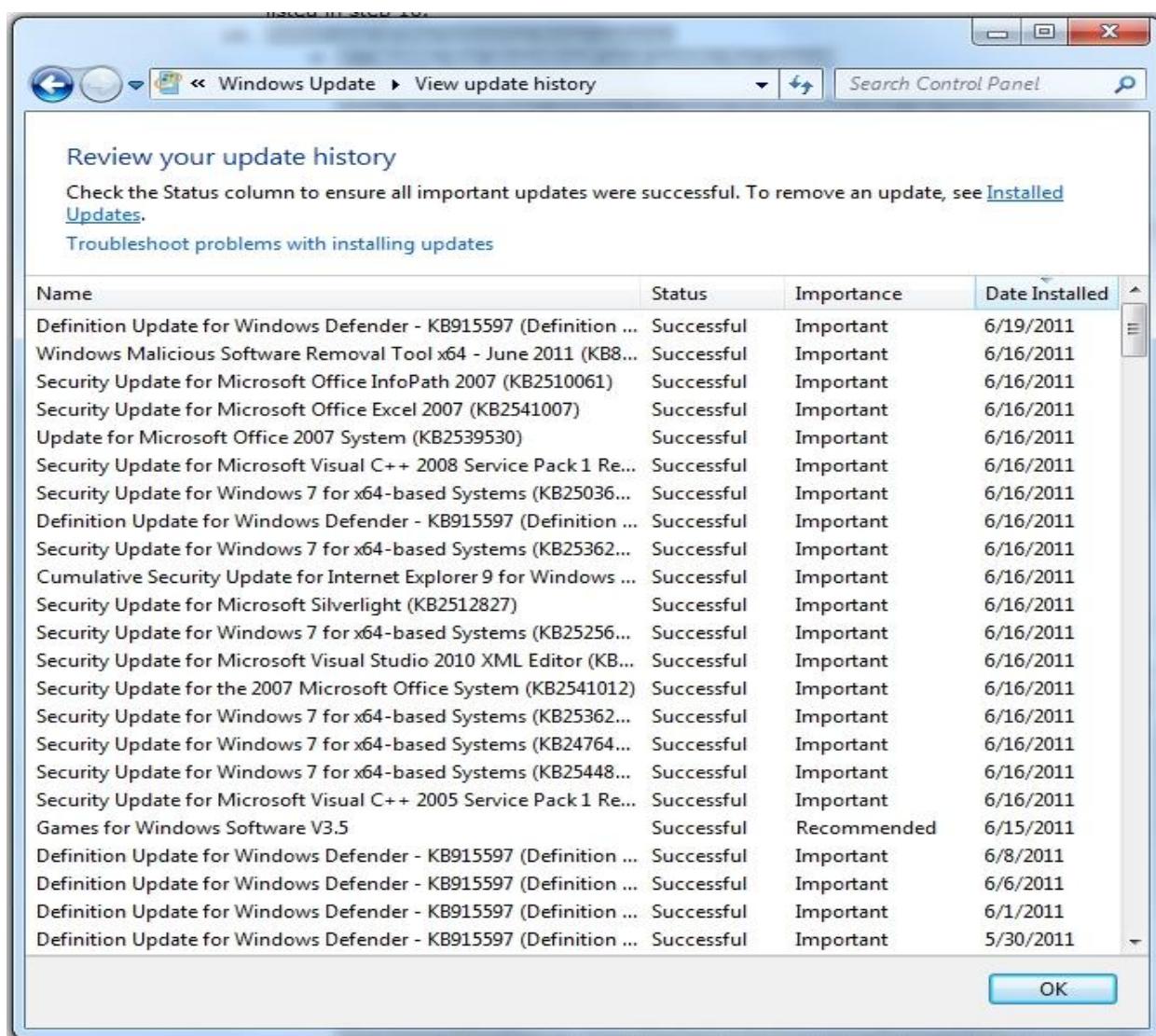
- A. In event viewer, examine the application log.
- B. In windows update, examine the update history.
- C. At the command prompt, run Wusa.exe and specify the /kb parameter.
- D. At the command prompt, run Verifier.exe and specify the /query parameter.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:



## Question: 126

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You need to configure the monitor on the computer to turn off after 30 minutes of inactive.

What should you do?

- A. From personalization, change the theme.
- B. From display, change display settings.
- C. From action center, change the Action Center settings.
- D. From power options, change the current power plan settings.

**Answer: D**

## Question: 127

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

The windows experience index displays the subscores in the following.

Component Subscore

Processor 6.9

Memory (RAM) 5.3

Graphics 3.2

Gaming graphics 4.1

Primary hard disk 4.5

You need to increase the Windows Experience Index base score.

What should you do?

- A. Add more RAM.
- B. Add a second hard disk.
- C. Upgrade the video adapter.
- D. Upgrade to a faster processor.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 128**

---

You have 15 computers that run Windows 7.

You need to implement a monitoring solution that meets the following requirements:

- Sends an e-mail notification when an application error is logged in the event log
- Runs a script to restart the computer if an application error occurs between 17:00 and 07:00
- Minimizes the administrative effort required to monitor applications

What should you do?

- A. On all the computers, configure a custom view. Configure a custom task for the application error events.
- B. On a computer, configure a custom view to display the application errors. Configure a custom task for the application error events.
- C. On a central computer, configure an event subscription. On all of the computers, configure a custom task in the Forwarded Events log.
- D. On all the computers, configure an event subscription to a central computer. On the central computer, configure a custom task in the Forwarded Events log.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

**Event Forwarding**

Event forwarding enables you to transfer events that match specific criteria to an administrative (or collector) computer. This enables you to manage events centrally. A single event log on the collector computer holds important events from computers anywhere in your organization. You do not need to connect to the local event logs on individual computers.

**Subscriptions**

In a source-initiated subscription (sometimes termed a source computer-initiated subscription), the computer on which an event is generated (the source computer) sends the event to the collector computer. You would use a source-initiated subscription when you have a large number of source computers and you configure these computers through Group Policy.

### **Question: 129**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You have a system image of the computer.

You need to restore a single file from the system image. You must achieve the goal using minimum administrative

effort.

What should you do?

- A. From Disk Management, select Attach VHD.
- B. From the Backup and Restore, select restore my files.
- C. Restart the computer and run system restore.
- D. Restart the computer and run system image recovery.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Attach VHD:

Attaching a VHD activates the VHD so that it appears on the host computer as a local hard disk drive. This is sometimes called "surfacing a VHD" because the VHD is now visible to users. If the VHD already has a disk partition and file system volume when you attach it, the volume inside the VHD is assigned a drive letter. The assigned drive letter is then available for use, similar to when you insert a USB flash drive into a USB connector. All users (not just the current user) can use the attached VHD in the same way they use other volumes on local physical hard disk drives (depending on security permissions). Furthermore, because you can attach a VHD that is located on a remote server message block (SMB), you can manage your images remotely. Once attached the single file can be restored. The other answers are overkill or replace all files not just the one required.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd440865%28WS.10%29.aspx>

What is system protection?

System protection is a feature that regularly creates and saves information about your computer's system files and settings. System protection also saves previous versions of files that you've modified. It saves these files in restore points, which are created just before significant system events, such as the installation of a program or device driver. They're also created automatically once every seven days if no other restore points were created in the previous seven days, but you can create restore points manually at any time.

System protection is automatically on for the drive that Windows is installed on. System protection can only be turned on for drives that are formatted using the NTFS file system.

There are two ways that you can take advantage of system protection:

- \* If your computer is running slowly or isn't working properly, you can use System Restore to return your computer's system files and settings to an earlier point in time using a restore point.
- \* If you accidentally modify or delete a file or folder, you can restore it to a previous version that's saved as part of a restore point.

---

### **Question: 130**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to identify which hardware is required to create a system repair disc.

What hardware should you identify?

- A. CD/DVD burner.
- B. Floppy disk.
- C. Tape drive.
- D. USB disk.

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 131**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
 You manually create a system restore point.  
 You need to restore a copy of a file stored on a drive C from two days ago.  
 You must act with minimum administrative effort.  
 What should you do?

- A. From recovery, select System Restore.
- B. From Backup and restore, select Restore my files.
- C. From the command prompt, run Wbadmin get items.
- D. From the properties of the file, select Previous Versions.

---

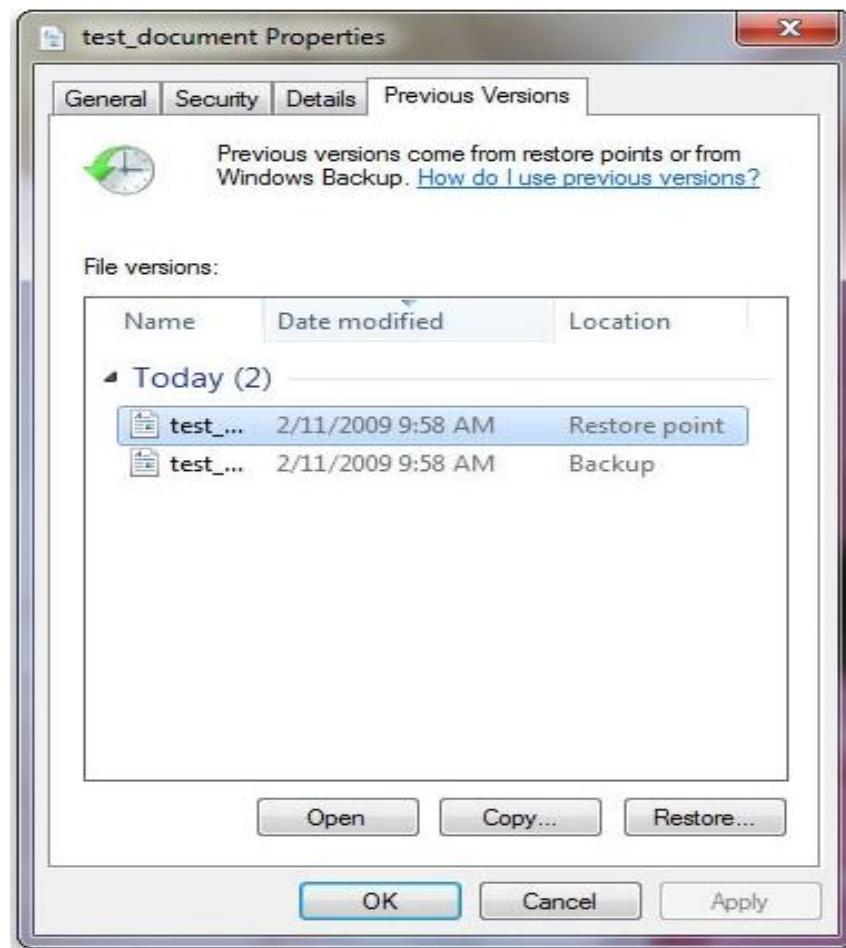
**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

How do I view or restore previous versions of a file and folder?

Right-click the file or folder, and then click Restore previous versions. You'll see a list of available previous versions of the file or folder. The list will include files saved on a backup (if you're using Windows Backup to back up your files) as well as restore points. To restore a previous version of a file or folder that's included in a library, right-click the file or folder in the location where it's saved, rather than in the library. For example, to restore a previous version of a picture that's included in the Pictures library but is stored in the My Pictures folder, right-click the My Pictures folder, and then click Restore previous versions. For more information about libraries, see Include folders in a library.



The Previous Versions tab, showing some previous versions of files

NOT System Restore:

System Restore restores system files and settings and does not affect any of your documents, pictures, or other personal data.

NOT Backup and Restore:

System restore point was created, no backup mentioned.

NOT Wbadmin:

The Backup And Restore console does not provide a graphical tool for scheduling System Image backups. You need to create a System Image backup manually from the Backup And Restore console whenever you have made significant changes to a computer's configuration. Take care that if you restore a System Image backup and boot from it, or if you make the VHD bootable for failover protection, your computer could be vulnerable unless the System Image includes security updates. Although you cannot use Backup And Restore to schedule System Image backups, you can use the Wbadmin command-line utility to perform this function. For example, to initiate a System Image backup of the C: drive to the H: drive, you run the following command from an elevated command prompt:  
wbadmin start backup –backuptarget:h: -include:c: -quiet

---

### **Question: 132**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to identify which unsigned drivers have been installed.

Which command should you run?

- A. Cipher.exe /s
- B. Driverquery.exe /si
- C. Msinfo32.exe /q
- D. Pnputil.exe –i

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Driverquery: Displays a list of all installed device drivers and their properties. /si: Displays digital signature information for both signed and unsigned device drivers.

---

### **Question: 133**

---

You have a computer that runs windows vista. The computer has one partition and 1 GB of RAM.

You need to upgrade the computer to windows 7.

What should you do?

- A. Add 1 GB of RAM.
- B. Create a second partition.
- C. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- D. Install windows Vista Service pack 2 (SP2)

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

You should keep the following in mind prior to and during the upgrade from Windows Vista to Windows 7:

- Perform a full backup of the computer running Windows Vista prior to performing the installation.
- That way, if things go wrong, you can do a full restore back to Windows Vista. You must ensure that Windows Vista has Service Pack 1 or later installed before you can upgrade it to Windows 7.
- Ensure that you have the Windows 7 product key prior to the upgrade.
- You cannot upgrade between processor architectures. An x86 version of Windows Vista cannot be upgraded to an x64 version of Windows 7, and vice versa.

- You can upgrade only to an equivalent or higher edition of Windows 7.
- You can upgrade Windows Vista Home Premium to Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Enterprise, or Ultimate, but not to Windows 7 Starter. Windows 7 Professional is equivalent to Windows Vista Business.
- Ensure that there is at least 10 GB of free disk space on the Windows Vista volume prior to attempting the upgrade.

Requirements:

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
- 1 GB of system memory
- A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space
- A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver, Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory

---

### **Question: 134**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

Volume	Free space	Total size
C	10 GB	100 GB
D	100 GB	100 GB

The computer is configured as shown in the following table.

You plan to install a new application that requires 40 GB of space. The application will be installed to C:\app1.

You need to provide 40 GB of free space for the application.

What should you do?

- A. Create a shortcut.
- B. Create hard link.
- C. Create a mount point.
- D. Change the quota settings.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Assign a mount point folder path to a drive

You can use Disk Management to assign a mount-point folder path (rather than a drive letter) to the drive. Mount-point folder paths are available only on empty folders on basic or dynamic NTFS volumes.

Volume Mount Points

Volume mount points are new system objects in the internal namespace of Windows 2000 that represent storage volumes in a persistent, robust manner. This feature allows multiple disk volumes to be linked into a single tree, similar to the way Dfs links remote network shares. You can have many disk volumes linked together, with only a single drive letter pointing to the root volume. The combination of an NTFS junction and a Windows 2000 volume mount point can be used to graft multiple volumes into the namespace of a host NTFS volume. Windows 2000 offers this new mounting feature as an alternative to drive letters so system administrators can transcend the 26-drive letter limit that exists in Windows NT. Volume mount points are robust against system changes that occur when devices are added or removed from a computer. Important-icon

Important

A volume is a self-contained unit of storage administered by a file system. The file system that administers the storage in a volume defines a namespace for the volume. A volume mount point is a directory name in an NTFS file system that denotes the root of an arbitrary volume. A volume mount point can be placed in any empty directory of the namespace of the containing NTFS volume. Because volumes can be denoted by arbitrary directory names, they are not required to have a traditional drive letter.

Placing a volume mount point on an NTFS directory causes the storage subsystem to resolve the directory to a specified local volume. This "mounting" is done transparently and does not require a drive letter to represent the volume. A Windows 2000 mount point always resolves to the root directory of the desired volume. Volume mount points require that the version of NTFS included with Windows 2000 be used because they are based on NTFS reparse points.

---

### **Question: 135**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You log on to the computer by using a user account that is a member of Administrator Group.

From Windows Explorer you open C:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\hosts in notepad.

You attempt to save the file and receive the save as dialog box.

You need to ensure that you can save changes to c:\windows\system32\drivers\

What should you do?

- A. Stop the windows search service
- B. Remove the inherited permissions from the file.
- C. Start Windows Notepad by using elevated privileges.
- D. Change the user account control (UAS) settings to Notify Me Only when programs try to make changes to my computer.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Windows 7 does not allow applications to write data to these secure locations.

User Account Control (UAC)

UAC is a security feature of Windows 7 that informs you when the action that you want to undertake requires an elevation of privileges. If you logged on with a user account that was a member of the local administrators group in previous versions of Microsoft Windows, such as Windows XP, you automatically had administrator-level access at all times. This, by itself, was not a problem because recommended good practice was that people logged on with accounts that were members of the local administrator group only when they needed to do something related to administration. The problem with this is that people tended to use their administrator account as their normal user account. It was convenient for them because they did not have to log off and log on again each time they wanted to do something related to systems administration. Unfortunately, this behavior presented a security problem because any program run by a user logged on with an administrative account runs with the rights and privileges of that user. UAC resolves this problem by allowing a user that is a member of the local Administrators group to run as a standard user most of the time and to briefly elevate their privileges so that they are running as administrators when they attempt to carry out specific administration-related tasks.

Privilege elevation

All users of clients running Windows 7 run with the rights of a standard user. When a user attempts an act that requires administrative privileges, such as creating a new user account, her rights need to be raised from those of a standard user to those of an administrative user. This increase in rights is termed privilege elevation. UAC is a gateway to privilege elevation. It allows users who are members of the local Administrators group to access administrative rights, but ensures that the person accessing the Administrative rights is aware that they are doing so. This privilege elevation occurs only for a specific task. Another task executed at the same time that also requires privilege elevation generates its own UAC

---

### **Question: 136**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

The network contains a monitoring server named server1 Computer runs a monitoring service named service1. Service 1 uses remote procedure. You need to ensure that service1 can receive requests from server1. What should you do?

- A. From windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create a predefined rule.
- B. From windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create custom rule.
- C. From the Network and Sharing Center, modify the network location settings.
- D. From the Network and Sharing Center, modify the advanced sharing settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

**Creating WFAS Rules**

The process for configuring inbound rules and outbound rules is essentially the same: In the WFAS console, select the node that represents the type of rule that you want to create and then click New Rule. This opens the New Inbound (or Outbound) Rule Wizard. The first page, allows you to specify the type of rule that you are going to create. You can select between a program, port, predefined, or custom rule. The program and predefined rules are similar to what you can create using Windows Firewall. A custom rule allows you to configure a rule based on criteria not covered by any of the other options. You would create a custom rule if you wanted a rule that applied to a particular service rather than a program or port. You can also use a custom rule if you want to create a rule that involves both a specific program and a set of ports. For example, if you wanted to allow communication to a specific program on a certain port but not other ports, you would create a custom rule.

---

**Question: 137**

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You have a customized image of Windows 7 Professional.  
You mount the image and modify the contents of the image.  
You need to restore the image to its original state.  
Which tool should you use?

- A. Dism.exe
- B. Ocsetup.exe
- C. Pkgmgr.exe
- D. Sysprep.exe

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

**Dism**

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.

Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing.

You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- \* Prepare a Windows PE image.
- \* Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- \* Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.

- \* Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- \* Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- \* Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- \* Configure international settings.
- \* Implement powerful logging features.
- \* Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- \* Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.
- \* Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- \* Use existing Package Manager scripts.

#### **DISM Command-Line Options**

To service a Windows image offline, you must apply or mount it. WIM images can be mounted using the WIM commands within DISM, or applied and then recaptured using ImageX. You can also use the WIM commands to list the indexes or verify the architecture for the image you are mounting. After you update the image, you must dismount it and then either commit or discard the changes you have made.

#### **NOT Sysprep**

Sysprep is a tool designed for corporate system administrators, OEMs, and others who need to deploy the Windows XP operating system on multiple computers. After performing the initial setup steps on a single system, you can run Sysprep to prepare the sample computer for cloning.

Sysprep prepares the image for capture by cleaning up various user-specific and computer-specific settings, as well as log files. The reference installation now is complete and ready to be imaged.

---

### **Question: 138**

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You have a customized image of Windows 7 Professional.

You need to create a new unattended file to automate the deployment of the image. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /mount parameter.
- B. Run Dism.exe and specify the /mount-WIM parameter.
- C. From Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), add the custom Windows image (WIM).
- D. From Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), open the custom Windows image (WIM).

---

### **Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

**Windows SIM**

Opens Windows images, creates answer files, and manages distribution shares and configuration sets.

**NOT Dism**

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.

**NOT Imagex**

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

**/mount**

Mounts a .wim file from Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2), Windows Server 2003 with Service Pack 1 (SP1), or

Windows Vista with read-only permission to a specified directory. Once the file is mounted, you may view, but not modify, all the information contained in the directory.

NOT MDT

MDT 2010 is the Microsoft solution accelerator for operating system and application deployment and offers flexible driver management, optimized transaction processing, and access to distribution shares from any location. You can use the MDT on imaging and deployment servers to implement the automatic deployment of Windows 7 (for example) on client computers. It is possible to run MDT 2010 on a client running Windows 7, but in practice it would typically run from a distribution server running Windows Server 2008. The MDT provides detailed guidance and job aids and offers a common deployment console that contains unified tools and processes that you can use for client and server deployment. The toolkit offers standardized desktop and server images, along with improved security and ongoing configuration management.

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### **Question: 139**

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You are installing a custom Windows 7 system image to a new computer.

Perform the following tasks"

- Start the new computer by using the Windows preinstallation Environment (WPE)
- Connect to a shared network location that contains the Windows 7 image file.

You need to apply the Windows 7 image to the computer.

What should you do before you apply the image?

- A. Mount the image.
- B. Configure Windows Firewall.
- C. Configure and format the haard disk drive.
- D. Initialize the Boot Configuration data (BCD) store.

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 140**

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You have an answer file for a Windows 7 installation.

You need to perform an unattended installation of Windows 7 by using the answer file.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Name the answer file autounattend.ini and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD.
- B. Name the answer file unattend.txt and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).
- C. Name the answer file autounattend.xml and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD.
- D. Name the answer file unattend.xml and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Unattended installation

You can perform an unattended installation of Windows 7 by using an installation file called Unattend.xml. These installation files store answers to the questions asked by the Setup Wizard. When the Windows 7 installation process starts, Windows checks for attached USB storage devices that have this file in their root directory. Unattended installations are suitable when you need to deploy Windows 7 to a large number of computers because you do not

have to interact with them manually, responding to prompts, as the installation progresses.

#### **Building a Reference Installation**

You configure your reference computer with a customized installation of Windows 7 that you then duplicate onto one or more destination computers. You can create a reference installation by using the Windows product DVD and (optionally) the answer file you created in the previous section. To install your reference computer using an answer file, perform the following procedure:

1. Turn on the reference computer. Insert the Windows 7 product DVD and the UFD containing the answer file (Autounattend.xml) that you created in the previous section. Note that the use of an answer file is optional, although it is the method Microsoft recommends. If you prefer, you can install Windows 7 manually from the installation DVD-ROM.
2. Restart the computer by pressing CTRL+ALT+DEL. You may have to override the boot order to boot from the CD/DVD-ROM disk. If so, select the appropriate function key to override the boot order during initial boot. Windows Setup (Setup.exe) starts automatically and searches the root directory of all removable media for an answer file called Autounattend.xml.
3. After Setup finishes, you can validate that all customizations were applied. For example, if you included the optional Microsoft-Windows-IE-InternetExplorer feature and set the Home\_Page setting in your answer file, you can verify these settings by opening Internet Explorer.
4. To prepare the reference computer for the user, you use the Sysprep utility with the /generalize option to remove hardware-specific information from the Windows installation and the /oobe option to configure the computer to boot to Windows Welcome upon the next restart.

---

#### **Question: 141**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You have an application installation package named app1.msi.

You need to perform a customized installation of app1.msi.

What should you do?

- A. Create a transform file named app1.mst and then run Msieexec.exe /i app1.msi /t app1.mst.
- B. Create a transform file named app1.mst and then run Msinfo.exe /i app1.msi /t.
- C. Create a transform file named app1.msp and then run Msieexec.exe /i app1.msi /app1.
- D. Create a transform file named app1.msp and then run Msinfo32.exe /i app1.mst /.

---

#### **Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

#### **Windows Installer Transform Files**

A Windows Installer transform (.mst) file provides configuration settings for a customized installation. A transform file contains information about components, features, setup properties, and changes that you can use to customize your installation.

#### **Msieexec**

Provides the means to install, modify, and perform operations on Windows Installer from the command line. To install or configure a product Syntax msieexec /i {package|ProductCode} /i: Installs or configures a product. /t : Applies transform to advertised package.

#### **NOT Msinfo32**

Displays a comprehensive view of your hardware, system components, and software environment.

---

#### **Question: 142**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to provide standard users the ability to update the drivers for display adapters.  
What should you modify from the Local Group Policy?

- A. driver installation settings for the user
- B. device installation settings for the computer
- C. driver installation settings for the computer
- D. display settings for the user

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

To Update the Drivers you need permissions to install drivers. Apply this to the computer for all local users, as opposed to only one user.

---

### **Question: 143**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

You have a third-party application.

You need to ensure that only a specific version of the application runs on the computer. You have the application vendor's digital signature.

What should you do?

- A. From Application Control Policies, configure a path rule.
- B. From Application Control Policies, configure a publisher rule.
- C. From Software Restriction policies, configure a path rule.
- D. From Software Restriction policies, configure a certificate rule.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

#### **AppLocker Application Control Policies**

AppLocker is a feature new to Windows 7 that is available only in the Enterprise and Ultimate editions of the product. AppLocker policies are conceptually similar to Software Restriction Policies, though AppLocker policies have several advantages, such as the ability to be applied to specific user or group accounts and the ability to apply to all future versions of a product. As you learned earlier in this chapter, hash rules apply only to a specific version of an application and must be recalculated whenever you apply software updates to that application. AppLocker policies are located in the Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\ Security Settings \Application Control Policies node of a standard Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2 GPO. AppLocker relies upon the Application Identity Service being active. When you install Windows 7, the startup type of this service is set to Manual. When testing AppLocker, you should keep the startup type as Manual in case you configure rules incorrectly. In that event, you can just reboot the computer and the AppLocker rules will no longer be in effect. Only when you are sure that your policies are applied correctly should you set the startup type of the Application Identity Service to Automatic. You should take great care in testing AppLocker rules because it is possible to lock down a computer running Windows 7 to such an extent that the computer becomes unusable. AppLocker policies are sometimes called application control policies.

#### **AppLocker Application Control Policies - Publisher Rules**

Publisher rules in AppLocker work on the basis of the code-signing certificate used by the file's publisher. Unlike a Software Restriction Policy certificate rule, it is not necessary to obtain a certificate to use a publisher rule because the details of the digital signature are extracted from a reference application file. If a file has no digital signature, you cannot restrict or allow it using AppLocker publisher rules. Publisher rules allow you more flexibility than hash rules because you can specify not only a specific version of a file but also all future versions of that file. This means that you

do not have to re-create publisher rules each time you apply a software update because the existing rule remains valid. You can also allow only a specific version of a file by setting the Exactly option.

#### **AppLocker Application Control Policies - Path Rules**

AppLocker path rules work in a similar way to Software Restriction Policy path rules. Path rules let you specify a folder, in which case the path rule applies to the entire contents of the folder, including subfolders, and the path to a specific file. The advantage of path rules is that they are easy to create. The disadvantage of path rules is that they are the least secure form of AppLocker rules. An attacker can subvert a path rule if they copy an executable file into a folder covered by a path rule or overwrite a file that is specified by a path rule. Path rules are only as effective as the file and folder permissions applied on the computer.

#### **Software Restriction Policies**

Software Restriction Policies is a technology available to clients running Windows 7 that is available in Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Server 2008. You manage Software Restriction Policies through Group Policy. You can find Software Restriction Policies in the Computer Configuration \Windows Settings\Security Settings\Software Restriction Policies node of a group policy. When you use Software Restriction Policies, you use the Unrestricted setting to allow an application to execute and the Disallowed setting to block an application from executing. You can achieve many of the same application restriction objectives with Software Restriction Policies that you can with AppLocker policies. The advantage of Software Restriction Policies over AppLocker policies is that Software Restriction Policies can apply to computers running Windows XP and Windows Vista, as well as to computers running Windows 7 editions that do not support AppLocker. The disadvantage of Software Restriction Policies is that all rules must be created manually because there are no built-in wizards to simplify the process of rule creation.

#### **Software Restriction Policies - Path Rules**

Path rules, allow you to specify a file, folder, or registry key as the target of a Software Restriction Policy. The more specific a path rule is, the higher its precedence. For example, if you have a path rule that sets the file C:\Program files\Application\App.exe to Unrestricted and one that sets the folder C:\Program files\Application to Disallowed, the more specific rule takes precedence and the application can execute. Wildcards can be used in path rules, so it is possible to have a path rule that specifies C:\Program files\Application\\*.exe. Wildcard rules are less specific than rules that use a file's full path. The drawback of path rules is that they rely on files and folders remaining in place. For example, if you created a path rule to block the application C:\Apps\Filesharing.exe, an attacker could execute the same application by moving it to another directory or renaming it something other than Filesharing.exe. Path rules work only when the file and folder permissions of the underlying operating system do not allow files to be moved and renamed.

#### **Software Restriction Policies - Certificate Rules**

Certificate rules use a code-signed software publisher's certificate to identify applications signed by that publisher. Certificate rules allow multiple applications to be the target of a single rule that is as secure as a hash rule. It is not necessary to modify a certificate rule in the event that a software update is released by the vendor because the updated application will still be signed using the vendor's signing certificate. To configure a certificate rule, you need to obtain a certificate from the vendor. Certificate rules impose a performance burden on computers on which they are applied because the certificate's validity must be checked before the application can execute. Another disadvantage of certificate rules is that they apply to all applications from a vendor. If you want to allow only 1 application from a vendor to execute but the vendor has 20 applications available, you are better off using a different type of Software Restriction Policy because otherwise users can execute any of those other 20 applications.

### **Question: 144**

A user reports that he is unable to start his computer. He provides the following information:

- The boot partition is encrypted by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).
- The user cannot locate his BitLocker recovery key.

You need to start Windows 7 on the computer. The solution must use the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. From the BIOS, disable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM).

- B. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select Repair your computer.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media, press SHIFT+F10, and then run CHDKSK.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select Install now.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

No recovery key = no recovery. Time to install.

Any other option defeats the whole point of encrypting it.

Encrypted volumes are locked when the encryption key is not available. When the operating system volume is locked, you can boot only to recovery mode. In recovery mode, you can enter the BitLocker password or you can attach the USB device that has the recovery key stored and restart the computer. Once you enter the recovery password or key, you can boot your computer normally.

The following events trigger recovery mode:

- \* The boot environment changes. This could include one of the boot files being modified.
- \* TPM is disabled or cleared.
- \* An attempt is made to boot without the TPM, PIN, or USB key being provided.
- \* You attach a BitLocker-encrypted operating system volume to another computer.

---

### **Question: 145**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7 professional.

A removable drive is attached to the computer.

You need to protect data on the removable drive by using Bitlocker To Go.

What should you do first?

- A. Upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Enterprise.
- B. Install all Windows Updates for Windows 7 Professional.
- C. Issue a digital certificate for the Encryption File System (EFS).
- D. Select the Encrypt contents to secure data checkbox from the properties on the removable drive.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

**Windows 7 Professional**

Windows 7 Professional is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. It supports all the features available in Windows Home Premium, but you can join computers with this operating system installed to a domain. It supports EFS and Remote Desktop Host but does not support enterprise features such as AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, and BranchCache.

**Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate Editions**

The Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate editions are identical except for the fact that Windows 7 Enterprise is available only to Microsoft's volume licensing customers, and Windows 7 Ultimate is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. The Enterprise and Ultimate editions support all the features available in other Windows 7 editions but also support all the enterprise features such as EFS, Remote Desktop Host, AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, BranchCache, and Boot from VHD.

---

### **Question: 146**

---

You have 20 client computers. The computers run Windows XP. The computers are joined to a domain.

You plan to perform installation of Windows 7 on the computers.

You need to transfer all users' documents and settings. You must exclude music and video files.

You need to use the minimum amount of administration effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a config.xml file. Configure a logon script for windows XP computers to launch Windows 7 installations.
- B. Modify the migapp.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computer to launch Windows 7 installation.
- C. Modify the miguser.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computer to launch Windows 7 installation.
- D. Modify the migdocs.xml file. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computer to launch Windows 7 installation.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 147**

---

You have a computer that runs windows 7.

The computer has corporate intranet web site.

Your Windows Internet Explorer as shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that you can access web pages on both Internet and Intranet.

What should you do?

- A. From the tools menu, click Work Offline.
- B. From the Safety menu, click InPrivate Blocking.
- C. From the Safety menu, click Inprivate Browsing.
- D. From the Security tab, add the intranet web site to the Trusted sites zone.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Working Offline is activated

On Internet Explorer's File menu is a "Work Offline" item that toggles Internet Explorer between online and offline modes of operation. (The question originally stated the Tools menu, maybe in a different version of IE this is the case, but for me and in the TechNet documentation it was under Files, so I'm choosing to believe Tools was a mistake and it should be Files, this has been amended in the question).

InPrivate is turned on (does not prevent browsing the internet)

InPrivate Browsing helps prevent Internet Explorer from storing data about your browsing session. This includes cookies, temporary Internet files, history, and other data. Toolbars and extensions are disabled by default.

---

### **Question: 148**

---

You attach a mobile device that runs Windows Mobile Professional 6.1 to a computer. You encounter that windows is unable to install the necessary device drivers for the mobile device.

You need to ensure that you can synchronize file to the mobile device.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Mobility Center, click Sync settings.
- B. From Sync Center, click set up new sync partnerships.
- C. From Device Manager, click scan for hardware changes.
- D. From Devices and Printers, right-click the device and click troubleshoot.

---

### **Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

You cannot sync without the drivers installed. It says unable to install, assuming that it could find the device if it was able to reach attempting to install point. Therefore Troubleshoot.

---

### **Question: 149**

---

Your network consists of an Active Directory domain and 100 computers that run Windows 7.

The domain contains a logon script named logon.cmd.

You plan to deploy a new application named app1.msi by using the logon script. App1.msi is stored in \\server1\share1.

You need to modify the logon script to deploy the application.

What should you include in the logon script?

- A. Sbdinst.exe -u \\server1\share1\app1.msi -q
- B. Msinfo32.exe \\server1\share1\app1.msi
- C. Pkgmgr.exe /ip /m:\\server1\share1\app1.msi
- D. Msiexec.exe /i \\server1\share1\app1.msi /quiet

---

### **Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Msiexec

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

To install or configure a product Syntax

msiexec /i {package | ProductCode}

/i : Installs or configures a product.

NOT Msinfo32

Displays a comprehensive view of your hardware, system components, and software environment.

---

### **Question: 150**

---

You have a virtual hard disk (VHD) file.

You need to view the files in the VHD. The solution must prevent users that log on to What should you do?

- A. From Disk Management, Attach VHD as read only.
- B. From Disk Management, Convert the VHD to GPT disk.
- C. From Windows Explorer, modify the permissions of the VHD file.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the read-only attribute of the VHD file.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 151**

---

You have a public computer that runs Windows 7.

On the computer, you create two user accounts named Admin1 and User1. Admin1 is a member of the Administration group, User1 is a member of the Users group.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Allow Admin1 full access to Control Panel.
- Prevent User1 from accessing the Control Panel.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new local Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the Admin1 account. From User Configuration set Prohibit Access to Control Panel.
- B. Create a new local Group Policy object (GPO) linked to the User1 account. From User Configuration, set Prohibit Access to Control Panel.
- C. From Local Security Policy, set System objects: Strengthen default permissions of internal system objects (e.g., Symbolic Links) to Enabled and set User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account to Disabled.
- D. From Local Security Policy, set System objects: Strengthen default permissions of internal system objects (e.g., Symbolic Links) to Disabled and set User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account to Enabled.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

#### Group Policy Settings for Control Panel

There are several Group Policy settings that control the behavior of Control Panel in Windows 7. The full path of this node in the Group Policy Management Console is: User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Control Panel  
Prohibit access to the Control Panel

This policy setting allows you to disable all Control Panel programs.

If you enable this policy setting, you prevent Control.exe from starting. As a result, users cannot start Control Panel or run any Control Panel items. It also removes Control Panel from the Start menu, and it removes the Control Panel folder from Windows Explorer. If users try to select a Control Panel item from the Properties menu, a message appears that explains a policy setting prevents the action.

### **Question: 152**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. IPv6 is disabled on the computer.

The computer has the following IPv4 settings:

- IP address: 10.1.1.193
- Subnet mask: 255.255.0.0
- Default gateway: 10.1.1.194
- Preferred DNS server: 10.1.1.195

You need to ensure that the computer can only communicate with computers on the local subnet.  
What should you do?

- A. Delete the default gateway address.
- B. Delete the preferred DNS server IP address
- C. Configure the subnet mask to use 255.255.255.0
- D. Configure the subnet mask to use 255.255.255.192

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Why gateways work

Default gateways are important to make IP routing work efficiently. In most cases, the router that acts as the default gateway for TCP/IP hosts--either a dedicated router or a computer that connects two or more network segments--maintains knowledge of other networks in the larger network and how to reach them. TCP/IP hosts rely on default gateways for most of their communication needs with hosts on remote network segments. In this way, individual hosts are freed of the burden of having to maintain extensive and continuously updated knowledge about individual remote IP network segments. Only the router that acts as the default gateway needs to maintain this level of routing knowledge to reach other remote network segments in the larger internetwork. If the default gateway fails, communication beyond the local network segment may be impaired. To prevent this, you can use the Advanced TCP/IP Settings dialog box (in Network Connections) for each connection to specify multiple default gateways. You can also use the route command to manually add routes to the routing table for heavily used hosts or networks.

---

### **Question: 153**

---

You install an application named app1.exe on a computer

After the installation the computer becomes unresponsive.

You restart the computer and attempt to uninstall App1.exe. The uninstallation of App1.exe fails.

You need to restore the computer to its previous functional state. You must achieve the goal by using the minimum amount of administration.

What should you do?

- A. From Recovery, restore a system restore point.
- B. From the Previous Versions tab of App1.exe, click Restore button.
- C. Start the computer, press F8 and then use the Last Known Good Configuration.
- D. Create a system repair disc and then start the computer from the system repair disc.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

If you install an application that causes your computer to become unstable, you should first attempt to uninstall the application. If this does not solve the problem, you can restore system files and settings by performing a system restore to restore the computer to its last system restore point. A system restore returns a computer system to a selected restore point. System restores do not alter user files. Note that a system restore is not the same as a System Image restore.

--  
Windows 7 creates system restore points on a regular schedule and prior to events such as the installation of applications and drivers. A restore point contains information about registry settings and other system information. Windows 7 generates restore points automatically before implementing significant system changes. You can manually create restore points and restore a computer system to a selected restore point.

If you install an application or driver that causes your computer to become unstable, you should first attempt to uninstall the application or roll back the driver. If this does not solve the problem, you can restore system files and settings by performing a system restore to restore the computer to its last system restore point. A system restore returns a computer system to a selected restore point. System restores do not alter user files. Note that a system restore is not the same as a System Image restore.

### **Question: 154**

---

You have a portable computer named Computer1 and a desktop computer named Computer2. Both computers run windows 7.

On computer2, you create a share named Share1 by using Advanced Sharing feature.

You need to ensure that when you connect to Share1 from Computer1, the files that you open are automatically cached.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, modify the Offline Files settings.
- B. On Computer1, modify the User Profile settings.
- C. On Computer2, modify the properties of Share1.
- D. On Computer2, modify the file sharing connection settings for the HomeGroup

---

### **Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

The caching feature of Shared Folders ensures that users have access to shared files even when they are working offline without access to the network. You can also use Shared Folders or Share and Storage Management to enable BranchCache on shared resources. The BranchCache feature in Windows® 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2 enables computers in a branch office to cache files downloaded from this shared folder, and then securely serve the files to other computers in the branch.

To set caching options for a shared folder by using the Windows interface

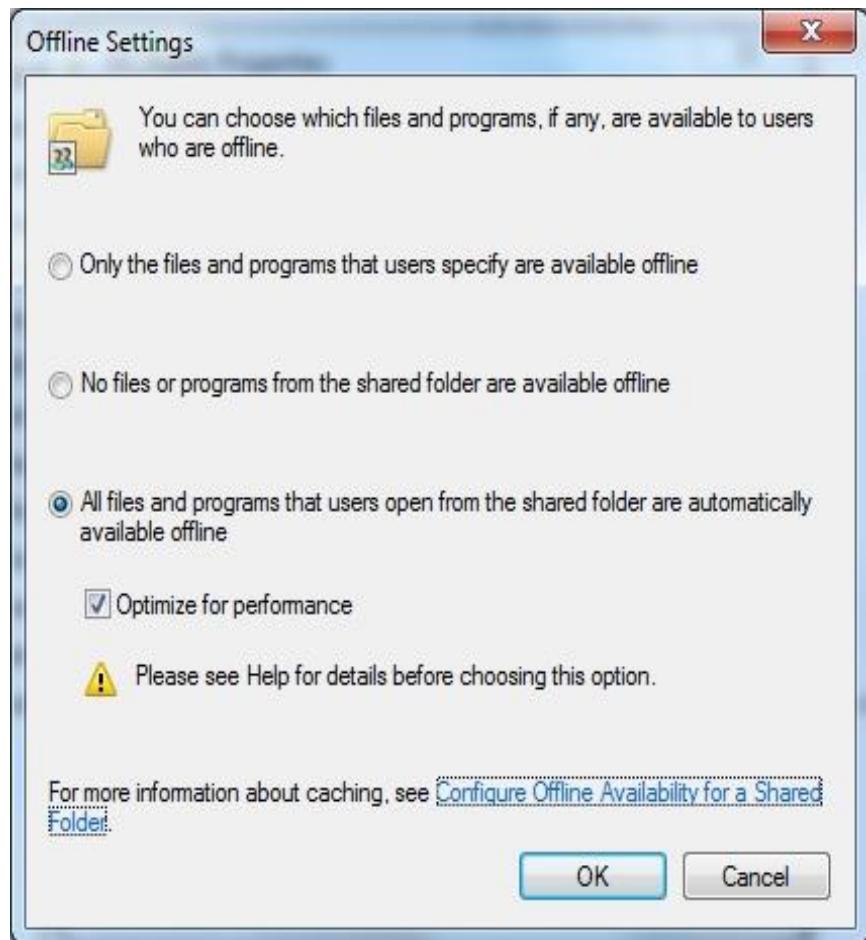
1. Open Computer Management.
2. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click Yes.
3. In the console tree, click System Tools, click Shared Folders, and then click Shares.
4. In the results pane, right-click the shared folder, and then click Properties.
5. On the General tab, click Offline Settings, configure the offline availability options as appropriate and then click OK.

**Offline availability options**

Select the following offline availability option for each shared folder:

All files and programs that users open from the share are automatically available offline

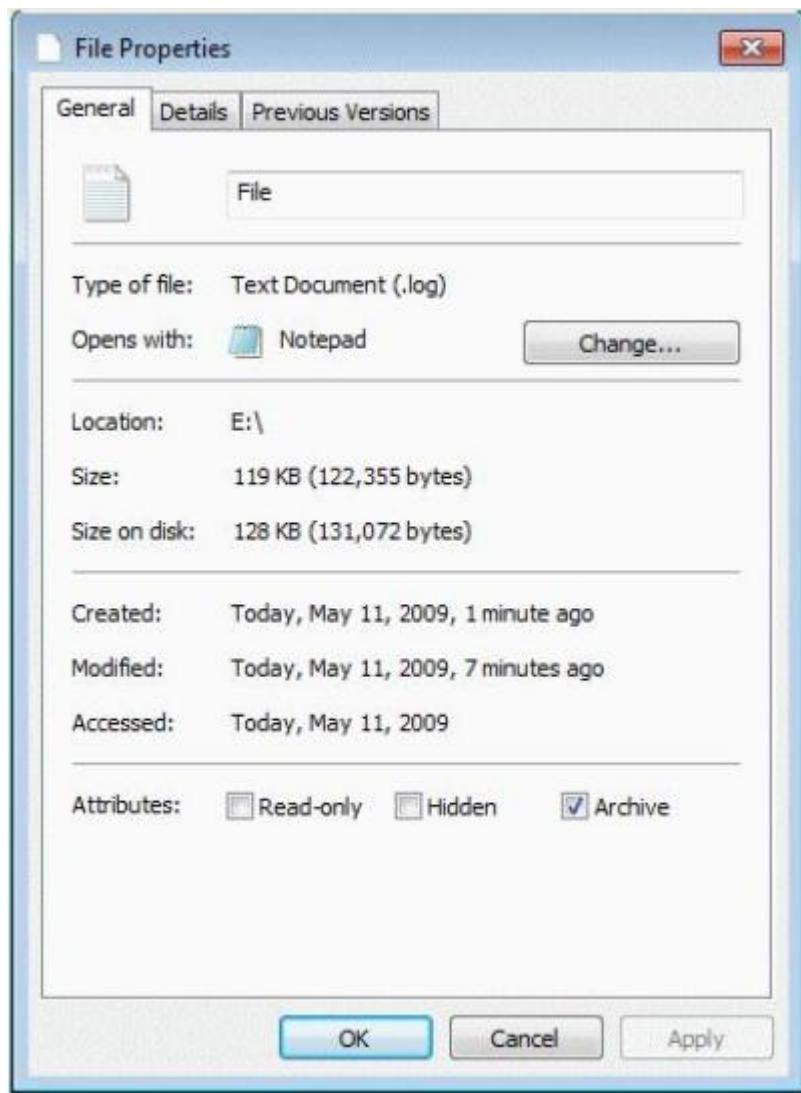
Whenever a user accesses the shared folder or volume and opens a file or program in it, that file or program will be automatically made available offline to that user. Files and programs that are automatically made available offline will remain in the Offline Files cache and synchronize with the version on the server until the cache is full or the user deletes the files. Files and programs that are not opened are not available offline.



### Question: 155

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You view the properties of a file on the computer as show in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can configure permissions on the file.

What should you do?

- A. From Folder Options, modify the View settings.
- B. Move the file to a disk that has the NTFS file system.
- C. Open Windows Explorer by using elevated privileges.
- D. Hold the SHIFT key, right-click the file, and click Properties.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Missing options hints not on NTFS. On NTFS volumes, you can set security permissions on files and folders. These permissions grant or deny access to the files and folders. You can view security permissions for files and folders by completing the following steps:

1. In Windows Explorer, right-click the file or folder you want to work with.
2. From the pop-up menu, select Properties, and then in the Properties dialog box click the Security tab.
3. In the Name list box, select the user, contact, computer, or group whose permissions you want to view. If the permissions are dimmed, it means the permissions are inherited from a parent object.

---

**Question: 156**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computers hard disks are configured as shown in the following table. You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if both hard disks fail. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a system image.
- B. Create a system repair disc.
- C. Shrink C and then create a new partition.
- D. Connect an external hard disk to the computer.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

**Explanation:**

A System Image is a copy of all the files and folders on the system disk (and other specified hard disks) on a computer. You can use a System Image backup to restore the computer to exactly what its configuration was when the System Image backup was created.

External hard drives can be removed and stored in a secure location.

**NOT System Repair Disc:**

A system repair disc can be used to boot your computer. It also contains Windows system recovery tools that can help you recover Windows from a serious error or restore your computer from a system image. It does not actually save the data and will only help if a system image exists elsewhere.

**NOT Shrink:**

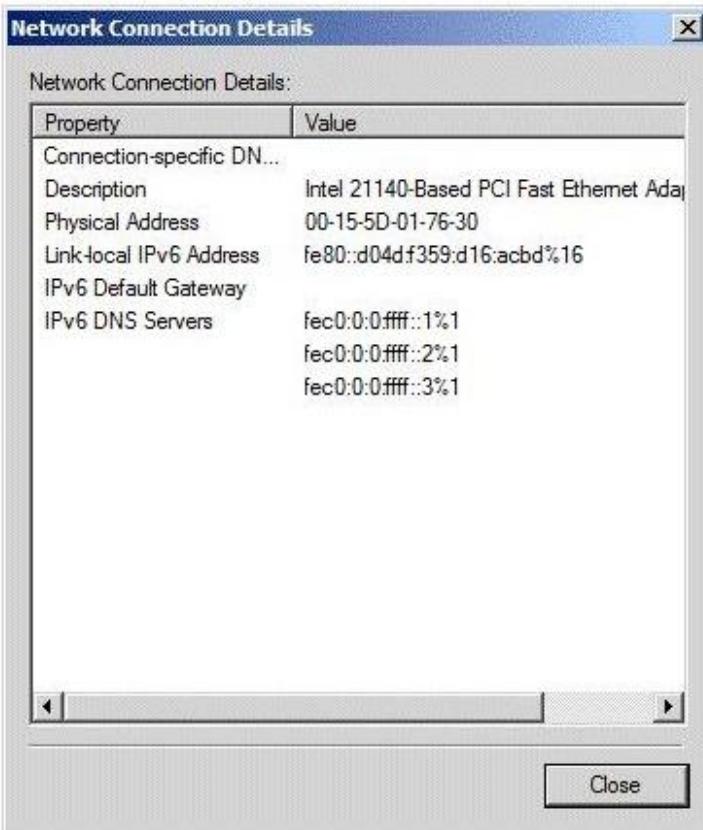
All partitions are inaccessible if a hard disk fails.

---

**Question: 157**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The network connection details are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to manually assign an IP address of 192.168.1.50 to the computer.  
What should you do first?

- A. Enable TCP/IPv4.
- B. Disable TCP/IPv6.
- C. Run Ipconfig and specify the /renew parameter.
- D. Run Netsh and specify the Interface ipv4 add address command.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

IPv4 is not currently enabled and 192.168.1.50 is an IPv4 address.  
Therefore IPv4 is required so ENABLE it.

### Question: 158

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer contains one hard disk. The hard disk is configured as shown in the following table.

Partition	Size
C	100 GB
D	100 GB
Unallocated	50 GB

You install a new 250-GB hard disk in the computer.

You need to ensure that all the files on the computer are available if a single disk fails.

What should you do?

- A. Create a mount point on C and D and then create a striped volume.
- B. Create a mount point on C and D and then create two striped volumes.
- C. Convert both disks to dynamic disks and then create a mirrored volume.
- D. Convert both disks to dynamic disks and then create two mirrored volumes.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

**Creating a Mirrored Volume (RAID-1)**

A mirrored or RAID-1 volume provides availability and fault tolerance but does not improve performance. It uses two disks (or two portions on separate disks) that are the same size. Any changes made to the first disk of a mirror set are also made to its mirror disk. If the first disk fails, the mirror is broken and the second disk is used until the first is repaired or replaced. The mirror is then re-created, and the information on the working disk is mirrored on the repaired disk. The disadvantage of RAID-1 is that you need (for example) two 200-GB disks to hold 200 GB of data. The advantage is that you can mirror a system disk containing your operating system.

You create a mirrored volume using a very similar procedure to the one that creates a striped volume, except that you right-click the first disk of your mirror and click New Mirrored Volume to start the appropriate wizard. You then select the second disk. The second disk needs to have a portion of unallocated space that is at least as large as the disk you want to mirror. The drive letter for a mirrored volume is the same as the drive letter of the first disk.

You can also use the Diskpart tool to create a mirrored volume. At the DISKPART> prompt you first use the select disk command to select the first disk. You then enter a command with the syntax add disk=<n>to specify the mirror disk.

---

**Question: 159**

---

You have two portable computers that run Windows 7. The computers are not connected to a network.

The computers are configured as shown in the following table.

Computer name	Wireless adapter	Network adapter	Bluetooth adapter
Computer1	Wireless b/g	100/1000 Mbps	Version 2.0
Computer2	Wireless a/b	10/100 Mbps	Version 1.0

You need to transfer a 1-gigabit file from Computer1 to Computer2. What should you do first?

- A. On Computer1, create a wireless ad hoc network.
- B. On Computer2, configure the Bluetooth File Transfer Wizard to send files.
- C. On Computer2, create a network profile to connect to a network named Homegroup.
- D. On Computer1, configure the computer to be a member of a workgroup named Homegroup.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Wireless Ad Hoc network**

You can set up a temporary wireless network, or ad hoc network, between two or more computers running Windows 7 (or between computers running Windows 7 and Windows Vista) provided they are all within 30 feet (9 meters) of each other. A WAP is not required to set up an ad hoc network. This enables users to share folders and other resources without needing to connect to an organizational network. On the first computer on the network, you open Network And Sharing Center and click Set Up A New Connection Or Network. You then choose the option Set Up A Wireless Ad Hoc (Computer To Computer) Network. You give the network a name and (if you want) set up a security key so that

users joining the network need to supply a password. For WEP, this can be 5 case-sensitive characters, 13 case-sensitive characters, 10 hexadecimal caseinsensitive characters, or 26 hexadecimal case-insensitive characters, depending on security considerations. (If you choose WPA-2 Personal, you can insist on a 64-character password, but by the time everyone has typed it in correctly, the meeting would probably be over.)

#### Bluetooth

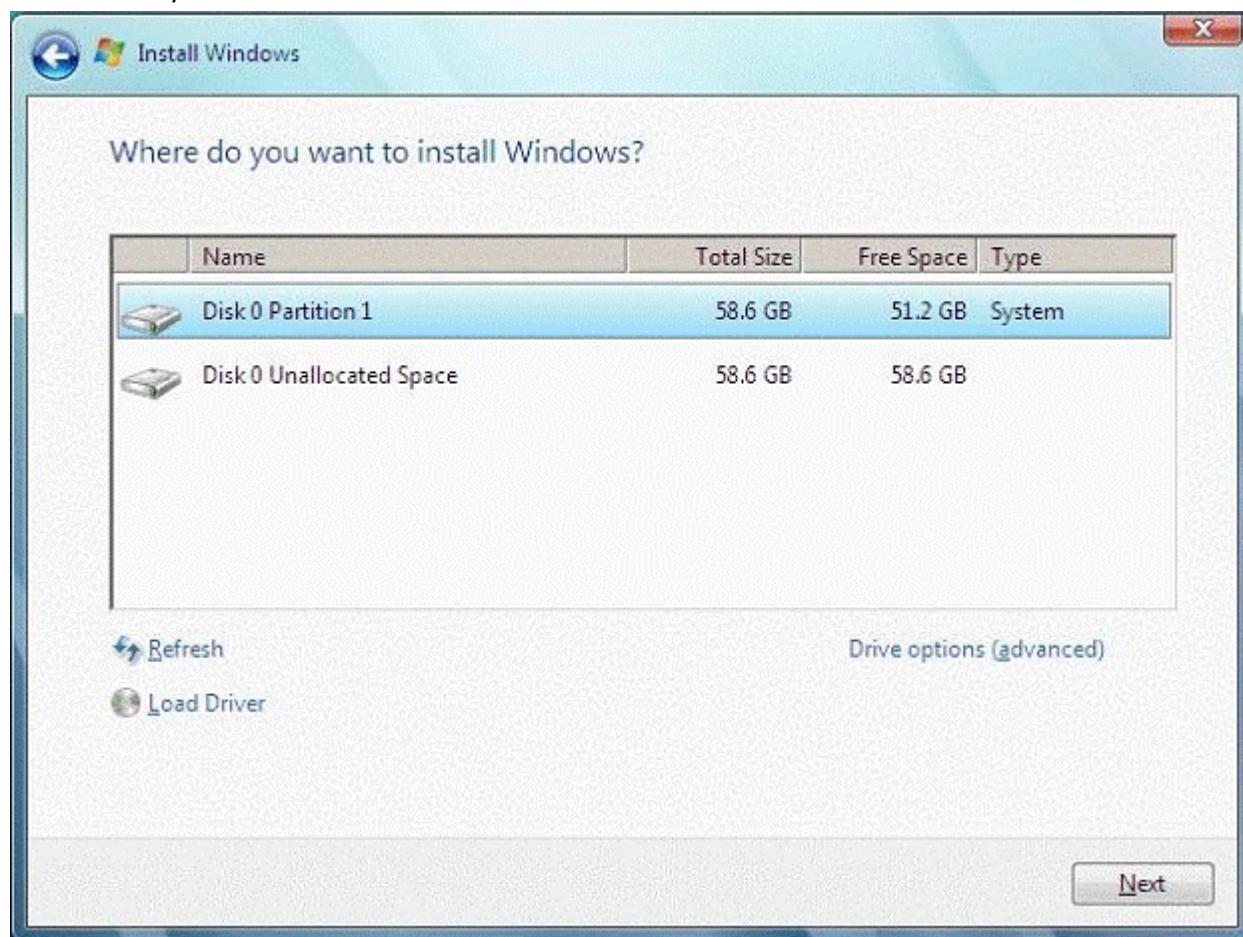
Windows supports Bluetooth version 1.1 and later versions. Windows does not support Bluetooth version 1.0 because that specification lacks several critical updates that Windows requires to support Bluetooth wireless technology well.

### Question: 160

You have a computer that runs Windows Vista. The hard disk is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to install Windows 7 in a dual-boot configuration.

What should you do?



- A. From Windows Vista, extend Disk 0 Partition 1. Install Windows 7 in Disk 0 Partition 1.
- B. From Windows Vista, create a new partition. Install Windows 7 in Disk 0 Partition 1.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. Install Windows 7 in Disk 0 Partition 1.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. Install Windows 7 in the unallocated space on Disk 0.

---

### Answer: D

---

Explanation:

Explanation:

The key to configuring dual-booting is ensuring that each operating system has its own partition or hard disk drive.

To dual-boot with Windows 7, you need to be able to create a new volume of at least 15 GB. Even if you have more free space available on the volume you want to shrink, you may not be able to create a volume of the appropriate size because Windows Vista may not be able to move some special types of data to a different place on the hard disk drive.

When configuring a new computer to boot between multiple operating systems, it is also necessary to install operating systems in the order that they were released. For example, if you want to boot between Windows XP and Windows 7 on a new computer, you need to install Windows XP before you install Windows 7. If you install Windows XP after Windows 7, the Windows XP installation routine cannot recognize the Windows 7 operating system installation, and the computer only boots into Windows XP. It is possible to repair the computer from this point using Windows 7 startup repair so that it dual-boots, but the simplest course of action is just to install the operating systems in the order in which they were released by Microsoft.

---

### **Question: 161**

---

You have a workgroup that contains five computers. The computers run Windows 7.

A computer named Computer1 has video and audio files.

You need to share Computer1's video and audio files on the network.

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

- A. Create a HomeGroup.
- B. Move the files to a Media Library.
- C. Enable all BranchCache rules in Windows Firewall.
- D. Connect a removable drive and enable BitLocker To Go.

---

**Answer: A, B**

---

Explanation:

#### **HomeGroup Connections**

This option decides how authentication works for connections to HomeGroup resources. If all computers in the HomeGroup have the same user name and passwords configured, you can set this option to allow Windows to manage HomeGroup connections. If different user accounts and passwords are present, you should configure the option to use user accounts and passwords to connect to other computers. This option is available only in the Home/Work network profile.

#### **Media Library Sharing**

Before you turn on Media Library Sharing for a shared folder, you should know that Media Library Sharing bypasses any type of user-account access that you set for the shared folder. For example, let's say that you turn on Media Library Sharing for the Photos shared folder, and you set the Photos shared folder to No Access for a user account named Bobby. Bobby can still stream any digital media from the Photos shared folder to any supported digital media player or DMR. If you have digital media that you do not want to stream in this manner, store the files in a folder that does not have Media Library Sharing turned on.

If you turn on Media Library Sharing for a shared folder, any supported digital media player or DMR that can access your home network can also access your digital media in that shared folder. For example, if you have a wireless network and you have not secured it, anybody within range of your wireless network can potentially access your digital media in that folder. Before you turn on Media Library Sharing, make sure that you secure your wireless network. For more information, see the documentation for your wireless access point.

---

### **Question: 162**

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Your computer running Windows 7 Enterprise has two internal hard disks.

System protection is configured by default on the C: drive, which holds the operating system and installed

applications.

The D: drive is a 500-GB hard disk formatted with the NTFS filing system, and you use it to store your personal files. You want to store previous versions going back several months and therefore intend to reserve 200 GB of this disk for system protection.

You are not using either of your internal disks for backup; instead, you store your backups on a 1-TB external USB hard disk.

How do you configure system protection on your D: drive? (Choose all that apply; each answer forms part of the complete solution.)

- A. Select Restore System Settings And Previous Versions Of Files
- B. Select Only Restore Previous Versions Of Files
- C. Set the Max Usage slider control to 40 percent
- D. Set the Max Usage slider control to 4 percent

---

**Answer: B, C**

---

### **Question: 163**

---

An employee who works from home telephones your help desk. A virus attack has deleted his computer's single internal hard disk. He carried out a System Image backup on his computer three months ago and automatically backs up his personal files every night. He uses an external USB hard drive formatted with the NTFS file system to hold his backups.

All his personal files are in his Documents library. What do you advise? (Choose all that apply; the answers form a complete solution.)

- A. Carry out a System Image restore.
- B. Carry out a system restore.
- C. Use Restore Previous Versions to restore his Documents library from a shadow copy.
- D. Use Restore My Files in the Backup And Restore console to restore his Documents library folder.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

### **Question: 164**

---

You are deciding on which storage devices you want to configure system protection. System protection is enabled by default on your C: drive, which holds your system files. No other storage device on your computer has system protection enabled.

On which of the following storage devices can you enable system protection? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Your second internal hard disk, formatted with NTFS
- B. An external USB hard disk formatted with FAT
- C. A USB flash drive
- D. Your optical drive
- E. A mounted VHD created on your second internal hard disk

---

**Answer: A, E**

---

### **Question: 165**

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You are testing unsigned device drivers on a computer on an isolated test network.  
You install a display driver and find that the computer boots to a blank screen.  
You restart the computer and press F8.  
What Advanced Boot Options could you choose to help remedy the situation? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Safe Mode
- B. Enable Boot Logging
- C. Enable Low Resolution Video
- D. Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced)
- E. Disable Driver Signal Enforcement

---

**Answer: A, C, D**

---

### **Question: 166**

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You have recently installed Windows 7 Ultimate on a laptop computer, installed applications such as Office, and downloaded and installed all outstanding updates. The computer has two internal hard disks, both formatted with the NTFS file system. You also have an external USB hard disk that you have plugged into the laptop. You used the convert fs/ntfs command to convert the external hard drive to the NTFS file system. You have an 8-GB USB flash memory device and the laptop contains a DVD-ROM writer. In your workplace, you can plug in to the corporate network and connect to a network share on a file server running Windows Server 2008 R2.

On what devices can you create a full System Image backup of the laptop's system volume? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The second internal hard disk
- B. The external hard disk
- C. The USB flash drive
- D. Multiple DVD-ROMs
- E. The network share

---

**Answer: A, B, E**

---

### **Question: 167**

---

Kim Akers has an administrator account on a computer running Windows 7 Enterprise.

Don Hall has a standard account on the same computer. Both users have Microsoft Office Word and Microsoft Office Excel files saved in their Documents library. Don stores Microsoft Office PowerPoint presentations in a subfolder of his Documents library named Presentations. He also stores digital photographs in his Pictures library.

Don has created a folder called Secret in his Documents library and has encrypted the folder and its contents. He stores confidential files in that folder.

When Don last logged on, he deleted some personal files but did not empty his Recycle Bin.

Kim is logged on to the computer. She has plugged in a USB flash memory device that holds personal files but has not yet copied any of these files to the computer. She has never formatted the flash memory device.

The computer is configured to let Windows decide what files and folders to back up.

Kim opens the Backup And Restore console but does not change any settings. She clicks Backup Now.

Which files are backed up? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The Word and Excel files in Don's Documents library
- B. The Word and Excel files in Kim's Documents library
- C. The PowerPoint files in Don's Presentation folder
- D. The digital photographs in Don's Pictures library

- E. The files in Don's Secret folder
- F. The files in Don's Recycle Bin
- G. The files on Kim's USB flash memory device

---

**Answer: A, B, C, D**

---

**Question: 168**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is in a workgroup.

You need to ensure that you can decrypt Encrypting File System (EFS) files on the computer if you forget your password.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Credential Manager, select Back up vault.
- B. From User Accounts, select Create a password reset disk.
- C. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificates.
- D. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager options.

---

**Answer: B, C**

**Explanation:**

**Password reset disks**

It is not unusual for users to forget their passwords to local user accounts from time to time, especially when they use strong passwords. Before the advent of password reset disks, the only way for administrators to restore a forgotten local user account password was to manually reset the user's password. In the process, the following information was lost: E-mail that was encrypted with the user's public key Internet passwords that were saved on the computer Files that the user had encrypted Password reset disks offer another solution to the problem of a forgotten password for a local user account. If users create password reset disks for their local accounts before they forget their passwords, they can reset the passwords without losing valuable data that was lost previously with administrative password resets. When you create a password reset disk, a public key and private key pair are created. The private key is stored on a disk: the password reset disk. The public key encrypts the local user account password. If users forget their passwords, they can insert the password reset disk, which contains the private key, and decrypt the current password. The Forgotten Password Wizard prompts the user for a new password, which is then encrypted with the public key. Data is not lost because, basically, the user is simply changing a password. It is essential that password reset disks be stored in secured locations.

**Back up your Encryption Certificate**

1. Open User Accounts by clicking the Start button, clicking Control Panel, clicking User Accounts and Family Safety (or clicking User Accounts, if you are connected to a network domain), and then clicking User Accounts.
2. In the left pane, click Manage your file encryption certificates.
3. In the Encrypting File System wizard, click Next.
4. Click Use this certificate, and then click Next.

If you need more details to identify the certificate that is listed, click View certificate. If you want to choose a different certificate, click Select certificate, and then click the certificate you want to back up.

5. Click Back up the certificate and key now.
6. Type or navigate to the location where you want to store the backup. We recommend that you store the backup on removable media such as a disc or USB flash drive.
7. Type and then confirm a password for the backup file, and then click Next. We recommend that you protect the backup file with a strong password.
8. Select the I'll update my encrypted files later check box, and then click Next.

---

### **Question: 169**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is joined to a domain. You need to ensure that only approved USB drives can be used on the computer. Which two policy settings should you configure? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Enable Prevent installation of removable devices.
- B. Enable Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings.
- C. Enable Prevent installation of devices that match any of these device IDs and enter the device ID for the approved USB drives.
- D. Enable Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs and enter the device ID for the approved USB drives.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

---

### **Question: 170**

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You work as the desktop support technician. The network consists of a single Active Directory domain named CK.com. You need to perform a clean installation of Microsoft Windows 7 Professional on the workstations in the Research department.

All workstations in the Research department have identical hardware as listed below:

- 1.2 GHz Dual-Core processor.
- 1024 MB of RAM.
- 20 GB hard drive.
- DirectX 10 video display card.
- Integrated sound card.
- 10/100 integrated network adapter.

You need to ensure that the workstations able to support Windows 7 and are able to support Windows XP mode. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. You should upgrade the processor.
- B. You should upgrade the RAM.
- C. You should upgrade the video card.
- D. You should upgrade the hard drive.
- E. You should upgrade the network adapter.

---

**Answer: B, D**

---

---

### **Question: 171**

---

You work as the Desktop support technician at Abc.com. The Abc.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Abc.com.

The Abc.com management has instructed you to install Microsoft Windows 7 on all the client computers at Abc.com. You need to create a Windows 7 image that includes the Office 2007 Microsoft Installer Package (MSI) package for the installation. What should you do?

- A. You should consider installing the MSI package by using the update command with the /slipstream switch.
- B. You should consider installing the MSI package by using the Msiexec command with the /package /uninstall switches.

- C. You should consider installing the MSI package by using the Msiexec command with the /package switch.
- D. You should consider installing the MSI package by using the Install command with the /package switch.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 172**

You work as the desktop support technician at Abc.com. The Abc.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Abc.com. All client computers on the Abc.com network run Windows Vista Business.

You have been instructed to upgrade a client computer named CERTKILLER-WS620 to Microsoft Windows 7 Professional. CERTKILLER-WS620 has the following specifications:

- Drive C (system drive) has 12 gigabytes (GB) of free space.
- Drive D (data drive) has 40 GB of free space.
- Four memory slots with two occupied by 512 megabyte (MB) memory sticks.
- One 2.0 gigahertz (GHz) 32-bit processor.

You need to ensure that Windows 7 Professional can be installed on CERTKILLER-WS620.

What should you do?

- A. You should consider installing Windows 7 on Drive D.
- B. You should consider creating more free space on Drive C.
- C. You should consider upgrading the memory.
- D. You should consider upgrading the processor.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 173**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to identify which applications were installed during the last week.

What should you do?

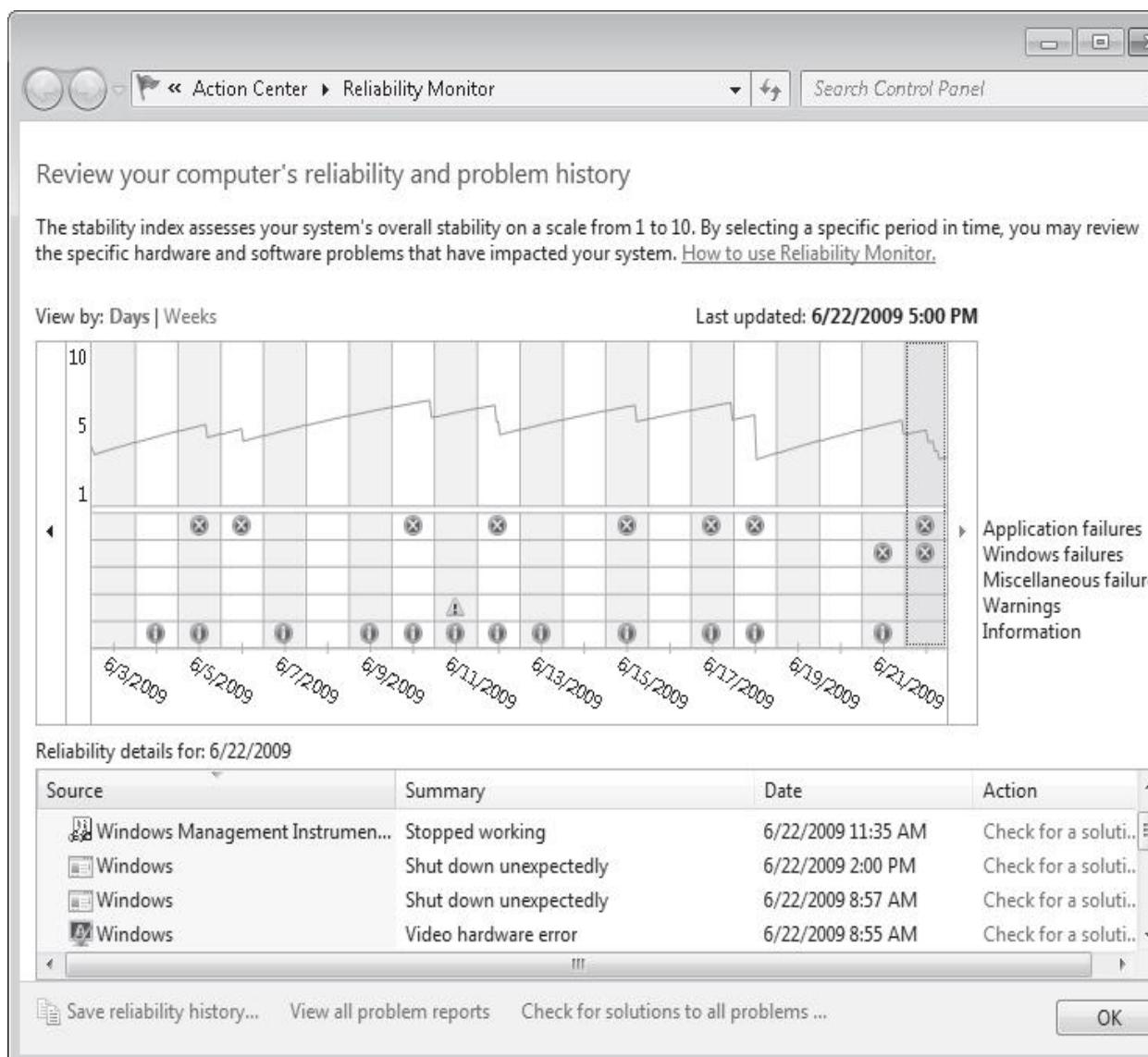
- A. From Reliability Monitor, review the informational events.
- B. From System Information, review the Software Environment.
- C. From Performance Monitor, review the System Diagnostics Report.
- D. From Performance Monitor, run the System Performance Data Collector Set.

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Reliability Monitor tracks a computer's stability. It can also tell you when events that could affect stability (such as the installation of a software application) occurred and whether any restarts were required after these events. Action Center monitors your computer and reports problems with security, maintenance, and related settings. The Windows Experience Index indicates the suitability of your current computer hardware for running resource intensive applications.



## Question: 174

You have a computer that runs Windows Vista.

You install Windows 7 on a new partition on the computer.

You need to ensure that the computer always starts Windows Vista by default.

What should you do?

- Run Bcdedit.exe and specify the /default parameter.
- Run Bcdedit.exe and specify the /bootems parameter.
- Create a boot.ini file in the root of the Windows 7 partition.
- Create a boot.ini file in the root of the Windows Vista partition.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

The Bcdedit.exe utility allows you to manage boot configuration.

/default - Sets the default entry that the boot manager will use.

/bootems - Enable or disables Emergency Management Services for a boot application.

NOT boot.ini:  
Windows (specifically Ntldr) uses

### **Question: 175**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
You run Runas and specify the /savcred parameter to start an application.  
You need to delete the stored password.  
What should you do?

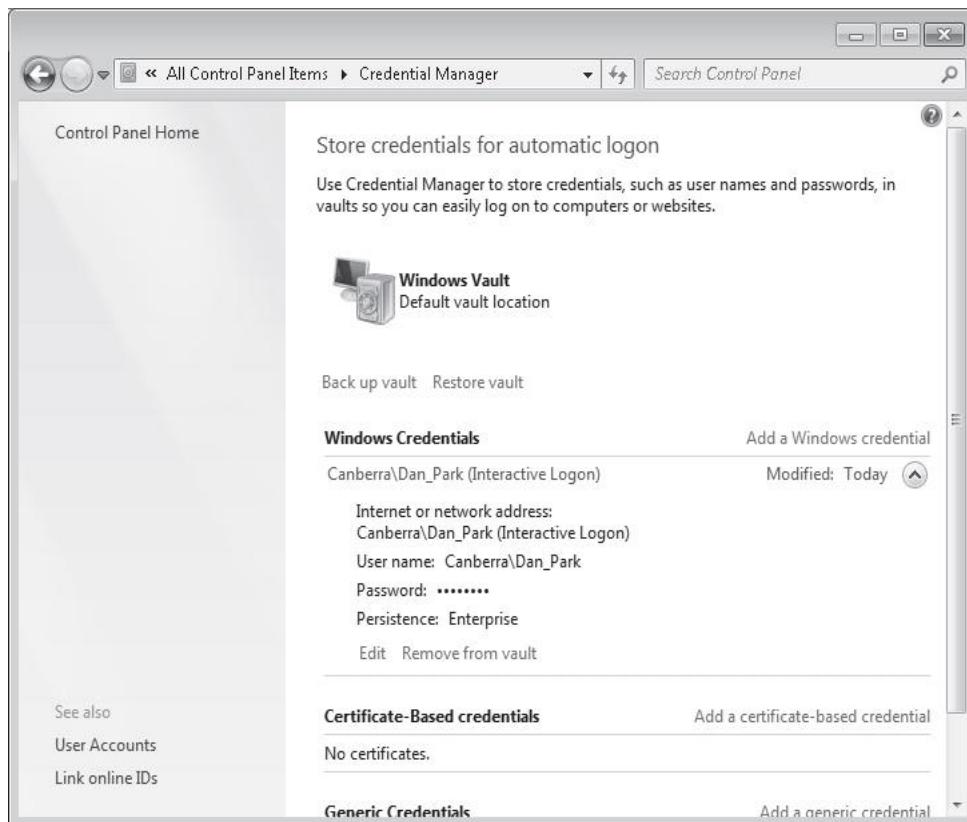
- A. Run Del and specify the /p parameter.
- B. Run Runas and specify the /noprofile parameter.
- C. From Credential Manager, modify the Windows credentials.
- D. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager options.

### **Answer: C**

Explanation:

#### **Credential Manager**

Credential Manager stores logon user name and passwords for network resources, including file servers, Web sites, and terminal services servers. Credential Manager stores user name and password data in the Windows Vault. You can back up the Windows Vault and restore it on other computers running Windows 7 as a method of transferring saved credentials from one computer to another. Although Credential Manager can be used to back up some forms of digital certificates, it cannot be used to back up and restore the self-signed Encrypting File System (EFS) certificates that Windows 7 generates automatically when you encrypt a file. For this reason, you must back up EFS certificates using other tools. You will learn about backing up EFS certificates later in this lesson.



### **Question: 176**

You have a computer that runs Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2).  
You need to upgrade the operating system to Windows 7.  
You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.  
What should you do?

- A. Upgrade to Windows Vista SP2. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Setup.exe and select the Upgrade option.
- B. Upgrade to Windows Vista SP2. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Setup.exe and select the Custom (advanced) option.
- C. Install Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3). Run Setup.exe from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Upgrade option.
- D. Install Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3). Run Setup.exe from the Windows 7 installation media and select the Custom (advanced) option.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 177**

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A user telephones your help desk. Her Favorites list is corrupt and she is having problems accessing the Web sites she visits regularly. All the computers in your organization are backed up every night with a file and folder backup that uses default settings. A restore point was created on all the company's client computers 24 hours ago because a new device driver was installed. You performed a System Image backup on all the computers in your organization three weeks ago. The user is not computer-literate and you need to fix the problem for her.

What is the most efficient way to do so?

- A. Perform a system restore.
- B. Perform a System Image restore.
- C. Use the Restore Files Wizard to restore the Favorites folder in the user's backed-up profile.
- D. Access the History tab under Favorites on the user's browser. Browse to recently visited sites and add them to Favorites.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 178**

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Your company's chief accountant consults you with a question about a financial spreadsheet. She needs to recover the version of this particular spreadsheet that existed six months ago because it is needed for a financial audit. Using Restore Previous Versions, you find that the oldest version stored is dated three months ago. How can you recover the required file?

- A. Edit the System Protection properties for the volume that hosts the file. Use the Max Usage slider to increase the maximum proportion of the hard disk capacity used for system protection to 70 percent.
- B. Perform a system restore. Select a system restore point that was created six months ago.
- C. Edit the System Protection properties for the volume that hosts the file.  
Select the Only Restore Previous Versions Of Files setting.
- D. Use the Backup And Restore console to recover the file from a backup set generated six months ago.

---

**Answer: D**

---

---

### **Question: 179**

---

A user telephones your help desk. She has just accidentally deleted a file she was working on earlier that day. You have configured her computer to carry out backups every evening, and you installed a new graphics driver two days ago.

How should you advise the user to retrieve her file?

- A. Open the Backup And Restore console and restore the file from backup.
- B. Use the Restore Previous Versions feature to restore the file.
- C. Open her Recycle Bin, right-click the file, and choose Restore.
- D. Perform a system restore.

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 180**

---

What command-line utility can you use in Windows 7 to edit boot options?

- A. Bootmgr.exe
- B. Winload.exe
- C. Bcdedit.exe
- D. Winresume.exe

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 181**

---

You are troubleshooting instability problems on a computer running Windows 7 Ultimate and suspect that they might be related to hardware faults in RAM.

You access the System Recovery options.

Which option is most likely to help you diagnose the problem?

- A. Windows Memory Diagnostic
- B. Startup Repair
- C. System Restore
- D. System Image Recovery

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 182**

---

You are investigating instability and boot problems on a computer running Windows 7 Enterprise. You boot using the Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) option and perform a system restore. This does not solve your problems, and you want to undo the system restore. Can you do this, and what is the reason for your answer?

- A. No. You can undo a system restore only if you initiate it from the System Recovery tools.
- B. No. You can undo a system restore only if you carry it out after booting normally.
- C. Yes. You can always undo a system restore, no matter how you booted the computer or how you initiated the restore.

D. Yes. You can undo a system restore that you perform after either booting normally or booting using Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced).

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 183**

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You want to centralize backups by backing up all client computers in your company's production network to a network share on a file server running Windows Server 2008 R2. All your client computers run Windows 7, but because your company has grown through a series of mergers, some run Windows 7 Professional, some run Windows 7 Enterprise, and some run Windows 7 Ultimate.

Which computers can you back up to a network share?

- A. Only the computers running Windows 7 Ultimate
- B. Only the computers running Windows 7 Enterprise
- C. Only the computers running either Windows 7 Ultimate or Windows 7 Enterprise
- D. All your company's client computers

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 184**

---

A user on your company network creates a new file and works on it during the day. He saves the file but decides he no longer needs it and deletes it just before the office closes. Overnight, a file and folder backup takes place. The next morning, the user decides he needs the file after all. He calls you for help.

What action can you take?

- A. Restore the file from the previous night's backup.
- B. Restore the Recycle Bin from the previous night's backup. The file will be in the restored Recycle Bin.
- C. Restore the file from an older backup.
- D. Ask the user to open his Recycle Bin.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 185**

---

You have a virtual hard disk (VHD) file. You need to view the files in the VHD. The solution must prevent users that log on to your computer from modifying files in the VHD. What should you do?

- A. From Disk Management, attach the VHD as read-only.
- B. From Disk Management, convert the VHD to a GPT disk.
- C. From Windows Explorer, modify the permissions of the VHD file.
- D. From Windows Explorer, modify the read-only attribute of the VHD file.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 186**

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You are deploying a custom Windows 7 system image to a new computer.

You perform the following tasks:

- Start the new computer by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE)
- Connect to a shared network location that contains the Windows 7 image file

You need to apply the Windows 7 image to the computer.

What should you do before you apply the image?

- A. Mount the image.
- B. Configure Windows Firewall.
- C. Configure and format the hard disk drive.
- D. Initialize the Boot Configuration Data (BCD) store.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Deploying from a Network Share

After you have imaged your reference installation, you can deploy the image onto new hardware (one or more destination computers). To access a network share as an installation source from the client computer, you need to boot the client computer into the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) environment. The Windows PE environment is a minimally featured operating system that allows you to access diagnostic and maintenance tools as well as access network drives. To deploy an image from a network share, you use the Diskpart tool to format the hard drive of a destination computer . Then you copy the image from the network share and begin the installation by running Setup.exe.

---

### **Question: 187**

---

You have two portable computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7.

You configure Computer1 to connect to a wireless network named Network1.

You need to configure Computer2 to connect to Network1 by using the same settings as Computer1.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. At the command prompt, run Wecutil.exe -es -gr.
- B. At the command prompt, run Winrs.exe -environment.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, export the policy.
- D. From the wireless network properties of Network1, copy the network profile to a USB flash drive.

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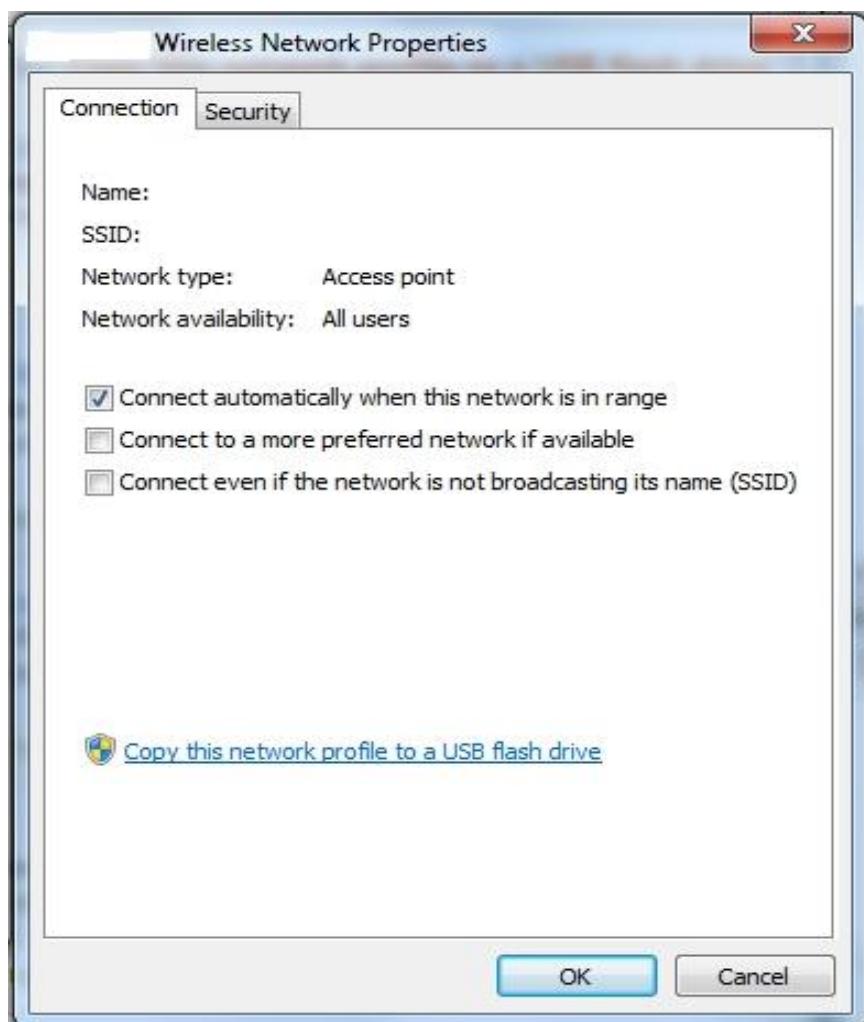
**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

The Copy this network profile to a USB flash drive link launches the Copy Network Settings wizard, which writes the wireless network profile settings to a USB flash drive. You can then use this flash drive to automate the wireless network profile configuration of other computers. To save your wireless network settings to a USB flash drive, insert a USB flash drive into the computer, and then follow these steps:

1. Click to open Network and Sharing Center.
2. In the left pane, click Manage wireless networks.
3. Right-click the network, click Properties, and then click Copy this network profile to a USB flash drive.
4. Select the USB device, and then click Next.
5. Follow the instructions in the wizard, and then click Close.



### Question: 188

You are preparing a custom Windows 7 image for deployment.

You need to install a third-party network interface card (NIC) driver in the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run Pkgmgr.exe and specify the /ip parameter.
- B. Run Dism.exe and specify the /add-driver parameter.
- C. Create a new answer file by using Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM). Run Pkgmgr.exe and specify the /n parameter.
- D. Create a new answer file by using Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM). Run Dism.exe and specify the /apply-unattend parameter.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Dism

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. Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image

or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing. You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- Prepare a Windows PE image.
- Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.
- Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- Configure international settings.
- Implement powerful logging features.
- Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.
- Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- Use existing Package Manager scripts.

---

### **Question: 189**

---

You have a Windows 7 Windows image (WIM) that is mounted.

You need to view the list of third-party drivers installed in the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run Dism.exe and specify /get-drivers parameter.
- B. Run Driverquery.exe and specify the /si parameter.
- C. From Device Manager, view all hidden devices.
- D. From Windows Explorer, open the \Windows\System32\Drivers folder from the mount folder.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Dism

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.

Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing. You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- Prepare a Windows PE image.
- Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.
- Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- Configure international settings.
- Implement powerful logging features.
- Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.
- Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- Use existing Package Manager scripts.

NOT Driverquery

Enables an administrator to display a list of installed device drivers and their properties. If used without parameters, driverquery runs on the local computer. (Could not see documentation of images, only computers, therefore assumed this command does not support images) /si : Displays digital signature information for both signed and unsigned device drivers.

---

### **Question: 190**

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

Computer1 uses an NTFS-formatted USB drive that has ReadyBoost enabled.

You need to modify the amount of space that ReadyBoost reserves on the USB drive.

What should you do?

- A. Open Computer and modify the properties of the USB drive.
- B. Open Performance Information and Tools and run disk cleanup.
- C. Open Devices and Printers and modify the properties of the USB drive.
- D. Open Device Manager and modify the properties of the USB device.

---

### **Answer: A**

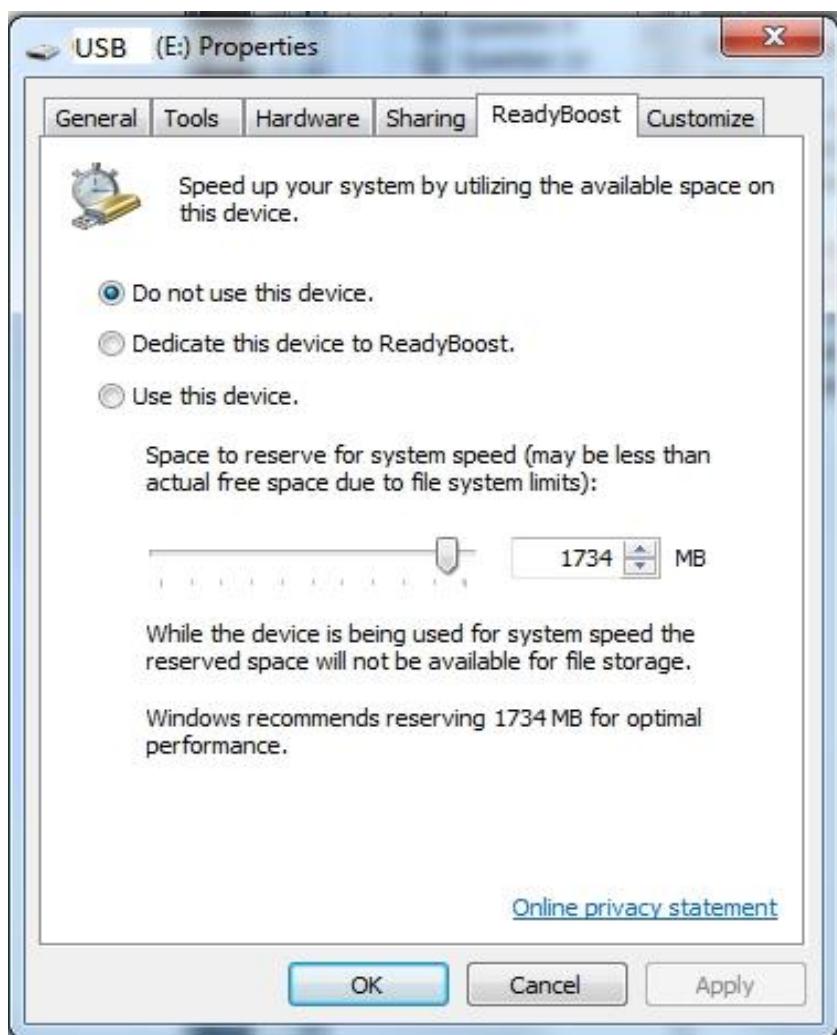
---

Explanation:

ReadyBoost

Windows 7 supports Windows ReadyBoost. This feature uses external USB flash drives as a hard disk cache to improve disk read performance. Supported external storage types include USB thumb drives, SD cards, and CF cards. Since ReadyBoost will not provide a performance gain when the primary disk is an SSD, Windows 7 disables ReadyBoost when reading from an SSD drive. External storage must meet the following requirements:

- Capacity of at least 256 MB, with at least 64 kilobytes (KB) of free space. The 4-GB limit of Windows Vista has been removed.
- At least a 2.5 MB/sec throughput for 4-KB random reads
- At least a 1.75 MB/sec throughput for 1-MB random writes

**Question: 191**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
 The computer is configured to use an intranet Microsoft update service location.  
 You need to view the name of the intranet service location.  
 What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt, run Wusa.exe.
- B. Open Event Viewer and examine the Application log.
- C. Open Windows Update and click View update history.
- D. Review the contents of the C:\windows\windowsupdate.log file.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

WindowsUpdate.log

Provides information about when the Windows Update Agent connects to the WSUS server and retrieves the software updates for compliance assessment and whether there are updates to the agent components.

**Question: 192**

You have a computer that runs Windows Vista.  
You need to identify whether the computer can be upgraded to Windows 7.  
Which tool should you use?

- A. Windows Anytime Upgrade for Windows 7
- B. Windows Anytime Upgrade for Windows Vista
- C. Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor
- D. Windows Vista Upgrade Advisor

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor

Prior to attempting to perform the upgrade from Windows Vista to Windows 7, you should run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor. The Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor is an application that you can download from Microsoft's\ Web site that will inform you if Windows 7 supports a computer running the current hardware and software configuration of Windows Vista. Prior to running the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor, you should ensure that all hardware that you want to use with Windows 7, such as printers, scanners, and cameras, are connected to the computer. The Upgrade Advisor generates a report that informs you of which applications and devices are known to have problems with Windows 7.

NOT Windows Anytime Upgrade

A similar compatibility report is generated during the upgrade process, but the version created by the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor is more likely to be up to date.

NOT Vista

Question specifies upgrading to Windows 7 from Windows Vista, not upgrading to Windows Vista.

---

### **Question: 193**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You connect to your company's network by using a VPN connection.  
You discover that when you establish the VPN connection, you are unable to access Internet Web sites.

When you disconnect the VPN connection, you can access Internet Web sites.

You need to access Internet Web sites while you are connected to the VPN.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the VPN connection to use only PPTP.
- B. Configure the VPN connection to use only L2TP/IPSec.
- C. From the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties of the local area connection, disable the Automatic metric setting.
- D. From the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties of the VPN connection, disable the Use default gateway on remote network setting.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

To prevent the default route from being created

In the properties of the TCP/IP protocol of the dial-up connection object, in the Advanced TCP/IP Settings dialog box, click the General tab, and then clear the Use default gateway on remote network check box.

---

### **Question: 194**

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You have a computer that runs Windows XP and a USB drive that is protected by using BitLocker To Go.

You need to ensure that you can copy files from the computer to the USB drive. The solution must retain the existing files on the USB drive.

What should you do?

- A. From a computer that runs Windows 7, change the file system of the USB drive.
- B. From a computer that runs Windows 7, disable BitLocker To Go for the USB drive.
- C. Log on to Windows XP as member of the Administrators group.
- D. Log on to Windows XP by using a user account that has an Encrypting File System (EFS) certificate.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

BitLocker To Go does not require that the computer have a TPM chip or that Group Policy be configured to allow some other form of authentication such as a startup key. If you configure appropriate policies, devices protected by BitLocker To Go can be used in read-only mode with computers running Windows XP and Windows Vista.

---

**Question: 195**

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You install a local printer on a computer. You share the printer.

You need to ensure that only members of a local group named Group1 can print documents on the printer.

Which settings should you modify on the printer?

- A. Printing preferences
- B. Priority
- C. Security
- D. Share

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Restricting printer access to selected users by using security groups

If you need to restrict the access of certain shared printers to a certain group of network users, do the following:

- Create a security group and then add members to the security group.
- Assign printer access permissions.

To create a security group and add member to the group

1. Open the Windows SBS Console.

2. On the navigation bar, click the Users and Groups tab, and then click Groups.3. In the task pane, click Add a new group. The Add a New Group Wizard appears.

In the Add a New Group Wizard, do the following:

1. On the Add a new group page, for Group type, select Security group.

2. On the Select groups members for <groupname> page, from the Users and groups list, add the network users who you want to include for the restricted printer access.

3. Follow the instructions to complete the wizard.

To assign printer access permissions

1. Open the Windows SBS Console.

2. On the navigation bar, click the Network tab, and then click Devices.

3. From the list of printers displayed in the Printers section, click the printer that you want to view the properties for. Then in the task pane, click Printer Properties.

4. In the Printer Properties dialog box, click the Security tab, and then remove all entries in the Groups or user names list box except Administrators and Creator Owner.

5. To grant access to the printer, click Add, and then enter the names of the group or users that you want to grant access to this printer.

---

### **Question: 196**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users share the computer. The computer is joined to a domain. You need to prevent the users from using more than 2 GB of disk space on drive C. What should you do?

- A. From a Group Policy object (GPO), enable the Limit profile size setting.
- B. Enable System Protection for Local Disk (C) and set the disk space usage.
- C. Enable disk quota management on Computer1 and configure a default quota limit.
- D. From a Group Policy object (GPO), enable the Limit the size of the entire roaming user profile cache setting.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Disk quotas provide administrators with a way to limit each user's utilization of disk space on a volume. In order to set quotas, you must have Administrator rights, and the volume must be formatted with the NTFS file system. Disk quotas are based on file ownership and are independent of the folder location of the user's files within the volume. For example, if users move their files from one folder to another on the same volume, their volume space usage does not change. However, if users copy their files to a different folder on the same volume, their volume space usage doubles. If one user creates a 200 kilobyte (KB) file, and another user takes ownership of that file, the first user's disk use decreases by 200 KB and the second user's disk use increases by 200 KB.

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### **Question: 197**

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Your network contains a public computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users log on to the computer by using a local user account named User1.

Users report that they can log on to some secure Web sites by using credentials that were saved by other users. You need to prevent forms-based credentials from being saved on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Remove all generic credentials from Windows Vault.
- B. Remove all Windows credentials from Windows Vault.
- C. Modify the Windows Internet Explorer certificates settings.
- D. Modify the Windows Internet Explorer AutoComplete settings.

---

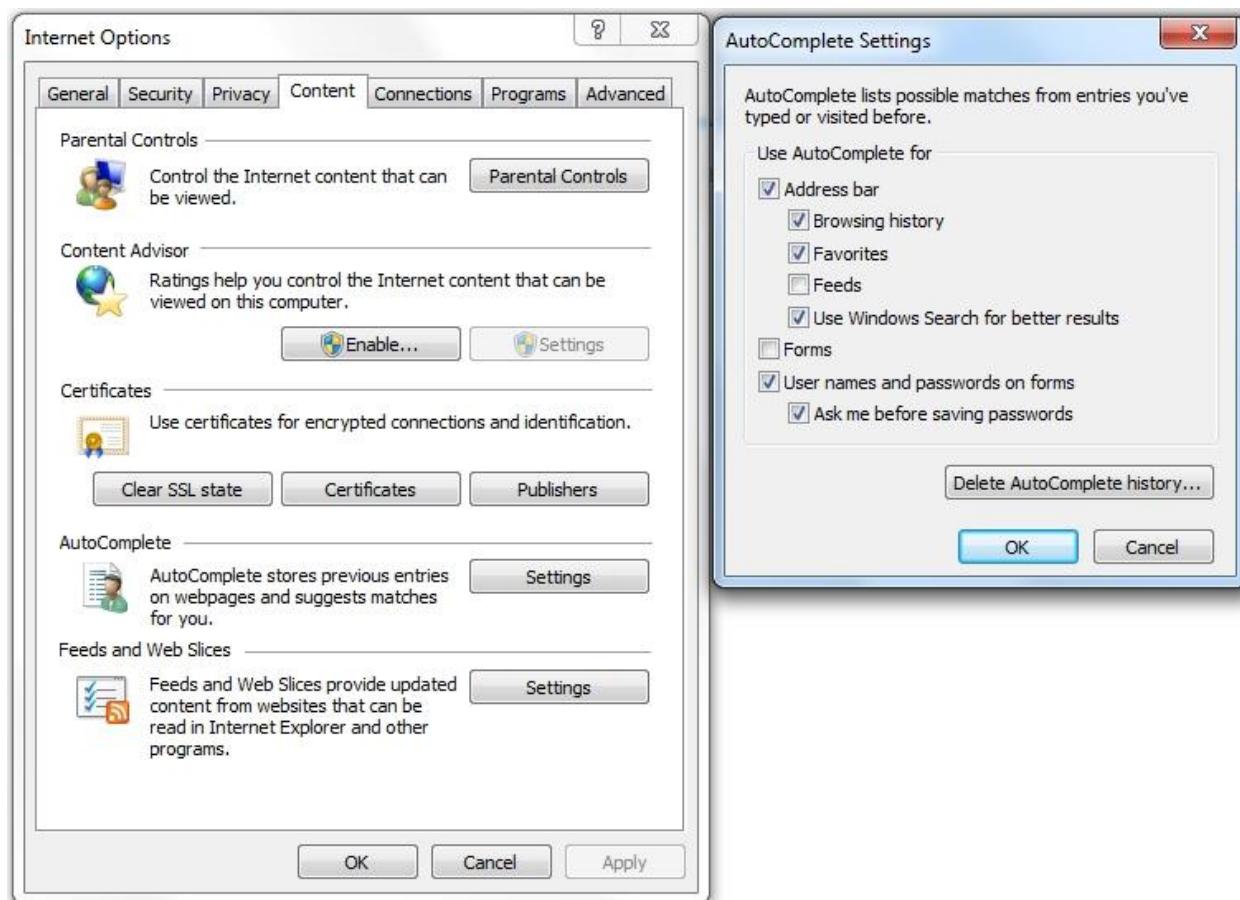
**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

AutoComplete settings

AutoComplete is a feature in Internet Explorer that remembers the information you have typed into the Address bar, web forms, or password fields, and which automatically fills in that information if you start to type the same thing again later. This saves you from having to type the same information over and over.



## Question: 198

You have two computers that run Windows 7. Both computers are connected to a network and have IP addresses within the 172.16.10.0/24 subnet.

You need to ensure that both computers can join a HomeGroup.

What should you do?

- A. Enable network discovery.
- B. Set the network location to Home network.
- C. Configure Windows Firewall to allow the Netlogon service.
- D. Change the IP addresses to be within the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Windows Firewall does not allow you to create firewall rules for specific network locations on the basis of port address. Windows Firewall does not allow you to create rules that differentiate between the home and work network locations. You can only create rules that differentiate on the basis of home and work or public network locations.

**HomeGroup Connections**

This option decides how authentication works for connections to HomeGroup resources. If all computers in the HomeGroup have the same user name and passwords configured, you can set this option to allow Windows to manage HomeGroup connections. If different user accounts and passwords are present, you should configure the option to use user accounts and passwords to connect to other computers. This option is available only in the Home/Work network profile.

### Question: 199

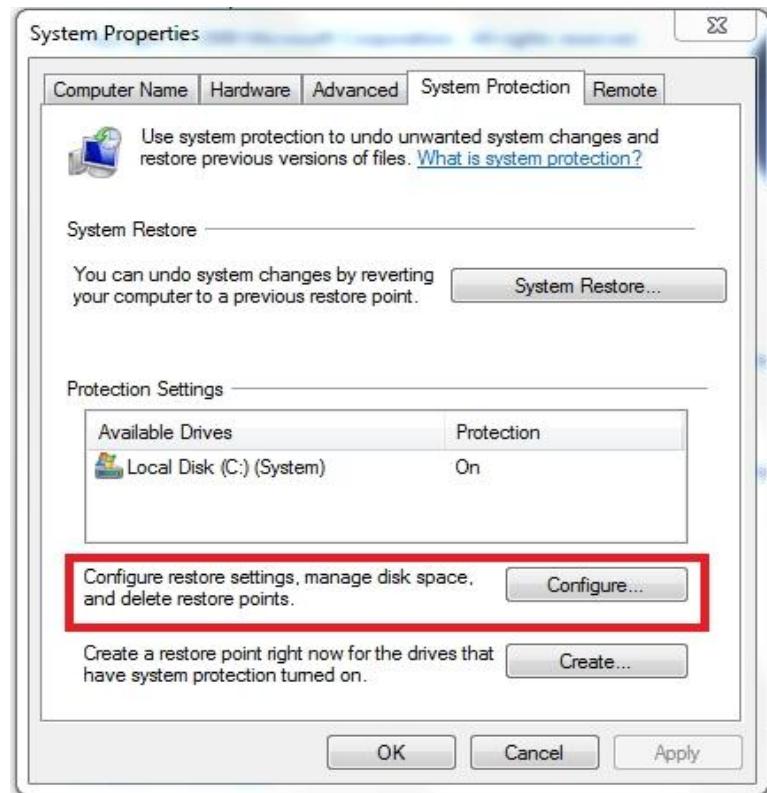
You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

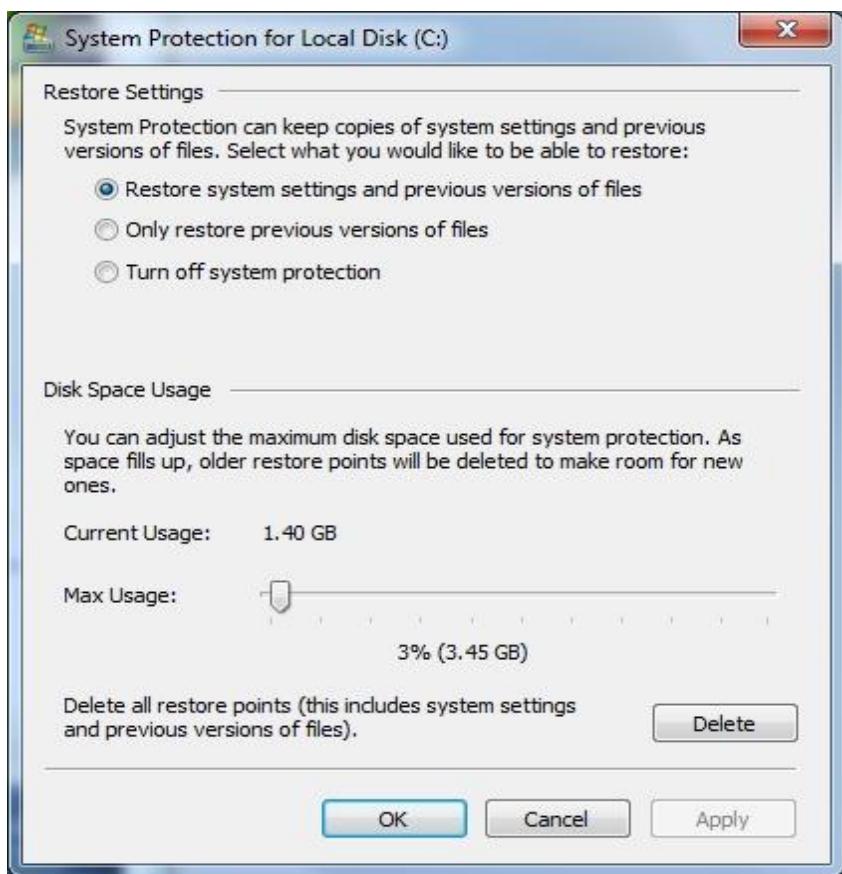
You need to identify how much disk space is occupied by previous versions.  
What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt, run Diskpart.
- B. At a command prompt, run Vaultcmd.
- C. From System, view the System Protection settings.
- D. From the properties of drive C, view the previous versions settings.

### Answer: C

Explanation:





NOT Diskpart:

Microsoft command-line tool Diskpart is used to create and format volumes on the target computer.

NOT Vaultcmd:

Creates, displays and deletes stored credentials.

NOT Properties of drive C:

Allows you to view contents, but does not show size.

## Question: 200

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8. You discover that your browsing history is sent to a third-party advertising content provider. You need to prevent the browsing history from being sent only to that specific content provider. What should you do?

- A. Enable InPrivate Filtering and click Automatically block.
- B. Add the Web site for the content provider to the Restricted sites zone.
- C. Enable InPrivate Filtering and select the Choose content to block or allow option.
- D. View the privacy policy for the Web site and enable the Never allow this site to use cookies option.

**Answer: C**

## Question: 201

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8. A user reports that Computer1 has a number of Internet Explorer configuration issues that cause instability when browsing the Internet. You need to configure Internet Explorer to use all default settings.

What should you do from Internet Options?

- A. From the Advanced tab, click Reset.
- B. From the Programs tab, click Set programs.
- C. From the Advanced tab, click Restore advanced settings.
- D. From the Security tab, click Reset all zones to default level.

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Reset Internet Explorer settings**

By resetting Internet Explorer settings, you return Internet Explorer to the state it was in when it was first installed on your computer. This is useful for troubleshooting problems that might be caused by settings that were changed after installation. When you delete personal settings, some webpages that rely on previously stored cookies, form data, passwords, or previously installed browser add-ons might not work correctly. Resetting Internet Explorer to its default settings does not delete your favorites, feeds, Web Slices, and a few other personalized settings. See the table below for a complete list of all settings and information about whether they are reset or maintained. Resetting Internet Explorer's settings is not reversible. After a reset, all previous settings are lost and cannot be recovered. Rather than resetting everything, you might want to reset specific settings or delete your webpage history. For more information, see the links at the bottom of this topic.

To reset Internet Explorer settings

1. Close any Internet Explorer or Windows Explorer windows that are currently open.
2. Click to open Internet Explorer.
3. Click the Tools button, and then click Internet Options.
4. Click the Advanced tab, and then click Reset.
5. Select the Delete personal settings check box if you would like to remove browsing history, search providers, Accelerators, home pages, and InPrivate Filtering data.
6. In the Reset Internet Explorer Settings dialog box, click Reset.
7. When Internet Explorer finishes restoring the settings, click Close, and then click OK.
8. Close Internet Explorer.

Your changes will take effect the next time you open Internet Explorer.

---

**Question: 202**

Your network contains computers that run Windows 7 and Windows Vista. All computers are members of the same domain. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

You need to ensure that users can remotely log on to Computer1 from any computer on the network.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. Select the Allow Remote Assistance connections to this computer check box. Add the Domain Users group to the Power Users group.
- B. Select the Allow Remote Assistance connections to this computer check box. Add the Domain Users group to the Administrators group.
- C. Select the Allow connections from computers running any version of Remote Desktop (less secure) check box. Add the Domain Computers group to the Remote Desktop Users group.
- D. Select the Allow connections only from computers running Remote Desktop with Network Level Authentication (more secure) check box. Add the Domain Users group to the Remote Desktop Users group.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 203**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of an Active Directory domain and has a shared printer. Users report that they can print to the shared printer, but they cannot delete their print jobs. You need to ensure that users can delete their own print jobs.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the Print Spooler service.
- B. Stop sharing the local printer and then share it again.
- C. Assign the Manage Documents permission to SYSTEM.
- D. Assign the Manage Documents permission to CREATOR OWNER.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Manage Documents

The user can pause, resume, restart, cancel, and rearrange the order of documents submitted by all other users. The user cannot, however, send documents to the printer or control the status of the printer. By default, the Manage Documents permission is assigned to members of the Creator Owner group. When a user is assigned the Manage Documents permission, the user cannot access existing documents currently waiting to print. The permission will only apply to documents sent to the printer after the permission is assigned to the user.

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### **Question: 204**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You generate a System Diagnostic Report and receive the following warning message: The Graphics rating for the system is poor and may be the cause of performance problems.

You need to increase the graphics performance of the computer without modifying the current hardware or drivers.

What should you do?

- A. From Personalization, modify the screen saver.
- B. From Indexing Options, modify the Advanced options.
- C. From Performance Options, modify the visual effects.
- D. From Performance Options, modify the processor scheduling.

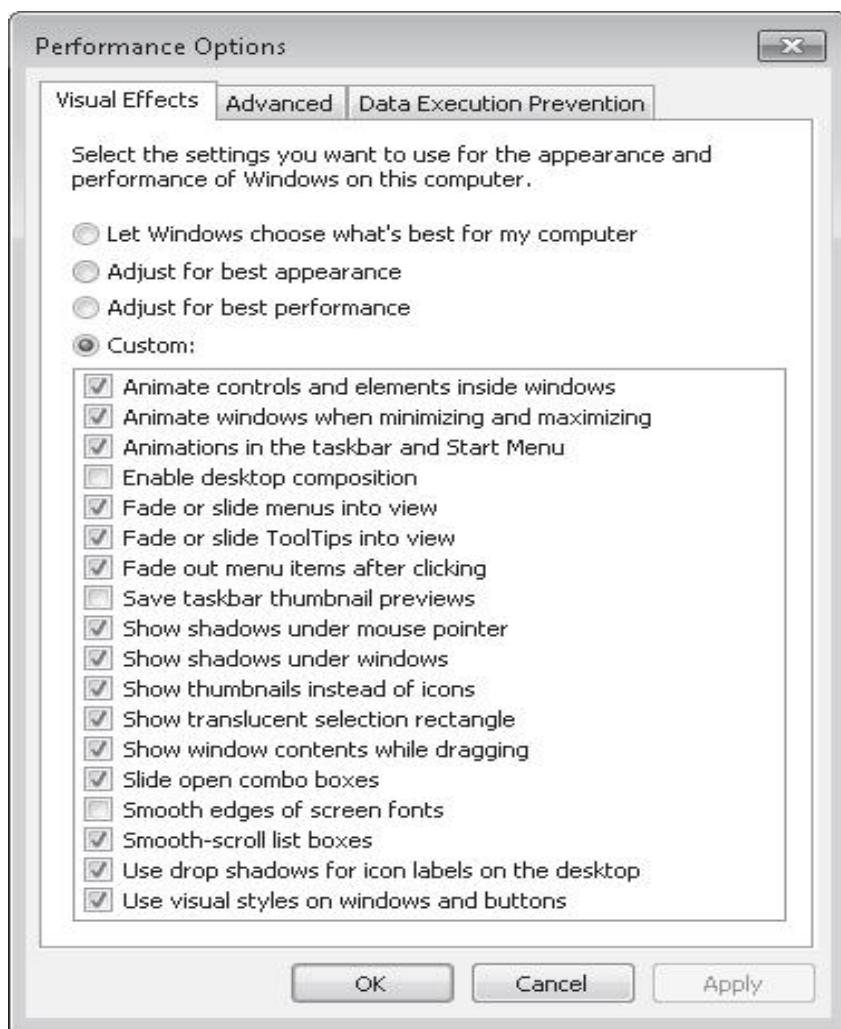
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**Answer: C**

---

Configuring Performance Options

The Performance Options tool is a Windows 7 Performance And Analysis tool that you can access by clicking Advanced Tools on the Performance Information And Tools dialog box and then clicking Adjust The Appearance And Performance Of Windows. You can let Windows decide what is best for your computer, adjust for best appearance, adjust for best performance, or select Custom and specify the appearance settings for your computer manually. If you select Custom, you can choose which visual effects to turn off, one by one. There are 18 visual effects that you can control, such as whether shadows are displayed under screen icons or under the mouse pointer. On the Advanced tab, you can adjust for the best performance of programs or background services. If your computer is running applications (as a typical workstation does), you would specify Adjust For Best Performance Of Programs. On a server that is functioning as a Web server (for example), you would specify Adjust For Best Performance Of Background Services.



## Question: 205

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2. Computer1 runs Windows Vista. Computer2 runs Windows 7.

You plan to use User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0 to migrate user profiles and data from Computer1 to Computer2.

You need to prevent some system settings from being migrated. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

Which file should you modify?

- A. config.xml
- B. migapp.xml
- C. migdocs.xml
- D. miguser.xml

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Config.xml

This file is different from the other migration files as it is used to exclude features from the migration. You can create and modify the Config.xml file using ScanState.exe with the /genconfig option.

#### **NOT MigDocs.xml**

This file contains information on the location of user documents.

#### **NOT MigUser.xml**

MigUser.xml This file contains rules about user profiles and user data. The default settings for this file migrate all data in My Documents, My Video, My Music, My Pictures, desktop files, Start Menu, Quick Launch settings, favorites, Shared Documents, Shared Video, Shared Music, Shared desktop files, Shared Pictures, Shared Start menu, and Shared Favorites. This file also contains rules that ensure that all the following file types are migrated from fixed volumes: .qdf, .qsd, .qel, .qph, .doc, .dot, .rtf, .mcw, .wps, .scd, .wri, .wpd, .xl\*, .csv, .lqy, .dqy, .oqy, .rqy, .wk\*, .wq1, .slk, .dif, .ppt\*, .pps\*, .pot\*, .sh3, .ch3, .pre, .ppa, .txt, .pst, .one\*, .mpp, .vsd, .vl\*, .or6, .accdb, .mdb, .pub, .xla, .xlb and .xls. The asterisk ( \*) represents zero or more characters.

#### **NOT MigApp.xml**

This file contains rules about migrating application settings. These include Accessibility settings, dial-up connections, favorites, folder options, fonts, group membership, Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) settings, Microsoft Office Outlook Express mailbox files, mouse and keyboard settings, phone and modem options, Remote Access Service (RAS) connection phone book files, regional options, remote access, screen-saver settings, taskbar settings, and wallpaper settings.

#### **User State Migration Tool**

USMT 4.0 is a command-line utility that allows you to automate the process of user profile migration. The USMT is part of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) and is a better tool for performing a large number of profile migrations than Windows Easy Transfer. The USMT can write data to a removable USB storage device or a network share but cannot perform a direct side-by-side migration over the network from the source to the destination computer. The USMT does not support user profile migration using the Windows Easy Transfer cable. USMT migration occurs in two phases, exporting profile data from the source computer using ScanState and importing profile data on the destination computer using LoadState.

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### **Question: 206**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You install a second internal hard disk drive in the computer.

You attempt to create a system image and discover that the new disk is not listed as a backup destination.

You need to ensure that you can use the new disk as a backup destination for system images.

What should you do?

- A. Create a NTFS partition.
- B. Create a mirrored volume.
- C. Create a system repair disc.
- D. Log on to the computer by using a different account.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

If the drive you are saving your backup on is formatted using the NTFS file system and has enough disk space, a System Image of your programs, your operating system, and all drivers and registry settings is also included in the backup.

An external hard drive: (Note that the question actually asks about internal) You cannot use an external hard drive for a System Image backup unless you convert its filing system to NTFS. By default external hard drives are formatted using FAT.

**NOT Account:**

The backup account requires administrative privileges to the computer being backed up, but it implies that this was not the issue, since it got to the point where it could see that this disk was

**NOT System repair disc:**

A system repair disc can be used to boot your computer. It also contains Windows system recovery tools that can help

you recover Windows from a serious error or restore your computer from a system image. It is not a system image itself.

---

### **Question: 207**

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 has Remote Desktop enabled. Computer1 has a shared printer named Printer1.

A group named HRUsers is a member of the Remote Desktop Users group. Only HRUsers has access to Printer1. A user named User1 is a member of HRUsers.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Allow User1 to print to Printer1
- Prevent User1 from establishing Remote Desktop sessions to Computer1
- Allow other members of HRUsers to connect to Computer1 by using Remote Desktop

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the HRUsers group.
- B. Remove HRUsers from the Remote Desktop Users group.
- C. Assign User1 the Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services user right.
- D. Assign User1 the Deny access to this computer from the network user right. Assign HRUsers the Allow log on locally user right.

---

**Answer: C**

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### **Question: 208**

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A standard user named User1 has a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to ensure that User1 can run Windows Easy Transfer.

What should you do?

- A. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- B. Add User1 to the Administrators group.
- C. Configure User1 to have a complex password.
- D. Copy the support folder from the Windows 7 installation media to the local hard disk drive.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Windows Easy Transfer Migration

After you have set up Windows Easy Transfer on the source computer, you are ready to perform migration. If you want to migrate only a single user account, you can log on with that account to perform the transfer. If you want to migrate all accounts on the computer, you need to log on with a user account that has Local administrator privileges.

To do this, start Windows Easy Transfer, select the transfer method, and then, on the Which Computer Are You Using Now? page, select This Is My Old Computer. If you are using the External Hard Disk or USB storage device method, Windows Easy Transfer will then perform a migration check and provide an estimate of the size of the data you can transfer to the new computer on the source computer. If you are using the Network or Easy Transfer Cable method, you will select items for migration on the destination computer.

NOT User Account Control (UAC)

UAC is a security feature of Windows 7 that informs you when the action that you want to undertake requires an elevation of privileges. If you logged on with a user account that was a member of the local administrators group in previous versions of Microsoft Windows, such as Windows XP, you automatically had administrator-level access at all

times. This, by itself, was not a problem because recommended good practice was that people logged on with accounts that were members of the local administrator group only when they needed to do something related to administration. The problem with this is that people tended to use their administrator account as their normal user account. It was convenient for them because they did not have to log off and log on again each time they wanted to do something related to systems administration. Unfortunately, this behavior presented a security problem because any program run by a user logged on with an administrative account runs with the rights and privileges of that user. UAC resolves this problem by allowing a user that is a member of the local Administrators group to run as a standard user most of the time and to briefly elevate their privileges so that they are running as administrators when they attempt to carry out specific administration-related tasks.

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### **Question: 209**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Your network contains a VPN server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server requires the use of a pre-shared key.  
You need to create a VPN connection to connect to the network.  
Which type of VPN connection should you create?

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

---

**Answer: B**

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### **Question: 210**

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.  
You plan to migrate the user state on Computer1 by using User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0.  
You need to identify which user documents will be included in the migration.  
What should you do?

- A. Run Usmtutils.exe and use the /ec option.
- B. Run Sysprep.exe and use the /audit option.
- C. Run Loadstate.exe and use the /v:12 option.
- D. Run Scanstate.exe and use the /genmigxml option.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

ScanState

You run ScanState on the source computer during the migration. You must run ScanState.exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. When running ScanState on a source computer that has Windows XP installed, you need to run it as a user that is a member of the local administrators group. The following command creates an encrypted store named Mystore on the file share named Migration on the file server named Fileserver that uses the encryption key Mykey: scanstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /o /config:config.xml /encrypt /key:"mykey"

/genmigxml: path to a file This option specifies that the ScanState command should use the document finder to create and export an .xml file that defines how to migrate all of the files on the computer on which the ScanState command is running.

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### **Question: 211**

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You have an offline virtual hard disk (VHD) that contains a generalized installation of Windows 7 Ultimate. You need to disable the built-in games in the VHD. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Start a computer from the VHD. Run Ocsetup.exe and specify the /uninstall parameter. Recapture the VHD.
- B. Start a computer from the VHD. From Programs and Features, turn off the Games feature and then recapture the VHD.
- C. Create an answer file that has InboxGames disabled. On a computer that runs Windows 7, attach the VHD. Run Pkgmgr.exe and specify the /uu parameter.
- D. Create an answer file that has InboxGames disabled. On a computer that runs Windows 7, attach the VHD. Run Dism.exe and specify the /apply-unattend parameter.

---

### **Answer: D**

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Explanation:

Dism

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.

/Apply-Unattend (Applies an unattend.xml file to an image.)

If you are updating device drivers using an unattended answer file, you must apply the answer file to an offline image and specify the settings in the offlineServicing configuration pass. If you are updating packages or other settings using an unattended answer file, you can apply the answer file to an offline or online image. Specify the settings in the offlineServicing configuration pass.

---

### **Question: 212**

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You have a custom image of Windows 7. You plan to deploy the image to computers that are not connected to the corporate network. You need to ensure that a custom application is automatically installed after the image is deployed. What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), create a custom task sequence and run the New Media Wizard.
- B. From Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), open the image and add the applications to Pass 1 windowsPE.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and add a new software installation package.
- D. Run Dism.exe and specify the /mount-WIM parameter. Add the application installation files to the image. Modify the winrm.cmd file.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 213**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You need to ensure that all users are required to enter a username and password when uninstalling applications from the computer. What should you do from Local Group Policy Editor?

- A. Configure a software restriction policy.
- B. Modify the Add or Remove Programs settings.
- C. Configure an AppLocker Windows Installer rule.
- D. Modify the User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode setting.

**Answer: D**

### **Question: 214**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 Professional.

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Ultimate. You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

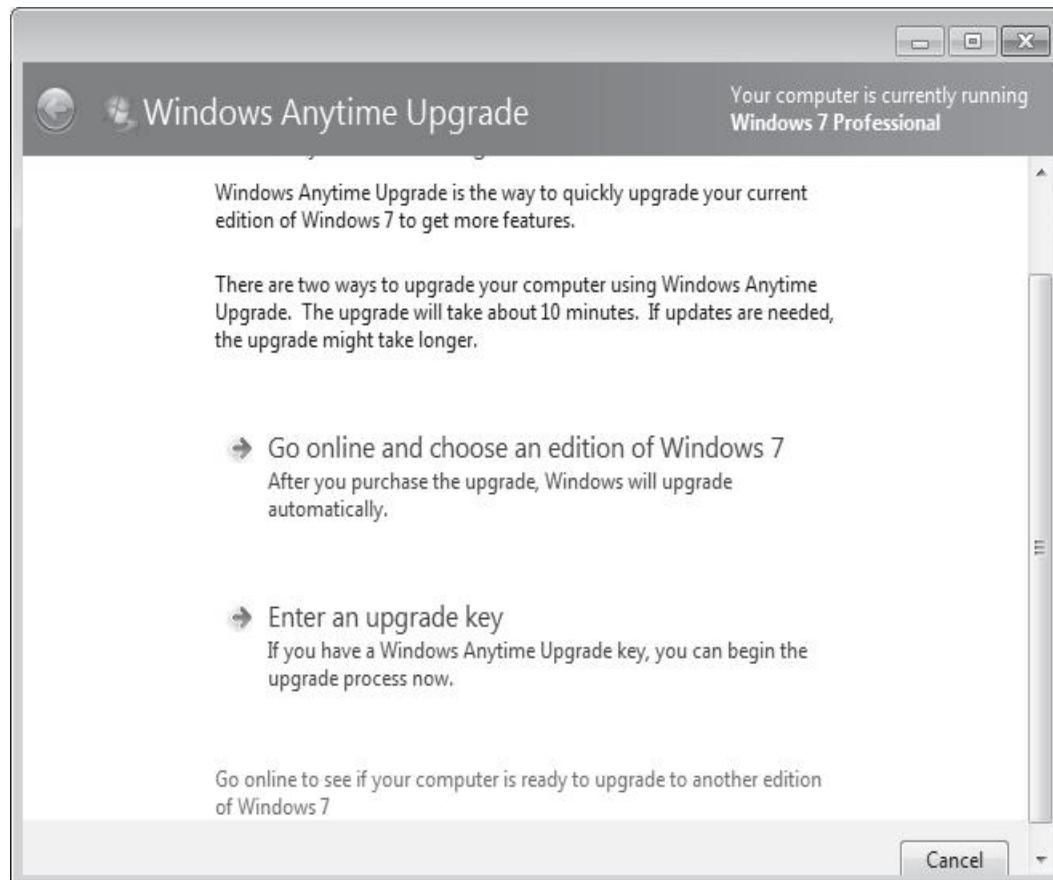
What should you do?

- A. Run Windows Update.
- B. Run Windows Anytime Upgrade.
- C. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Setup.exe.
- D. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Migwiz.exe.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Windows Anytime Upgrade With Windows Anytime Upgrade, shown in Figure, you can purchase an upgrade to an application over the Internet and have the features unlocked automatically. This upgrade method is more suitable for home users and users in small businesses where a small number of intra-edition upgrades is required.



Windows Anytime Upgrade

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**Question: 215**

---

You need to create a VPN connection.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Explorer, right-click Computer and then click Map network drive.
- B. From Windows Explorer, right-click Computer and then click Add a network location.
- C. From Network and Sharing Center, click Set up a new connection or network and then click Set up a new network.
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, click Set up a new connection or network and then click Connect to a workplace.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Virtual Private Networks

When you create a VPN connection, you need to specify the address of the VPN server that you are connecting to and your authentication credentials. You can create a new VPN connection in the Network And Sharing Center by clicking Set Up A New Connection Or Network and then Connect to a Workplace. When you create a new VPN connection, Windows 7 sets the VPN type to Automatic. You can configure a connection to use a specific VPN protocol, but if you do this, Windows 7 does not try to use other VPN protocols if the protocol you select is not available.

---

**Question: 216**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. Computer2 is configured for remote management.

From Computer1, you need to remotely execute a third-party command line tool named disk.exe on Computer2. Which command should you run?

- A. Start disk.exe /d \\computer2
- B. Tscn disk.exe /DEST:computer2
- C. Winrm e disk.exe Cr:computer2
- D. Winrs r:computer2 disk.exe

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Winrs

You can use WinRS to execute command-line utilities or scripts on a remote computer. To use WinRS, open a command prompt and prefix the command that you want to run on the remote computer with the WinRS -r: RemoteComputerName command. For example, to execute the Ipconfig command on a computer named Aberdeen, issue the command: WinRS -r:Aberdeen ipconfig.

The Windows Remote Management service allows you to execute commands on a remote computer, either from the command prompt using WinRS or from Windows PowerShell. Before you can use WinRS or Windows PowerShell for remote management tasks, it is necessary to configure the target computer using the WinRM command. To configure the target computer, you must run the command WinRM quickconfig from an elevated command prompt.

---

**Question: 217**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2.

You migrate user state data from Computer1 to Computer2. The migrated data contains several Microsoft Office Excel files.

You need to ensure that you can open the Excel files by using Excel on Computer2.  
What should you do?

- A. Install Office.
- B. Disable User Account Control (UAC).
- C. Modify the default program settings.
- D. Run Loadstate.exe /i:migapp.xml.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

The applications are required to be installed in order to use the migrated data. In this case Microsoft Office is required to open Excel files.

**LoadState**

LoadState is run on the destination computer. You should install all applications that were on the source computer on the destination before you run LoadState. You must run Loadstate.exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. To load profile data from an encrypted store named Mystore that is stored on a share named Migration on a file server named Fileserver and which is encrypted with the encryption key Mykey, use this command: loadstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /decrypt /key:"mykey"

---

### **Question: 218**

---

You have a computer that has the following hardware configuration:

- 1.6-gigahertz (GHz) processor (64-bit).
- 8-GB RAM.
- 500-GB hard disk.
- Graphics card that has 128-MB RAM.

You need to select an edition of Window 7 to meet the following requirements:

- Support DirectAccess
- Support Windows XP Mode
- Use all of the installed memory

Support joining an Active Directory domain.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Windows 7 Enterprise (64-bit)
- B. Windows 7 Enterprise (x86)
- C. Windows 7 Professional (64-bit)
- D. Windows 7 Ultimate (x86)

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

The only applicable solution is Windows 7 Enterprise (64-bit) as for the following reasons:

All versions are support Hardware wise.

**Requirements:**

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
- 1 GB of system memory
- A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space
- A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver, Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory

#### XP Mode

Windows XP Mode is a downloadable compatibility option that is available for the Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions of Windows 7. Windows XP Mode uses the latest version of Microsoft Virtual PC to allow you to run an installation of Windows XP virtually under Windows 7.

Use all of the installed memory

The x86 version supports a maximum of 4 GB of RAM, whereas the x64 version supports a maximum of 8 GB of RAM.

#### Windows 7 Professional

Windows 7 Professional is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. It supports all the features available in Windows Home Premium, but you can join computers with this operating system installed to a domain. It supports EFS and Remote Desktop Host but does not support enterprise features such as AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, and BranchCache.

**Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate Editions** The Windows 7 Enterprise and Ultimate editions are identical except for the fact that Windows 7 Enterprise is available only to Microsoft's volume licensing customers, and Windows 7 Ultimate is available from retailers and on new computers installed by manufacturers. The Enterprise and Ultimate editions support all the features available in other Windows 7 editions but also support all the enterprise features such as EFS, Remote Desktop Host, AppLocker, DirectAccess, BitLocker, BranchCache, and Boot from VHD.

---

### **Question: 219**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2. Computer1 runs Windows Vista. Computer2 runs Windows 7.

Computer1 has a custom application installed. You create a custom XML file named app1.xml that contains the migration settings for the application.

You need to migrate the configuration and application data for the custom application from Computer1 to Computer2.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, run Loadstate.exe /l:app1. On Computer2, run Scanstate.exe /l:app1.xml.
- B. On Computer1, run Scanstate.exe /i:app1.xml. On Computer2, run Loadstate.exe /i:app1.xml.
- C. On Computer1, run Loadstate.exe /keyfile:app1.xml. On Computer2, run Loadstate.exe /keyfile:app1.xml.
- D. On Computer1, run Scanstate.exe /genconfig:app1.xml. On Computer2, run Loadstate.exe /config:app1.xml.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

#### User State Migration Tool

USMT 4.0 is a command-line utility that allows you to automate the process of user profile migration. The USMT is part of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) and is a better tool for performing a large number of profile migrations than Windows Easy Transfer. The USMT can write data to a removable USB storage device or a network share but cannot perform a direct side-by-side migration over the network from the source to the destination computer. The USMT does not support user profile migration using the Windows Easy Transfer cable. USMT migration occurs in two phases, exporting profile data from the source computer using ScanState and importing profile data on the destination computer using LoadState.

(include) /i:[Path]\FileName

Specifies an .xml file that contains rules that define what user, application or system state to migrate. You can specify this option multiple times to include all of your .xml files (MigApp.xml, MigUser.xml and any custom .xml files that

you create). Path can be either a relative or full path. If you do not specify the Path variable, then FileName must be located in the current directory.

---

### **Question: 220**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Windows Backup is configured to store backups on an external drive.

You create a new NTFS volume on the computer.

You need to configure Windows Backup to include the files on the new volume as part of regularly scheduled backups.

What should you do?

- A. From Backup and Restore, select Change settings.
- B. From Backup and Restore, select Create a system image.
- C. From the System Protection tab, create a restore point.
- D. From the System Protection tab, enable system protection for the new volume.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Backups are configured and scheduled by using the Backup And Restore console under System And Security in Control Panel.

The Change Settings option is not available unless you have configured a backup schedule and performed a backup.

---

### **Question: 221**

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You manage several computers that run Windows 7.

A user wants to roll back a driver.

The user opens the device properties in Device Manager and discovers that the Roll Back Driver option is unavailable.

You connect to the computer by using Windows Remote Assistance.

You need to roll back the driver to its previous version.

What should you do first?

- A. Add the user to the Power Users group.
- B. Right-click Device Manager and select Run as administrator.
- C. From System Properties, modify Device Installation Settings.
- D. From the Local Group Policy, modify Device Installation Restrictions.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

You can open Device Manager on a computer running Windows 7 while logged on with any account. However, by default, only administrators can make changes to devices and install, uninstall, and roll back drivers. You can open Device Manager in the following ways:

- In Control Panel, click Hardware And Sound. Click Device Manager under Devices And Printers.
- Click Start, right-click Computer, and choose Manage. Click Device Manager in the Computer Management tree pane.
- Open an elevated command prompt and enter mmc devmgmt.msc. Note that if you do not run the command prompt as administrator, Device Manager opens as read-only.

---

### **Question: 222**

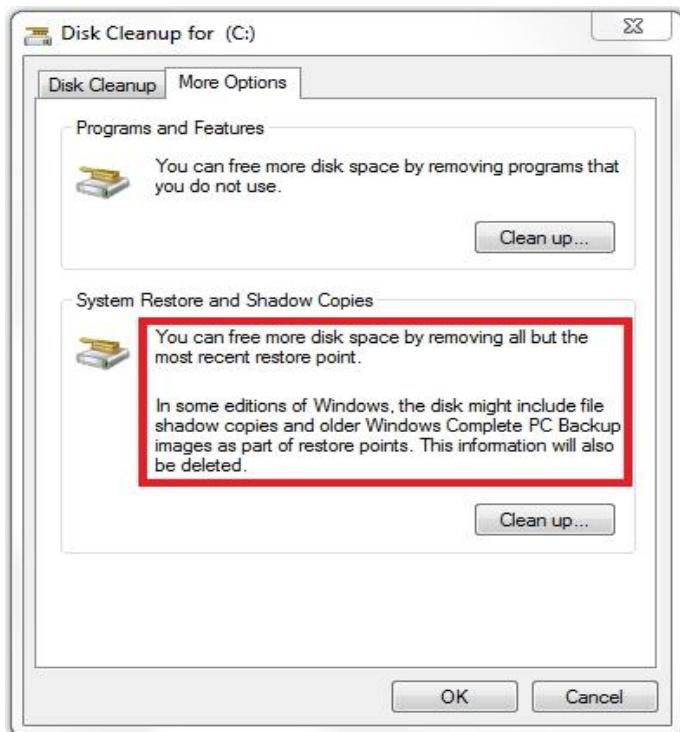
---

You need to reduce the amount of space currently being used to store system restore points. What should you do?

- A. Run Disk Cleanup.
- B. Run Msconfig.exe.
- C. Configure disk quotas.
- D. Configure Windows Backup.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**Shadow info:**

Shadow copies are automatically saved as part of a restore point. If system protection is enabled, Windows 7 automatically creates shadow copies of files that have been modified since the last restore point was created. By default, new restore points are created every seven days or whenever a significant system change (such as a driver or application installation) occurs.

**NOT Disk Quota:**

Does not directly affect size of System Restore Points.

### **Question: 223**

You deploy a Windows 7 Enterprise image to a computer on the network.

You need to display the detailed activation and license status of the computer.

What should you run?

- A. Msconfig.exe
- B. Slui.exe
- C. Slmgr.vbs and specify the dli parameter
- D. Winrm.vbs and specify the id parameter

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Slmgr.vbs  
/dli [Activation ID | All]  
Display license information.

By default, /dli displays the license information for the installed active Windows edition. Specifying the [Activation ID] parameter displays the license information for the specified edition associated with that Activation ID. Specifying the [All] as the parameter will display all applicable installed products' license information.

This operation does not require elevated privileges.

---

### **Question: 224**

---

You have a Windows image (WIM) file that contains an image of Windows 7. The WIM file is 2 GB.

You need to ensure that you can copy the image to CD.

What should you do?

- A. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /split parameter.
- B. From the properties of the WIM file, enable compression.
- C. Run Dism.exe and specify the /cleanup-wim parameter.
- D. Right-click the WIM file, point to Send To and then click Compressed (zipped) Folder.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Imagex

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

/split image\_file dest\_file size

Splits an existing .wim file into multiple read-only split .wim files (.swm).

image\_file

Specifies the name and location of the .wim file to split.

dest\_file

Specifies the file path of the split files.

Size

Specifies the maximum size in megabytes (MB) for each created file.

This option generates the .swm files into the specified directory, naming each file the same as the specified image\_file, but with an appended number and the .swm file-name extension. For example, if you choose to split a file named Data.wim, this option creates a Data.swm file, a Data2.swm file, a Data3.swm file, and so on, defining each portion of the split .wim file.

---

### **Question: 225**

---

You plan to deploy Windows 7 by using a virtual hard disk (VHD).

You need to ensure that when a computer starts from the VHD, the Windows 7 installation programs will run the out-of-box-experience (OOBE) portion of the setup.

What should you do?

- A. Copy install.wim from the Windows 7 installation media to the VHD.
- B. Use ImageX to apply install.wim from the Windows 7 installation media to the VHD.
- C. Start the computer by using the Windows 7 installation media and then select Install now.
- D. Start the computer by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run Diskprep.exe.

---

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

WIM images are file-based and can be installed on a VHD or placed on a network share for distribution. You can store several images in the same WIM file.

Talks about Capturing the Installation onto a Network Share, but still applies.

You can capture an image of your reference computer by using Windows PE and the ImageX tool. Then you store that image on a network share. Alternatively, on a computer running Windows 7 Enterprise or Ultimate edition, you can store the image on a VHD and make that VHD bootable. To capture the installation image you have created on your reference computer to a network share, perform the following procedure:

1. Insert your Windows PE media into your reference computer and restart the computer. As before, you may have to override the boot order to boot from the CD/DVD-ROM drive. If so, select the appropriate function key to override the boot order during initial boot.
2. Windows PE starts and opens a command-prompt window. Use the ImageX tool located on your Windows PE media to capture an image of your reference computer installation. For example, if your optical drive is drive E:, your installation is on drive C:, and you want to capture the image on drive D:, you would enter: e:\imagex.exe /capture C: d:\installationimage.wim "my Win7 Install" /compress fast /verify
3. Copy the image to a network location. For example, enter: net use y: \\network\_share\images copy d:\myimage.wim y:
4. If necessary, provide network credentials for appropriate network access. Your image is now on volume Y:

---

### **Question: 226**

You have a Windows 7 computer that is a member of a workgroup.

You need to prevent members of a local group from starting a specific application.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you create?

- A. administrative template
- B. application control policy
- C. IPSec policy
- D. software restriction policy

---

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AppLocker Application Control Policies

AppLocker is a feature new to Windows 7 that is available only in the Enterprise and Ultimate editions of the product. AppLocker policies are conceptually similar to Software Restriction Policies, though AppLocker policies have several advantages, such as the ability to be applied to specific user or group accounts and the ability to apply to all future versions of a product. Hash rules apply only to a specific version of an application and must be recalculated whenever you apply software updates to that application. AppLocker policies are located in the Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\ Security Settings\Application Control Policies node of a standard Windows 7 or

Windows Server 2008 R2 GPO.

AppLocker relies upon the Application Identity Service being active. When you install Windows 7, the startup type of this service is set to Manual. When testing AppLocker, you should keep the startup type as Manual in case you configure rules incorrectly. In that event, you can just reboot the computer and the AppLocker rules will no longer be in effect. Only when you are sure that your policies are applied correctly should you set the startup type of the Application Identity Service to Automatic. You should take great care in testing AppLocker rules because it is possible to lock down a computer running Windows 7 to such an extent that the computer becomes unusable. AppLocker policies are sometimes called application control policies.

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### **Question: 227**

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Your network contains computers that run either Windows Vista (x86) or Windows 7 (x86). All computers are joined to a domain.

You install a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7 (64-bit). You share a printer named Printer1 on Computer1.

You need to ensure that any user can automatically download and install the drivers for Printer1.

What should you do from Printer Properties?

- A. Install a new driver.
- B. Enable bidirectional support.
- C. Modify the Additional Drivers settings.
- D. Assign the Manage this printer permission to the Domain Users group.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

If you are going to be sharing a printer with computers running previous versions of Microsoft Windows, you can add the drivers for the printer using Additional Drivers. When you add additional drivers, other computers on the network that do not have the printer drivers installed are able to download them from the computer that is sharing the printer.

---

### **Question: 228**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users share the computer. The computer contains a folder named C:\folder1.

You need to identify all of the encrypted files in C:\folder1.

Which command should you run?

- A. Cipher C:\folder1
- B. Dir C:\folder1 /OE
- C. Fsutil C:\folder1
- D. Wfs C:\folder1

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Cipher

Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains.

---

### **Question: 229**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Four users share the computer. You create a folder named C:\data. The Users group has Full control permission to the folder.

You need to configure security on the folder to meet the following requirements:

- Allow users to create files
- Allow users to delete files that they create
- Prevent users from deleting files created by other users

What should you do?

- A. Remove all NTFS permissions from the Users group and assign the CREATOR OWNER group the Full control NTFS permission.
- B. Remove the Modify NTFS permission from the Users group and assign the CREATOR OWNER group the Modify NTFS permission.
- C. Deny the Users group the Modify NTFS permission and assign the Authenticated Users group the Read and Write NTFS permissions.
- D. Deny the Users group the Full control NTFS permission and assign the Authenticated Users group the Read & execute NTFS permission.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

**The Creator Owner Group**

The person who created the file or directory is a member of this group. This group is used by Windows NT to automatically grant access permissions to the creator of a file or directory.

**File and Folder Permissions**

**Read**

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders

Files: Permits viewing or accessing of the file's contents

**Write**

Folders: Permits adding of files and subfolders

Files: Permits writing to a file

**Read & Execute**

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by files and folders

Files: Permits viewing and accessing of the file's contents as well as executing of the file

**List Folder Contents**

Folders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by folders only

Files: N/A

**Modify**

Folders: Permits reading and writing of files and subfolders; allows deletion of the folder

Files: Permits reading and writing of the file; allows deletion of the file

**Full Control**

Folders: Permits reading, writing, changing, and deleting of files and subfolders

Files: Permits reading, writing, changing and deleting of the file

---

### **Question: 230**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Your network has a SSTP VPN server that uses a self-signed certificate.

When you connect to the VPN server, you receive the following error message: "Your computer does not trust the issuing certification authority (CA) of the SSTP VPN servers certificate".

You need to prevent the error message from appearing when you connect to the VPN server.

What should you do?

- A. From the properties of the VPN connection, modify the dialing options.
- B. From the properties of the VPN connection, modify the data encryption settings.
- C. From Certificate Manager, import the servers certificate into the Personal store.
- D. From Certificate Manager, import the server's certificate into the Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

#### Certificate Manager

A certificate manager can approve certificate enrollment and revocation requests, issue certificates, and manage certificates. This role can be configured by assigning a user or group the Issue and Manage Certificates permission. When you assign this permission to a user or group, you can further refine their ability to manage certificates by group and by certificate template. For example, you might want to implement a restriction that they can only approve requests or revoke smart card logon certificates for users in a certain office or organizational unit that is the basis for a security group.

#### Importing Certificates

You may restore certificates and the corresponding private keys from a file.

4. Right-click the certificate store you want to import, and click Install PFX on the context menu.
5. The Certificate Import Wizard launches. Click Next.
6. In the File name text box, type the name of the certificate file that you want to import. Alternatively, you can find the file by clicking Browse.
7. Click Next. If the file specified is a Personal Information Exchange–PKCS #12 (\*.pfx), you will be prompted for the password. Enter the password to import the file. Click Next.
8. On the next page, select where you'd like to store the certificate. Click Next.
9. The next wizard page contains summary information about the file that you are importing. Click Finish to import the file. The certificate(s) are now ready for use by the system.

---

## Question: 231

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You perform a clean installation of Windows 7 on a computer.

You need to ensure that you can run Windows XP Mode in Windows 7.

What should you do?

- A. Enable hardware-assisted virtualization.
- B. Create a Data Execution Prevention (DEP) exception.
- C. Install Windows XP in the same partition as Windows 7.
- D. Install Windows XP in a different partition than Windows 7.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Windows XP Mode requires a processor that supports hardware virtualization using either the AMD-V or Intel VT options. Most processors have this option disabled by default; to enable it, you must do so from the computer's BIOS. After the setting has been configured, it is necessary to turn the computer off completely. The setting is not enabled if you perform a warm reboot after configuring BIOS. As 256 MB of RAM must be mallocated to the Windows XP Mode client, the computer running Windows 7 on which you deploy Windows XP Mode requires a minimum of 2 GB of RAM, which is more than the 1 GB of RAM Windows 7 hardware requirement.

### **Question: 232**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 Home Premium.

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Ultimate. You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

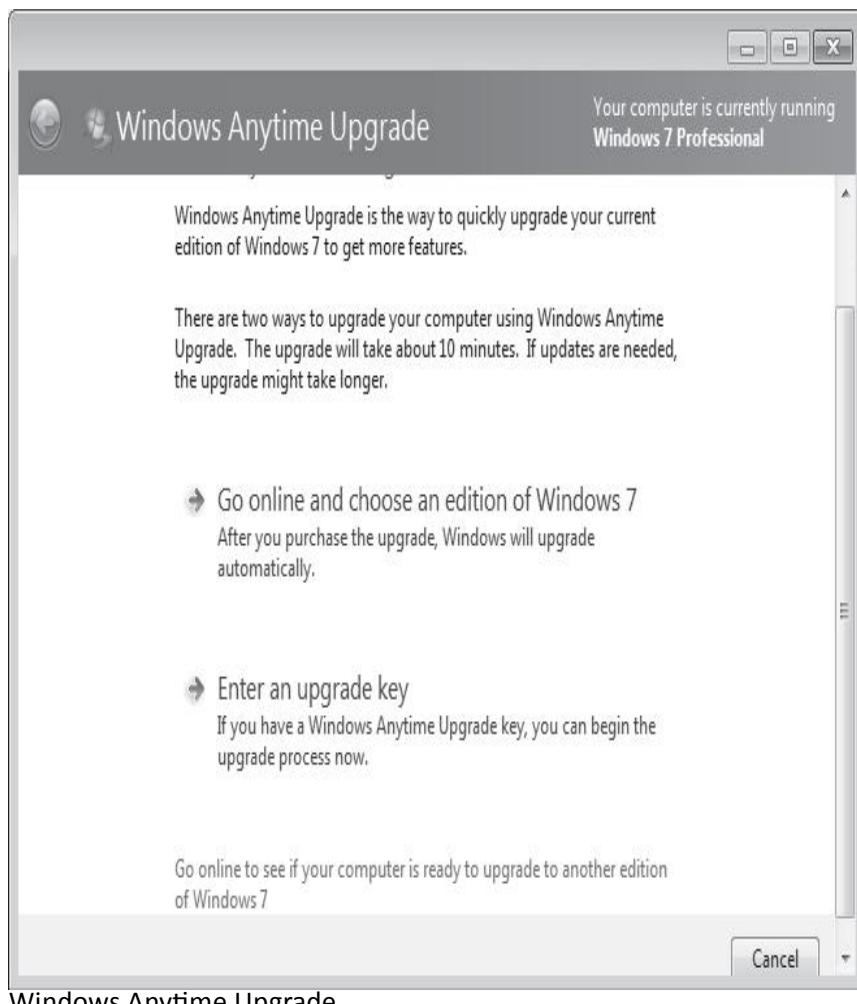
What should you do?

- A. Perform a Windows Anytime Upgrade.
- B. Download and run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.
- C. Insert the Windows 7 installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, select the Upgrade option.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. From the Install Windows dialog box, select the Upgrade option.

### **Answer: A**

Explanation:

Windows Anytime Upgrade With Windows Anytime Upgrade, shown in Figure, you can purchase an upgrade to an application over the Internet and have the features unlocked automatically. This upgrade method is more suitable for home users and users in small businesses where a small number of intra-edition upgrades is required.



Windows Anytime Upgrade

### **Question: 233**

You have a custom image of Windows 7.

You discover that the boot configuration data store in the custom image is corrupted.

You need to create a new configuration data store within the custom image.

What should you do?

- A. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter. Run Bcdedit.exe.
- B. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /mountrw parameter. Run Bcdedit.exe.
- C. From Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), select the image and then create a configuration set.
- D. From Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), select the image and then create a catalog.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

**Imagex**

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

**/append**

Appends a volume image to an existing Windows image (.wim) file. Creates a single instance of the file, comparing it against the resources that already exist in the .wim file, so you do not capture the same file twice

**/mountrw**

Mounts a .wim file from Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2), Windows Server 2003 with Service Pack 1 (SP1), or Windows Vista with read/write permission to a specified directory. Once the file is mounted, you can view and modify all the information contained in the directory.

**Bcdedit**

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 Windows, but with two major improvements: BCDEdit exposes a wider range of boot options than Bootcfg.exe, and BCDEdit has improved scripting support.

**NOT Windows SIM**

Opens Windows images, creates answer files, and manages distribution shares and configuration sets.

NOTE: question specifies configuration data store, not configuration set.

---

**Question: 234**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has two drives named C and D. Windows Backup is scheduled to run every day. The scheduled backup backs up a system image, all user, files, and drive D. Drive D fails. You replace the drive with a new drive. You need to recover the data on drive D by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do?

- A. From Backup and Restore, click Restore all users files.
- B. From the properties of drive D, restore all previous versions.
- C. Open System Restore and apply the latest restore point.
- D. Start the computer from a system repair disc and restore a system image.

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 235**

---

You need to back up your Encrypting File System (EFS) certificate. You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Run Cipher.exe /x.
- B. Run Ntbackup.exe /p.
- C. From Backup and Restore, click Back up now.
- D. From Backup and Restore, click Create a system image.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Cipher is used to manage certificates.

NOT Backup and Restore:

Only the EFS certificate needs to be backed up and time is a factor.

---

### **Question: 236**

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You download a Windows PowerShell snap-in.

You need to ensure that the snap-in is automatically imported when you open a new PowerShell session.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the PowerShell execution policy.
- B. Create a new PowerShell manifest file. Update the PowerShell shortcut and specify the file option.
- C. Create a new PowerShell console file. Update the PowerShell shortcut and specify the psconsolefile option.
- D. Create a new PowerShell formatting and type file. Copy the file to the %SystemRoot%\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0 folder.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

PSConsoleFile

Loads the specified Windows PowerShell console file. To create a console file, use the Export-Console cmdlet in Windows PowerShell.

Export-Console

The Export-Console cmdlet exports the names of the Windows PowerShell snap-ins in the current session to a Windows PowerShell console file (.psc1). You can use this cmdlet to save the snap-ins for use in future sessions. To add the snap-ins in the .psc1 console file to a session, start Windows PowerShell (Powershell.exe) at the command line by using Cmd.exe or another Windows PowerShell session, and then use the PSConsoleFile parameter of Powershell.exe to specify the console file.

---

### **Question: 237**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You have a system image backup of the computer.

You install a new application that is configured to run as a service.

You restart the computer and receive a STOP error message.

You need to successfully start Windows 7 in the minimum amount of time.  
What should you do?

- A. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select Startup Repair.
- B. Start the computer and select Last Known Good Configuration from the advanced startup options.
- C. Start the computer and select Safe Mode from the advanced startup options. Restore a restore point.
- D. Start the computer and select Safe Mode from the advanced startup options. Restore the system image.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) feature in Advanced Boot Options is a recovery option that you use to start your computer with the most recent settings that worked. Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) restores registry information and driver settings that were in effect the last time the computer started successfully. You should use the Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) feature when you cannot start Windows 7 after you make a change to your computer, or when you suspect that a change that you just made is causing a problem, for example, if you cannot start Windows after you install a new video driver. When you start your computer by using the Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) feature, Windows 7 uses the configuration stored in the following registry key: HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSetXX (where by XX are numbers starting with 01 and rising in number to 02, 03, 04 and so on).

This is the registry key that is used to store the configuration settings for the Drivers and Services on the system. Each time you boot the system, Windows will be assisted booting by using the registry key "HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet" which will point to another control set key, normally HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet01, (depending on how the system is configured) which contains the setting for the current boot process.

Each time Windows boots there will also be a values created under the "HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Select" key. These contain REG\_DWORD data that enable the Control Keys to operate the way they are designed to.

These values tell the CurrentControlSet key which numbered CurrentControlSet to point to enable Windows to boot successfully. The data that tells Last Known Configuration which numbered CurrentControlSet to load is also stored under these values. They also contain the data that tells Windows which CurrentControlSet not to use, as there is information stored that lets Windows know what CurrentControlSet has failed to load when Windows was unable to boot.

The Last Known Good Configuration CurrentControlSet will change each time the system configuration for the control set changes. This means that each time you install or uninstall a driver or service, a new numbered CurrentControlSet will be created and stored. If you alter the system, and it is then unable to boot, the Last Known Good Configuration will point to the CurrentControlSet that was last used in a successful boot.

This happens each time that Windows boots and there should typically be only four control sets, although it is not uncommon to have five or six of these Control Sets contained in the registry. Windows will keep track of how many Control Sets are stored and should clear old ones once a certain amount is reached.

If installing a new program or device should render the system unbootable, you may be able to use "Last Known Good Configuration" to restore the damaged Control Set registry key with an earlier key that enabled the system to boot. This will remove the registry key(s) that relates to the problem driver or service. It will not remove the actual driver or service but will render it unusable. This could result in any program or device that was installed after the last boot having to be re-installed as their configuration setting will have been over written.

When you perform a system restore following a normal boot or following a boot that uses the Last Known Good Configuration (Advanced) option, a restore point is created that enables you to undo the changes if they do not fix your problem. However, if you perform a system restore when the computer is in Safe Mode or by using the System Recovery options, you cannot undo the restore operation. In this case, if your problem is not resolved, you can run another system restore and choose a different restore point.

---

### **Question: 238**

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A computer that runs Windows XP has one basic disk containing a single partition. The partition has 30 GB of free space. The hard disk has 5 GB of unallocated space.

You need to install Windows 7 in a dual-boot configuration. Windows 7 must not be installed in a virtual hard disk (VHD).

What should you do first?

- A. Create a second partition.
- B. Shrink the primary partition.
- C. Convert the hard disk to a GPT disk.
- D. Convert the hard disk to a dynamic disk.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Given the system requirements more space is required. There is not enough unallocated space so the XP partition will need to be shrunk first, in order for a sufficient sized partition to be created.

**Requirements:**

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
- 1 GB of system memory
- A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space
- A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver, Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory

---

### **Question: 239**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a domain.

You share D:\data as Data. You assign Everyone Full control share permissions to the folder. No other share permissions are assigned to the folder.

From another computer, you attempt to create a file in the Data share by using a domain account named User1. You receive the following error message: "Destination Folder Access Denied".

You need to ensure that you can create files in the Data share by using the User1 account.

What should you do?

- A. Create a local user named User1.
- B. Add User1 to the local Power Users group.
- C. Assign User1 Write NTFS permission on the D:\data folder.
- D. Assign User1 Full control share permissions to the Data share.

---

### **Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Share permissions apply to users who connect to a shared folder over the network. Share permissions do not affect users who log on locally, or log on using Remote Desktop. To set permissions for users who log on locally or using Remote Desktop, use the options on the Security tab instead of the Share Permissions tab. This sets permissions at the NTFS file system level. If both share permissions and file system permissions are set for a shared folder, the more restrictive permissions apply when connecting to the shared folder. For example, to give Read access on a shared

folder to users in your domain, on the Share Permissions tab, set permissions for the Everyone group to Full Control. On the Security tab, specify more restrictive access by setting the permissions for the Domain Users group to Read access. The result is that a user who is a member of the Domain Users group has read-only access to the shared folder whether the user is connected through a network share, through Remote Desktop, or is logged on locally.

#### Permissions

The Read permission allows a user or group to access a file or folder but does not allow modification or deletion. The Change permission includes the read permission but also allows you to add files, delete files, and modify files in the shared folder. This permission is equivalent to the Read/Write permission in the basic File Sharing dialog box. The Full Control permission includes all the rights conferred by the Change and Read permissions. It also allows the user assigned that permission to modify the permissions of other users. Full Control is equivalent to the basic sharing Owner permission, though unlike basic sharing, where there can only be one user assigned the Owner permission, you can assign the Full Control permission to users and groups.

#### NTFS permissions

You can configure the local NTFS permissions for a shared folder or volume using Share and Storage Management in the following ways: New shared resources. In the Provision a Shared Folder Wizard, before you select a network sharing protocol, you can change the NTFS permissions for the folder or volume you will be sharing. These NTFS permissions will apply both locally and when accessing the resource over the network. To change the NTFS permissions, on the NTFS Permissions page, select Yes, change NTFS permissions, and then click Edit Permissions. Existing shared resources. You can change the NTFS permissions of a shared folder or volume listed on the Shares tab. To change the NTFS permissions, select the folder or volume, in the Actions pane click Properties, and on the Permissions tab, click NTFS Permissions.

---

### **Question: 240**

---

You install Windows 7 on a new computer.

Every time you start the computer, you receive a STOP error message.

You suspect that the RAM on the computer has a problem.

You need verify the RAM on the computer.

What should you do first?

- A. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Repair Your Computer.
- B. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Last Known Good Configuration.
- C. From a computer that runs Windows 7, copy the %systemroot%\system32\recover.exe to a bootable USB disk. Start the computer from the USB disk.
- D. From a computer that runs Windows 7, copy the %systemroot%\system32\repair-bde.exe to a bootable USB disk. Start the computer from the USB disk.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Using Recovery Tools If Windows RE is included in your installation DVD-ROM, you can boot from the Windows 7 installation media, select Repair Your Computer, and then select the option to use recovery tools to access the System Recovery Options. However, you can use the method described previously (pressing F8) whether the Windows RE files are present on your DVD-ROM or not and whether you boot from your installation DVD-ROM or from hard disk.

Then use the following System Recovery Option:

Windows Memory Diagnostic Analyzes the computer memory (RAM) for hardware problems.

---

### **Question: 241**

---

You need to modify the contents of an image that is contained in a Windows image (WIM) file.

What should you do first?

- A. Run Diskpart /s.
- B. Run Peimg.exe /import.
- C. Create an empty folder on a NTFS partition.
- D. Create and attach a virtual hard disk (VHD).

---

**Answer: C**

### **Question: 242**

---

Your network contains a Network Policy and Access Services server named Server1.

All certificates in the organization are issued by an enterprise certification authority (CA) named Server2.

You have a standalone computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 has a VPN connection that connects to Server1 by using SSTP.

You attempt to establish the VPN connection to Server1 and receive the following error message: "A certificate chain processed, but terminated in a root certificate which is not trusted by the trust provider."

You need to ensure that you can successfully establish the VPN connection to Server1.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. Import the root certificate to the user's Trusted Publishers store.
- B. Import the root certificate to the computer's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.
- C. Import the server certificate of Server1 to the user's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.
- D. Import the server certificate of Server1 to the computer's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.

---

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A certificate chain establishes a "chain of trust" from a certification authority (CA) to an individual certificate. Trust occurs if a valid certificate from that CA can be found in your root certificate directory. As long as you trust the CA, you will automatically trust any other certificates signed by that CA.

### **Question: 243**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer contains a folder named C:\data. You use Advanced Sharing to share C:\data by using the default share permissions.

When a user tries to access the share over the network, he gets an "Access is Denied" error message.

You need to ensure that the user can access the share.

What should you do?

- A. Allow file and printer sharing through Windows Firewall.
- B. Change the network location from a Public network to a Home or Work network.
- C. From the Security settings of the folder, assign the user the Read NTFS permission.
- D. From the Advanced Sharing settings of the folder, assign the user the Read share permission.

---

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Advanced Security Settings Properties Page - Permissions Tab

You can add additional resources, groups or users to have explicit NTFS permissions to access this object, or you can

edit or remove the NTFS permissions granted to a resource, group, or user on the object. Inherited permissions are those that are propagated to an object from a parent object. Inherited permissions ease the task of managing permissions and ensure consistency of permissions among all objects within a given container.

### Question: 244

You have a portable computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is joined to a domain. Multiple users log on to the computer.

You need to prevent the computer from displaying the username of the last user who logged on.  
What should you do?

- A. From Control Panel, modify the User Profiles settings.
- B. From Control Panel, modify the Personalization settings.
- C. From the local computer policy, add a policy template.
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the local security policy.

---

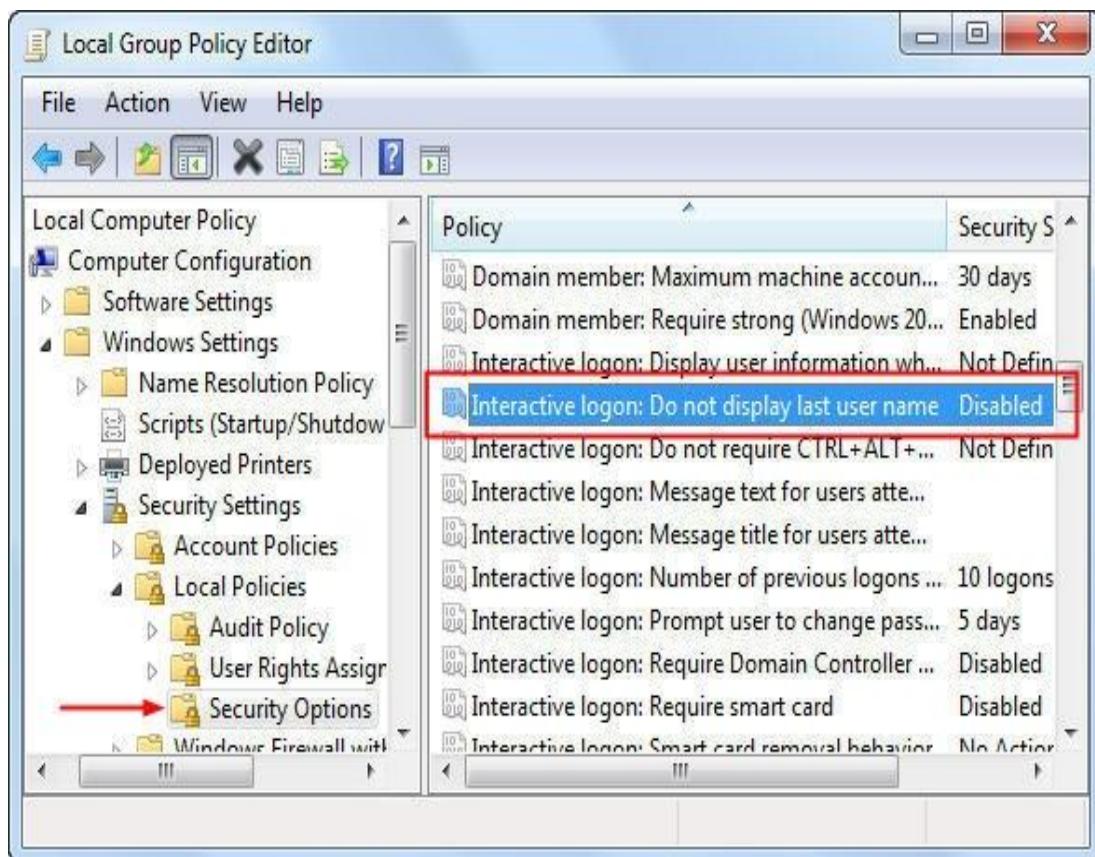
**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

How to Prevent the Last Logged-On User Name from Being Displayed

1. Click Start and type secpol.msc in the search box.
2. Press Enter.
3. Within the Local Security Policy, navigate to Security Settings | Local Policies | Security Options.
4. In the details pane, scroll through the options and locate Interactive logon: Do not display last user name.
5. Double click this security option and click Enabled.
6. Click OK.



---

### **Question: 245**

---

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008.

Computer1 and Server1 have IPv4 and IPv6 installed.

You need to identify whether you can connect to Server1 by using IPv6.

What should you do?

- A. Run Ping Server1 -6.
- B. Run Ping Server1- n 6.
- C. Run Net view \\Server1.
- D. Open \\server1 from the Run dialog box.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Ping

The Ping tool is still widely used, although more firewalls block Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests than used to be the case. However, even if you cannot get past a firewall on your organization's network, Ping is still useful. You can check that the IPv4 protocol is working on a computer by entering ping 127.0.0.1. You can then ping the IPv4 address of the computer. You can find out what this is by using the Ipconfig tool. If your computer has more than one interface combined in a network bridge, you can ping the Ipv4 address of the network bridge. When you have established that you can ping your computer using an Ipv4 address, you can test that DNS is working internally on your network (assuming you are connected to a DNS server, a WAP, or have ICS configured on your network) by pinging your computer name—for example, entering ping canberra. Note that if DNS is not implemented on your system, ping canberra still works because the IPv6 link-local address resolves automatically.

-6 Force using IPv6.

---

### **Question: 246**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to connect to a network projector from the computer.

What should you use?

- A. Run Netproj.exe and provide the path to the projector.
- B. From Network and Sharing Center, create an ad hoc network and run the DisplaySwitch.exe.
- C. Run DisplaySwitch.exe and select Projector only.
- D. From Device Manager, click Add Legacy hardware.

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 247**

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You work as a desktop support technician at Abc.com. The Abc.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Abc.com. You are responsible for maintaining Abc.com's Windows 7 workstations.

You want to configure all Windows 7 workstations to produce a new Security ID (SID) as well as a Welcome screen when the workstation is booted.

What should you do?

- A. You should consider running Msconfig.exe /oobe /generalize startup on all Windows 7 workstations.

- B. You should consider running Sysprep.exe /audit /generalize on all Windows 7 workstations.
- C. You should consider running bootcfg.exe on all Windows 7 workstations.
- D. You should consider running Sysprep.exe /oobe /generalize on all Windows 7 workstations.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 248**

You have a computer that contains a DVD drive and a single 350-GB hard disk drive. You attempt to install Windows 7 on the computer by using the DVD installation media and receive the following error message: "Reboot and Select proper Boot device or Insert Boot Media in selected Boot device."

You need to ensure that you can install Windows 7 on the computer by using the DVD installation media.

What should you do?

- A. From the BIOS, modify the startup order.
- B. From the BIOS, enable Pre-Boot Execution Environment (PXE).
- C. Create an answer file named oobe.xml and place the file on the hard disk drive.
- D. Create an answer file named autounattend.xml and place the file on the hard disk drive.

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To install Windows 7 from a DVD-ROM, boot from the DVD-ROM drive and follow the prompts. You may need to configure the computer's BIOS to support booting from DVD-ROM. If a computer does not have a DVD-ROM drive attached, you can still install from DVD-ROM—you just need to acquire a USB DVD-ROM drive. In this case, it will be necessary to configure the computer's BIOS to boot from the USB device.

---

### **Question: 249**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

A user installs a third-party media player on the computer.

You discover that all media files automatically open by using the third-party media player.

You need to ensure that all media files open automatically by using Windows Media Player.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Select a media file. Right-click the file and select open with.
- B. Select a media file. Right-click the file and select Restore previous versions.
- C. From Control Panel, modify the Set your default programs settings.
- D. From Control Panel, modify the Set program access and computer defaults settings.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 250**

You deploy a custom image to a computer and discover that the Telnet Client feature is disabled.

You need to ensure that the Telnet Client feature is enabled when you deploy the image.

You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Telnet Client feature on the computer. Generalize the computer and capture the image.
- B. Create an unattended file that enables Telnet Client. Generalize the computer and specify the unattended file. Capture the image.
- C. Mount the image. Run Ocsetup.exe TelnetClient. Commit the changes and unmount the image.
- D. Mount the image. Run Dism.exe and specify /image and /enable-feature:TelnetClient switches. Commit the changes and unmount the image.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

NOTE: "when you deploy the image." Implies for future installations, not the current one. Therefore the imagefile must be updated.

Dism 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. Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgrmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing. You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- Prepare a Windows PE image.
- Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.
- Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- Configure international settings.
- Implement powerful logging features.
- Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.
- Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- Use existing Package Manager scripts.

---

### **Question: 251**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You install Internet Information Services (IIS) to test a web based application. You create a local group named Group1.

You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can access the default Web site.

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

- A. Modify the properties of Group1.
- B. Assign an SSL certificate to the default Web site.
- C. Modify the authentication methods of the default Web site.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions of the %systemroot%\inetpub\wwwroot folder

---

**Answer: C, D**

---

Explanation:

Modifying the Default Authentication Method

You can use the Directory Security tab of the Web Site Properties dialog box to change the authentication method. The authentication method determines whether users are identified, and how users must be identified to access your site. The authentication method you select varies, depending on the kind of site you are creating and the purpose of the site.

Modify the NTFS permissions of the %systemroot%\inetpub\wwwroot folder

See article:

How to set required NTFS permissions and user rights for an IIS 5.0, IIS 5.1, or IIS 6.0 Web server  
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/271071>

Trust me ;)

---

## **Question: 252**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You install a third-party Web browser.

You discover that HTML files are no longer associated with Windows Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that Internet Explorer starts whenever a HTML file is opened.

What should you do from Internet Options?

- A. Open the Connections tab and click Setup.
- B. Open the General tab and click Use default.
- C. Open the Programs tab and click Make default.
- D. Open the Programs tab and click Manage add-ons.

---

## **Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Change your default web browser

This information applies to Internet Explorer 8 or Internet Explorer 7 running on Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Windows XP Service Pack 2 and Service Pack 3, and Windows Server 2003.

To make Internet Explorer your default web browser

1. Click to open Internet Options.
2. Click the Programs tab, and then click Make default.
3. Click OK, and then close Internet Explorer.



### Question: 253

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

A user reports that he is unable to access network resources. You run Ipconfig.exe as shown in the IPConfig exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7100]
Copyright <c> 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User1>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

C:\Users\User1>
```

You open Device Manager as shown in the Device Manager exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the user can connect to the network.

What should you do?

- A. From Device Manager, enable the network adapter.
- B. From Device Manager, update the driver for the network adapter.
- C. At a command prompt, run Ipconfig /renew.
- D. At a command prompt, run Netsh ip set address "local area connection" dhcp.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

IP Configuration should look something like this, if network adapter is enabled.

```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5d46:a61f%8a00:c74a%11
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.0.0.21
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.0.0.1
```

The icon displayed in Device Manager indicates that network adapter is disabled.

Therefore, enable the network adapter.

### Question: 254

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You enable Advanced Audit Policy Configuration in the Local Computer Policy and discover that the policy is not applied.

You need to ensure that Advanced Audit Policy Configuration is applied on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer.
- B. Run Gpupdate /force.
- C. Enable the Security Settings policy option.
- D. Run Secedit /refreshpolicy machine\_policy.

**Answer: B**

### Question: 255

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure system image backups to meet the following requirements:

- Automatically create a system image every day without user intervention
- Retain multiple copies of the system image

Which type of backup destination should you use?

- A. external hard disk drive
- B. network location
- C. USB flash drive
- D. writeable DVD

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Backup And Restore in Windows 7 supports backing up data files to CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, hard disk (including VHD files), or a network location. You can use Backup And Restore to write a System Image backup to an internal hard disk drive, an external hard disk drive (if formatted with the NTFS file system) and a network location. You cannot use Backup And Restore to write a System Image backup to a USB flash drive, a writable DVD, or a tape drive.

You need to schedule client computers that store important data for automatic backup. After you first configure automatic file backup using the Backup And Restore console, Windows 7 regularly backs up your files. The first time a backup is performed, a full backup is done, including all important user documents. Subsequent backups are incremental, backing up only changed files. Older backups are discarded if the disk begins to run out of space.

**Scheduling Backups with the Backup And Restore Console**

Windows 7 Backup uses shadow copies to take a snapshot of your files, allowing the backup to completely back up files even if they are open. Backups are configured and scheduled by using the Backup And Restore console under System And Security in Control Panel. You can select the following types of backup destination:

**An external hard drive**

External hard drives are more expensive to purchase than internal hard drives, although you need to balance this against the cost of fitting the internal drive. They can be removed and stored in a secure location. However, they are typically slower than internal hard drives and tend to be less reliable, mainly because they are by default formatted using FAT rather than NTFS. You cannot use an external hard drive for a System Image backup unless you convert its filing system to NTFS. Because it is easily removable, it is more likely that an external hard drive will be missing when a scheduled backup is required.

**Network location**

If your computer is short of disk space, you can back it up to a network location on another computer or network storage. Note that this is not the same as the situation in a production environment, where users' Documents libraries are stored on a file server and an administrator backs up the file server. You can save your backups on a network location only on computers running Windows 7 Professional, Windows 7 Ultimate, and Windows 7 Enterprise, and you need to provide credentials so that Windows Backup can access the network. Bear in mind that you can save your backups on a network location only on computers running Windows 7 Professional, Windows 7 Ultimate, and Windows 7 Enterprise.

**USB flash drives**

Flash drive memory is considerably less expensive and flash drive devices support much more memory than they did three or even two years ago. Nevertheless, they typically support a lot less memory than hard drives and quickly fill up if you needed to keep copies of older backups. You cannot save System Image backups to flash memory. A flash drive must be able to hold more than 1 GB if you want to save a backup on it. Flash drives can be stored offsite and are small and easy to carry. They are also easy to lose.

---

**Question: 256**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8.

You open Internet Explorer and access a Web site. The Web site displays a page that has misaligned text and graphic image. You verify that the Web page displays correctly in previous versions of Internet Explorer. You need to view the Web page correctly.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the text size.
- B. Enable Caret Browsing.
- C. Enable Compatibility View.
- D. Disable the SmartScreen Filter.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

**Internet Explorer Compatibility View**

Internet Explorer Compatibility View allows sites designed for previous versions of Internet Explorer to display correctly for users of Internet Explorer 8. You can enable Compatibility View for a page by clicking the broken page icon at the end of the address bar. You can configure Compatibility View settings through the Compatibility View Settings dialog box. You can access this dialog box by clicking Compatibility View Settings on the Tools menu of Internet Explorer.

---

**Question: 257**

---

You have a computer that is certified for Windows 7.

You need to install Windows 7 on the computer. The installation method must prevent you from being prompted for information during the installation.

What should you do?

- A. Create an unattend.txt file on a removable drive. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media.
- B. Create an autounattend.xml file on a removable drive. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. At the command prompt, run Setup.exe and specify the /m parameter.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media. At the command prompt, run Setup.exe and specify the /tempdrive.

---

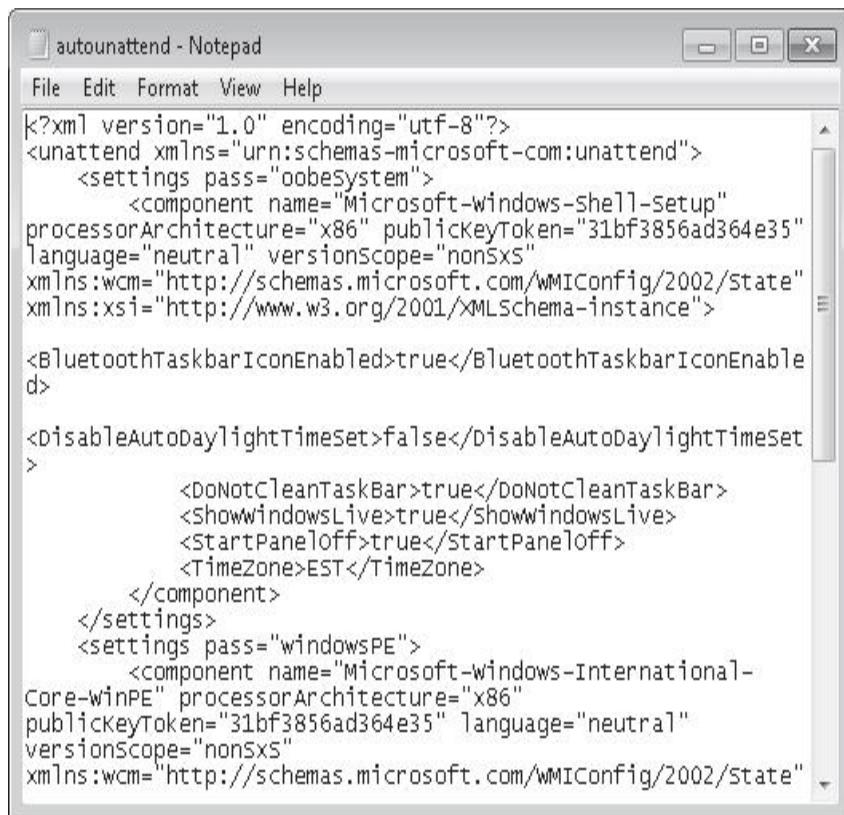
**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Copy the Autounattend.xml file to the root directory of a removable storage device (such as a UFD). You now have a basic answer file that automates Windows Setup. Turn on the reference computer. Insert the Windows 7 product DVD and the UFD containing the answer file (Autounattend.xml) that you created. Windows Setup (Setup.exe) starts automatically and searches the root directory of all removable media for an answer file called Autounattend.xml

Note: that the use of an answer file is optional, although it is the method Microsoft recommends. (And it was specified in the question).



The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "autounattend - Notepad". The content of the window is an XML configuration file for Windows 7's unattended setup. The XML defines settings for the Microsoft-Windows-Shell-Setup component, including processor architecture (x86), public key token (31bf3856ad364e35), language (neutral), and version scope (nonSxs). It also specifies the XML namespace for WMIConfig (http://schemas.microsoft.com/WMIConfig/2002/State) and XML Schema Instance (http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance). The file includes settings for Bluetooth Taskbar icon enabled (true), disable auto daylight time set (false), and various UI options like DoNotCleanTaskBar (true), ShowWindowsLive (true), StartPanelOff (true), and Timezone (EST). There are also sections for Microsoft-Windows-International-Core-WinPE and Microsoft-Windows-International-Core components.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<unattend xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:unattend">
    <settings pass="oobeSystem">
        <component name="Microsoft-windows-shell-setup"
processorArchitecture="x86" publicKeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35"
language="neutral" versionScope="nonSxs"
xmlns:wcm="http://schemas.microsoft.com/WMIConfig/2002/State"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
            <BluetoothTaskbarIconEnabled>true</BluetoothTaskbarIconEnabled>
            <disableAutoDaylightTimeset>false</DisableAutoDaylightTimeset>
            <DoNotCleanTaskBar>true</DoNotCleanTaskBar>
            <ShowWindowsLive>true</ShowWindowsLive>
            <StartPanelOff>true</StartPaneloff>
            <TimeZone>EST</TimeZone>
        </component>
    </settings>
    <settings pass="windowsPE">
        <component name="Microsoft-windows-International-Core-WinPE"
processorArchitecture="x86"
publickeyToken="31bf3856ad364e35" language="neutral"
versionScope="nonSxs"
xmlns:wcm="http://schemas.microsoft.com/WMIConfig/2002/State">
    </component>
    </settings>
</unattend>
```

### **Question: 258**

You plan to install Windows 7 on a new notebook computer.

The computer will be used by users who speak English, French, and German.

You need to select an edition of Windows 7 that enables the users to switch between different graphical user interface (GUI) languages. The solution must minimize costs.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Home Premium
- B. Professional
- C. Starter
- D. Ultimate

---

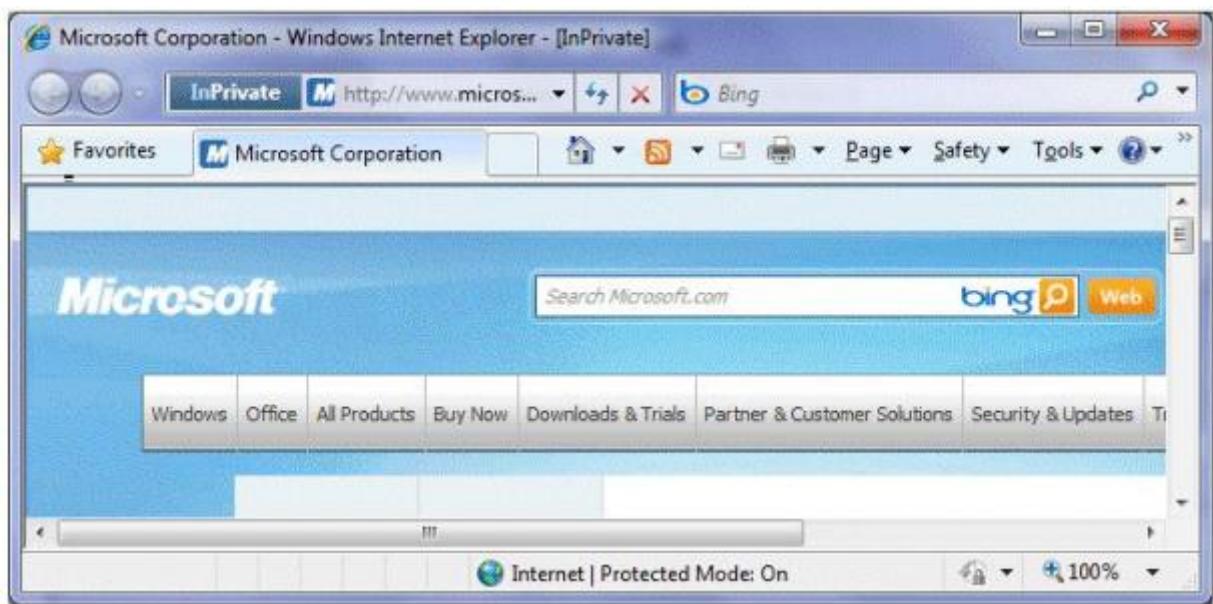
**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 259**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You open Windows Internet Explorer and access a Web site as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You click the Suggested Sites button, but the suggestions fail to display.

You need to obtain suggested sites.

What should you do?

- A. From the Page menu, enable Caret Browsing.
- B. From the Safety menu, disable the SmartScreen Filter.
- C. From the Start menu, open a new Internet Explorer window.
- D. From the Microsoft Corporation Web site, refresh the Suggested Sites Web Slice.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Opening a new Internet Explorer window will not open with InPrivate enabled.

InPrivate is turned on

InPrivate Browsing helps prevent Internet Explorer from storing data about your browsing session. This includes cookies, temporary Internet files, history, and other data. Toolbars and extensions are disabled by default. You must enable InPrivate Filtering manually each time you start a new browsing session.

---

### Question: 260

---

You are evaluating the purchase a notebook computer that has the following hardware:

- 1.6-gigahertz (GHz) 32-bit processor
- 1024-MB RAM
- 1 video card that uses shared memory
- 4-GB solid state drive

You need to ensure that you can install Windows 7 Enterprise on the notebook computer.

Which hardware component should you change?

- A. hard disk
- B. processor
- C. RAM
- D. video card

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Hard Disk does not meet the minimum requirements.

4-GB solid state drive!= 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space

**Requirements:**

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
- 1 GB of system memory
- A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space
- A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver,
- Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics

---

### **Question: 261**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You install Windows XP in a new partition on the computer and discover that you can no longer start Windows 7.

You need to start Windows 7 in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows XP, modify the default path in the boot.ini file.
- B. From Windows XP Recovery Console, run the Fixboot command.
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select Install now.
- D. Start the computer from the Windows 7 installation media and run Startup Repair.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

When configuring a new computer to boot between multiple operating systems, it is also necessary to install operating systems in the order that they were released. For example, if you want to boot between Windows XP and Windows 7 on a new computer, you need to install Windows XP before you install Windows 7. If you install Windows XP after Windows 7, the Windows XP installation routine cannot recognize the Windows 7 operating system installation and the computer only boots into Windows XP. It is possible to repair the computer from this point using Windows 7 startup repair so that it dual-boots, but the simplest course of action is just to install the operating systems in the order in which they were released

---

### **Question: 262**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You plan to create an image of the computer.

You need to prevent files with the ISO file extension from being included in the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run Dism.exe and use the /image parameter
- B. Run Dism.exe and use the /scratchdir parameter
- C. Run Imaged.exe and use the /config parameter
- D. Run Imaged.exe and use the /norpix parameter

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables the creation of image files for deployment in a manufacturing or corporate IT environment. You can create a configuration file (configuration\_list.ini) to determine:

- Which files and folders must be excluded from the capture process when using the /capture option.
- Which folders, files, and file types must be excluded from the compression process when using the /compress option.
- Whether the .wim file aligns on a 64K boundary or the default 32K boundary.

---

**Question: 263**

---

Your company uses Windows Deployment Services (WDS) to deploy Windows 7.

You create a new image of Windows 7.

You need to ensure that you can deploy the image by using WDS.

What should you do?

- A. From the Windows Deployment Services snap-in, add a new install image.
- B. From the Windows Deployment Services snap-in, add a new boot image.
- C. Run Oscdimg.exe and specify the -boot parameter. Copy the image to C:\remoteinstall\boot.
- D. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /append parameter. Copy the image to C:\remoteinstall\images.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

**Windows Deployment Services**

WDS provides a PXE-booted version of Windows PE. A WDS image is contained in a WIM file and is booted over the network into a RAMDisk. The installation then proceeds under Windows PE. The process of capturing a WIM image into a WDS server is similar to the use of ImageX and Sysprep except that the last step involves booting into the WDS capture image. This is a Windows PE image that helps you capture a client system to the WDS server. WDS is relatively lightweight compared to other image deployment methods such as MDT and provides a method that can be faster than an optical media-based installation of Windows. You use WDS images to deploy system files to client computers. A number of image files exist; for example, you use a capture image to create an install image.

**Install Image**

An install image is an operating system image that you deploy to the client computer. Typically, this is a WIM file.

**Boot Image**

A boot image is a Windows PE image into which you boot a client before you install the WIM image file. To install Windows 7, you first boot the computer into the boot image, and then you select the install image to install. Unless you are using a reference computer and adding applications to the image, you should use the standard boot image that is included on the Windows 7 installation media (Install.wim). Capture and discover images are types of boot images. (need install image not boot)

**NOT Oscdimg**

Oscdimg is a command-line tool for creating an image file (.iso) of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows PE. You can then burn that .iso file to a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems. (-boot : need install image not boot)

**NOT Imagex**

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

**/append**

Appends a volume image to an existing Windows image (.wim) file. Creates a single instance of the file, comparing it

against the resources that already exist in the .wim file, so you do not capture the same file twice.

---

### **Question: 264**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has a single volume. You install 15 applications and customize the environment.

You complete the following actions:

- Create an export by using Windows Easy Transfer
- Create a system image by using Backup and Restore
- Install the User State Migration Tool (USMT) and run Scanstate

The disk on the computer fails. You replace the disk.

You need to restore the environment to the previous state.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 7, install USMT, and then run Loadstate.
- B. Install Windows 7 and then import the Windows Easy Transfer package.
- C. Start the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk and then run Bcdboot.exe.
- D. Start the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk and then restore the system image.

---

### **Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Restoring from a System Image Backup

A System Image restore rewrites the entire contents of a system volume. Therefore, you restore from a System Image backup by booting from the Windows 7 Installation DVD-ROM and loading System Recovery tools or by pressing F8 during the boot process. Restoring from a System Image backup enables you to quickly get a computer running after you replace a failed hard disk, or if the operating system installation has been corrupted (for example, by malware that cannot be removed except 0 by wiping the disk). It is sometimes known as complete recovery or complete PC Restore. This procedure assumes that the System Recovery Options (otherwise known as the Windows Recovery Environment, or Windows RE) files are present on the DVD-ROM. If not, you can boot from the installation DVD-ROM and press F8 during the boot to access the Advanced Boot Options, as described in the next section of this lesson. To restore a System Image backup, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure the backup medium is connected to your computer.
2. Insert the Windows 7 DVD-ROM. Ensure that the computer BIOS is configured to boot from the DVD-ROM.
3. Restart your computer. When prompted to boot from DVD-ROM, press any key.
4. Windows 7 Setup loads. When prompted, select your regional preferences and then click Next.
5. Click Repair Your Computer.
6. In the System Recovery Options dialog box, click Restore Your Computer Using System Image. If the backup was saved to a DVD-ROM, insert the DVD-ROM now. Click Next. The Windows System Image Restore Wizard starts.
7. On the Select A System Image Backup page, the most recent backup is automatically selected. If this is the backup you want to restore, click Next. Otherwise, click Select A System Image, click Next, and then select the desired backup.
8. On the Choose Additional Restore Options page, select the Format And Repartition Disks check box if you want to reformat the disk and overwrite all data, or if the disk is not formatted. If you do not want to overwrite all the data on your current disk, do not select this check box. Click Next.
9. Click Finish. When prompted, click Yes to confirm. Windows System Image Restore reads the data from the backup and overwrites existing files. You can restore to a different-sized hard disk, provided that the hard disk is large enough to store the backup. After the restore is complete, the computer restarts using the restored system volume.

---

### **Question: 265**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7 and Windows Internet Explorer 8. You have a third-party Internet Explorer toolbar installed on the computer.

You need to temporarily disable the toolbar. The solution must not affect any other installed toolbars.

What should you do?

- A. Start an Inprivate Browsing session.
- B. Run Msconfig.exe and enable Selective Startup.
- C. From the Tools menu, select Compatibility View Settings.
- D. From the Tools menu, open Manage Add-ons and modify the add-on settings.

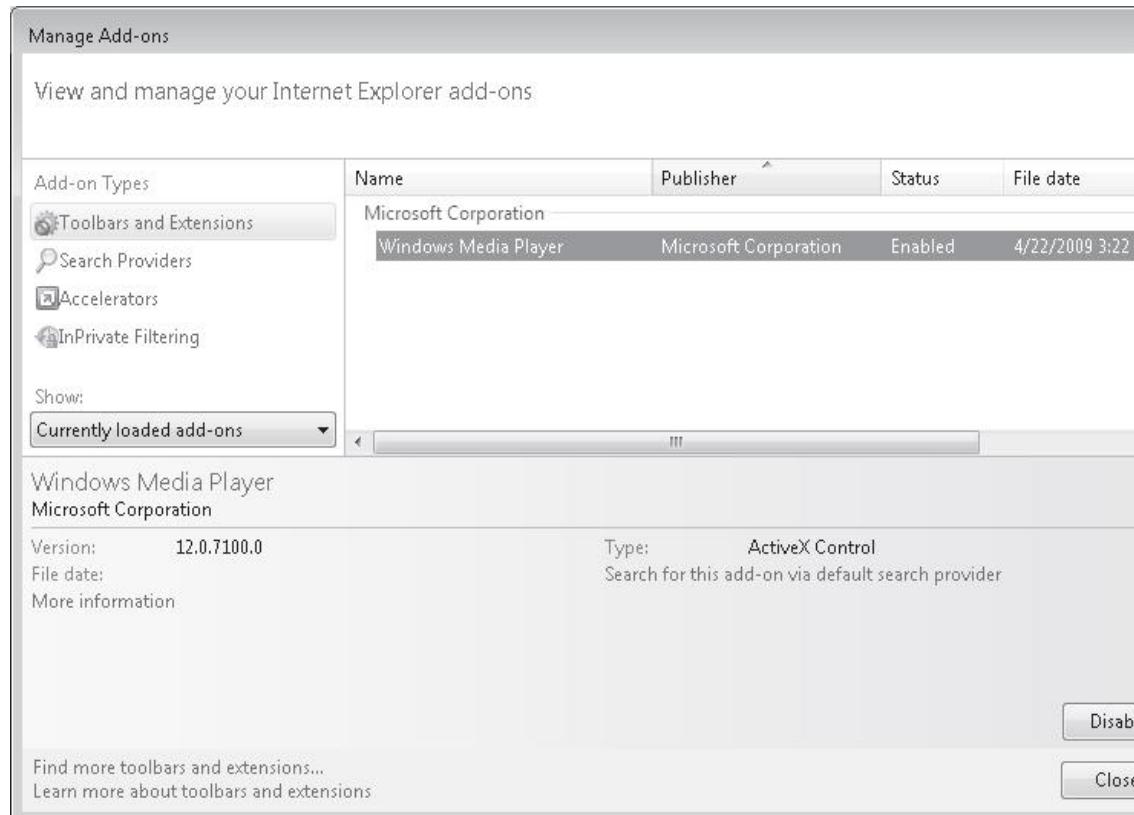
**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### Add-Ons and Search Providers

Add-ons extend the functionality of Internet Explorer. Add-ons are usually downloaded and installed separately rather than being included with Internet Explorer. You manage add-ons through the Manage Add-Ons dialog box.

**Toolbars and Extensions** This area lists browser toolbars and extensions. Toolbars are additions to browsersthat add extra functionality to the browser interface. Extensions allow the browser to perform additional functions, such as playing media or opening some types of document file within the browser that the browser does not support natively.



#### **Question: 266**

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7.

You use Remote Desktop to connect from Computer1 to Computer2.

You need to prevent the desktop background of Computer2 from being displayed when you use Remote Desktop to connect to Computer2.

What should you do on Computer1?

- From the Personalization options, change the theme.
- From the System properties, modify the Remote settings.
- From the Remote Desktop Connection options, modify the Performance setting.
- From the Remote Desktop Connection options, modify the Display configuration settings.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

#### Configuring the Desktop Experience

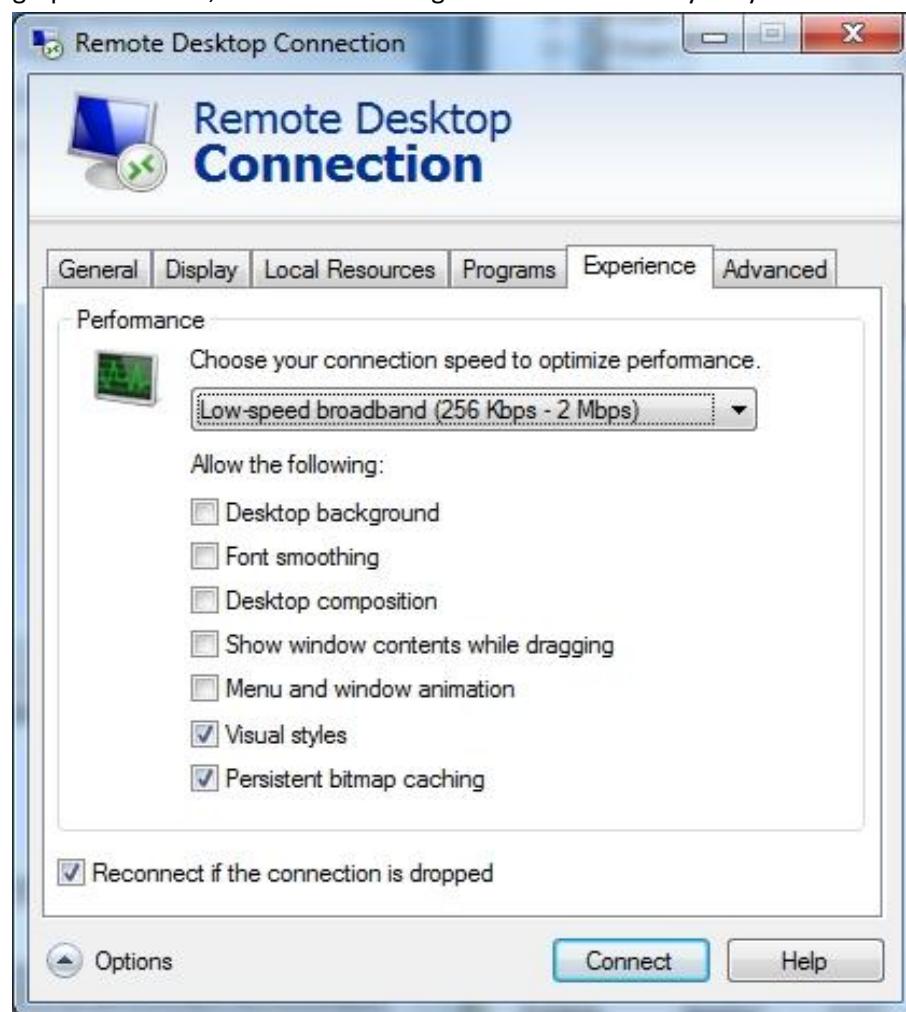
You can configure the connection speed and fine-tune the desktop environment for optimal performance by using the settings located on the Experience tab of the Remote Desktop Connection tool. Most of these settings relate to the graphical nature of the desktop. Because the processing for graphics happens on the server and must be transmitted to the desktop over the network connection, you can increase performance by allowing only the minimal settings that are necessary for your users. When you choose a connection speed, the check boxes are automatically selected to indicate the recommended settings for the richest visual experience possible at that speed.

#### Experience

Configure the connection speed and adjust the desktop environment for optimal performance.

#### Desktop background

Allows user to choose a custom background or wallpaper for their desktop. Because these can be very graphicintensive, disable this setting unless it is necessary for your users.




---

**Question: 267**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You add a new hard disk drive to the computer and create a new NTFS partition.

You need to ensure that you can use the Previous Versions feature on the new drive.

What should you do?

- A. From Disk Management, convert the new disk to a dynamic disk.
- B. From System Properties, configure the System Protection settings.
- C. From System and Security, enable BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).
- D. From the properties of the new drive, create a share and modify the caching settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

System protection might not be turned on for the drive. If system protection is not turned on, Windows can't create previous versions.

To turn on system protection:

1. Click to open System.
2. In the left pane, click System protection. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.
3. Click the drive, and then click Configure.
4. Click Restore system settings and previous versions of files, and then click OK.

---

### **Question: 268**

---

You have a computer that contains the folders shows in the following table.

<b>Folder Name</b>	<b>Folder Location</b>
Data 1	C:\Users\User1
Data 2	C:\Users\User1

You accidentally delete the Data1 folder.

You need to restore the contents of the Data1 folder. The solution must not overwrite any changes to the Data2 folder.

What should you do?

- A. From Recovery, restore a system restore point.
- B. From the Previous Versions tab of the User1 folder, click Copy.
- C. From the Sharing tab of the User1 folder, modify the Caching settings.
- D. Start the computer and then press F8. Restore the Last Known Good Configuration.

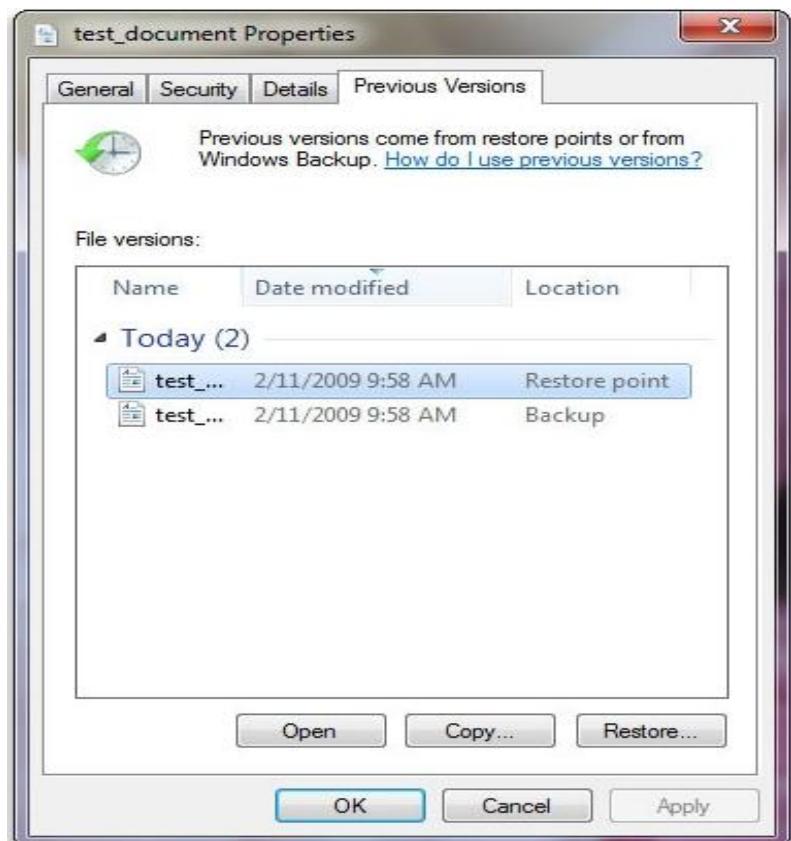
---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Copy from Previous Versions allows the data to be returned to a user detailed location.



The Previous Versions tab, showing some previous versions of files

NOT Recovery:

Would affect Data2

NOT Sharing:

Modifying Caching settings wont help.

NOT Last Known Good Configuration:

Extreme overkill and would affect Data2

### Question: 269

You have a computer that runs Windows XP Service Pack 3 (SP3). The computer is a member of an Active Directory domain. Several domain users log on to the computer.

You plan to install Windows 7 on the computer.

You need to ensure that all user settings are preserved after the installation.

What should you do?

- A. Run Loadstate.exe, install Windows 7, and then run Scanstate.exe.
- B. Run Sysprep.exe /audit, install Windows 7, and then run Sysprep.exe /oobe.
- C. Run Windows Easy Transfer, install Windows 7, and then run Windows Easy Transfer again.
- D. Create a backup of %systemdrive%\documents and settings, install Windows 7, and then restore the backup.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Windows Easy Transfer

Windows Easy Transfer is a utility that comes with Windows 7 that you can use to transfer user profile data from computers running Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows 7 to new computers running Windows 7. Windows Easy

Transfer can be used to transfer user accounts, documents, music, pictures, e-mail, bookmarks, certificates, and other data.

#### External Hard Disk or USB Flash Drive

You can specify an attached external hard disk or USB flash drive. It is also possible to specify an internal hard disk drive or network share when using this method. You can perform a side-by-side migration as well as a wipe-and-restore migration using this method. You protect your data by entering a password on the source computer that you must again enter before importing the data on the destination computer.



### Question: 270

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2. Computer1 runs Windows Vista. Computer2 runs Windows 7.

You attempt to migrate the user profiles and data from Computer1 to Computer2 by using User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0.

During the migration, you receive the following error message: "Gather was aborted because of an EFS file."

You need to ensure that you can successfully migrate the user state from Computer 1 to Computer 2.

What should you do?

- Add the /efs:copyraw switch to the Loadstate command.
- Add the /efs:copyraw switch to the Scanstate command.
- Generate a new Encrypting File System (EFS) certificate on Computer2.
- Export the Encrypting File System (EFS) certificate from Computer1 and import the certificate to Computer2.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

You run ScanState on the source computer during the migration. You must run ScanState.exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. When running ScanState on a source computer that has Windows XP installed, you need to run it as a user that is a member of the local administrators group. The following command creates an encrypted store named Mystore on the file share named Migration on the file server named Fileserver that uses the encryption key Mykey: scanstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /o /config:config.xml /encrypt /key:"mykey"

**Encrypted File Options**

You can use the following options to migrate encrypted files. In all cases, by default, USMT 4.0 fails if an encrypted file is found unless you specify an /efs option. To migrate encrypted files, you must change the default behavior. EFS certificates will be migrated automatically when migrating to Windows Vista or Windows 7. Therefore, you should specify the /efs:copyraw option with the ScanState command to migrate the encrypted files

---

**Question: 271**

---

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. Computer1 has two local user accounts named User1 and User2. On Computer1, you run Scanstate.exe /all \\server1\data\computer1. On Computer2, you run Loadstate.exe /lac:Pa\$\$w0rd \\server1\data\computer1.

You need to ensure that User1 and User2 can log on to Computer2.

What should you do on Computer2?

- A. Enable all user accounts
- B. Modify the default password policy
- C. Modify the Allow log on locally user right
- D. Add User1 and User2 to the local Administrators group

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

LoadState is run on the destination computer. You should install all applications that were on the source computer on the destination before you run LoadState. You must run Loadstate. exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. To load profile data from an encrypted store named Mystore that is stored on a share named Migration on a file server named Fileserver and which is encrypted with the encryption key Mykey, use this command: loadstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /decrypt /key:"mykey"

(local account create) /lac:[Password] Specifies that if a user account is a local (non-domain) account, and it does not exist on the destination computer, USMT will create the account on the destination computer but it will be disabled. To enable the account, you must also use the /lae option. If the /lac option is not specified, any local user accounts that do not already exist on the destination computer will not be migrated. Password is the password for the newly created account. An empty password is used by default.

---

**Question: 272**

---

You plan to capture a Windows 7 image by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

You need to ensure that Windows PE supports the Windows Scripting Host (WSH).

Which tool should you use?

- A. Bcdedit.exe
- B. Dism.exe

- C. Imaged.exe
- D. Oscdimg.exe

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Dism

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. Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing. You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- Prepare a Windows PE image.
- Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.
- Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- Configure international settings.
- Implement powerful logging features.
- Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.
- Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- Use existing Package Manager scripts.

DISM Command-Line Options To service a Windows image offline, you must apply or mount it. WIM images can be mounted using the WIM commands within DISM, or applied and then recaptured using ImageX. You can also use the WIM commands to list the indexes or verify the architecture for the image you are mounting. After you update the image, you must dismount it and then either commit or discard the changes you have made.

NOT Bcdedit

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 Windows, but with two major improvements: BCDEdit exposes a wider range of boot options than Bootcfg.exe, and BCDEdit has improved scripting support.

NOT Imagedex

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

NOT Oscdimg

Oscdimg is a command-line tool for creating an image file (.iso) of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows PE. You can then burn that .iso file to a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

---

### **Question: 273**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to capture the operating system and all the computer configurations to a Windows image (WIM) file.

What should you do before you capture the image?

- A. Run Oscdimg.exe.
- B. Run Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM).
- C. Open a command prompt that has elevated privileges.
- D. Start the computer by using Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

---

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Windows PE

To access a network share as an installation source from the client computer, you need to boot the client computer into the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) environment. The Windows PE environment is a minimally featured operating system that allows you to access diagnostic and maintenance tools as well as access network drives. Once you have successfully booted into the Windows PE environment, you can connect to the network share and begin the installation by running Setup.exe.

NOT Windows SIM

Opens Windows images, creates answer files, and manages distribution shares and configuration sets.

NOT Oscdimg

Oscdimg is a command-line tool for creating an image file (.iso) of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows PE. You can then burn that .iso file to a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

---

### **Question: 274**

You plan to deploy Windows 7 images. You need ensure that you can deploy images by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

What should you do add to the Windows PE image?

- A. ImageX.exe
- B. Loadstate.exe
- C. Mghost.exe
- D. Usmtutils.exe

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Creating an Image for Rapid Deployment

The most common scenario for ImageX is capturing and applying an image from a network location for rapid deployment. This scenario requires booting your technician computer into Windows PE, capturing the image with ImageX, putting the image on a network share, and then applying the image to the destination computers.

ImageX

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and corporations to capture, to modify, and to apply file-based disk images for rapid deployment. ImageX works with Windows image (.wim) files for copying to a network, or it can work with other technologies that use .wim images, such as Windows Setup, Windows Deployment Services (Windows DS), and the System Management Server (SMS) Operating System Feature Deployment Pack.

---

### **Question: 275**

You need to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file that will be used to deploy Windows 7. The solution must minimize

the performance impact caused by using a VHD.  
Which type of VHD should you create?

- A. differencing disk
- B. dynamically expanding disk
- C. fixed-size disk
- D. snapshot

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:**

Typically, you place the VHD on a second internal or external hard disk (although this is not essential). You then specify the VHD size and format settings. Microsoft recommends the default Fixed Size setting, but you can select Dynamic Expanding if you do not want to allocate the disk space. Fixed Size gives better performance and is more suitable in a production environment.

---

**Question: 276**

---

You have an offline virtual hard disk (VHD) that contains an installation of Windows 7 Home Premium. You need to upgrade the installation to Windows 7 Ultimate by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. From a computer that runs Windows 7, attach the VHD. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /apply parameter.
- B. From a computer that runs Windows 7, attach the VHD. Run Dism.exe and specify the /set-edition parameter.
- C. Deploy the VHD to a new computer and upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Ultimate. Run Dism.exe and specify the /image parameter.
- D. Deploy the VHD to a new computer and upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Ultimate. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /capture parameter.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Dism

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. Windows 7 introduces the DISM command-line tool. You can use DISM to service a Windows image or to prepare a Windows PE image. DISM replaces Package Manager (Pkgmgr.exe), PEimg, and Intlcfg in Windows Vista, and includes new features to improve the experience for offline servicing.

You can use DISM to perform the following actions:

- Prepare a Windows PE image.
- Enable or disable Windows features within an image.
- Upgrade a Windows image to a different edition.
- Add, remove, and enumerate packages.
- Add, remove, and enumerate drivers.
- Apply changes based on the offline servicing section of an unattended answer file.
- Configure international settings.
- Implement powerful logging features.
- Service operating systems such as Windows Vista with SP1 and Windows Server 2008.
- Service a 32-bit image from a 64-bit host and service a 64-bit image from a 32-bit host.

- Service all platforms (32-bit, 64-bit, and Itanium).
- Use existing Package Manager scripts.

Use the /Set-Edition option without the /ProductKey option to change an offline Windows image to a higher edition. Use /Get-TargetEditions to find the edition ID. Use the /Set-Edition option with the /ProductKey option only to change a running Windows Server® 2008 R2 operating system to a higher edition.

---

### **Question: 277**

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A user named User1 uses a shared computer that runs Windows 7.

User1 is a standard user. User1 attempts to connect a USB device to the computer and is prompted to enter administrative credentials.

You need to ensure that User1 can use the USB device without requiring administrative credentials.

What should you do first?

- A. Add User1 to the Power Users group.
- B. Run Pnutil.exe and specify the -i- a parameters.
- C. Run Driverquery.exe and specify the /SI parameter.
- D. Copy the driver files to the C:\windows\system32 folder.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

When a driver is staged, it is placed in the device driver store and non-administrators can install the device, provided they have permission to install devices in the appropriate device setup class. Pnutil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnutil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store. -i Specifies to install the identified INF file. Cannot be used in conjunction with the -f parameter.

Example

pnputil.exe -i -a a:\usbcam\USBCAM.INF Adds and installs the specified driver

---

### **Question: 278**

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You need to ensure that when you insert a blank DVD into the DVD drive, Windows Explorer opens automatically and enables you to select files to burn to DVD.

What should you do?

- A. From Default Programs, modify the AutoPlay settings.
- B. From Default Programs, modify the default program settings.
- C. From Device Manager, modify the properties of the DVD drive.
- D. From System Configuration Utility, modify the Startup settings.

---

### **Answer: A**

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---

### **Question: 279**

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You have a computer that has the following configurations:

- Operating system: Windows 7 Professional
- Processor: 2.2 gigahertz (GHz) (x86)
- RAM: 2 GB
- Hardware virtualization: Disabled

- TPM chip: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can run Windows XP Mode on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade to a 64-bit processor.
- B. Enable hardware virtualization.
- C. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.
- D. Upgrade the operating system to Windows 7 Ultimate.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Windows XP Mode requires a processor that supports hardware virtualization using either the AMD-V or Intel VT options. Most processors have this option disabled by default; to enable it, you must do so from the computer's BIOS.

**Other info**

**Requirements:**

Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 1 GHz 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64) processor
- 1 GB of system memory
- A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space
- A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver,
- Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory

**XP Mode**

Windows XP Mode is a downloadable compatibility option that is available for the Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions of Windows 7. Windows XP Mode uses the latest version

---

**Question: 280**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You have an application control policy on the computer.

You discover that the policy is not enforced on the computer.

You open the Services snap-in as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Name	Description	Status	Startup Type	Log On As
ActiveX Installer (AxInstSV)	Provides Us...	Manual	Local System	
Adaptive Brightness	Monitors a...	Manual	Local Service	
Application Experience	Processes a...	Manual	Local System	
Application Identity	Determines ...	Manual	Local Service	
Application Information	Facilitates t...	Manual	Local System	
Application Layer Gateway Service	Provides su...	Manual	Local Service	
Application Management	Processes in...	Manual	Local System	
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Transfers fil...	Started	Manual	Local System
Base Filtering Engine	The Base Fil...	Started	Automatic	Local Service
BitLocker Drive Encryption Service	BDESVC hos...	Manual	Local System	
Block Level Backup Engine Service	The WBENG...	Manual	Local System	
Bluetooth Support Service	The Bluetoo...	Manual	Local Service	
BranchCache	This service ...	Manual	Network Service	
Certificate Propagation	Copies user ...	Manual	Local System	
CNG Key Isolation	The CNG ke...	Manual	Local System	
COM+ Event System	Supports Sy...	Started	Automatic	Local Service
COM+ System Application	Manages th...	Manual	Local System	
Computer Browser	Maintains a...	Manual	Local System	
Credential Manager	Provides se...	Manual	Local System	
Cryptographic Services	Provides fo...	Started	Automatic	Network Service
DCOM Server Process Launcher	The DCOM...	Started	Automatic	Local System
Desktop Window Manager Session Manager	Provides De...	Started	Automatic	Local System
DHCP Client	Registers an...	Started	Automatic	Local Service

You need to enforce the application control policy on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Set the Application Identity service Startup Type to Automatic and start the service.
- B. Set the Application Information service Startup Type to Automatic and start the service.
- C. Set the Application Management service Startup Type to Automatic and start the service.
- D. Set the Application Experience service Startup Type to Automatic and start the service.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

#### Application Identity service

AppLocker relies upon the Application Identity Service being active. When you install Windows 7, the startup type of this service is set to Manual. When testing AppLocker, you should keep the startup type as Manual in case you configure rules incorrectly. In that event, you can just reboot the computer and the AppLocker rules will no longer be in effect. Only when you are sure that your policies are applied correctly should you set the startup type of the Application Identity Service to Automatic. You should take great care in testing AppLocker rules because it is possible to lock down a computer running Windows 7 to such an extent that the computer becomes unusable. AppLocker policies are sometimes called application control policies

---

**Question: 281**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to prevent users from installing a specific removable drive on the computer.

You connect the removable drive to the computer.

What should you do before you create a Group Policy?

- A. From Device Manager, identify the device class GUID.
- B. From Device Manager, identify the device location information.
- C. From System Information, identify the device INF file.
- D. From System Information, identify the device driver file name.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

The device class GUID is used to identify the device. Prevent Windows 7 from installing or updating device drivers whose device setup class GUIDs you specify. This policy overrides any other policy that permits update or installation.

---

**Question: 282**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.  
You need to prevent ActiveX controls from running in Windows Internet Explorer.  
Which Internet Explorer settings should you modify?

- A. Content
- B. Encoding
- C. Safety
- D. Security

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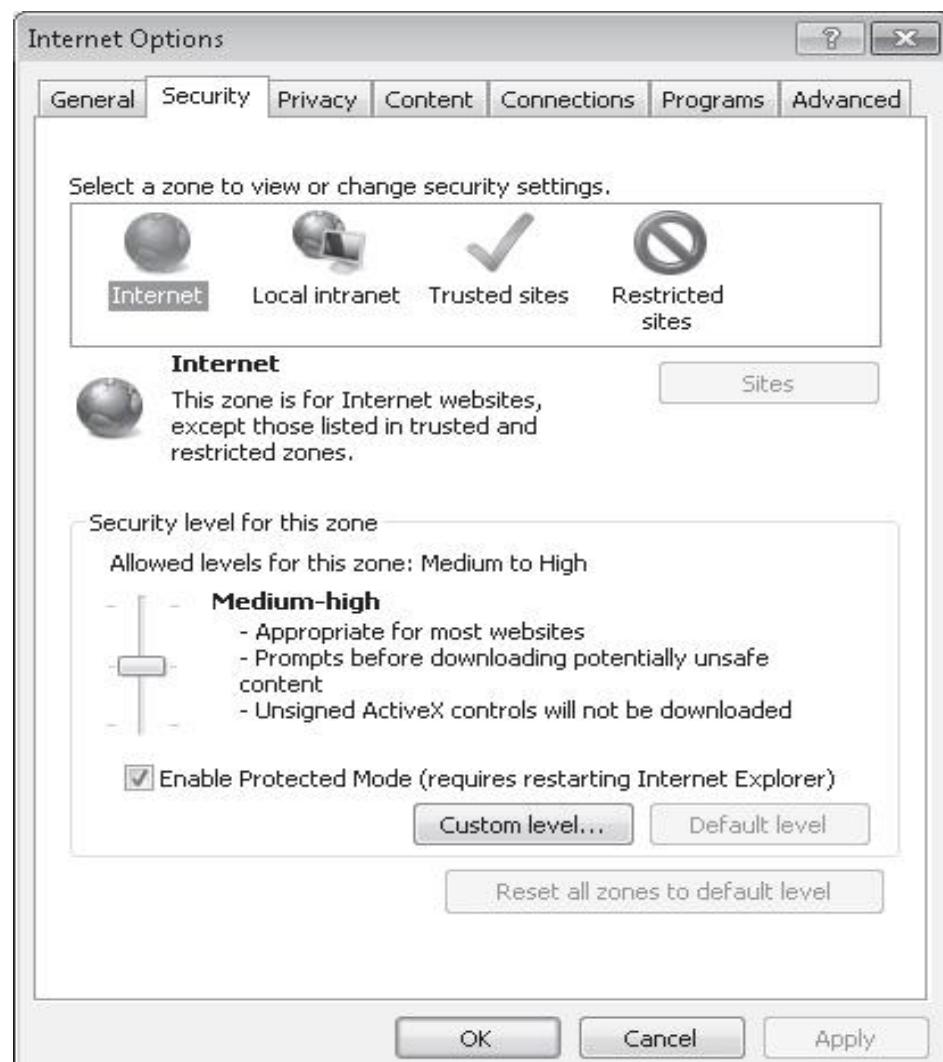
**Answer: D**

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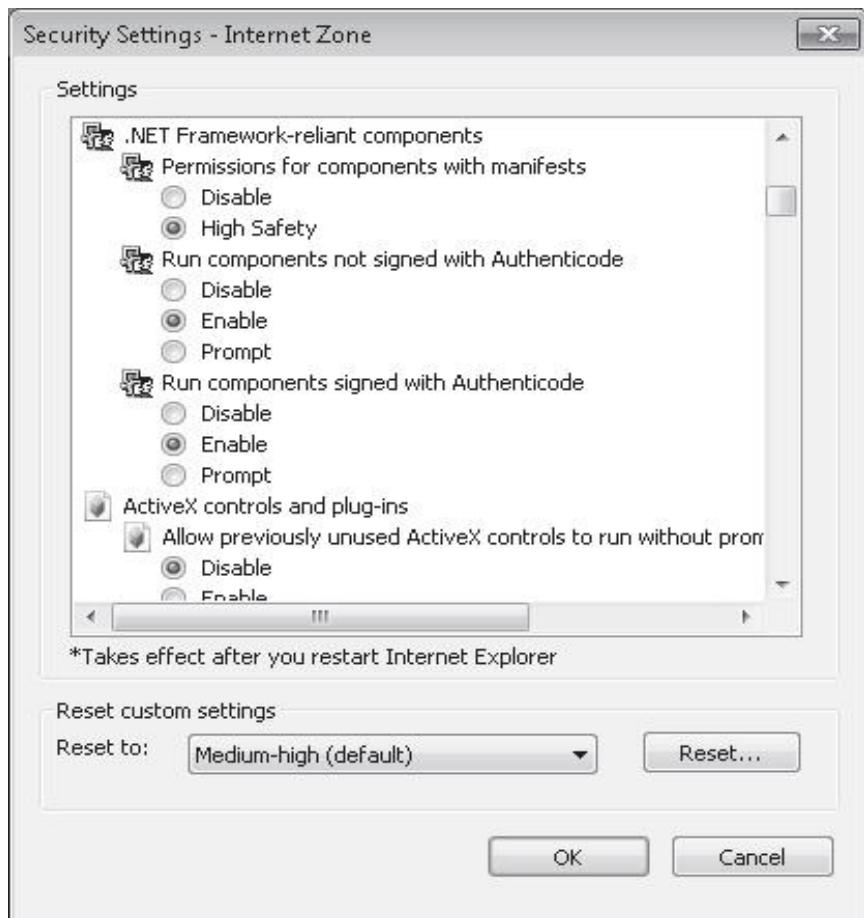
**Explanation:**

**Security**

You can use the slider to adjust the security level assigned to a zone. You can also configure whether a zone uses Protected Mode and Configure Custom Zone settings. Protected Mode is a technology that forces Internet Explorer to run as a low-integrity process. The security architecture of Windows 7 means that processes that are assigned lower integrities are unable to interact directly with objects that are assigned higher integrities. This means that any malware that might compromise the browser is blocked from causing damage to Windows 7 because it is unable to cause problems as a low-integrity process. The design of Windows 7 allows the processes that run in each tab to be separate from each other. This means that a tab that has a Web site in Protected Mode can run alongside a tab that has a site that is not running in Protected Mode. Sites that you do not trust, such as those on the Internet or within the Restricted Sites zone, are run in Protected Mode.



The three default security levels are Medium, Medium-High, and High. Each level is more restrictive, with High being the most restrictive. You can use the Custom Level button to configure a custom level of security for a zone. Items that can be configured include ActiveX control behavior, scripting, and user authentication settings. Unless your organization has unusual security requirements, the default security levels are usually sufficient.



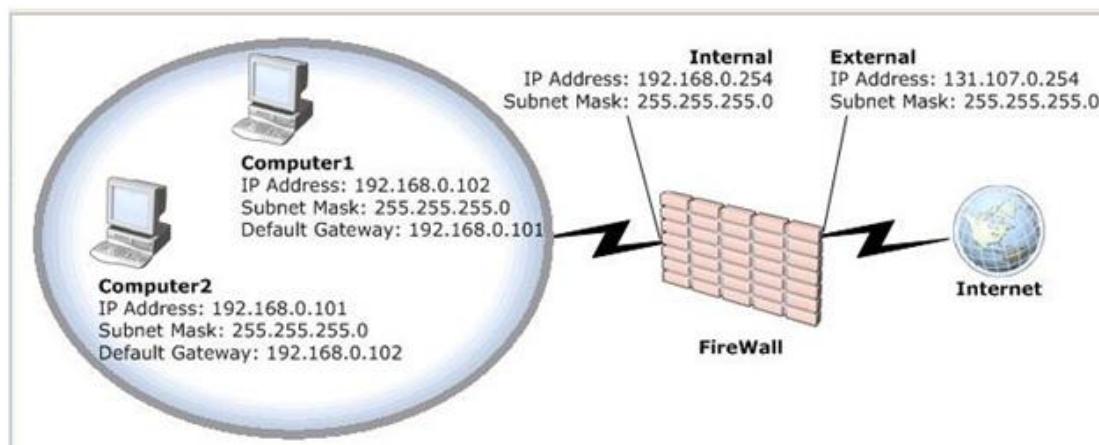
### Question: 283

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that both computers can connect to the Internet.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. On both computers, set the subnet mask to 255.255.255.255.
- B. On both computers, set the default gateway to 192.168.0.254.
- C. On both computers, set the default gateway to 131.107.0.254.
- D. On the internal interface of the firewall and on both computers, set the subnet mask to 255.255.0.0.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Need to make the default gateways for both computers match the Internal IP Address of the Firewall.

---

**Question: 284**

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You administer 80 computers that run Windows 7. The computers have static IP addresses.

You need to change the static IP addresses on all the computers by using a startup script.

Which command should you include in the startup script?

- A. Ipconfig.exe
- B. Nbtstat.exe
- C. Netstat.exe
- D. Netsh.exe

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Netsh.exe

Netsh.exe is a tool an administrator can use to configure and monitor Windows-based computers at a command prompt. With the Netsh.exe tool, you can direct the context commands you enter to the appropriate helper, and the helper then carries out the command. A helper is a Dynamic Link Library (.dll) file that extends the functionality of the Netsh.exe tool by providing configuration, monitoring, and support for one or more services, utilities, or protocols. The helper may also be used to extend other helpers. You can use the Netsh.exe tool to perform the following tasks:

- Configure interfaces.
- Configure routing protocols.
- Configure filters.
- Configure routes.
- Configure remote access behavior for Windows-based remote access routers that are running the Routing and Remote Access Server (RRAS) Service.
- Display the configuration of a currently running router on any computer.
- Use the scripting feature to run a collection of commands in batch mode against a specified router.

The syntax for the Netsh.exe tool is:

netsh [-r router name] [-a AliasFile] [-c Context] [Command | -f ScriptFile] To display a list of subcontexts and commands that can be used in a context, type the context name followed by a space and a ? at the netsh> command prompt. For example, to display a list of subcontext and commands that can be used in the /routing context, type routing ? at the netsh> command prompt, and then press ENTER.

---

**Question: 285**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure an application to connect to the computer by using the IPV6 loopback address.

Which address should you specify?

- A. ::1
- B. 12::1
- C. 127.0.0.1
- D. fe80::f56f:56cb:a136:4184

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Loopback address

The loopback address (0:0:0:0:0:0:1 or ::1) is used to identify a loopback interface, enabling a node to send packets to itself. It is equivalent to the IPv4 loopback address of 127.0.0.1. Packets addressed to the loopback address must never be sent on a link or forwarded by a router.

Link-Local

Link-local addresses always begin with FE80. With the 64-bit interface identifier, the prefix for link-local addresses is always FE80::/64. An IPv6 router never forwards link-local traffic beyond the link. Nodes use link-local addresses when communicating with neighboring nodes on the same link. For example, on a single-link IPv6 network with no router, hosts use link-local addresses to communicate with other hosts on the link. Link-local addresses are equivalent to Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) IPv4 addresses autoconfigured on computers that are running Windows. APIPA addresses use the 169.254.0.0/16 prefix. The scope of a link-local address is the local link. A link-local address is required for Neighbor Discovery processes and is always automatically configured, even in the absence of all other unicast addresses.

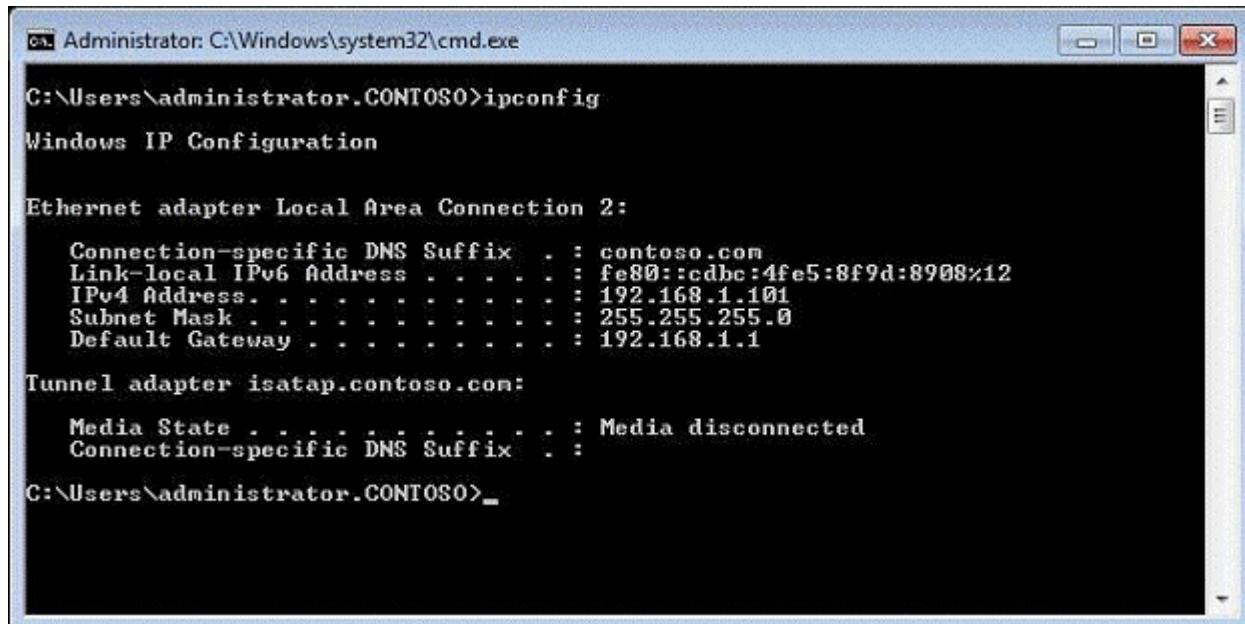
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### **Question: 286**

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Your network contains an Intrasite Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) router.

You run Ipconfig as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 2:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : contoso.com
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::cdbe:4fe5:8f9d:8908%12
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.101
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.contoso.com:

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

C:\Users\administrator.CONTOSO>
```

Other users on the network receive an IPv6 address for ISATAP.

You need to ensure that your computer receives an IPv6 address for ISATAP.

What should you do?

- A. Run Ipconfig /renew6.
- B. Run Ipconfig /setclassid6.
- C. Start the Net.TCP Port Sharing service.
- D. Start the Internet Protocol Helper (IP Helper) service.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Internet Protocol Helper (IP Helper) service**

Provides tunnel connectivity using IPv6 transition technologies (6to4, ISATAP, Port Proxy, and Teredo), and IPHTTPS. If this service is stopped, the computer will not have the enhanced connectivity benefits that these technologies offer. Internet Protocol Helper (IP Helper) assists network administration of the local computer by enabling applications to retrieve information about the network configuration of the local computer, and to modify that configuration. IP Helper also provides notification mechanisms to ensure that an application is notified when certain aspects of the local computer network configuration change.

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**Question: 287**

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Your office contains the wireless networks shown the following table.

<b>Network name</b>	<b>Network configuration</b>
Network1	802.11b
Network2	802.11g
Network3	802.11n

You have a portable computer that runs Windows 7. The computer successfully connects to all of the wireless networks.

You discover that when you start the computer, it connects to Network2. You need to ensure that the computer connects to Network3 by default.

What should you do?

- A. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the Advanced sharing settings.
- B. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the Manage Wireless Networks settings.
- C. From Network Connections, modify the properties of the wireless network adapter.
- D. From Network Connections, modify the bindings of the wireless network adapter.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

**Managing Preferred Wireless Networks**

If you have a wireless-enabled mobile computer such as a laptop, you can take it to various locations and connect to whatever wireless networks are available at any location. You can see the available networks by opening Network And Sharing Center and clicking Connect To A Network. You can also click the Wireless icon on the Toolbar at the bottom right section of your screen. You can then right-click a network and click Connect. Available networks are listed in the Manage Wireless Networks dialog box. If you have previously connected to various wireless networks, the list of these networks is referred to as your preferred list. The wireless networks on your preferred list are your preferred wireless networks. You can click Manage Wireless Networks in the Network And Sharing Center and view saved wireless networks. You can change the order in which your computer attempts to connect to preferred networks by dragging the networks up or down in the list. You can also change preferences for the network by right-clicking the network and selecting Properties.

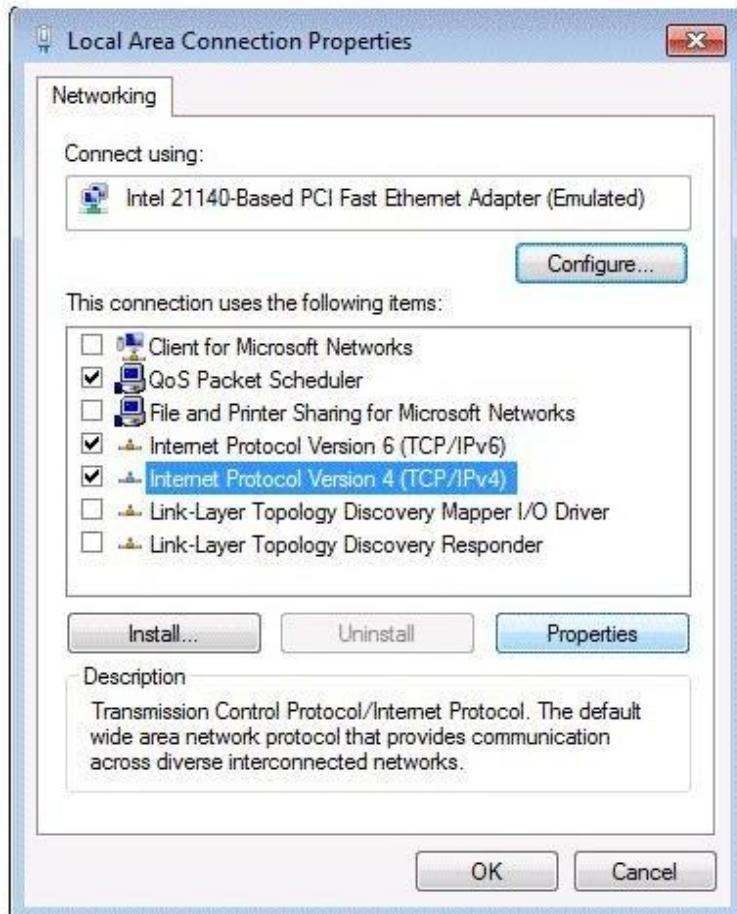
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**Question: 288**

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You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. Server1 has a file share named Share1.

The network configuration for Computer1 is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You attempt to connect to \\Server1\Share1 and receive the following error message: Windows cannot access \\Server1\Share1. From Computer1, you successfully ping Server1.

You need to connect to \\Server1\Share1.

What should you enable on Computer1?

- A. Client for Microsoft Networks
- B. File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
- C. Link-Layer Topology Discovery Mapper I/O Driver
- D. Link-Layer Topology Discovery Responder

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

Client for Microsoft Networks Allows the computer to access resources on a Microsoft network.

File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks

Enables other computers to access resources on your computer in a Microsoft network (and other networks).

Link-layer Topology Discovery Mapper I/O Driver

Discovers and locates other computers, devices, and network infrastructure features on the network, and determines network bandwidth.

Link-layer Topology Discovery Responder

Allows a computer to be discovered and located on the network.

---

**Question: 289**

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You need to prevent a custom application from connecting to the Internet.  
What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall, add a program.
- B. From Windows Defender, modify the Allowed items list.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create an inbound rule.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create an outbound rule.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

**Outbound Rule**

Outbound rules allow you to block and allow traffic that originates on the computer from traveling out to the network.

**Creating WFAS Rules**

The process for configuring inbound rules and outbound rules is essentially the same: In the WFAS console, select the node that represents the type of rule that you want to create and then click New Rule. This opens the New Inbound (or Outbound) Rule Wizard. The first page, allows you to specify the type of rule that you are going to create. You can select between a program, port, predefined, or custom rule. The program and predefined rules are similar to what you can create using Windows Firewall. A custom rule allows you to configure a rule based on criteria not covered by any of the other options. You would create a custom rule if you wanted a rule that applied to a particular service rather than a program or port. You can also use a custom rule if you want to create a rule that involves both a specific program and a set of ports. For example, if you wanted to allow communication to a specific program on a certain port but not other ports, you would create a custom rule.

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### **Question: 290**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The network contains a monitoring server named Server1. The computer runs a monitoring service named Service1. Service1 uses Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs). You need to ensure that Service1 can receive requests from Server1.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create a predefined rule.
- B. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, create a custom rule.
- C. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the network location settings.
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the advanced sharing settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

**Creating WFAS Rules**

The process for configuring inbound rules and outbound rules is essentially the same: In the WFAS console, select the node that represents the type of rule that you want to create and then click New Rule. This opens the New Inbound (or Outbound) Rule Wizard. The first page, allows you to specify the type of rule that you are going to create. You can select between a program, port, predefined, or custom rule. The program and predefined rules are similar to what you can create using Windows Firewall. A custom rule allows you to configure a rule based on criteria not covered by any of the other options. You would create a custom rule if you wanted a rule that applied to a particular service rather than a program or port. You can also use a custom rule if you want to create a rule that involves both a specific program and a set of ports. For example, if you wanted to allow communication to a specific program on a certain port but not other ports, you would create a custom rule.

---

### **Question: 291**

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You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. You need to ensure that Computer2 has exactly the same firewall rules as Computer1. What should you do on Computer1?

- A. Run Winrm.exe quickconfig.
- B. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, select Export Policy.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, click Inbound Rules and then click Export List.
- D. Open Local Security Policy. Right-click IP Security Policies on Local Computer and then click Export List.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

#### **Importing and Exporting Firewall Configuration**

Most organizations that use clients running Windows 7 apply firewall rules through Group Policy. In the event that you need to support a number of stand-alone clients running Windows 7, you can replicate complex firewall configurations using the WFAS Import Policy and Export Policy options. Importing and exporting policy also allows you to save the current firewall configuration state before you make changes to it. Exported policy files use the .wfw extension. Exported policies use a binary format, not Extensible Markup Language (XML) format like many other Windows 7 configuration files. You can also export and import firewall policies in the same .wfw format using the netsh advfirewall export or netsh advfirewall import commands.

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### **Question: 292**

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You need to configure a computer to encrypt all inbound connections by using IPSec. What should you do?

- A. From Network and Sharing Center, click Connect to a network.
- B. From Network and Sharing Center, click Set up a new connection or network.
- C. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, click Inbound Rules and then click New Rule.
- D. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, click Connection Security Rules and then click New Rule.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

#### **Connection Security Rules**

Connection security rules are a special type of rule that deal with authenticated and encrypted traffic. You can use connection security rules to manage how communication occurs between different hosts on the network. You use the New Connection Security Rule Wizard, to create connection security rules. Connections can be authenticated using the Kerberos V5 protocol requiring a domain computer and user account or a domain computer account. If you select advanced properties, connections can be authenticated using NTLMv2, computer certificates from a particular certificate authority (CA) or using a pre-shared key.

#### **Connection Security Rules and IPSec policies**

The relationship between connection security rules and IPSec policies is similar to the relationship between AppLocker and Software Restriction Policies. Both sets of rules do similar things, but the ones that you use depend on the operating systems used by the client computers in your organization. All editions of Windows 7 and Windows Vista support connection security rules, but Windows XP does not.

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### **Question: 293**

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You have three computers that run Windows 7.  
You use Windows PowerShell to perform remote administration tasks on all three computers.  
You need to remotely administer all three computers by using PowerShell.  
Which PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

- A. Enable-PSRemoting
- B. Enable-PSSessionConfiguration
- C. New-PSDrive
- D. New-PSSession

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

New-PSSession

Creates a persistent connection to a local or remote computer. The New-PSSession cmdlet creates a Windows PowerShell session (PSSession) on a local or remote computer. When you create a PSSession, Windows PowerShell establishes a persistent connection to the remote computer. Use a PSSession to run multiple commands that share data, such as a function or the value of a variable. To run commands in a PSSession, use the Invoke-Command cmdlet. To use the PSSession to interact directly with a remote computer, use the Enter-PSSession cmdlet. You can run commands on a remote computer without creating a PSSession by using the ComputerName parameters of Enter-PSSession or Invoke-Command. When you use the ComputerName parameter, Windows PowerShell creates a temporary connection that is used for the interactive session or for a single command and is then closed.

---

### **Question: 294**

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You need to provide an administrator the ability to view and interact with your current logon session.  
What should you do?

- A. At the command prompt, run Psr.exe.
- B. At the command prompt, run Winrm.exe quickconfig.
- C. From the Start menu, open Remote Desktop Connection.
- D. From the Start menu, open Windows Remote Assistance.

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Remote Assistance

Both Remote Assistance and Remote Desktop allow the user at the management computer to see the desktop and applications that are present on the remote computer. The difference between Windows Remote Assistance and Remote Desktop is that a user is logged on to the remote computer and initiates the remote assistance session, whereas a Remote Desktop session is initiated on the management computer. Remote Assistance is a support tool used by help-desk staff to allow them to view the screen of the person to whom they are providing assistance. Remote Assistance reduces the need for nontechnical users to accurately describe the problem that they are having with their computers because support personnel can see the desktop directly. Unlike the version of Remote Assistance that shipped with Windows XP, the version of Remote Assistance that is included with Windows 7 does not include a voice client. If you are going to talk to the person whom you are helping using Remote Assistance, you are going to have to use another method, such as the telephone.

## **Question: 295**

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

Computer1 has a shared printer.

You need to configure Computer1 so that only Administrators are authorized to shut down the computer.

What should you do?

- A. From User Accounts, modify the user profiles settings.
- B. From User Accounts, modify the User Account Control (UAC) settings.
- C. From the local computer policy, modify the Security Options.
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the User Rights Assignment.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Shut down the system

Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\User Rights Assignment

Description

Determines which users logged on locally to the computer can shut down the operating system using the Shut Down command.

This user right is defined in the Default Domain Controller Group Policy object (GPO) and in the local security policy of workstations and servers.

The screenshot shows the Windows Local Security Policy snap-in. The left pane displays a tree view of security settings, including Security Settings, Account Policies, Local Policies (with Audit Policy, User Rights Assignment, and Security Options), Windows Firewall with Advanced Security, Network List Manager Policies, Public Key Policies, Software Restriction Policies, Application Control Policies, IP Security Policies on Local Computer, and Advanced Audit Policy Configuration. The right pane shows a table of user rights and their assigned security settings. The 'User Rights Assignment' node under Local Policies is expanded. One specific user right, 'Shut down the system', is highlighted with a blue selection bar at the bottom of the list. The table columns are 'Policy' and 'Security Setting'. The 'Policy' column lists various rights like 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for deleg...', 'Force shutdown from a remote system', etc. The 'Security Setting' column lists the groups or users assigned to each right, such as 'Administrators', 'LOCAL SERVICE,NETW...', 'Users', etc.

Policy	Security Setting
Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation	Administrators
Force shutdown from a remote system	LOCAL SERVICE,NETW...
Generate security audits	LOCAL SERVICE,NETW...
Impersonate a client after authentication	Users
Increase a process working set	Administrators
Increase scheduling priority	Administrators
Load and unload device drivers	Administrators
Lock pages in memory	Administrators
Log on as a batch job	Administrators,Backup
Log on as a service	NETWORK SERVICE,SQ...
Manage auditing and security log	Administrators
Modify an object label	Administrators
Modify firmware environment values	Administrators
Perform volume maintenance tasks	Administrators
Profile single process	Administrators
Profile system performance	Administrators,NT SER...
Remove computer from docking station	Administrators,Users
Replace a process level token	LOCAL SERVICE,NETW...
Restore files and directories	Administrators,Backup
Shut down the system	Administrators,Users,B...
Synchronize directory service data	Administrators
Take ownership of files or other objects	Administrators

## **Question: 296**

You are the administrator of a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Several users share Computer1. The users plan to encrypt files on the computer.

You need to ensure that you can access all encrypted files on the computer.

What should you do first?

- A. At a command prompt, run Cipher.exe.
- B. At a command prompt, run Certutil.exe.
- C. From the local computer policy, modify the User Rights Assignment.
- D. From User Accounts, run the Manage your file encryption certificates wizard.

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

**Cipher**

Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains. Administrators can use Cipher.exe to encrypt and decrypt data on drives that use the NTFS file system and to view the encryption status of files and folders from a command prompt. The updated version adds another security option. This new option is the ability to overwrite data that you have deleted so that it cannot be recovered and accessed.

When you delete files or folders, the data is not initially removed from the hard disk. Instead, the space on the disk that was occupied by the deleted data is "deallocated." After it is deallocated, the space is available for use when new data is written to the disk. Until the space is overwritten, it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software.

If you create files in plain text and then encrypt them, Encrypting File System (EFS) makes a backup copy of the file so that, if an error occurs during the encryption process, the data is not lost. After the encryption is complete, the backup copy is deleted. As with other deleted files, the data is not completely removed until it has been overwritten. The new version of the Cipher utility is designed to prevent unauthorized recovery of such data.

/K Creates a new certificate and key for use with EFS. If this option is chosen, all the other options will be ignored. By default, /k creates a certificate and key that conform to current group policy. If ECC is specified, a self-signed certificate will be created with the supplied key size.

/R Generates an EFS recovery key and certificate, then writes them to a .PFX file (containing certificate and private key) and a .CER file (containing only the certificate). An administrator may add the contents of the .CER to the EFS recovery policy to create the recovery for users, and import the .PFX to recover individual files. If SMARTCARD is specified, then writes the recovery key and certificate to a smart card. A .CER file is generated (containing only the certificate). No .PFX file is generated. By default, /R creates an 2048-bit RSA recovery key and certificate. If EECC is specified, it must be followed by a key size of 356, 384, or 521.

---

**Question: 297**

Your network has a main office and a branch office.

The branch office has five client computers that run Windows 7 and a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The branch office server is enabled for BranchCache.

You need to configure Windows Firewall on each client computer so that cached content can be retrieved from the branch office server.

Which firewall rule should you enable on the client computers?

- A. BranchCache - Content Retrieval (Uses HTTP)
- B. BranchCache - Hosted Cache Server (Uses HTTPS)
- C. BranchCache - Peer Discovery (Uses WSD)
- D. File and Printer Sharing

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Configure domain member client distributed cache mode firewall rules

When you configure BranchCache in distributed cache mode, BranchCache client computers use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for data transfer with other client computers. BranchCache client computers also use the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol when they attempt to discover content on client cache servers. You can use this procedure to configure client firewall exceptions to allow incoming HTTP and WS-Discovery traffic on client computers that are configured for distributed cache mode.

The BranchCache – Content Retrieval (Uses HTTP) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, create rules that allow inbound and outbound traffic on TCP port 80. This rule is required for both Hosted Cache and Distributed Cache mode.

The BranchCache – Peer-Discovery (Uses WSD) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, create rules that allow inbound and outbound traffic on UDP port 3702. This rule is only required when using Distributed Cache mode.

The BranchCache – Hosted Cache Client (HTTPS-Out) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, configure a rule that allows outbound traffic on TCP port 443. This rule is required only when using Hosted Cache mode.

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### Question: 298

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The Encrypting File System (EFS) key is compromised.

You need to create a new EFS key.

Which command should you run?

- A. Certutil -getkey
- B. Cipher.exe /k
- C. Icacls.exe /r
- D. Syskey.exe

---

### Answer: B

---

Explanation:

Cipher

Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains.

Administrators can use Cipher.exe to encrypt and decrypt data on drives that use the NTFS file system and to view the encryption status of files and folders from a command prompt. The updated version adds another security option. This new option is the ability to overwrite data that you have deleted so that it cannot be recovered and accessed.

When you delete files or folders, the data is not initially removed from the hard disk. Instead, the space on the disk that was occupied by the deleted data is "deallocated." After it is deallocated, the space is available for use when new data is written to the disk. Until the space is overwritten, it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software.

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/R Generates an EFS recovery key and certificate, then writes them to a .PFX file (containing certificate and private key) and a .CER file (containing only the certificate). An administrator may add the contents of the .CER to the EFS recovery policy to create the recovery for users, and import the .PFX to recover individual files. If SMARTCARD is specified, then writes the recovery key and certificate to a smart card. A .CER file is generated (containing only the certificate). No .PFX file is generated. By default, /R creates an 2048-bit RSA recovery key and certificate. If EECC is specified, it must be followed by a key size of 356, 384, or 521.

### **Question: 299**

Your corporate network contains a Remote Desktop Gateway (RD Gateway) server named Server1 and a Remote Desktop Session Host (RD Session Host) server named Server2.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. You use Computer1 from home.

You need to access Server2 from Computer1.

What should you do?

- A. Run Mstsc.exe /admin /v:server2:443.
- B. Run Mstsc.exe /console /v:server2:8080.
- C. Create a Remote Desktop Connection and modify the Connect from anywhere settings.
- D. Create a Remote Desktop Connection and modify the Server authentication settings.

### **Answer: C**

Explanation:

To connect using an RD Gateway server, navigate to the Advanced tab of the Remote Desktop Connection Properties dialog box and click Settings under Connect From Anywhere. This opens the RD Gateway Server Settings dialog box. This dialog box allows you to specify RD Gateway settings, including whether or not you want the RD Gateway to be detected automatically, whether to use a specific RD Gateway server, as shown in the figure, or you can specify Do Not Use an RD Gateway Server, which is the default setting.



### **Question: 300**

You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7.

You connect from Computer1 to Computer2 by using Remote Desktop.

You discover that you cannot copy any files between the computers during the Remote Desktop session. You need to ensure that you can copy files between the computers during the Remote Desktop session. What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, open Windows Firewall and allow file and printer sharing.
- B. On Computer2, open Windows Firewall and allow file and printer sharing.
- C. On Computer1, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources setting.
- D. On Computer2, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources setting.

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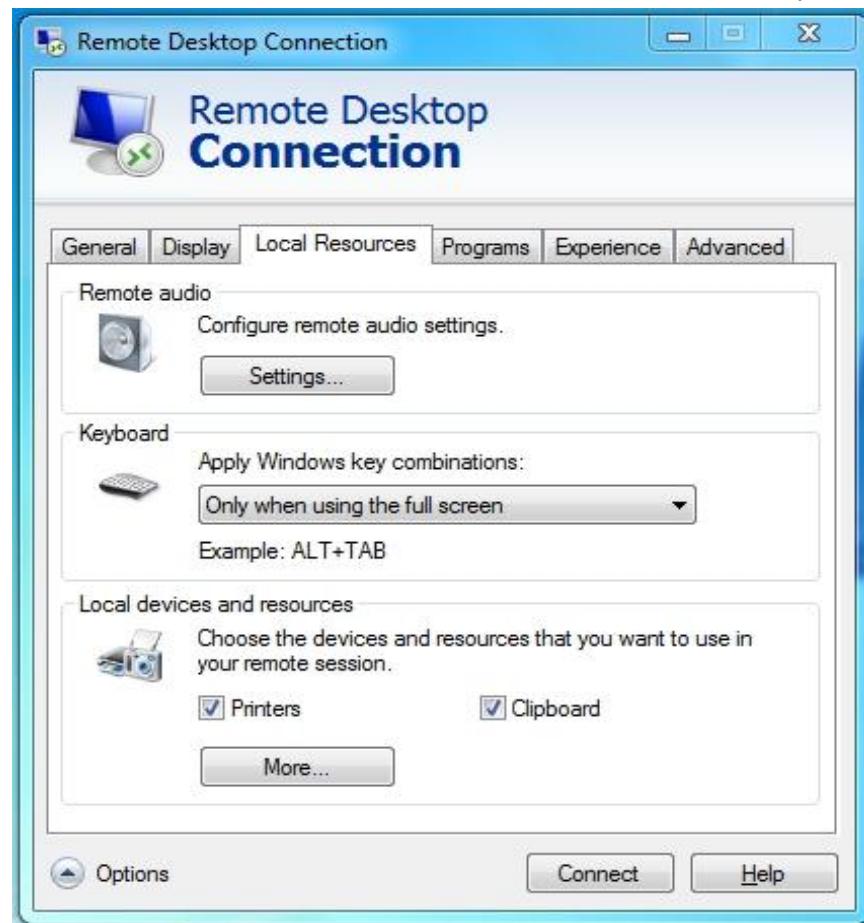
**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

How can I use my devices and resources in a Remote Desktop session?

Redirecting a device on your computer makes it available for use in a Remote Desktop session. If you have a recent version of Remote Desktop, you can redirect most devices, including printers, smart cards, serial ports, drives, Plug and Play devices, media players based on the Media Transfer Protocol (MTP), and digital cameras based on the Picture Transfer Protocol (PTP). Some USB devices can be redirected, and you can also redirect your Clipboard.





### Question: 301

You have a portable computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is configured to keep an offline version of files located in a network share.

You need to identify whether you are working on an offline version of a file.

What should you do?

- A. From Sync Center, click View sync partnerships.
- B. From Action Center, click View archived messages.
- C. From Windows Explorer, select the file and then view the toolbar.
- D. From Windows Mobile Device Center, click the Connection settings.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

To find out whether you're working offline:

Offline files turn on automatically if you lose your network connection. A copy of your file is copied to your computer, and once your network connection is re-established, the two copies will be synchronized. To find out if you're working offline, do the following.

1. Open the network folder that contains the file you are working on.
2. Check the Details pane at the bottom of the window for the status. If the status is offline, you are working with a copy of the file on your computer. If the status is online, you are working with the file on the network.

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### Question: 302

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You mark a folder as Always available offline.

You need to verify that an offline copy of the folder has been created on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Open Sync Center and review the status.
- B. Open Action Center and review any messages or issues.
- C. Open Windows Mobile Device Center and review the status.
- D. Open Network and Sharing Center and review the status for the local area connection.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

What is Sync Center?

Sync Center allows you to check the results of your recent sync activity if you've set up your computer to sync files with a network server. This allows you to access copies of your network files even when your computer isn't connected to the network. Sync Center can tell you if the files synced successfully or if there are any sync errors or warnings.

Note

Sync Center is designed to help you sync with files in network locations. If you want to sync a mobile device with your computer, such as a mobile phone or portable music player, Windows gives you several other options. You can install the sync software that some manufacturers include with their device, or you can use the new Device Stage feature in this version of Windows if your device supports this feature. For more information, see Sync music, pictures, contacts, and calendars with a mobile device.

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### **Question: 303**

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Your company has a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server is configured as a remote access server.

The external firewall has TCP port 80 and TCP port 443 open for remote access connections.

You have a home computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to establish secure remote access connection from the home computer to the remote access server.

Which type of connection should you configure?

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

---

**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new form of VPN tunnel with features that allow traffic to pass through firewalls that block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic. SSTP provides a mechanism to encapsulate PPP traffic over the SSL channel of the HTTPS protocol. The use of PPP allows support for strong authentication methods such as EAP-TLS. The use of HTTPS means traffic will flow through TCP port 443, a port commonly used for Web access. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) provides transport-level security with enhanced key negotiation, encryption, and integrity checking.

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### **Question: 304**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to record when an incoming connection is allowed through Windows firewall.

What should you do?

- A. In Local Group Policy, modify the audit policy.
- B. In Local Group Policy, modify the system audit policy.
- C. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security properties, set the logging settings to Log successful connections.
- D. From the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security properties, set the Data Protection (Quick Mode) IPSec settings to Advanced.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Customize Logging Settings for a Firewall Profile

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security can be configured to log events that indicate the successes and failures of its processes. The logging settings involve two groups of settings: settings for the log file itself and settings that determine which events the file will record. The settings can be configured separately for each of the firewall profiles. You can specify where the log file will be created, how big the file can grow, and whether you want the log file to record information about dropped packets, successful connections, or both.

Log successful connections

Use this option to log when Windows Firewall with Advanced Security allows an inbound connection. The log records why and when the connection was formed. Look for entries with the word ALLOW in the action column of the log.

---

### **Question: 305**

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Your company has a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2008. Server1 is a Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

Computer1 is configured to obtain updates from Server1.

You open the WSUS snap-in on Server1 and discover that Computer1 does not appear.

You need to ensure that Computer1 appears in the WSUS snap-in.

What should you do?

- A. On Server1, open Windows Update then select Check for updates.
- B. On Server1, run Wsusutil.exe and specify the /import parameter.
- C. On Computer1, open Windows Update and then select Change settings.
- D. On Computer1, run Wuauctl.exe and specify the /detectnow parameter.

---

**Answer: D**

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Explanation:

wuauctl.exe

The wuauctl utility allows you some control over the functioning of the Windows Update Agent. It is updated as part of Windows Update.

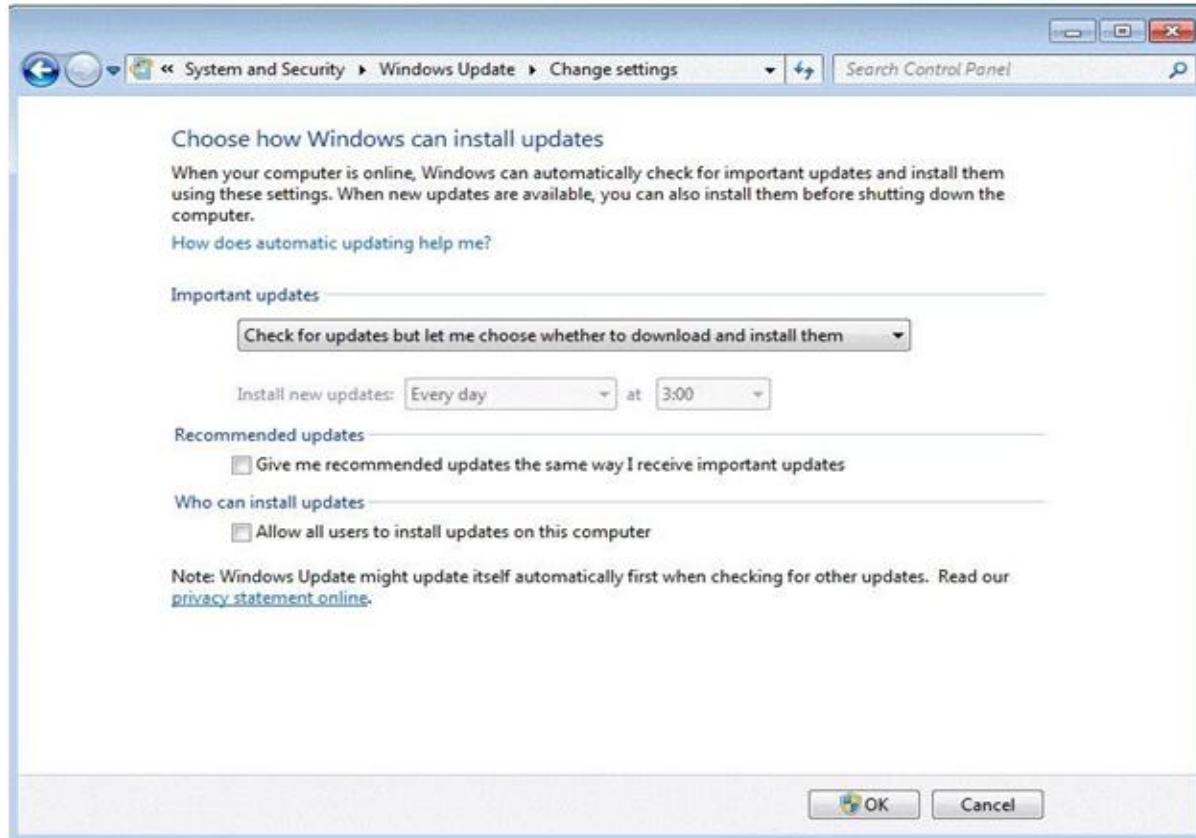
Detectnow Option

Because waiting for detection to start can be a time-consuming process, an option has been added to allow you to initiate detection right away. On one of the computers with the new Automatic Update client installed, run the following command at the command prompt:

wuauctl.exe /detectnow

### Question: 306

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Windows Update settings are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You discover that standard users are never notified when updates are available.

You need to ensure that standard users are notified when updates are available.

What should you do?

- A. Select Allow all users to install updates on this computer.
- B. Specify an intranet Microsoft update service location in Group Policy.
- C. Change the Startup Type for the Windows Update service to Automatic.
- D. Select Give me recommended updates the same way I receive important updates.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Change how Windows installs or notifies you about updates

You can set Windows to automatically install important and recommended updates or to install important updates only. Important updates provide significant benefits, such as improved security and reliability. Recommended updates can address noncritical problems and help enhance your computing experience. Optional updates are not downloaded or installed automatically. If you don't want updates to be installed automatically, you can choose to be notified when updates apply to your computer instead. Then, you can download and install them yourself, or you can set Windows to automatically download updates, and then notify you so you can install them yourself. Here's how to change how Windows installs or notifies you about updates:

1. Click to open Windows Update.

2. In the left pane, click Change settings.
3. Under Important updates, click one of the following:
  4. To schedule your automatic updates, next to Install new updates, select the day and time you want updates to occur.
    - Install updates automatically (recommended)
    - Download updates but let me choose whether to install them
    - Check for updates but let me choose whether to download and install them
    - Never check for updates (not recommended)
  5. To get recommended updates for your computer, under Recommended updates, select the Give me recommended updates the same way I receive important updates check box.
  6. To allow anyone using the computer to make updates, select the Allow all users to install updates on this computer check box. This applies only to updates and software that are installed manually; automatic updates will be installed regardless of the user.
  7. Click OK. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.

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### **Question: 307**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is configured to automatically download and install updates.

You install Microsoft Office 2007.

You need to ensure that service packs for Office are automatically installed.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows Update, select Restore hidden updates.
- B. From Windows Update, select Get updates for other Microsoft products.
- C. Create a folder named Updates in C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office. Install the Office Update Inventory Tool into the Updates folder.
- D. Download and install the Office 2007 administrative template and disable the Block updates from the Office Update Site from applying policy.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

Use Windows Update to Check for Updates to other Microsoft Products

By default, Windows Update can download and install updates for Windows 7 and features that are part of the operating system (such as Internet Explorer). You can also merge the functionality of Microsoft Update—a service for managing updates to Microsoft Office and several other Microsoft products—into Windows Update so that you no longer need to visit Office Online to get updates.

If you do not already have Windows Update integrated with Microsoft Update, you will see the message “Get updates for other Microsoft products” on the Windows Update home page. To enable checking for other products, click the Find Out More option shown beside this message. This will take you to the Microsoft Update site for some quick installation steps. You only need to do this once. Thereafter, the Windows Update home page will indicate that you receive updates “For Windows and other products from Microsoft Update.”

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### **Question: 308**

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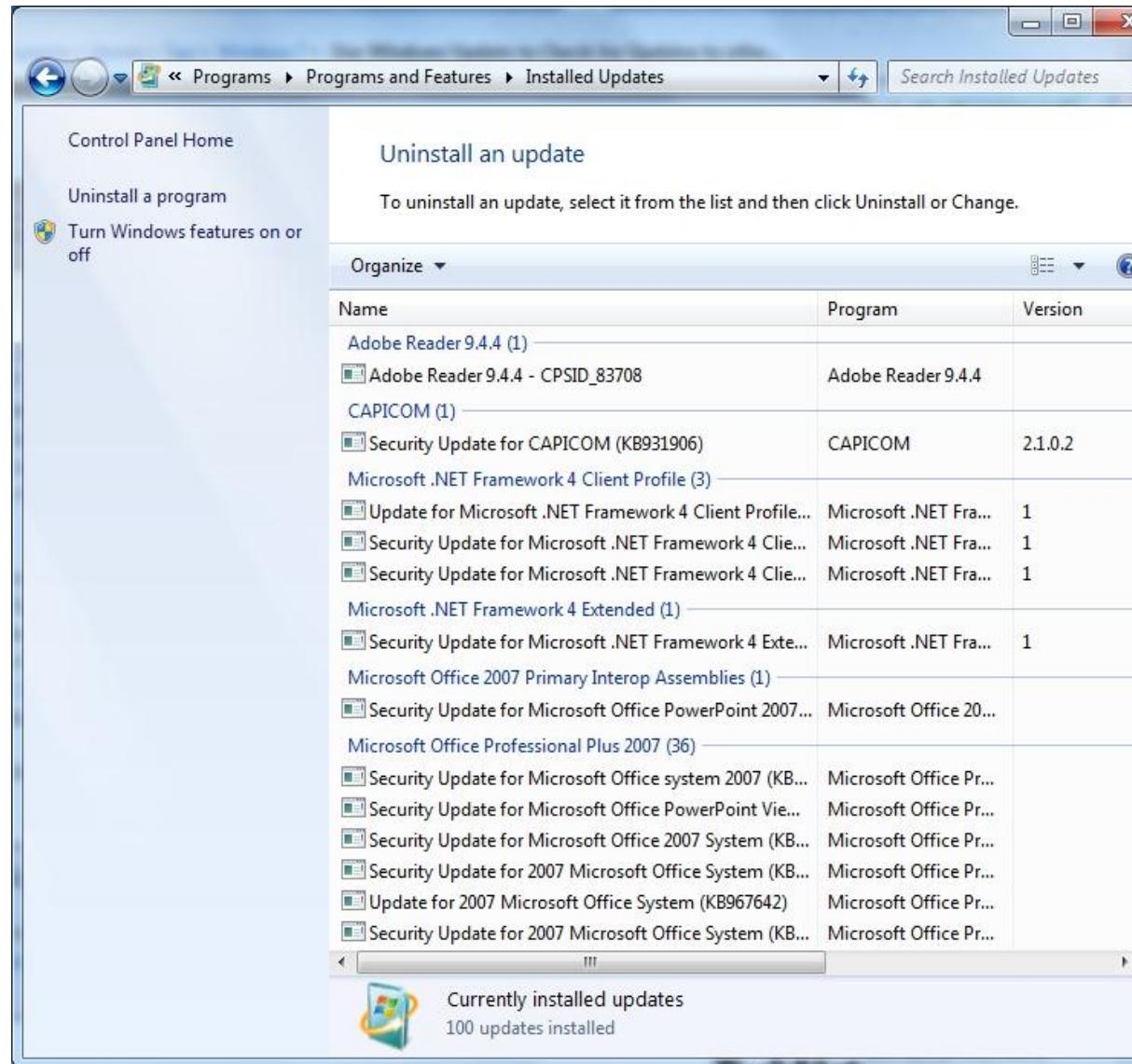
You need to uninstall a Windows update from a computer that runs Windows 7.

Which Control Panel item should you use?

- A. Administrative Tools
- B. Programs and Features
- C. Sync Center
- D. Troubleshooting

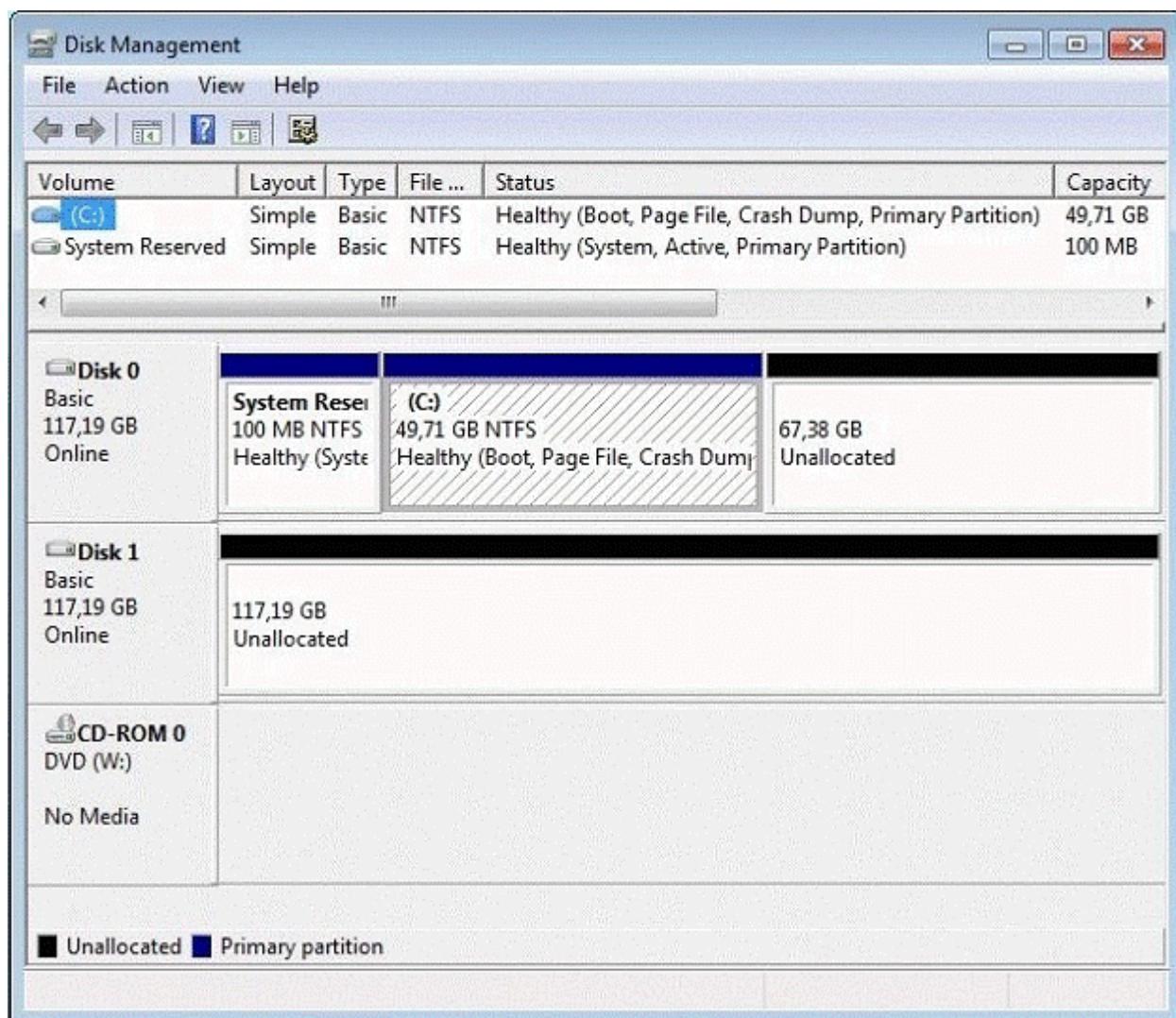
**Answer: B**

Explanation:



**Question: 309**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Your computer's disk configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can create a striped volume on the computer.

What should you do?

- Add an additional hard disk.
- Convert all disks to dynamic disks.
- Install a digitally-signed disk driver.
- Set the Startup Type of the Virtual Disk Service (VDS) to Automatic.

---

**Answer: B**

---

#### Explanation:

A striped volume is a dynamic volume that stores data in stripes on two or more physical disks. Data in a striped volume is allocated alternately and evenly (in stripes) across the disks. Striped volumes offer the best performance of all the volumes that are available in Windows, but they do not provide fault tolerance. If a disk in a striped volume fails, the data in the entire volume is lost.

You can create striped volumes only on dynamic disks. Striped volumes cannot be extended.

You can create a striped volume onto a maximum of 32 dynamic disks.

Backup Operator or Administrator is the minimum membership required to complete the actions below.

Creating a striped volume

Using the Windows interface

Using a command line

To create a striped volume using the Windows interface

In Disk Management, right-click the unallocated space on one of the dynamic disks where you want to create the striped volume, and then click New Striped Volume....

Follow the instructions on your screen.

To create a striped volume using a command line

Open a command prompt and type diskpart.

At the DISKPART prompt, type list disk. Make note of the number of the disk where you want to create a striped volume.

At the DISKPART prompt, type create volume stripe [size=<size>] [disk=<disknumber>],[<seconddisknumber>, ...]].

---

### **Question: 310**

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You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7.

Computer1 has a dynamic disk.

You remove the disk from Computer1 and connect the disk to Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can open files on all hard disk drives connected to Computer2.

What should you do from the Disk Management snap-in?

- A. Convert a disk.
- B. Rescan the disks.
- C. Import a foreign disk.
- D. Attach a virtual hard disk (VHD).

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

10199 2074 20229

Moving Disks to Another Computer

Before you move disks to another computer, you should use Disk Management to make sure the status of the volumes on the disks is Healthy. If the status is not Healthy, you should repair the volumes before you move the disks. To verify the volume status, check the Status column in the Disk Management console.

Your next step is to uninstall the disks you want to move. In the Computer Management Navigation pane (the left pane), open Device Manager. In the device list, double-click Disk Drives. Right-click each of the disks you want to uninstall in turn and then click Uninstall. In the Confirm Device Removal dialog box, click OK.

If the disks that you want to move are dynamic disks, right-click the disks that you want to move in Disk Management, and then click Remove Disk.

After you have removed dynamic disks, or if you are moving basic disks, you can disconnect the disk drives physically. If the disks are external, you can now unplug them from the computer. If they are internal, turn off the computer and then remove the disks.

If the disks are external, plug them into the destination computer. If the disks are internal, make sure the computer is turned off and then install the disks in that computer. Start the destination computer and follow the instructions on the Found New Hardware dialog box.

On the destination computer, open Disk Management, click Action, and then click Rescan Disks. Right-click any disk marked Foreign, click Import Foreign Disks, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753750.aspx>

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### **Question: 311**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to identify the disk, memory, CPU, and network resources that an application is currently using. Which tool should you use?

- A. Component Services
- B. Performance Information and Tools
- C. Reliability Monitor
- D. Resource Monitor

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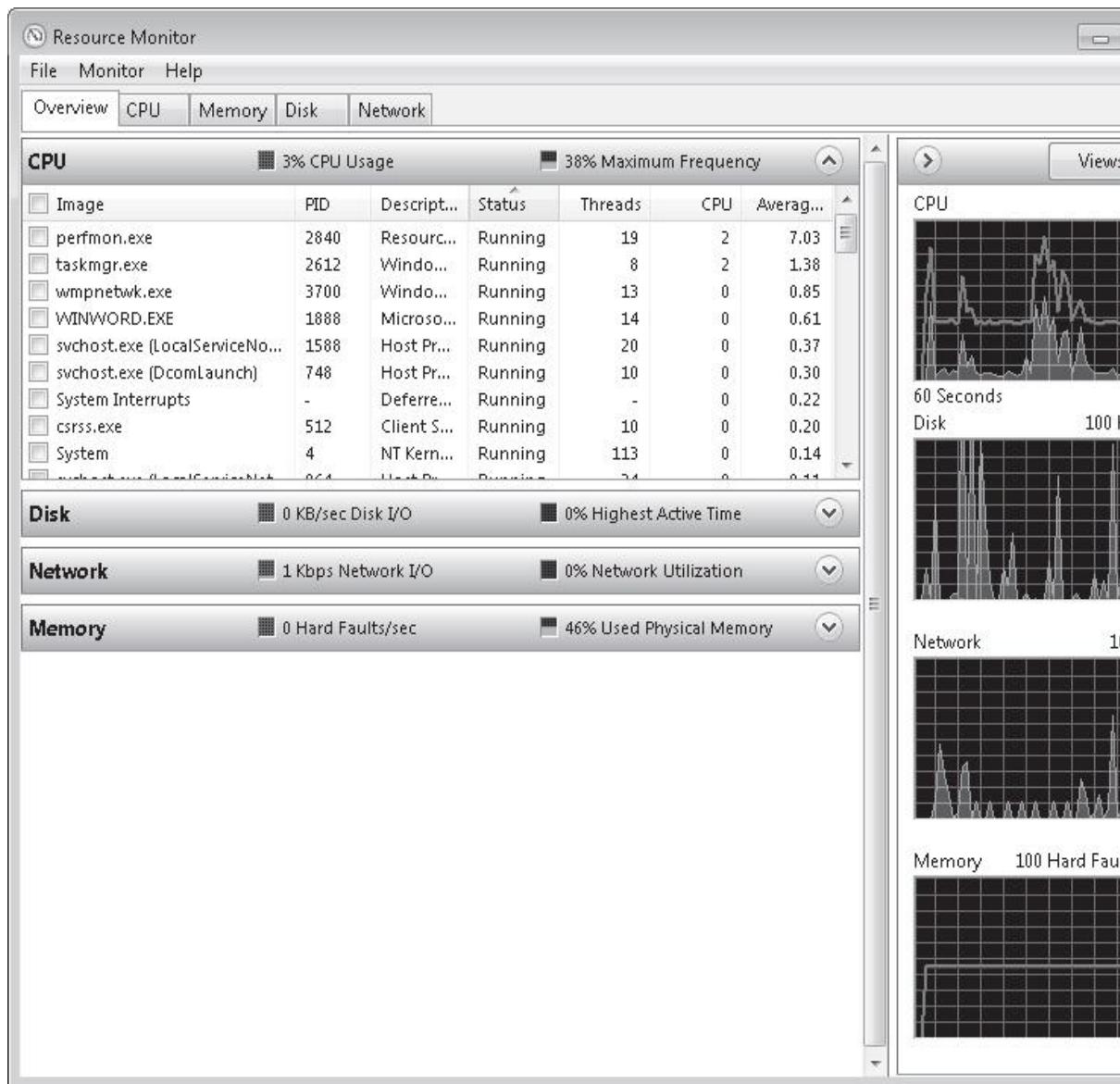
**Answer: D**

---

Explanation:

Resource Monitor

Windows 7 offers an enhanced version of the Resource Monitor tool. Windows 7 Resource Monitor allows you to view information about hardware and software resource use in real time. You can filter the results according to the processes or services that you want to monitor. You can also use Resource Monitor to start, stop, suspend, and resume processes and services, and to troubleshoot unresponsive applications. You can start Resource Monitor from the Processes tab of Task Manager or by entering resmon in the Search box on the Start menu. Resource Monitor includes five tabs: Overview, CPU, Memory, Disk, and Network. The Overview tab, displays basic system resource usage information. The other tabs display information about each specific resource. If you have filtered results on one tab, only resources used by the selected processes or services are displayed on the other tabs. Filtered results are denoted by an orange bar below the title bar of each table.



### Question: 312

You need to identify the hardware failures have occurred on your computer in the past six months. What should you do?

- A. Open Device Manager.
- B. Open Reliability Monitor.
- C. Create a User Defined Data Collector Set.
- D. Create a new Event Trace Sessions Data Collector Set.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Explanation:**

Reliability Monitor is an advanced tool that measures hardware and software problems and other changes to your computer. It provides a stability index that ranges from 1 (the least stable) to 10 (the most stable). You can use the index to help evaluate the reliability of your computer. Any change you make to your computer or problem that occurs on your computer affects the stability index.

The Reliability Monitor is intended for advanced computer users, such as software developers and network administrators.

Click to open Action Center.

Click Maintenance. Then, under Check for solutions to problem reports, click View reliability history.

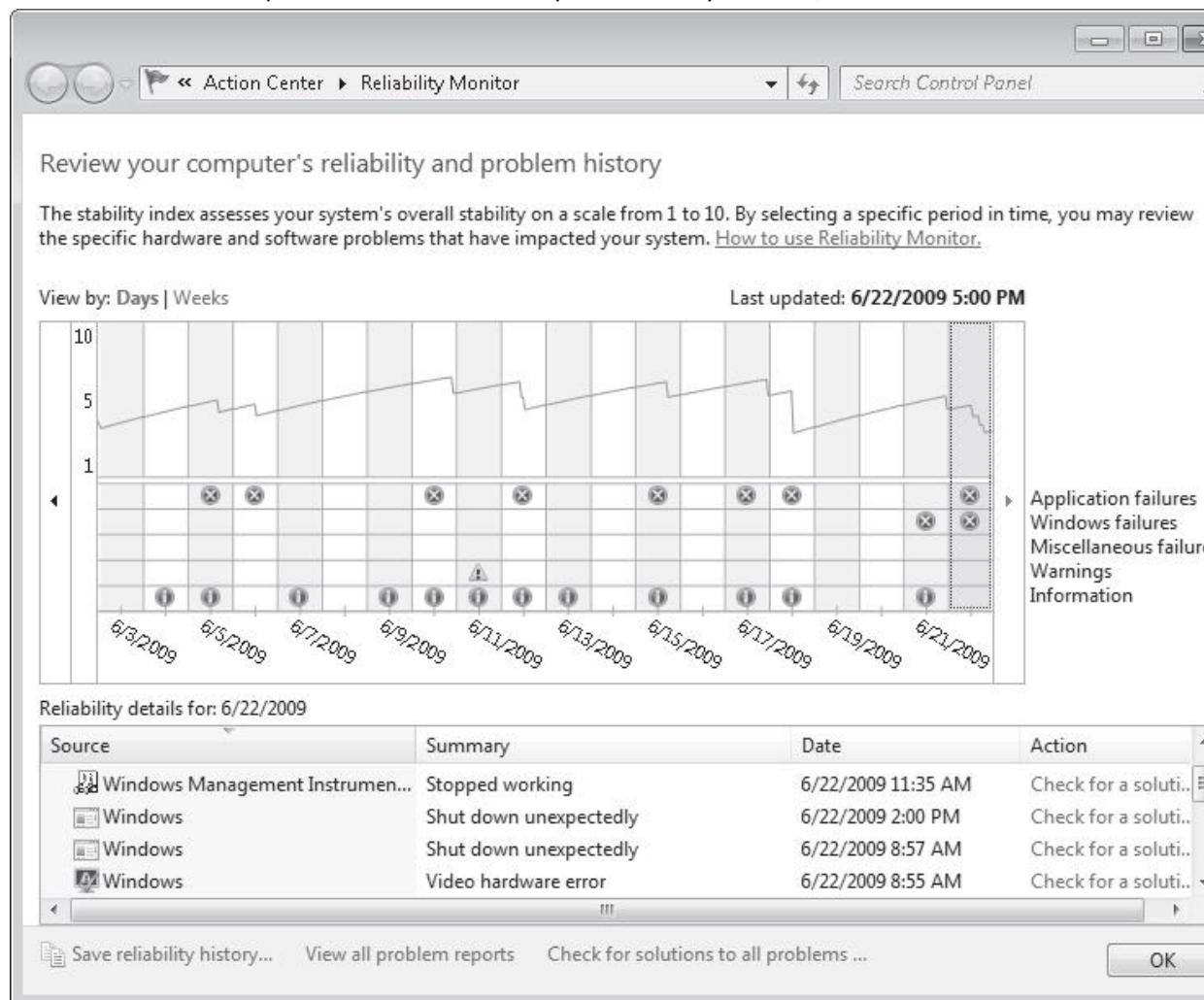
In Reliability Monitor, you can:

Click any event on the graph to view its details.

Click Days or Weeks to view the stability index over a specific period of time.

Click items in the Action column to view more information about each event.

Click View all problem reports to view only the problems that have occurred on your computer. This view doesn't include the other computer events that show up in Reliability Monitor, such as events about software installation.



## Question: 313

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure Computer1 to support the collection of Windows system events from other computers.

Which command should you run?

- A. Wecutil.exe qc
- B. Winrm.exe quickconfig
- C. Winrs r: Computer1
- D. Wmic /aggregate

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Wecutil To configure a computer running Windows 7 to collect events, open an elevated command prompt and enter the following command to configure the Windows Event Collector service: wecutil qc

{qc | quick-config}

Configures the Windows Event Collector service to ensure a subscription can be created and sustained through reboots. This includes the following steps:

8. Enable the ForwardedEvents channel if it is disabled.
9. Set the Windows Event Collector service to delay start.
10. Start the Windows Event Collector service if it is not running.

---

**Question: 314**

You have a netbook computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has a single 30-GB partition that has 10 GB of free space. You need to create a system image of the computer by using Windows Backup.

You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of time. What should you do first?

- A. Attach an external hard disk.
- B. Attach an external DVD burner.
- C. Convert the local hard disk to a GPT disk.
- D. Create and attach a virtual hard drive (VHD).

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Scheduling Backups with the Backup And Restore Console

Windows 7 Backup uses shadow copies to take a snapshot of your files, allowing the backup to completely back up files even if they are open. Backups are configured and scheduled by using the Backup And Restore console under System And Security in Control Panel. You can select the following types of backup destination:

An external hard drive

External hard drives are more expensive to purchase than internal hard drives, although you need to balance this against the cost of fitting the internal drive. They can be removed and stored in a secure location. However, they are typically slower than internal hard drives and tend to be less reliable, mainly because they are by default formatted using FAT rather than NTFS. You cannot use an external hard drive for a System Image backup unless you convert its filing system to NTFS. Because it is easily removable, it is more likely that an external hard drive will be missing when a scheduled backup is required.

---

**Question: 315**

You have a portable computer that runs Windows 7.

Windows Backup is configured to run every day at 15:00.

You need to prevent backups from automatically running when the computer is running on the battery.

What should you do?

- A. From Backup and Restore, click Change settings.
- B. From Task Scheduler, modify the Automatic Backup task.
- C. From Power Options, modify the settings of the current power plan.
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the power management settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

To set power management options for a scheduled task

- Open Task Scheduler.
- Right-click the task for which you want to set power management options, and then click Properties.
- On the Settings tab, under Power Management, do one or more of the following:
- To conserve the battery power of your computer, select the Don't start the task if the computer is running on batteries check box.
- To stop the task if the computer starts running on battery power, select the Stop the task if battery mode begins check box.
- To wake your computer from hibernation or standby to run a task, select the Wake the computer to run this task check box.

#### Task Scheduler

With Scheduled Tasks, you can schedule any script, program, or document to run at a time that is most convenient for you. Scheduled Tasks starts every time that you start Windows and runs in the background, and it starts each task that you schedule at the time that you specify when you create the task.

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### Question: 316

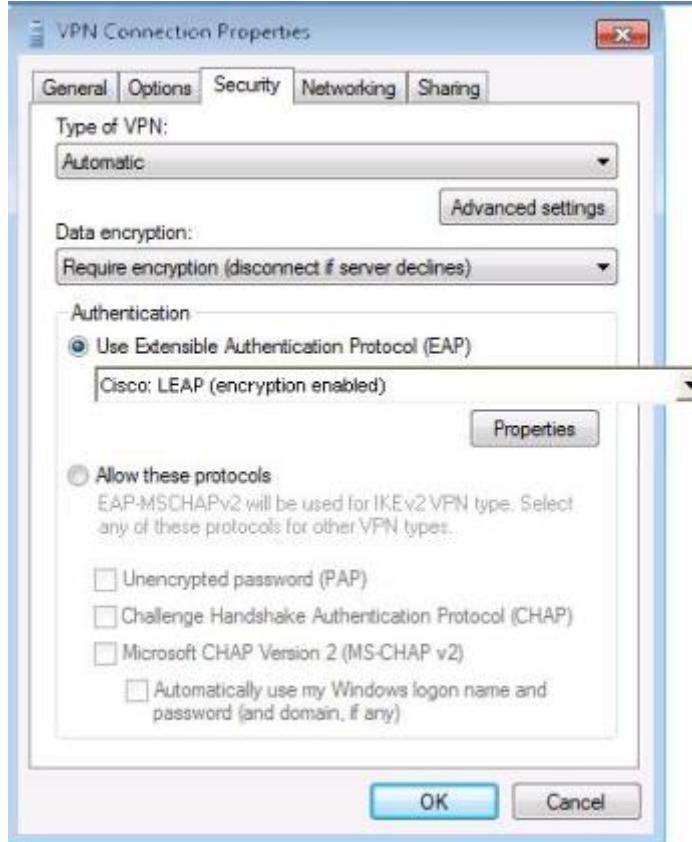
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#### HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7.

You need to secure a virtual private network (VPN) connection on the client computers so that two-factor authentication is used.

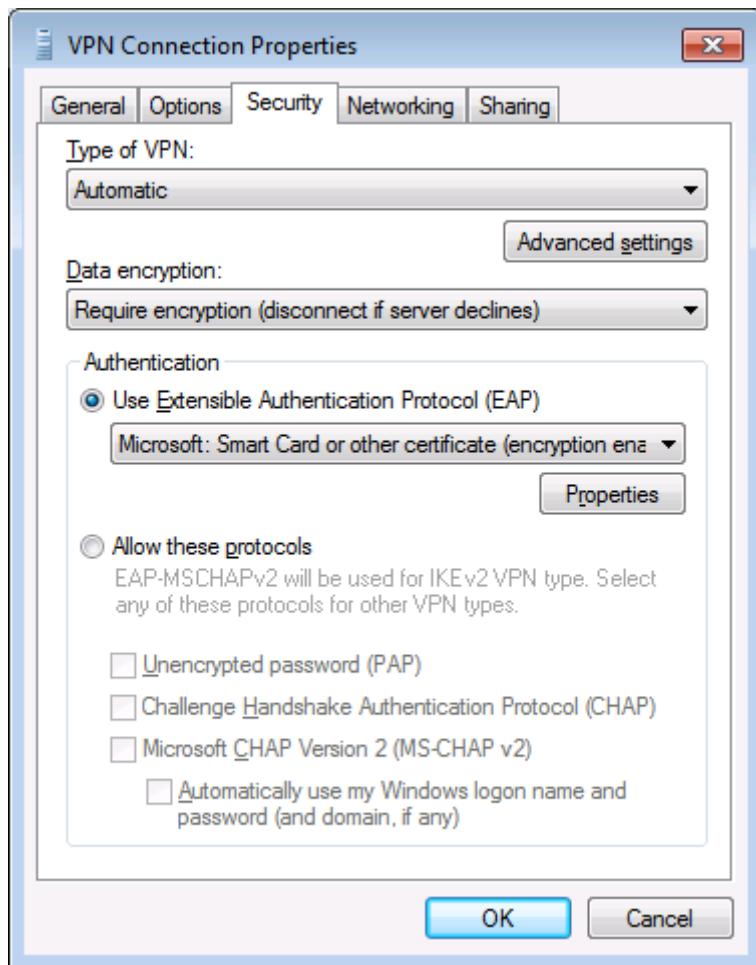
Which setting should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)



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**Answer:**

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### Question: 317

#### HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. You set up a virtual private network (VPN) infrastructure that uses a preshared key for authentication.

You need to create the VPN connection on the client computers.

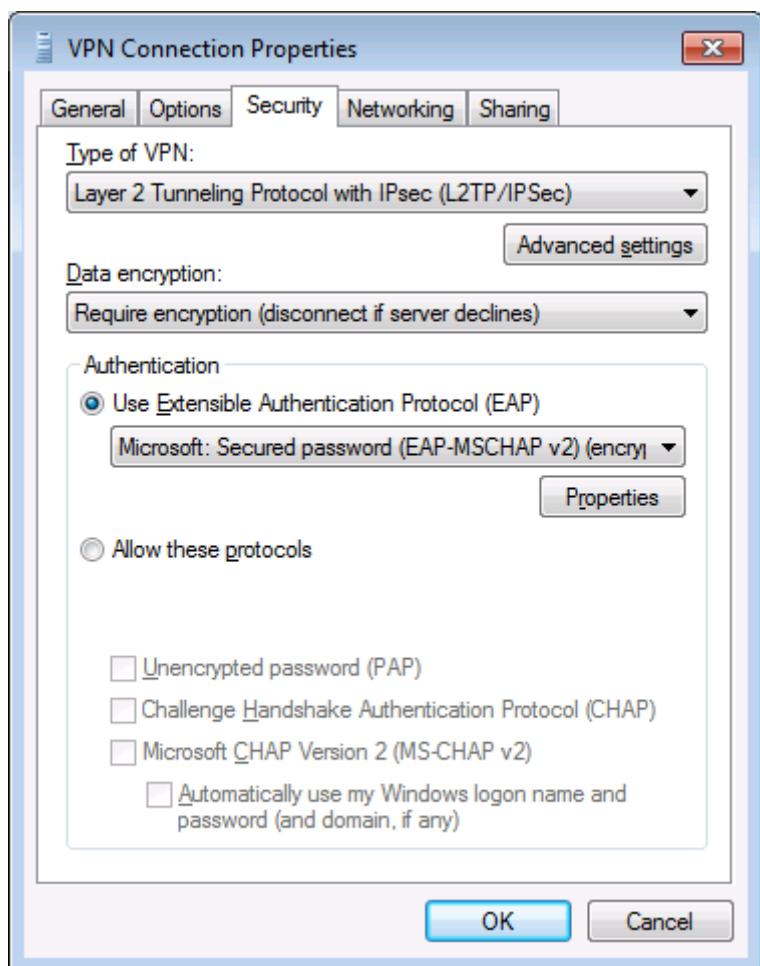
Which setting should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)



---

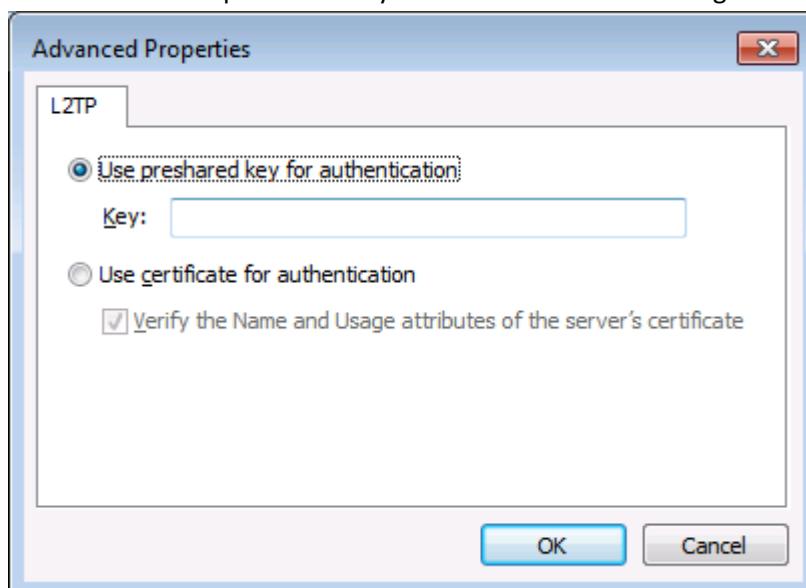
**Answer:**

---



Explanation:

You can enter the preshared key under the Advanced Settings button.



### Question: 318

A Remote Assistance session is established with a user's computer that runs Windows 7 Enterprise. You need to verify that a local file is encrypted with the Encrypting File System (EFS). What should you do to accomplish this goal?

- A. the netsh command
- B. the folder Properties window
- C. Device Manager
- D. share permissions
- E. the Services management console
- F. the Group Policy management console
- G. the icacls command
- H. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- I. Local Users and Groups

---

**Answer: B**

---

Right-click the file or folder  
Select Properties  
Click the Advanced button under the Attributes section  
If Check the box next to "Encrypt contents to secure data" is checked, then the file is encrypted using EFS.

---

### **Question: 319**

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A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise. The company also has a file server running Windows Server 2008 R2 that is configured to use BranchCache.

You need to configure the client computers to be BranchCache clients.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Device Manager
- B. Local Users and Groups
- C. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- D. the Group Policy management console
- E. the Services management console
- F. the folder Properties window
- G. the netsh command
- H. the icacls command
- I. share permissions

---

**Answer: D, G**

---

Explanation:

To enable BranchCache on Windows 7 client computers using Group Policy, you must first create a Group Policy object (GPO) that will carry the BranchCache configuration. After creating the GPO, you configure the setting that enables BranchCache and choose whether BranchCache will operate in Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

To create a GPO, enable BranchCache, and select the cache mode

Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and click Group Policy Management Console.

Client configuration using netsh

When configuring client computers, you can enable BranchCache and choose between Distributed Cache mode and Hosted Cache mode with a single netsh command.

---

### **Question: 320**

---

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that when Windows runs applications with elevated privileges, it enforces the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) certification path validation for a given executable file.  
What should you use to accomplish this goal?

- A. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- B. the Services management console
- C. Device Manager
- D. Local Users and Groups
- E. the icacls command
- F. the Group Policy management console
- G. the folder Properties window
- H. share permissions
- I. the netsh command

---

**Answer: F**

---

**Explanation:**

Besides changing the notification behavior of UAC, you can also control the behavior of the UAC by using local or group policies. Local policies are managed from each local computer while group policies are managed as part of Active Directory.

Follow these steps to change UAC settings:

Click Start, type secpol.msc in the Search programs and files box, and press Enter.

From the Local Security Policy tree, click Local Policies and then double-click Security Options

The UAC policies are at the bottom of the list. To modify a setting, simply double-click on it and make the necessary changes.

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### **Question: 321**

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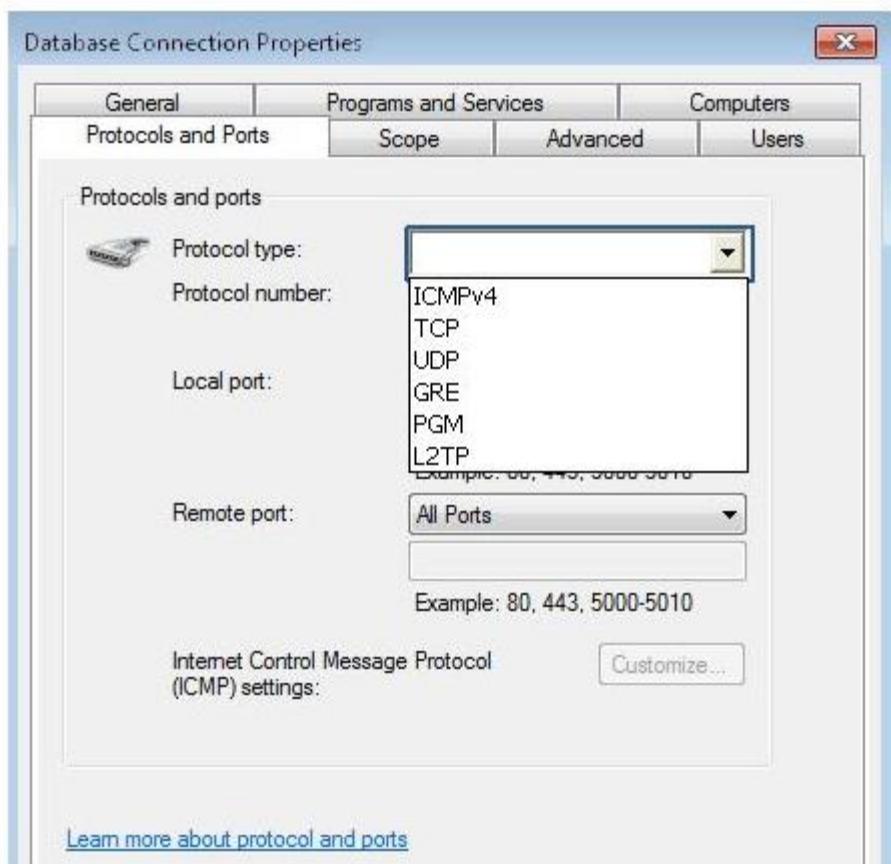
**HOTSPOT**

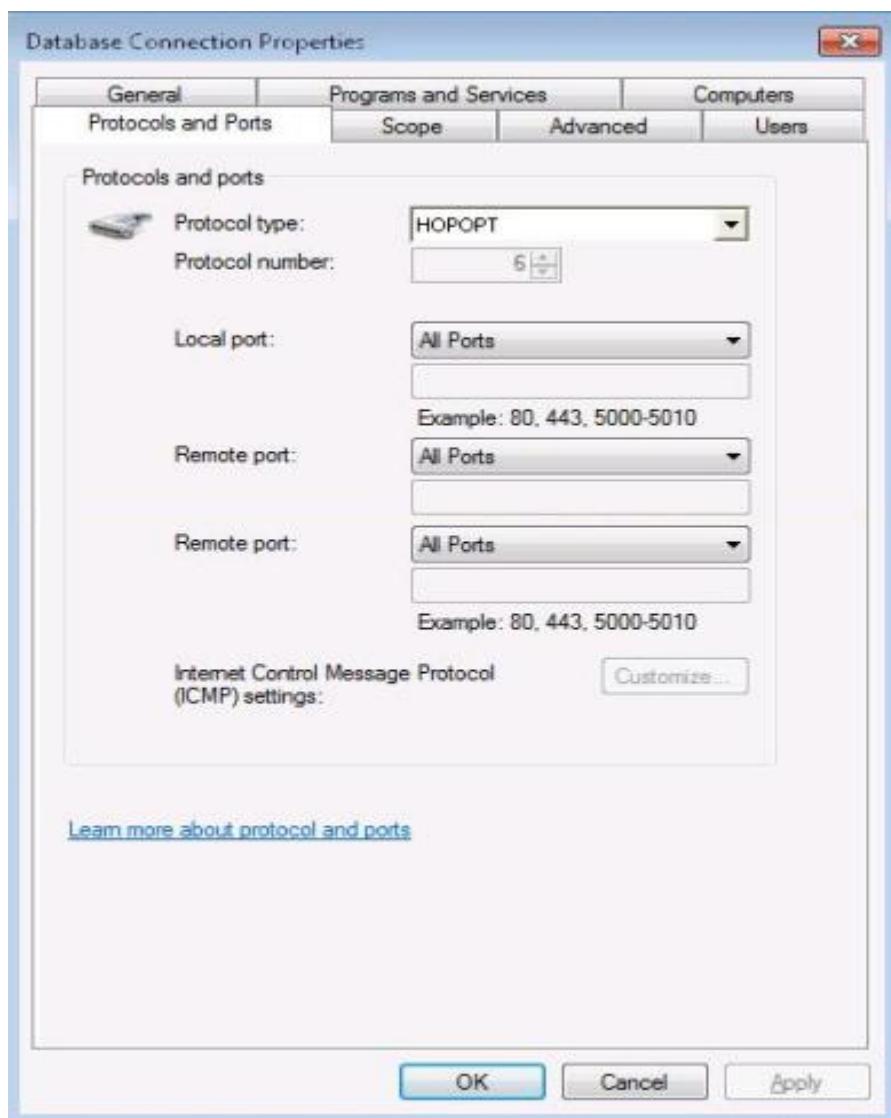
A user is attempting to connect to a secure remote Microsoft SQL database on a computer running Windows 7 Professional. The computer communicates on port 1433.

A rule in Windows Firewall with Advanced Security allows communication. The user cannot connect to the database on the currently defined protocol due to an error in protocol type.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the database.

Which setting should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)





**Answer:** Click on Protocol Type. It should be set to TCP.

### Question: 322

#### HOTSPOT

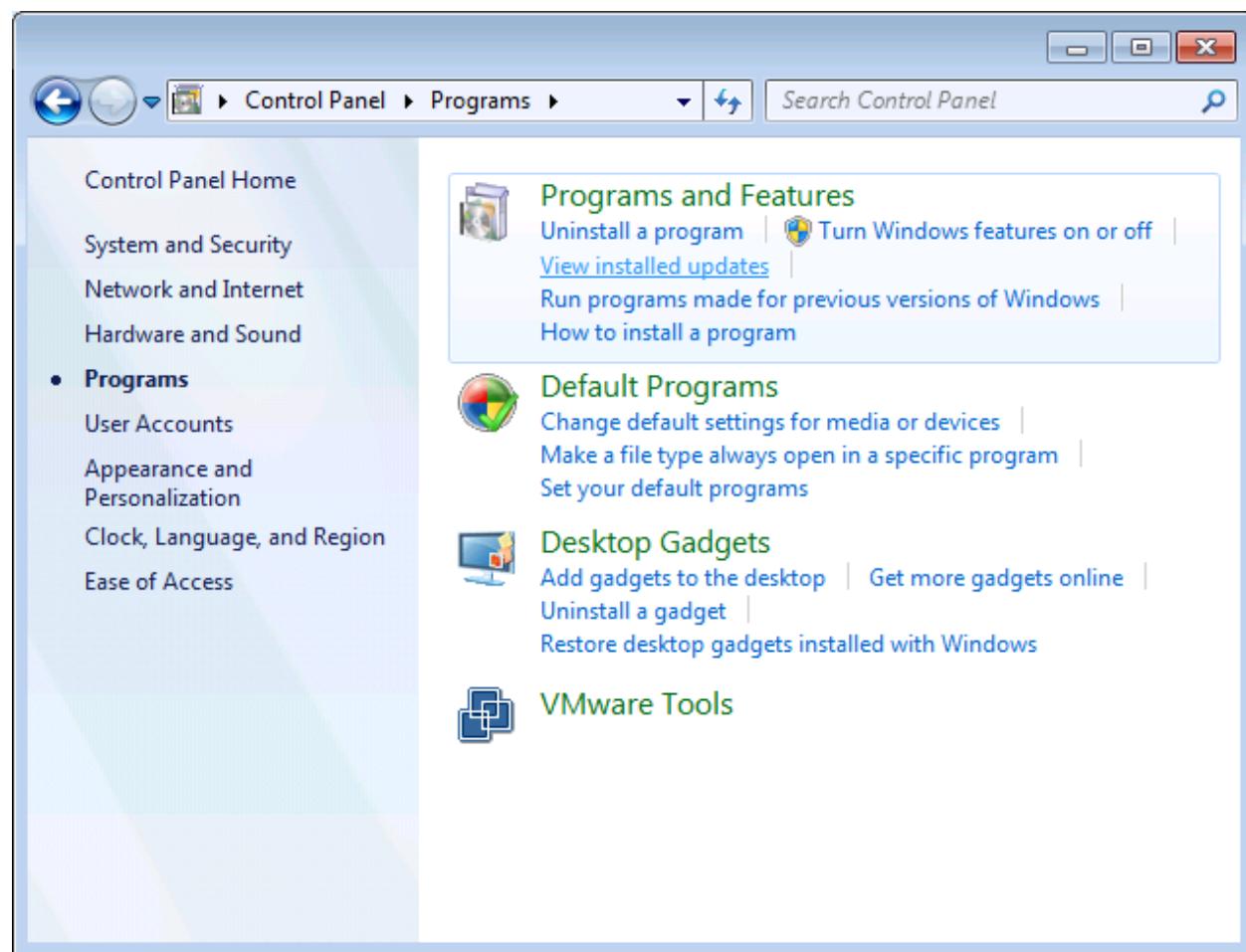
A user-installed Windows update for Windows 7 has caused an error in software that is critical to the user. You need to find and uninstall the update to restore functionality to the software. Which settings categories should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate settings in the work area.)



**Answer: Click the Programs category then click “View installed updates”.**

Explanation:





Name	Program	Version	Publisher
Adobe Reader X (10.1.1) (1)			
Adobe Reader X (10.1.1)	Adobe Reader X (10...		
Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Client Profile (7)			
Security Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Clie...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Security Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Clie...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Client Profile...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Security Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Clie...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Security Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Clie...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Client Profile...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Security Update for Microsoft .NET Framework 4 Clie...	Microsoft .NET Fra...	1	Microsoft Corporation
Microsoft Office Enterprise 2007 (21)			
Update for 2007 Microsoft Office System (KB967642)	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office 2007 suites (KB2596789) 3...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office 2007 suites (KB2596651) 3...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Security Update for Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2007...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Security Update for Microsoft Office 2007 suites (KB2...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Microsoft Office 2007 Service Pack 3 (SP3)	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Security Update for Microsoft Office Publisher 2007 (...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Excel 2007 (KB2596596) 3...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Outlook 2007 Junk Email Filter (KB2596560)	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Security Update for Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2007...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office 2007 (KB2508958)	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office OneNote 2007 Help (KB9...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Script Editor Help (KB963...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office 2007 Help for Common F...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Infopath 2007 Help (KB96...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Word 2007 Help (KB9636...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Outlook 2007 Help (KB96...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Publisher 2007 Help (KB9...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Powerpoint 2007 Help (K...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Excel 2007 Help (KB963678)	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Update for Microsoft Office Access 2007 Help (KB963...	Microsoft Office En...		Microsoft
Microsoft Office File Validation Add-In (1)			
Update for Microsoft Office 2010 (KB2553065)	Microsoft Office Fil...		
Microsoft Silverlight (1)			
Microsoft Silverlight 4.0.60831.0	Microsoft Silverlight		
Microsoft Touch Pack for Windows 7 (1)			

Microsoft Corporation    Parent name: Microsoft .NET Frame...    Help link: [http://support.microsoft...](http://support.microsoft.com/)    Comments:  
 Product version: 1    Support link: [http://support.microsoft...](http://support.microsoft.com/)

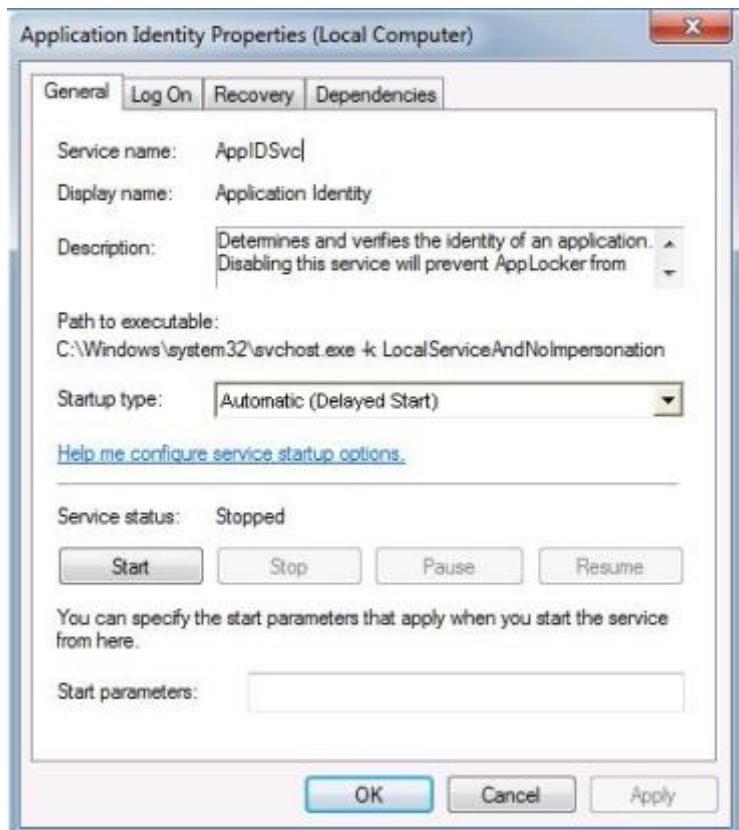
## Question: 323

### HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. You create an AppLocker policy for the client computers.

You need to ensure that the AppLocker policy is enforced after the computers restart.

Which service startup type should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate setting or settings in the work area.)

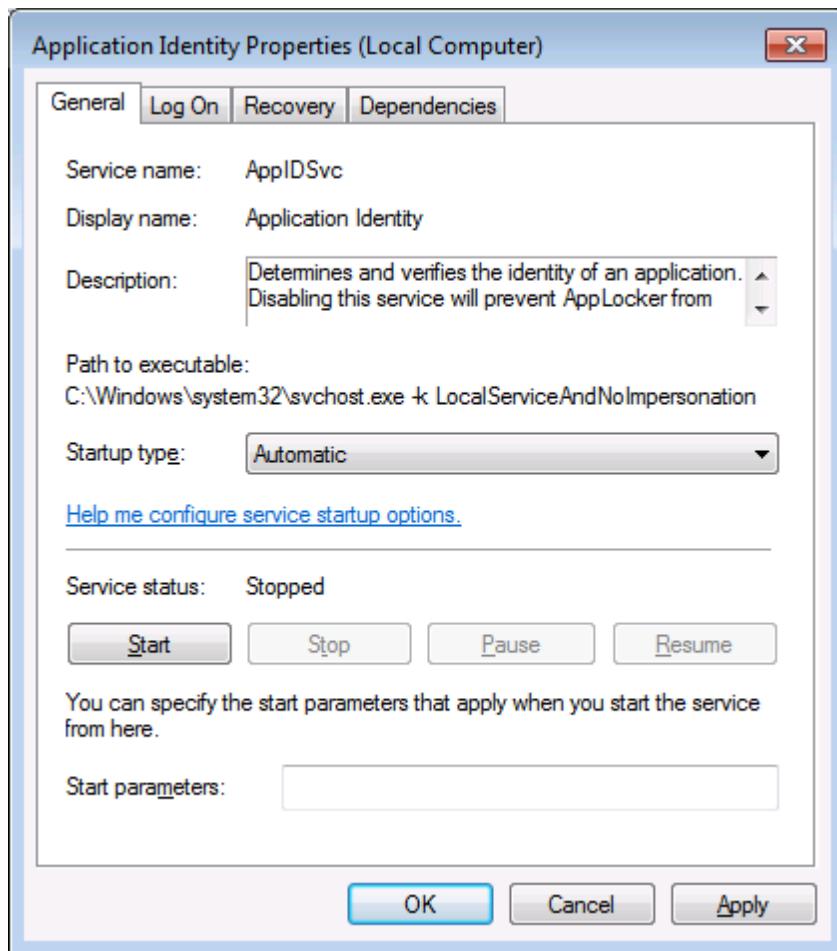


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**Answer: change startup type to Automatic.**

---

Explanation:



### Question: 324

DRAG DROP

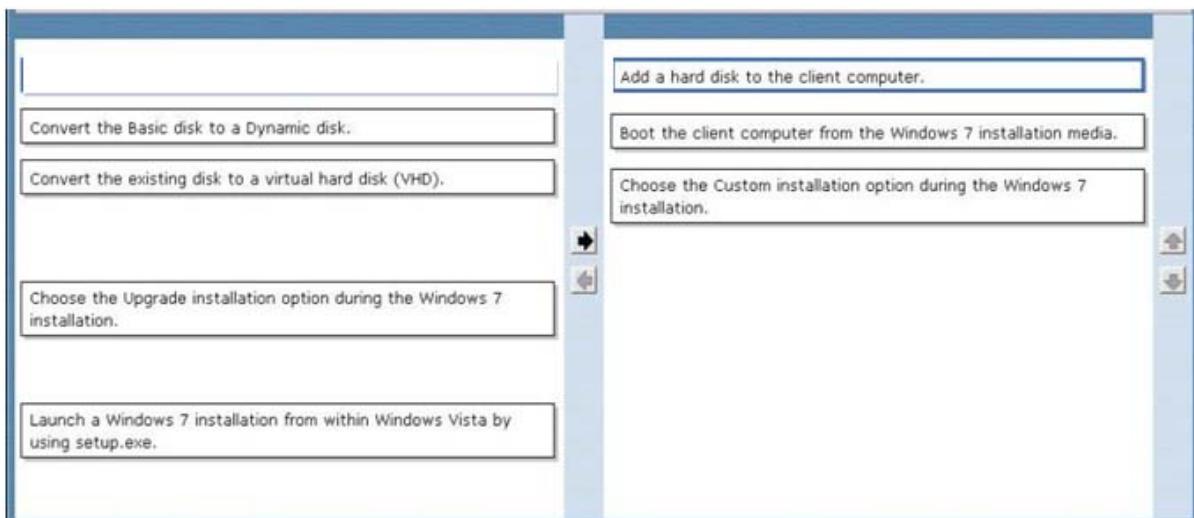
A company has client computers that run Windows Vista.

You need to install Windows 7 on a client computer in a dual-boot configuration with the existing Windows Vista installation, without reducing the size of the partition that contains Windows Vista.

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

Add a hard disk to the client computer.	
Convert the Basic disk to a Dynamic disk.	
Convert the existing disk to a virtual hard disk (VHD).	
Choose the Custom installation option during the Windows 7 installation.	
Choose the Upgrade installation option during the Windows 7 installation.	
Boot the client computer from the Windows 7 installation media.	
Launch a Windows 7 installation from within Windows Vista by using setup.exe.	

**Answer**

**Explanation:**

Install more than one operating system (multiboot)

When you install the new version of Windows, you can keep an older version of Windows on your computer.

This is often called a multiboot or dual-boot configuration.

Before you begin: Make sure that your hard disk has a separate partition for each operating system that you want to install, or that your computer has multiple hard disks. Otherwise, you will either have to reformat and repartition your hard disk or install the new operating system on a separate hard disk. Also, make sure that the partition or disk where you plan to install the new version of Windows is formatted with the NTFS file system.

Turn on the computer running your current edition of Windows, and then insert the installation disc into the computer's CD or DVD drive.

On the Install Windows menu, click Install now.

On the Get important updates for installation page, we recommend getting the latest updates to help ensure a successful installation and to help protect your computer against security threats. You must be connected to the Internet to receive installation updates. This page might not appear if your computer is not connected to the Internet.

On the Type your product key for activation page, we strongly recommend that you type your 25-character product key to help avoid problems during activation.

On the Please read the license terms page, if you accept the license terms, click I accept the license terms.

On the Which type of installation do you want page, click Custom.

On the Where do you want to install Windows page, select the partition or disk where you want to install the new Windows operating system.

### **Question: 325**

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise. The company also has a file server running Windows Server 2008 R2 that is configured to use BranchCache. The branch office with the client computers has a slow network connection to the office with the file server.

Users complain of poor performance when connecting to the file server from their client computers.

You need to verify that the client computers are configured to be BranchCache clients.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Device Manager
- B. Local Users and Groups
- C. share permissions
- D. the folder Properties window
- E. the netsh command
- F. the icacls command
- G. the Services management console

- H. the Group Policy management console
- I. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window

---

**Answer: E, H**

Explanation:

To enable BranchCache on Windows 7 client computers using Group Policy, you must first create a Group Policy object (GPO) that will carry the BranchCache configuration. After creating the GPO, you configure the setting that enables BranchCache and choose whether BranchCache will operate in Distributed Cache mode or Hosted Cache mode.

To create a GPO, enable BranchCache, and select the cache mode Click Start, point to Administrative Tools, and click Group Policy Management Console.

Client configuration using netsh

When configuring client computers, you can enable BranchCache and choose between Distributed Cache mode and Hosted Cache mode with a single netsh command.

---

### **Question: 326**

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

A user is asked to remove encryption from a locally saved folder so that other users can read and write to that folder.

You need to verify that the folder is not encrypted with the Encrypting File System (EFS).

What should you use to accomplish this goal?

- A. Device Manager
- B. Local Users and Groups
- C. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- D. the icacls command
- E. the Group Policy management console
- F. share permissions
- G. the netsh command
- H. the Services management console
- I. the folder Properties window

---

**Answer: I**

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/how-do-i-get-started-with-the-encrypting-file-system-in-windows-7.aspx>

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### **Question: 327**

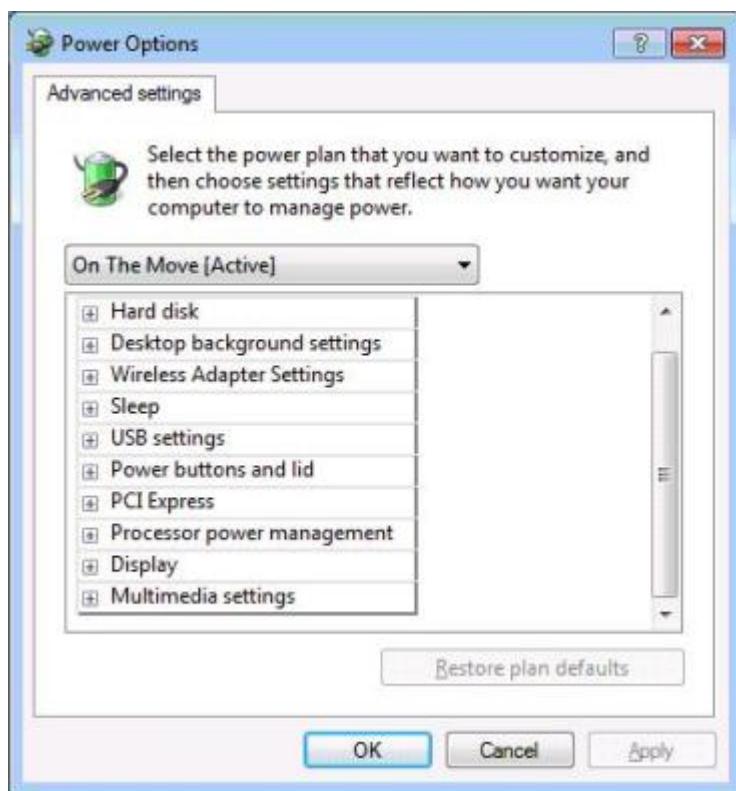
HOTSPOT

You are running windows 7 on a portable computer. A custom power plan named "On The Move" is optimized for battery life.

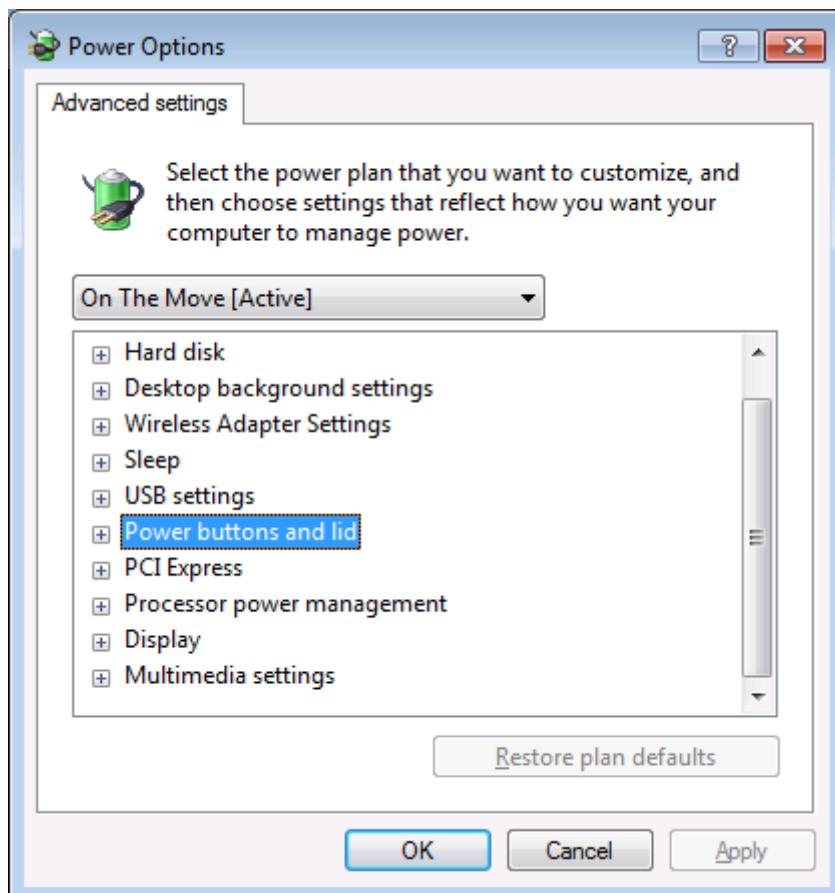
The computer enters sleep mode when the portable computer is closed.

You need to change a setting so that when you close the portable computer, nothing happens.

Which setting should you change? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)



**Answer:**

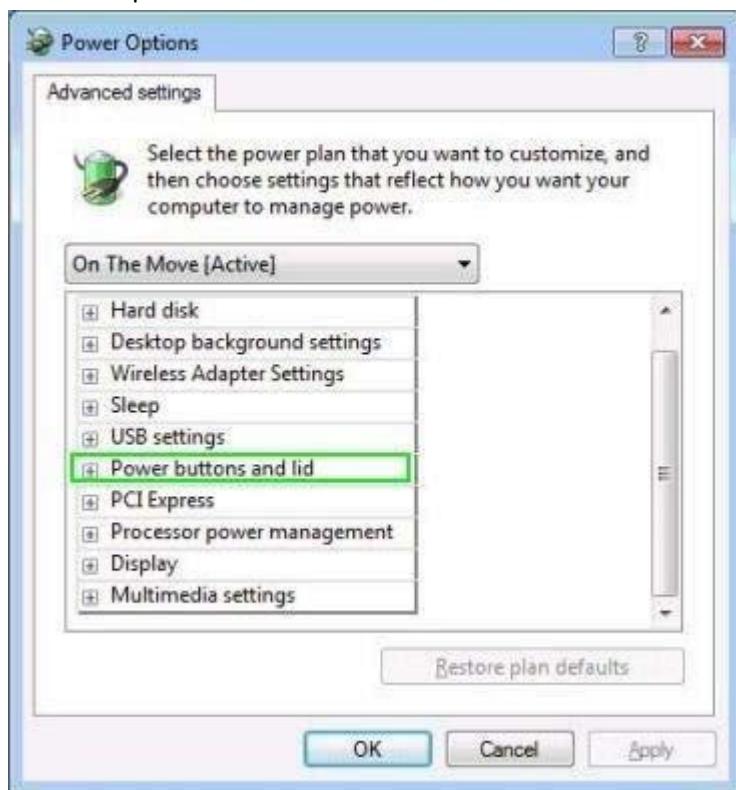


**Explanation:**

Change what happens when you close your mobile PC lid.

When you close the lid on your mobile PC, Windows can shut down, do nothing, or enter a power-saving state, such

as sleep or hibernation. You can apply the same setting to all of your power plans or you can apply different settings to individual plans.



### Question: 328

A company has a server running Windows Server 2008 R2, with Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running Windows 7 Enterprise.

You are preparing to capture an image of a Windows 7 client computer.

You need to ensure that the captured image is generic and does not contain the device drivers from the client computer.

What should you do?

- A. use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- B. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- C. Run the PEImg /Prep command.
- D. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wimoption.
- E. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- F. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- G. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- H. Run the BCDEdit/delete command.
- I. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- J. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- K. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- L. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- M. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.

---

**Answer: L**

---

Explanation:

### Persisting Plug and Play Device Drivers During generalize

You can persist device drivers when you run the Sysprep command with the /generalize option by specifying the PersistAllDeviceInstalls setting in the Microsoft-Windows-PnP\Sysprep component. During the specialize configuration pass, Plug and Play scans the computer for devices and installs device drivers for the detected devices. By default, these device drivers are removed from the system when you generalize the system. If you set PersistAllDeviceInstalls to true in an answer file, Sysprep will not remove the detected device drivers. For more information, see the Unattended WindowsSetup Reference (Unattend.chm).

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512(WS.10).aspx)

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### **Question: 329**

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A company has a server running Windows Server 2008 R2, with Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to remove some files from a virtual hard disk on a client computer.

What should you do first?

- A. use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDDeviceinstalls option in the answer file to True.
- B. Run the BCDEdit /delete command.
- C. Run the Start/w ocsetup command.
- D. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateinstalledDriversoption in the answer file to Yes.
- E. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- F. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- G. Run the PEImg /Prepcommand.
- H. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- I. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDriversoption in the answer file to No.
- K. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- L. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- M. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.

---

### **Answer: L**

---

#### Explanation:

DiskPart.exe and managing Virtual Hard Disks (VHDs) in Windows 7

In Windows 7, new commands have been added in DiskPart to allow for the creation and management of Virtual Hard Disks (.vhd files). The DiskPart VHD management commands have been provided below in 2 sections – commonly used commands with examples and other commands. It is assumed in each of the examples that DiskPart.exe has already been launched in an elevated command prompt.

#### Creating a VHD

The example below creates a 20GB dynamically expanding VHD called "test.vhd" and places it in the root of the C: drive. Note that the type parameter is optional and the default type is fixed. create vdisk file=c:\test.vhd maximum=20000 type=expandable

#### Attaching a VHD

The following example shows how to select and attach the VHD. It also provides steps for partitioning, formatting and assigning a drive letter to the attached VHD.

```
select vdisk file=c:\test.vhd  
attach vdisk  
create partition primary  
format fs=ntfs label="Test VHD" quick  
assign letter=v
```

**Detaching the VHD**

To detach (i.e. unmount) the VHD, use the following example:

```
select vdisk file=c:\test.vhd
detach vdisk
```

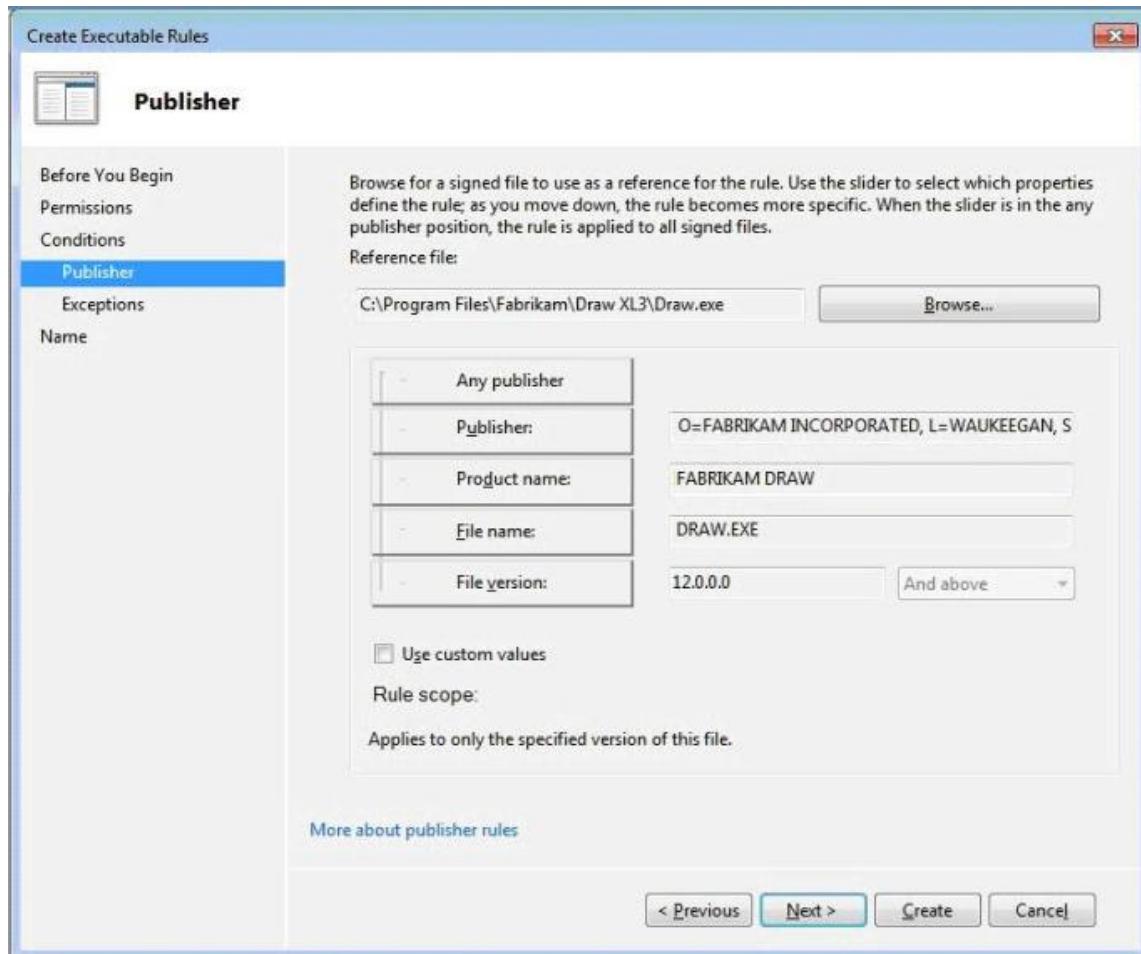
**Question: 330****HOTSPOT**

A company's security policy prohibits employees from running any software from Fabrikam on computers running Windows 7 Enterprise. The applications are digitally signed by the publisher.

You need to configure a single deny rule in AppLocker by applying a condition to restrict all of the applications from running, without affecting other programs.

You have selected one of Fabrikam's applications as a reference.

Which property should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting or settings in the work area.)



**Answer: Select the "Publisher" option.**

**Question: 331**

A company has a new deployment of Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK).

You need to capture an image of a Windows 7 reference computer.

Which two actions should you perform on the server before performing actions on the reference computer? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- B. Create a capture image in WDS.
- C. Run the BCDEdit command.
- D. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- E. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- F. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- G. Add a boot image in WDS.
- H. Run the Start/w ocsetupcommand.
- I. Run the PEImg /Prep command.
- J. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- K. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- L. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True,
- M. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- N. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.

---

**Answer: B, G**

---

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc766320(v=ws.10).aspx)

MDT relies on boot images created in WDS, WAIK is a collection of tools that you use to help automate deployment. To capture an image created on a reference computer you need to add a boot.wim files to WDS, then using the boot.wim, create a capture wim file (usually called capture.wim). This allows you to capture a reference computer.

---

### **Question: 332**

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A company has a deployment of Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK).

You are preparing to capture an image of a Windows 7 reference computer. You plan to deploy the image to new computers that have the same hardware as the reference computer.

You need to ensure that the captured image contains the device drivers from the reference computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- B. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wimoption.
- C. Run the BCDEdit command.
- D. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- E. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- F. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- G. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- H. Add a boot image in WDS.
- I. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- K. Create a capture image in WDS.
- L. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- M. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- N. Run the PEImg /Prep command.

---

**Answer: G**

---

**Explanation:**

**Persisting Plug and Play Device Drivers During generalize**

You can persist device drivers when you run the sysprep command with the /generalize option by specifying the PersistAllDeviceInstallssetting in the Microsoft-Windows-PnP\Sysprep component. During the specialize configuration pass, Plug and Play scans the computer for devices and installs device drivers for the detected devices. By default, these device drivers are removed from the system when you generalize the system. If you set PersistAllDeviceInstalls to true in an answer file, Sysprep will not remove the detected device drivers. For more information, see the Unattended WindowsSetup Reference (Unattend.chm).

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512(WS.10).aspx)

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**Question: 333**

---

A company has a server running Windows Server2008 R2 with Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running Windows 7 Enterprise.

A new driver is released for the network cards that are installed in the client computers.

You need to update the image with the new driver for the network cards.

What should you do to add the driver to the mounted Windows image file?

- A. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- B. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- C. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- D. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- E. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- F. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- G. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- H. Run the PEImg /Prepcommand.
- I. Run the ImageX command with the /Mountparameter.
- J. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- K. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- L. Run the BCDEdit /delete command.
- M. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.

---

**Answer: K**

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---

**Question: 334**

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**HOTSPOT**

You are running windows 7 on a portable computer. A custom power plan named "On The Move" is optimized for battery life.

The computer remains running when the portable computer is closed.

You need to change a setting so that when you close the portable computer, it enters sleep mode.

Which setting should you change? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)




---

**Answer:** Select  
“Power buttons and  
lid”.

---

### Question: 335

#### DRAG DROP

A company has client computers that run Windows XP. The company plans to upgrade all the client computers to Windows 7. Each employee will keep the same computer.

You need to upgrade the client computers from Windows XP to Windows 7 while maintaining each user's files and settings.

Which 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.)

Format the hard drive and install Windows 7.
Upgrade the operating system to Windows 7.
Apply data to the Windows 7 client computers by using the LoadState tool.
Gather data from the Windows XP client computers by using the ScanState tool.
Gather data from the Windows XP client computers by using the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.
Gather and apply data by using Windows Backup and Restore.
Gather and apply data by using the Files and Transfer Settings Wizard.

Up ▲   ▾ Down

**Answer**

Upgrade the operating system to Windows 7.
Gather data from the Windows XP client computers by using the ScanState tool.
Format the hard drive and install Windows 7.
Apply data to the Windows 7 client computers by using the LoadState tool.
Gather data from the Windows XP client computers by using the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.
Gather and apply data by using Windows Backup and Restore.
Gather and apply data by using the Files and Transfer Settings Wizard.

Up ▲   ▾ Down

### Question: 336

#### HOTSPOT

You are performing an audit of the installed updates on a computer running Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to find a list of the installed updates on the computer.

Which settings categories should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate settings in the work area.)



**Answer: Select "Programs" then "View Installed Updates".**

### Question: 337

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to configure new NTFS permissions to ensure that only the specified user has access to write to a given folder.

What should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. the icacls command
- B. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- C. share permissions
- D. Local Users and Groups
- E. the folder Properties window
- F. the Services management console
- G. the netsh command
- H. Device Manager
- I. the Group Policy management console

**Answer: A, E**

### Question: 338

You attach a mobile device that runs Windows Mobile Professional 6.1 to a computer.

You discover that Windows is unable to install the necessary device drivers for the mobile device.

You need to ensure that you can synchronize files to the mobile device.

What should you do?

- From Windows Mobility Center, click Sync settings.
- From Devices and Printers, right-click the device and click Troubleshoot.
- From SyncCenter, click Set up new sync partnerships.
- From Device Manager, click Scan for hardware changes.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 339

---

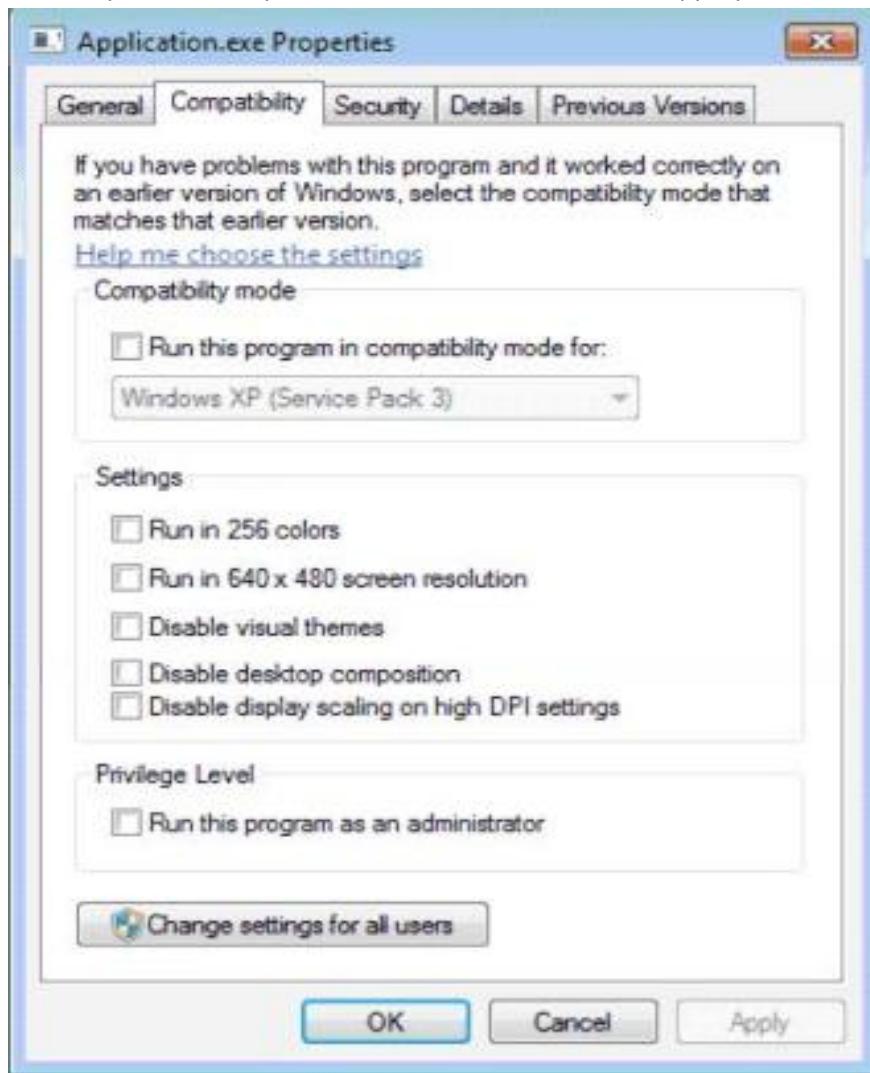
#### HOTSPOT

A company is upgrading its client computers from windows XP to windows 7. You add an application to the Windows 7 base image.

Large fonts are interfering with the appearance of the application.

You need to ensure that the application is displayed correctly on client computers that run Windows 7.

Which option should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate check box in the dialog box.)




---

**Answer: Tick the  
“Disable display  
scaling on high DPI”**

---

---

**settings” checkbox.**

---

**Question: 340**

A virtual hard disk (VHD) contains a Windows 7 Enterprise installation.

You need to mount the VHD on a client computer.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- B. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- C. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- D. Run the PEImg/Prepcommand.
- E. Add a boot image in WDS.
- F. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- G. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- H. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- I. Run the BCDEdit command.
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- K. Run the Start/w ocsetup command.
- L. Run the imageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- M. Create a capture image in WDS.
- N. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.

---

**Answer: N**

---

**Question: 341**

A company has a server running Windows Server 2008 R2, with Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to capture an image of a client computer.

What should you do on the server before performing actions on the client computer?

- A. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Mo.
- B. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- C. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- D. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- E. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- F. Run the BCDEdit /delete command.
- G. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- H. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- I. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAHDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- K. Run the Start/w ocsetup command.
- L. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- M. Run the PEImg /Prep command.

---

**Answer: E**

---

**Question: 342**

A company has a server running Windows Server2008 R2, with Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to remove a virtual hard disk boot option from the Windows startup menu on a client computer. What should you do?

- A. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- B. Run the PEImg/Prep command.
- C. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- D. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- E. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- F. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- G. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wimoption.
- H. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- I. Run the BCDEdit/delete command.
- J. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- K. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- L. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- M. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.

---

**Answer: I**

---

### **Question: 343**

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A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

A user has saved files in a C:\Users\ folder that coworkers must be able to read and edit.

However, when coworkers try to edit those files, they get an "Access Denied" error.

You need to configure new NTFS permissions for the user's C:\Users\ folder to ensure that the coworkers have access to write to that folder.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. share permissions
- B. the folder Properties window
- C. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window
- D. the Group Policy management console
- E. the Services management console
- F. Local Users and Groups
- G. the netsh command
- H. Device Manager
- I. the icacls command

---

**Answer: B, I**

---

### **Question: 344**

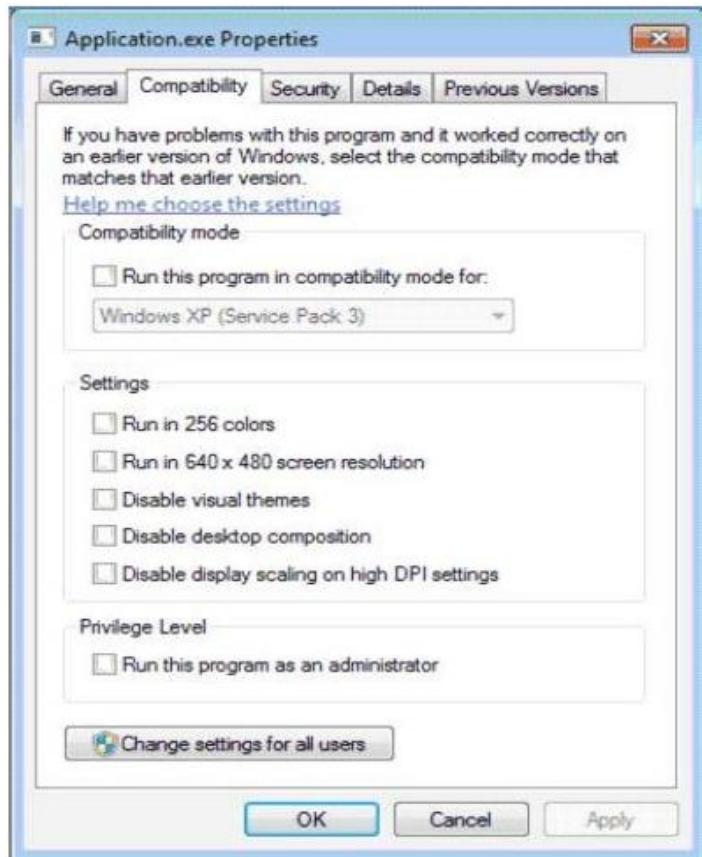
---

#### **HOTSPOT**

A company is upgrading its client computers from Windows XP to Windows 7. You add an application to the Windows 7 base image.

The menu on the title bar of the application is not displayed properly, although other graphical elements are displayed correctly.

You need to ensure that the application's menu is displayed correctly on client computers that run Windows 7. Which option should you choose to achieve this goal? (To answer, select the appropriate check box in the dialog box.)




---

### Answer:

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Tick the following two checkboxes:

Run this program in compatibility mode for: Windows XP (Service Pack 3)

Disable display scaling on high DPI settings

---

### Question: 345

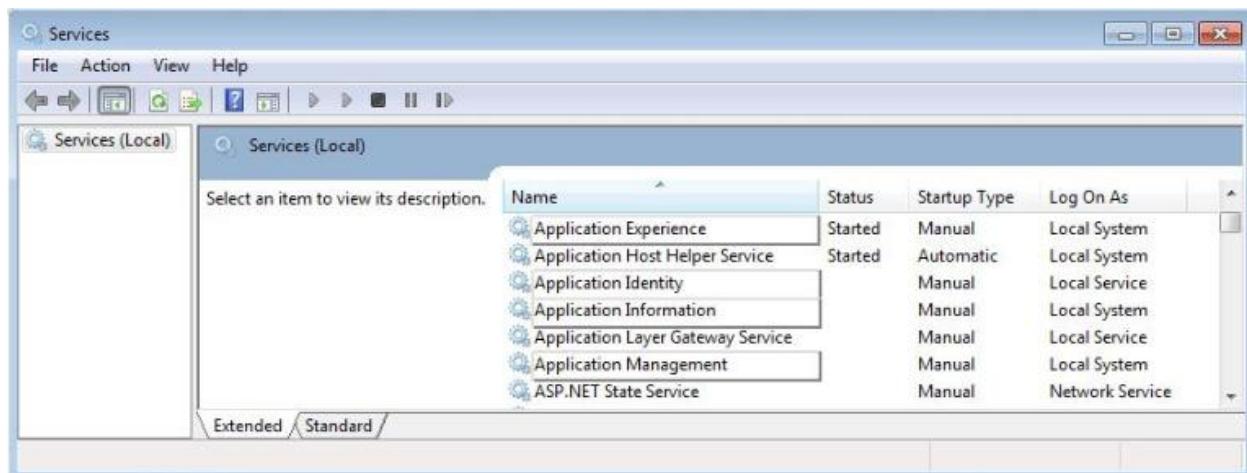
---

#### HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. You create an AppLocker policy for the client computers.

You need to ensure that the AppLocker policy is enforced after the computer restarts.

Which service should you modify? (To answer, select the appropriate setting or settings in the work area.)



**Answer: Select the Application Identity service (it needs to be set to automatic to enforce AppLocke policies).**

### Question: 346

You create a new virtual hard disk (VHD) on a Windows 7 Enterprise computer. Then you install Windows 7 on the VHD.

After you reboot the computer, the Windows 7 boot menu shows two different Windows 7 installations titled "Windows 7".

You need to ensure that the Windows 7 boot menu differentiates between the two Windows 7 installations. What should you do?

- A. Add a boot image in WDS.
- B. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- C. Run the PEImg/Prep command.
- D. Use Sysprep with ar\ answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.
- E. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- F. Create a capture image in WDS.
- G. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wimoption.
- H. Run the BCDEdit command.
- I. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- J. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- K. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- L. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- M. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- N. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.

**Answer: H**

### Question: 347

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

Users complain that Windows displays too many notifications when they try to install software or make changes to

their computer.

You need to decrease the number of notifications that Windows displays when users try to install software or make changes to their computer.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Local Users and Groups
- B. the Services management console
- C. the netsh command
- D. the Group Policy management console
- E. share permissions
- F. the folder Properties window
- G. Device Manager
- H. the icacls command
- I. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window

---

**Answer: D, I**

---

### **Question: 348**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You need to prevent users from copying unencrypted files to removable drives. What should you do?

- A. From the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) snap-in, initialize TPM.
- B. From Control Panel, modify the BitLocker Drive Encryption settings.
- C. From a local Group Policy, modify the BitLocker Drive Encryption settings.
- D. From a local Group Policy, modify the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) settings

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

How can I prevent users on a network from storing data on an unencrypted drive?

In Windows 7, you can enable Group Policy settings to require that data drives be BitLockerprotected before a BitLocker-protected computer can write data to them. The policy settings you use for this are:

Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\BitLocker Drive Encryption\Fixed Data Drives\Deny write access to fixed drives not protected by BitLocker  
Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\BitLocker Drive Encryption\Removable Data Drives\Deny write access to removable drives not protected by BitLocker

When these policy settings are enabled, the BitLocker-protected operating system will mount any data drives that are not protected by BitLocker as read-only.

If you are concerned that your users might inadvertently store data in an unencrypted drives while using a computer that does not have BitLocker enabled, use access control lists (ACLs) and Group Policy to configure access control for the drives or hide the drive letter.

### **Question: 349**

---

A company has a server running Windows Server2008 R2 with Windows Deployment Services(WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit(MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit(WAIK) set up. The company also has client computers running windows 7 Enterprise. You are preparing to capture an image of a windows 7 client computer. You

need to ensure that the capture iamge does not contian the device drivers from the client computer. What should you do?

- A. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver options
- B. Run the PEImg/Prep command
- C. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter
- D. Run the Start/w ocsetup command
- E. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option
- F. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option the answer file to False
- G. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim options
- H. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option the answer file to Yes
- I. Run the BCDEdit /delete command
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option the answer file to No
- K. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package options
- L. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option the answer file to True
- M. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS

---

**Answer: F**

---

Explanation:

**Persisting Plug and Play Device Drivers During generalize**

You can persist device drivers when you run the sysprep command with the /generalize option by specifying the PersistAllDeviceInstallssetting in the Microsoft-Windows-PnP\Sysprep component. During the specialize configuration pass, Plug and Play scans the computer for devices and installs device drivers for the detected devices. By default, these device drivers are removed from the system when you generalize the system. If you set PersistAllDeviceInstalls to true in an answer file, Sysprep will not remove the detected device drivers. For more information, see the Unattended WindowsSetup Reference (Unattend.chm).

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd744512(WS.10).aspx)

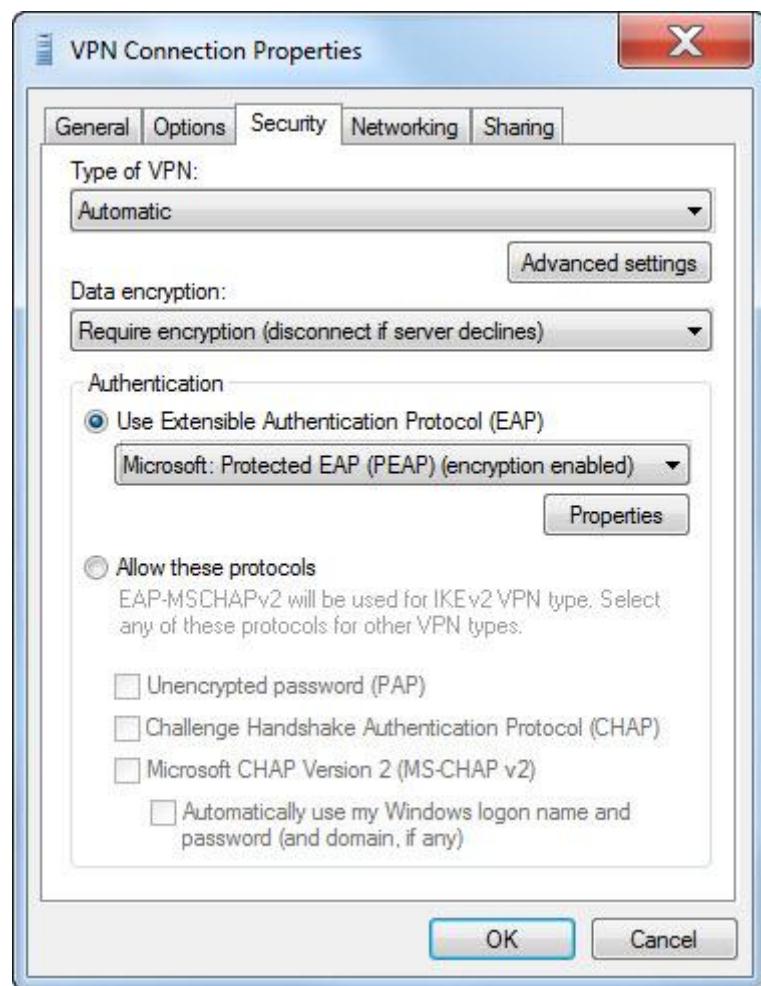
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**Question: 350**

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**HOTSPOT**

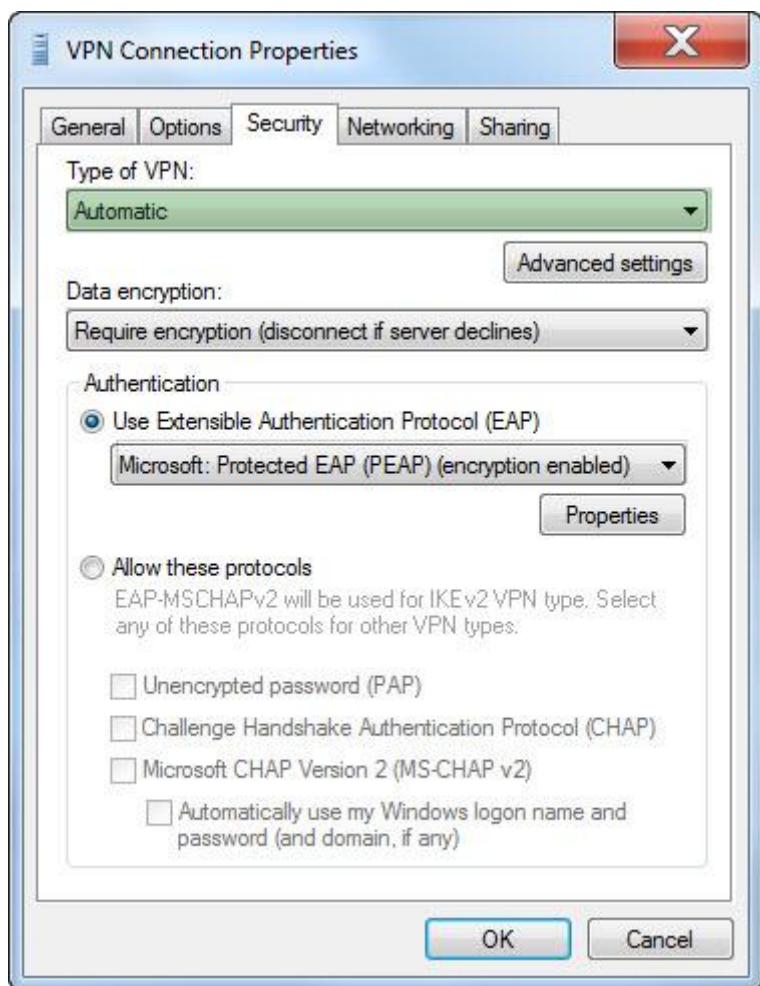
You have a computer running Windows 7 Enterprise. You need to set up a VPN connection using PPP protocol over SSL (Secure Socket Layer) using HTTPS channel. What type of VPN connection would you need?



---

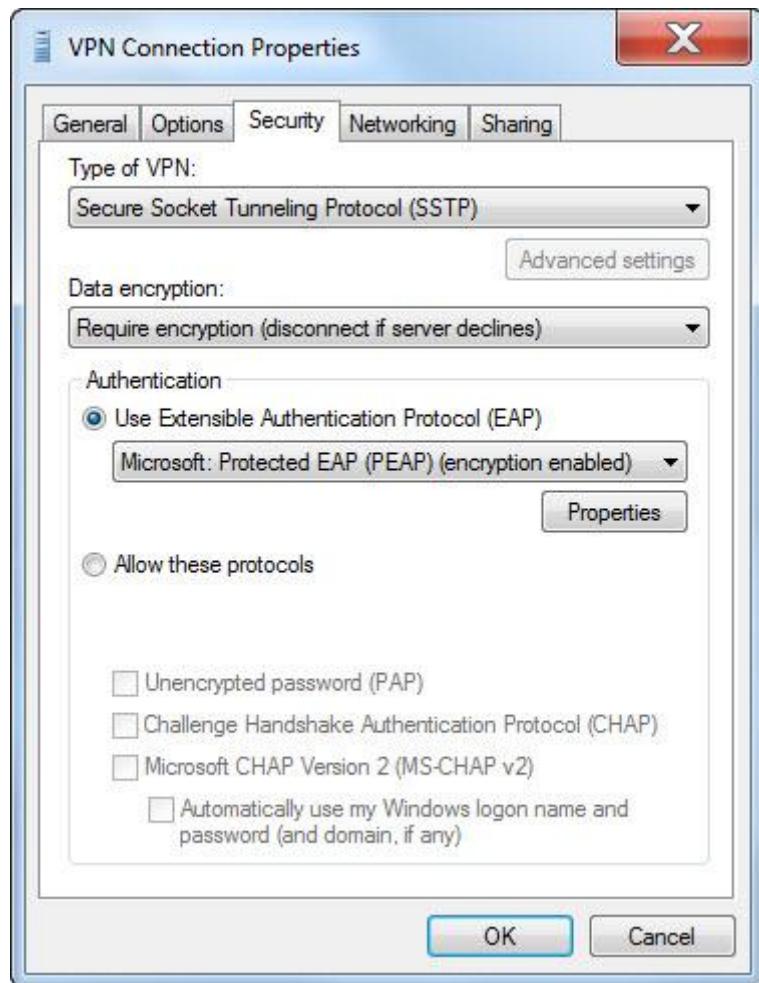
**Answer:**

---

**Explanation:**

Click on "Automatic" under Type of VPN, and choose SSTP.

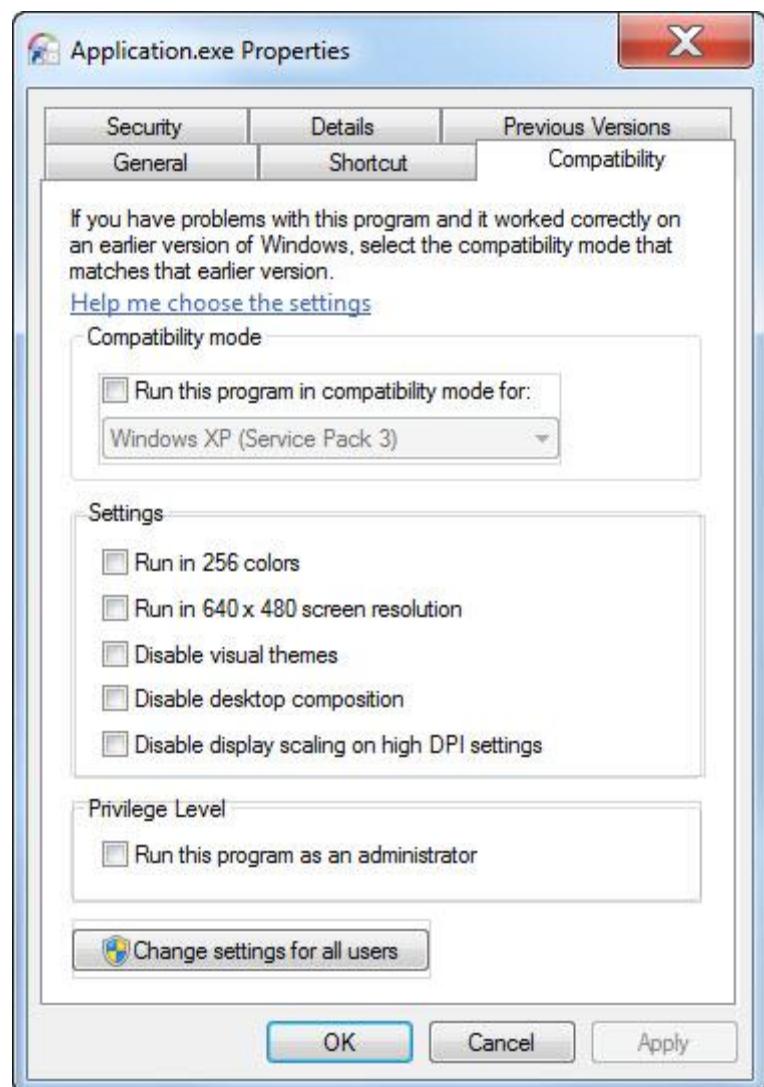
SSTP Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic. SSTP provides a mechanism to encapsulate PPP traffic over the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) channel of the HTTPS protocol. The use of PPP allows support for strong authentication methods, such as EAP-TLS. SSL provides transport-level security with enhanced key negotiation, encryption, and integrity checking.



### Question: 351

#### HOTSPOT

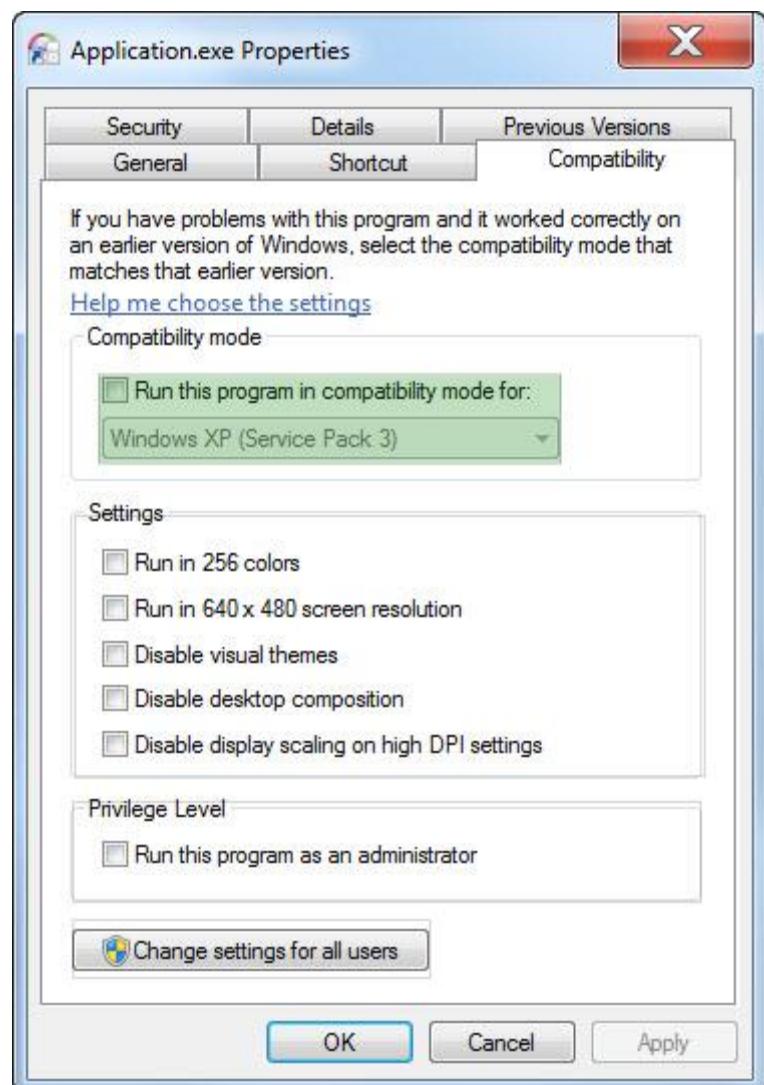
You have upgraded a Windows XP system to Windows 7. One of the applications is not showing menus when you launch it under Windows 7. How do you fix this issue?



---

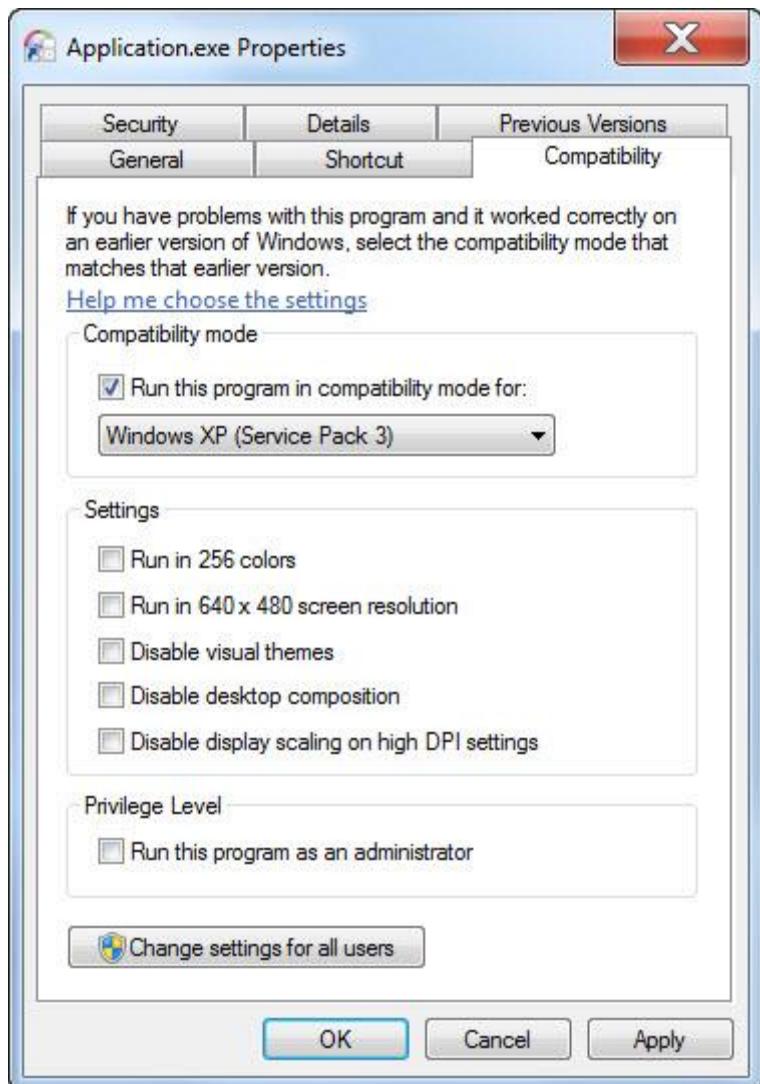
**Answer:**

---



Explanation:

Check the box "Run this program in compatibility mode for" and from the drop down list choose Windows XP (Service Pack 3)



#### Through Properties Page

1. Right click on the program's shortcut (LNK file), .EXE file, BAT file, CMD file, or MSI file.

2. Click on Properties.

3. Click on the Compatibility tab. (see screenshot below)

NOTE: If the Compatibility options are grayed out, then it is a 64 bit program and cannot be changed.

4. To Run a Program in Compatibility Mode

NOTE: Runs the program using settings from a previous version of Windows. Try this setting if you know the program is designed for (or worked in) a specific previous version of Windows.

A) Check the Run this program in compatibility mode for box. (see screenshot below)

B) Click on the drop down menu arrow and select which version of Windows the program was made for. (see screenshot below)

NOTE: Always pick the latest Windows version the program was written for to have a better chance of it running properly in Windows 7.

Warning MSI files (right screenshot below) will only have the Previous version of Windows option available for it. This option will allow Windows 7 to automatically use the previous version compatibility mode it thinks is best for the MSI file to run properly as. You will not be able to do steps 5 and 6 below.

5. To Change the Settings for a Program

A) Check or uncheck the settings you want for the program. (see screenshot below)

NOTE: See the table below the screenshot for a description of each setting.

#### Setting Description

Run in 256 colors Uses a limited set of colors in the program. Some older programs are designed to use fewer colors.

Run in 640 × 480 screen resolution Runs the program in a smaller-sized window. Try this setting if the graphical user interface appears jagged or is rendered improperly.

Disable visual themes Disables themes on the program. Try this setting if you notice problems with the menus or buttons on the title bar of the program.

Disable desktop composition Turns off transparency and other advanced display features. Choose this setting if window movement appears erratic or you notice other display problems.

Disable display scaling on high DPI settings Turns off automatic resizing of programs if large-scale font size (DPI) is in use. Try this setting if large-scale fonts are interfering with the appearance of the program.

#### 6. To Change the Privilege Level of a Program

NOTE: Runs the program as an administrator. Some programs require administrator privileges to run properly.

If you are not currently logged on as an administrator, this option is not available.

A) Check or uncheck the Run this program as an administrator box to enable or disable this option. (see screenshot below)

#### 7. To Change All of These Settings Above for All Users

NOTE: Lets you choose settings that will apply to all users on this computer.

A) Click on the Change settings for all users button. (See screenshot below)

B) Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 in this window to apply them to all users on the computer. (see screenshot below)

C) Click on OK.

8. Click on OK to apply the changes.

---

## Question: 352

You have a computer running Windows 7. You create a VHD and install Windows 7 in it.

You reboot your system and notice that the boot menu now shows two installations of Windows 7.

How do you fix it?

- A. Use Sysprep with an answer file to disable one installation.
- B. Run the BCDEdit command.
- C. Run the Start/w ocsetup command.
- D. Run the Dism command
- E. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS.
- F. Run the PEImg /Prepcommand.
- G. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- H. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- I. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- J. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- K. Add a boot image and create a capture image in WDS

---

## Answer: B

---

Explanation:

### BCDEdit Command-Line Options

Boot Configuration Data (BCD) files provide a store that is used to describe boot applications and boot application settings. The objects and elements in the store effectively replace Boot.ini.

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 Windows, but with two major improvements:

BCDEdit exposes a wider range of boot options than Bootcfg.exe.

BCDEdit has improved scripting support.

### Note

Administrative privileges are required to use BCDEdit to modify BCD.

BCDEdit is the primary tool for editing the boot configuration of Windows Vista and later versions of Windows. It is

included with the Windows Vista distribution in the %WINDIR%\System32 folder. BCDEdit is limited to the standard data types and is designed primarily to perform single common changes to BCD. For more complex operations or nonstandard data types, consider using the BCD Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) application programming interface (API) to create more powerful and flexible custom tools.

### Question: 353

#### HOTSPOT

A user is attempting to connect to a secure remote Microsoft SQL database on a computer running Windows 7 Professional. The computer communicates on port 1433. A rule in Windows Firewall with Advanced Security allows communication. The user cannot connect to the database on the currently defined protocol due to an error in protocol type. You need to ensure that users can connect to the database.

Which setting should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)

To which ports and protocols does this rule apply?

 Protocol type: UDP  
Protocol number: 17

Endpoint 1 port: Specific Ports  
1433  
Example: 80, 445, 5000-5010

Endpoint 2 port: All Ports  
Example: 80, 445, 5000-5010

[Learn more about protocol and ports](#)

Answer:

To which ports and protocols does this rule apply?

Protocol type: UDP

Protocol number: 17

Endpoint 1 port: Specific Ports  
1433  
Example: 80, 445, 5000-5010

Endpoint 2 port: All Ports  
Example: 80, 445, 5000-5010

[Learn more about protocol and ports](#)

**Explanation:**

If a computer is running Microsoft SQL database, then firewall must permit communication through TCP port 1433. Therefore, change the protocol type from UDP to TCP.

To open a port in the Windows firewall for TCP access

On the Start menu, click Run, type `firewall.cpl` and then click OK.

In the Windows Firewall dialog box, click the Exceptions tab, and then click Add Port.

In the Add a Port dialog box, in the Name text box, type `SQL Server <instance name>`.

In the Port number text box, type the port number of the instance of the Database Engine, such as 1433 for the default instance.

Verify that TCP is selected, and then click OK.

**Question: 354**

You administer desktops that have 32-bit and 64-bit versions of Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed. All desktops have a single CD-RW drive. The local hard disk drives on all computers are partitioned with a recovery partition and a single logical drive C.

You need to be able to restore Windows boot files on any of the desktops if the boot files become corrupted.

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

- A. Create a system image of a Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit desktop
- B. Create a system repair disk on a Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit desktop.
- C. Restart Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit desktops. Select the Disable Drive Signature Enforcement option from the Advanced Boot options menu.
- D. Enable system protection on the recovery partition on 64-bit desktops.
- E. Create system repair disk on a Windows 7 Enterprise 32-bit desktop.
- F. Create a system image of a Windows 7 Enterprise 32-bit desktop.
- G. Enable system protection on the recovery partition on 32-bit desktops.

---

**Answer: B, E**

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-US/windows7/Create-a-system-repair-disc>

---

### **Question: 355**

You use a client computer named accounting that has Windows 7 SP1 installed. The computer allows connections from other computers that have any version of Remote Desktop installed. The computer has a locally attached printer shared as printer1.

An accounting user group is a member of the local Remote Desktop Users group on the computer. Only the Accounting Users group has access to printer1. A user named User1 is a member of the accounting users.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Prevent User1 from establishing Remote Desktop sessions to the Accounting computer.
- Allow other members of the Accounting Users to connect to the accounting computer by using remote desktop.
- Ensure that User1 can access printer1.

What should you do?

- A. Remove the Accounting Users group from the Remote Desktop Users group.
- B. Remove User1 from the Accounting Users group.
- C. Assign the Deny access to this computer from the network user right to User1
- D. Assign the Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services user right to User1.

---

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

D is the only method that can achieve this without affecting other groups.

A and B could be equally valid by adding an additional step (adding individual users to resources).

---

### **Question: 356**

Your company network has a single-domain Active Directory forest. The forest functionality level is set to Windows Server 2008 R2. All computers are members of the domain.

You plan to deploy Windows Bitlocker Encryption (BitLocker) on the portable computers that have Window 7 Enterprise installed.

You need to be able to automatically back up recovery passwords for BitLocker-protected disk volumes on the portable computers.

What should you do before you start encrypting the disk on volumes with BitLocker?

- A. Run the cscript Add-TPMSelfWriteACE.vbs script on the portable computers
- B. Run the cscript List-ACES.vbs script on the portable computers.
- C. Run the cscript Get-TPMOwnerInfo.vbs script on the client computers.
- D. Select the Turn on BitLocker backup to Active Directory option in local policy on the portable computers.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 357**

**DRAG DROP**

You administer Windows 7 Enterprise computers in your company network. All computers are deployed from a single Windows image (.wim) file.

You want to deploy the .wim file to newly purchased computers by Windows Deployment Services (WDS).

You need to protect an administrator account password used for deployment in an answer file.

What should you do (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order).

Open the answer file.	
Unmount the .wim file.	
Build an update package.	
Set the option to Hide Sensitive Data.	
Apply update package to the .wim file.	
Launch Windows System Image Manager.	
Launch DISM.exe and mount the .wim file.	
Run the ImageX tool and create a configuration file.	

**Answer:**

Unmount the .wim file.	Launch Windows System Image Manager.
Build an update package.	Open the answer file.
Apply update package to the .wim file.	Set the option to Hide Sensitive Data.
Launch DISM.exe and mount the .wim file.	
Run the ImageX tool and create a configuration file.	

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722019\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722019(v=ws.10).aspx)

**Question: 358**

Your company network includes client computers that have Windows 7 installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain and receive Windows Firewall configuration through Group policy.

A user indicates that he is unable to connect to a remote FTP server.

You need to view the status of TCP/UDP ports at the user's computer.

Which command should you run?

- A. netstat -o
- B. netstat -a
- C. ipconfig /all
- D. netstat -an

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 359**

---

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

A server named Server1 has an IP address of 10.10.4.46. The server accepts Remote Desktop connections at a custom port 10876.

You need to connect to the server from a client computer by using Remote Desktop.

What should you do?

- A. From an elevated command prompt, run mstsc.exe /v:server1:10876
- B. From an elevated command prompt, run msts.exe 10.10.4.46 port:10876
- C. From an elevated command prompt, run msts.exe Server1 port:10876
- D. From the Advanced tab of your remote Desktop connection, configure the IP address and port of Server1 as the RD Gateway Server

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-vista/Use-command-line-parameters-with-Remote-Desktop-Connection>

Use command line parameters with Remote Desktop Connection

Instead of starting Remote Desktop Connection from the Start menu, you can start it from the search box in this version of Windows, from the Run dialog box, or from a command line. With these methods, you can use additional command line parameters to control how Remote Desktop Connection looks or behaves.

To start Remote Desktop from the Run dialog box, follow these steps:

Click the Start button , click All Programs, click Accessories, and then click Run.

In the Open box, type mstsc.

Type a space, followed by any additional parameters that you want to use.

The following table lists the parameters you can use.

Command line syntax for Remote Desktop Connection

Syntax

mstsc [<connection file>] [/v:<server[:port]>] [/admin] [/f[ullscreen]] [/w:<width>] [/h:<height>] [/public] | [/span] [/edit "connection file"] [/migrate] [/?]

Command line parameters for Remote Desktop Connection ParameterDescription

/v:<server[:port]> Specifies the remote computer you want to connect to.  
Is used for administration of a terminal server. In this version of Remote Desktop Connection, if the Terminal Server role service is installed on the remote computer, running mstsc /admin will do the following (for the current connection only):  
Disable Terminal Services client access licensing.  
Disable time zone redirection.  
Disable TS Session Broker redirection.  
Disable TS EasyPrint.

/admin /admin also does the following on connections to Windows Server 2008 with the Terminal Server role service installed:  
Disables Plug and Play device redirection for this connection only.  
Changes the remote session theme to Windows Classic View for this connection only.  
To connect to a remote computer with the Terminal Server role service installed, follow these steps:  
Open the Command Prompt window by clicking the Start button, clicking All Programs, clicking Accessories, and then clicking Command Prompt.  
Type mstsc /v:server /admin.

/f Starts Remote Desktop Connection in full-screen mode.  
/w:<width> Specifies the width of the Remote Desktop Connection window.  
/h:<height> Specifies the height of the Remote Desktop window.  
/public Runs Remote Desktop Connection in public mode.  
/span Matches the remote desktop width and height with the local virtual desktop, spanning across multiple monitors if necessary. To span across monitors, the monitors must all have the same height and be aligned side by side.

/edit "connection file" Opens the specified .rdp connection file for editing.  
/migrate Migrates older connection files that were created with Client Connection Manager to new .rdp connection files.  
/? Lists these parameters.

## **Question: 360**

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

A portable computer runs Windows 7. On the computer, you can configure a printer for each office.

You need to configure printing on the computer to meet the following requirements:

- When you are located in the main office, all documents must automatically print to the main office printer.
- When you are located in the branch office, all documents must automatically print to the branch office printer.

What should you do?

- A. From Location and Other Sensors, configure a default location.
- B. From Devices and Printers, configure the Manage Default Printer settings.
- C. From Region and Language, modify the Location settings.
- D. From Network and Sharing Centre, configure the network location.

---

## **Answer: B**

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Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-GB/windows7/Automatically-switch-default-printers-between-home-work-or-school>

## **Question: 361**

You create a new virtual hard disk (VND) on a Windows 7 Enterprise computer. Then you install Windows 7 on the

VHD.

After you reboot the computer, the Windows 7 boot menu shows two different Windows 7 installations titled "Windows 7".

What should you do?

- A. Add a boot image in WDS.
- B. Run the BCDEdit command.
- C. User Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the file to true.
- D. Run the PEImg /Prep command
- E. Create a capture image in WDS.
- F. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- G. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- H. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- I. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- J. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- K. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-WIM option.
- L. Run the ImageX command with the /Mount parameter.
- M. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- N. User Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667\(ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc709667(ws.10).aspx)

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**Question: 362**

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Your company office network includes a file server that has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed and client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The file server has the BranchCache features installed.

You create a shared folder on the server and enable BranchCache on the shared folder.

You discover that the users of the client computers are unable to access files in the shared folder.

You need to provide access for the users to the shared folder.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER client authentication=NONE command
- B. Configure firewall exception rules for multicast traffic, inbound and outbound traffic for local UDP port 3702, and inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80.
- C. Create a Group Policy that sets Hash Publication for BranchCache as disabled.
- D. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED command.
- E. Create a Group Policy object and configure the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache option.
- F. Check permissions.
- G. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT command.
- H. Create a Group Policy object and enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode policy.
- I. Configure firewall exception rules for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80 and for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 8443.

---

**Answer: F**

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Explanation:

Have the users been given access to the files (what does BranchCache have to do with accessing files locally etc).

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### **Question: 363**

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Your company office network includes a file server that has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed and client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The file server has the BrachCache features installed.

All client computers have Windows Firewall along with Advanced Security enabled for all network profiles.

You need to ensure that client computers, can access cached files stored on the file server.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER client authentication=NONE command
- B. Configure firewall exception rules for multicast traffic, inbound and outbound traffic for local UDP port 3702, and inbound and outbound trafficfor local TCP port 80.
- C. Create a Group Policy that sets Hash Publication for BranchCache as disabled.
- D. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED command.
- E. Create a Group Policy object and configure the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache option.
- F. Check permisions.
- G. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT command.
- H. Create a Group Policy object and enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode policy.
- I. Configure firewall exception rules for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80 and for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 8443.

---

### **Answer: G**

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### **Question: 364**

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Your company office network includes a file server that has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed and client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The file server has the BrachCache features installed.

You add new client computers the network. The computers have Windows 7 installed and are members of a workgroup.

You need to ensure that the new client computers are configured to cache and share files.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER client authentication=NONE command
- B. Configure firewall exception rules for multicast traffic, inbound and outbound traffic for local UDP port 3702, and inbound and outbound trafficfor local TCP port 80.
- C. Create a Group Policy that sets Hash Publication for BranchCache as disabled.
- D. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED command.
- E. Create a Group Policy object and configure the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache option.
- F. Check permisions.
- G. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT command.
- H. Create a Group Policy object and enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode policy.
- I. Configure firewall exception rules for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80 and for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 8443.

---

### **Answer: D**

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### **Question: 365**

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**HOTSPOT**

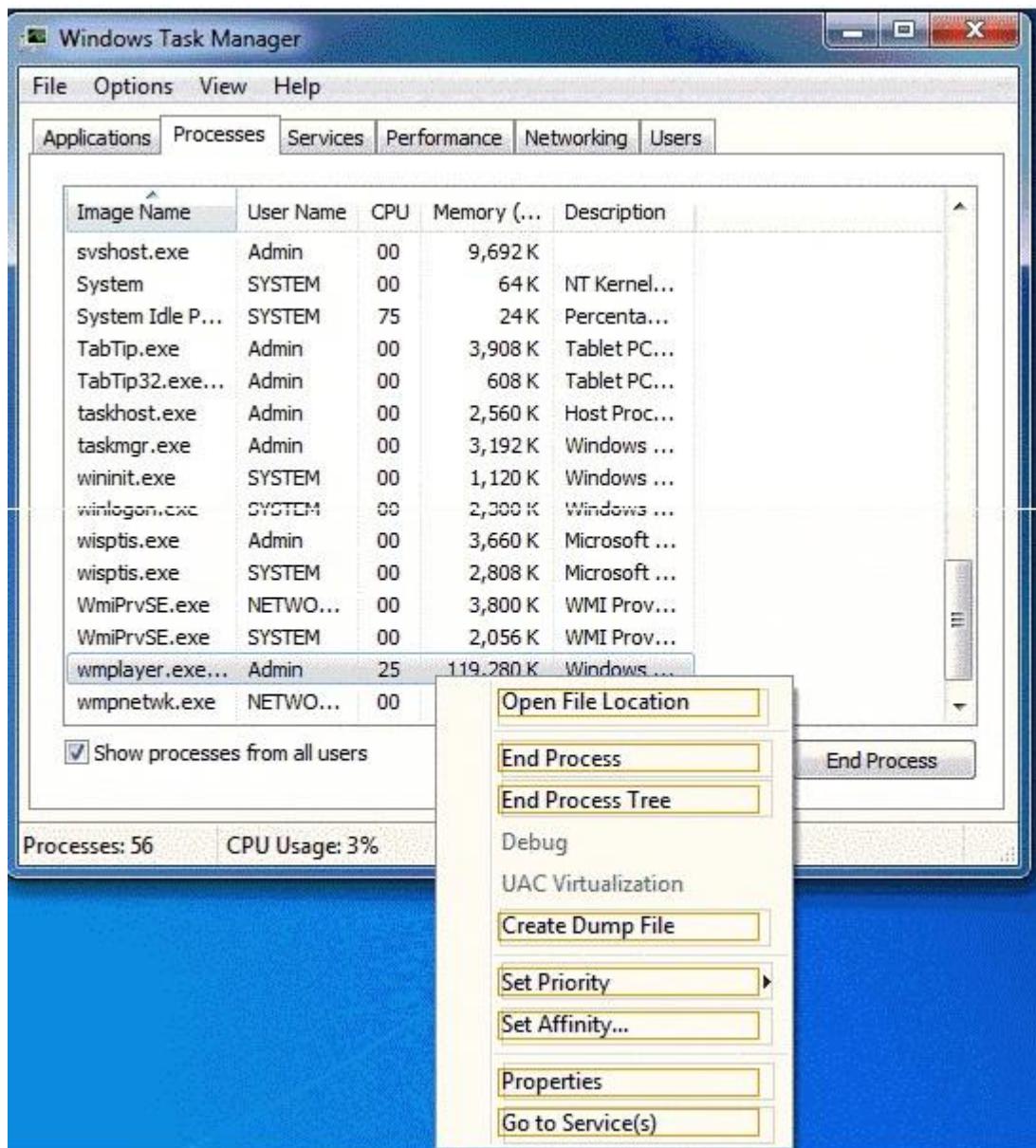
You support windows 7 client computers used by Marketing department employees.

The computers have dual-core CPUs for generating rich media advertisements.

The Marketing department employees are reporting CPU performance Issues while rendering the rich media advertisements.

You need to configure the wmpplayer.exe to only use a single CPU core.

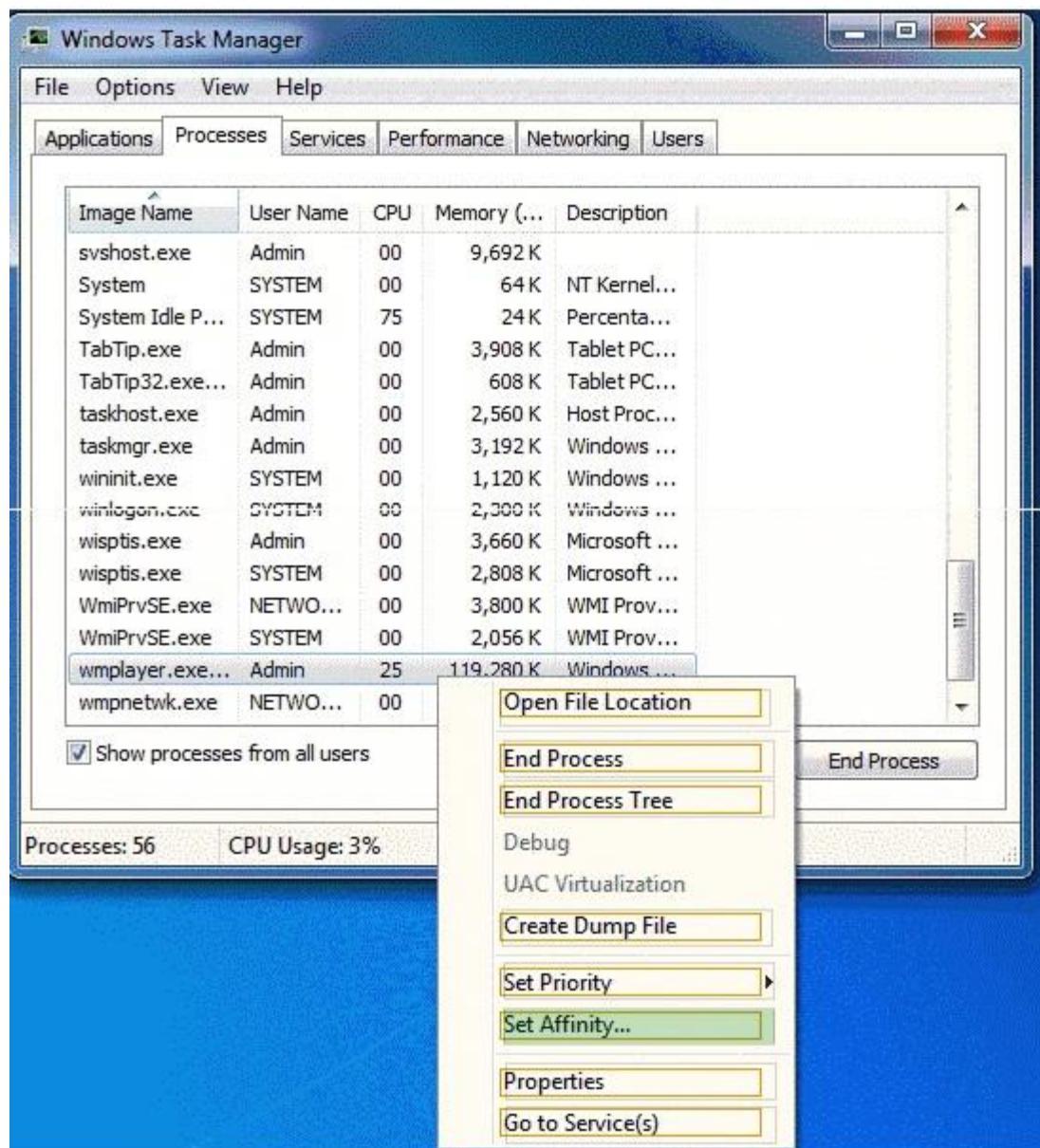
What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate option or options in the answer area.)




---

**Answer:**

---



### Question: 366

DRAG DROP

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computer has a single 500GB hard disk.

You install two new 1 terabyte hard disks.

You need to configure the new disks in a fault-tolerant configuration.

What should you do? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions from the list the answer area and arrange them in the correct order).

Initialize the disks.
Place Disk 1 in offline state.
Place Disk 2 in offline state.
Create a new striped volume.
Create a new mirrored volume.
Convert the disks to the dynamic disk type.
Convert the disks from MBR to GPT disk type.

**Answer:**

Place Disk 1 in offline state.
Place Disk 2 in offline state.
Create a new striped volume.
Convert the disks from MBR to GPT disk type.
Initialize the disks.
Convert the disks to the dynamic disk type.
Create a new mirrored volume.

### **Question: 367**

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that only signed and validated executable files are run with elevated privileges.

What should you use to achieve this goal?

- A. the folder properties window
- B. the icacls command
- C. Device Manager
- D. share permissions
- E. the Group Policy management console
- F. Local Users and Groups
- G. the netsh command
- H. the Services management console
- I. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

[http://www.mcmcs.com/microsoft/guides/70-680/configure\\_uac.shtml](http://www.mcmcs.com/microsoft/guides/70-680/configure_uac.shtml)

Accessed through secpol.msc too

### **Question: 368**

You administer desktop computers that have Windows XP professional SP3 64-bit installed. The computers have the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) enabled on all drives.

You want to migrate existing user profiles to Windows 7 by using the User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0.

You also plan to migrate files from the user profiles even if the files are locked by applications.

You need to capture user profiles and all locked files.  
What should you do on the Windows XP computers?

- A. Stop the VSS before running ScanState.exe
- B. Stop the VSS before running LoadState.exe
- C. Run ScanState /vsc/
- D. Run ScanState /hardlink

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:  
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd443646.aspx>

---

### **Question: 369**

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Your company network includes portable computers that have Windows 7 Ultimate and Windows 7 Professional installed.

You want to standardize all portable computers to Windows 7 Professional for Key Manager Server (KMS) licensing purposes.

You need to install Windows 7 Professional on all Windows 7 Ultimate portable computers.

What should you do?

- A. Launch Windows Update
- B. Perform a clean installation over the existing system partitions.
- C. Perform a clean installation on non-system partitions.
- D. Supply the Windows 7 Professional KMS key.
- E. Launch Windows Anytime Upgrade.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:  
Think that this is right don't think it can be done

---

### **Question: 370**

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#### **HOTSPOT**

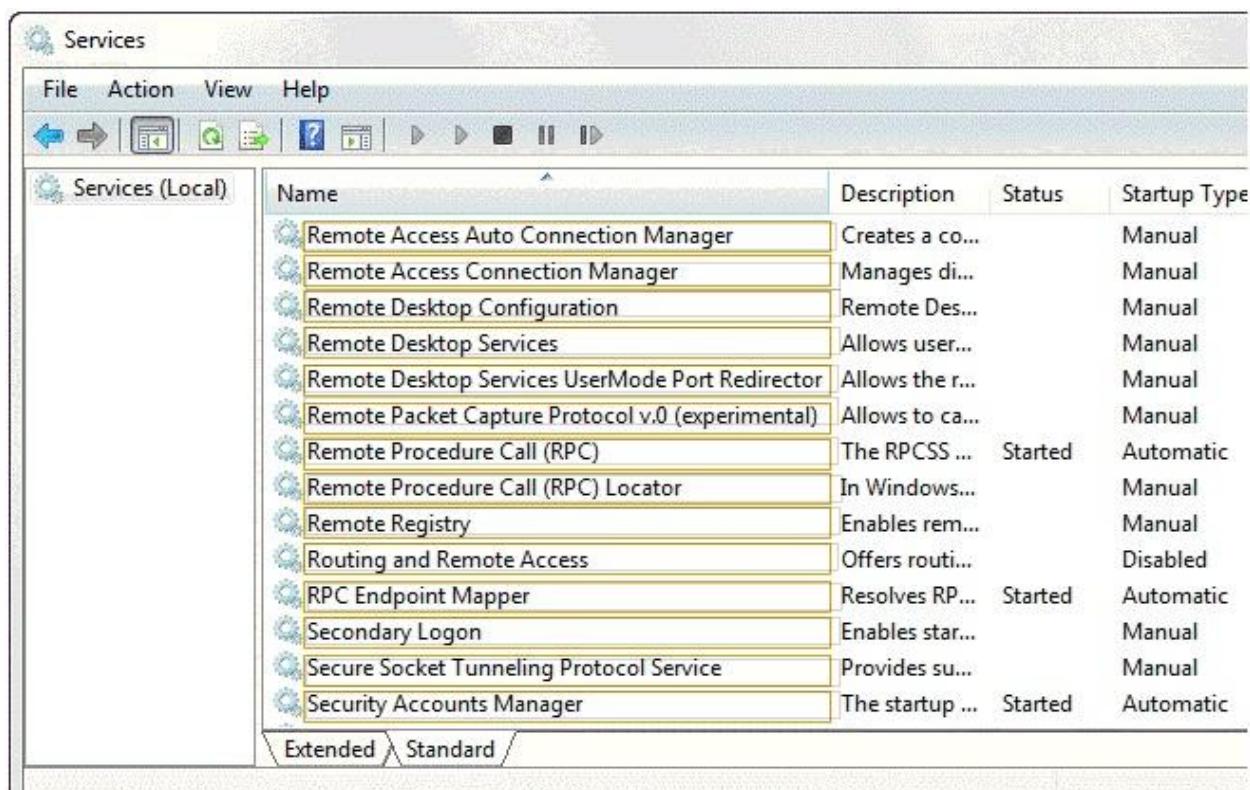
You administer a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

The computer has an application that must run by using administrative permission.

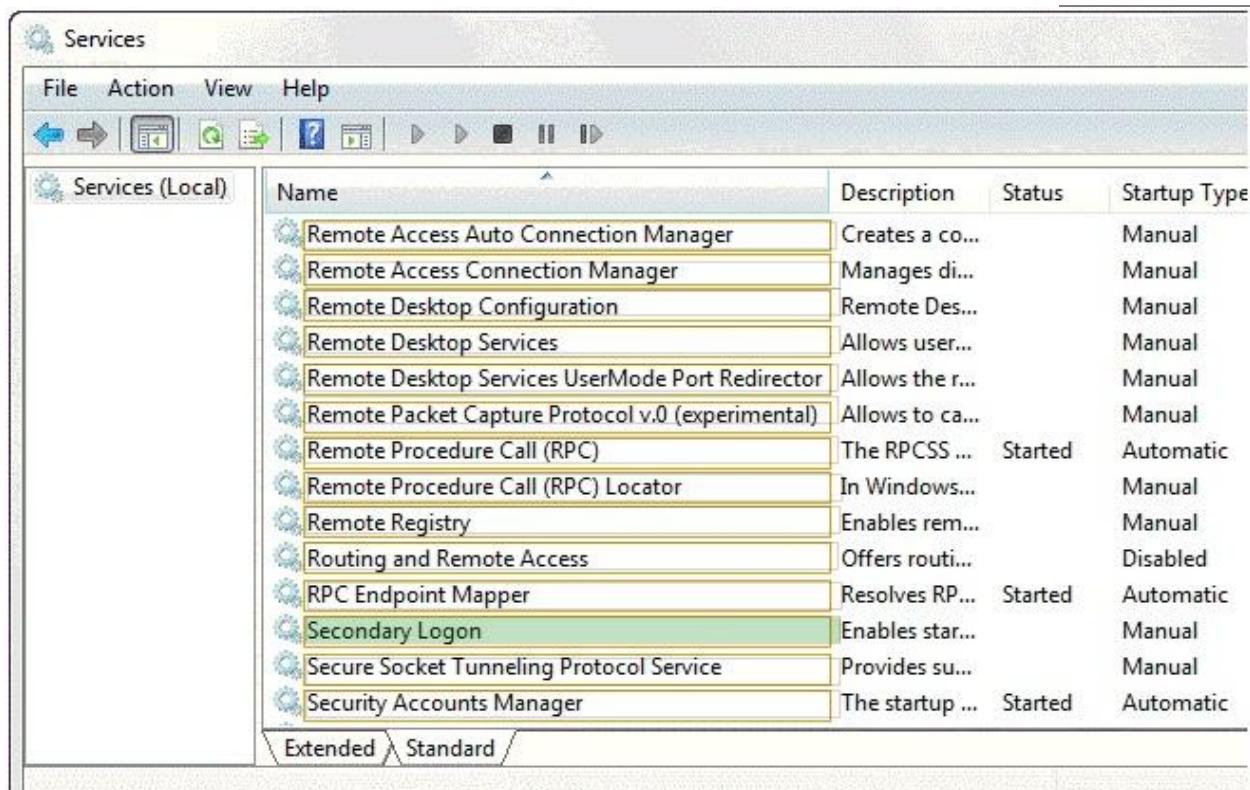
A user who has a standard user account connects to the computer by using a Remote Desktop connection. The user right-clicks the application shortcut, but the run as administrator option is unavailable.

You need to ensure that the user is able to run the application by using administrative permissions.

Which services should you configure? (To answer, select the appropriate option or options in the answer area).



## **Answer:**



## Question: 371

You administer a computer that has Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You discover that two users have installed a new toolbar in to their browsers. The toolbar is using an unapproved search engine.

You need to prevent the users from using the unapproved search engine.

What should you do?

- A. From Program and Features in the Control Panel, uninstall the toolbar.
- B. From Internet Explorer, delete the browsing history and all locally stored files.
- C. Start Internet Explorer in InPrivate Browsing session.
- D. From an elevated command prompt, run %systemdrive%\Program files\Internet Explorer\iecleanup.exe

---

**Answer: A**

### **Question: 372**

---

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Professional 64-bit installed. All the computers are members of a single Active Directory Domain.

You need to prevent users from installing non-trusted device drivers.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the Code signing for device drivers in a domain Group Policy.
- B. Disable the Code signing for device drivers in a domain Group Policy.
- C. Add each user to the Domain Admins group.
- D. Run the SigVerif.exe command on each computer.

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Can't see any of the rest PREVENTING users from installing non trusted devices - but Sigverig does highlight them.

### **Question: 373**

---

You plan to deploy Windows 7 images.

You need to ensure that you can deploy images using the WindowsPreinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

What would you add to the Window PE Image?

- A. ImageX
- B. Usmtutils.exe
- C. Mghost.exe
- D. Loadstate.exe

---

**Answer: A**

### **Question: 374**

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DRAG DROP

You support desktop computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. All computers are configured with system protection on drive C and with a backup task that runs daily at midnight.

One of the users reports that in the morning she has installed a new version of a browser. After the installation, a follower that has favorite shortcuts was replaced with new content.

You need to restore the most recent version of the folder that contains the user data.

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

Open Windows Explorer.  
Open Backup and Restore.  
Turn off the backup schedule.  
Restore the folder from the most recent backup.  
Restore the folder from the most recent recovery point.  
Restore the computer from the most recent system restore.  
Open the folder properties and select the **Previous Versions** tab.

**Answer:**

Open Backup and Restore. Turn off the backup schedule.  Restore the folder from the most recent recovery point. Restore the computer from the most recent system restore.	Open Windows Explorer.  Open the folder properties and select the <b>Previous Versions</b> tab.  Restore the folder from the most recent backup.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Question: 375

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 SP1 Ultimate installed.  
You update the driver for the computer's sound card and the computer becomes unresponsive.  
You need to be able to roll back the sound card driver.  
What should you do?

- A. Boot from the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk, and then restore the system image.
- B. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Repair Your Computer.
- C. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Debugging Mode.
- D. Restart the computer in safe mode.

**Answer: D**

### Question: 376

#### HOTSPOT

You administer portable computers that have Windows 7 installed. The computers connect to a wireless network that uses WPA2-Enterprise Security.

The company's security policy requires multifactor authentication for the portable computers.

You need to manually configure each portable computer to meet the following requirements:

- Users must provide multifactor authentication.
- The Server certificate held on the portable computers must match the certificate held on the server.

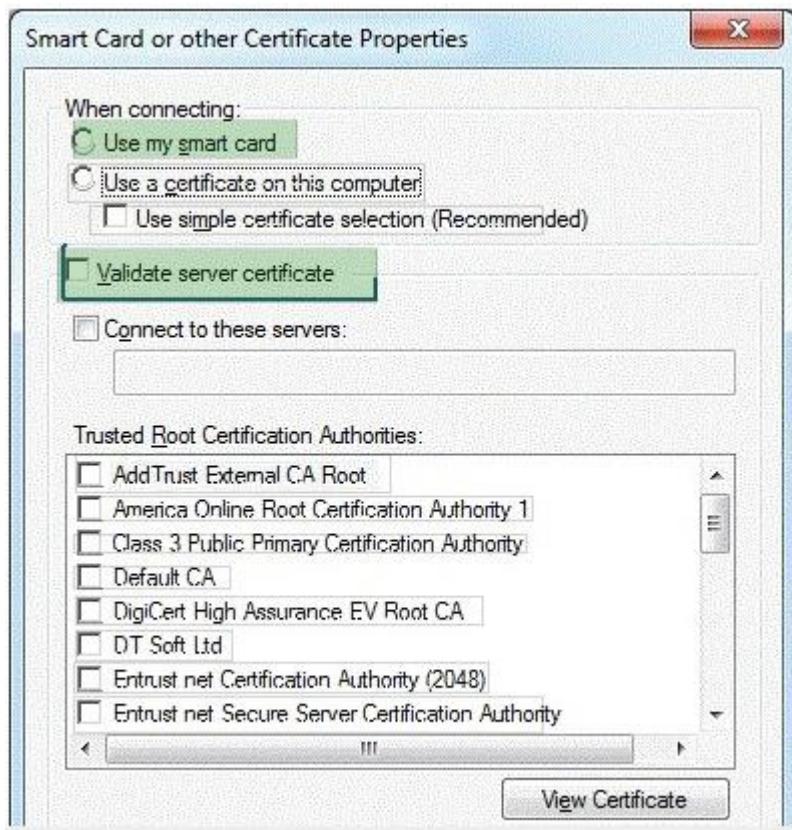
What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)




---

**Answer:**


---



### Question: 377

Your company network includes a Windows Server 2008 R2 server named Server1 and client computers that have

Windows 7 installed. All computers are members of an Active Directory domain. You use a computer named Client1. You plan to collect events from Client1 on Server1 by using HTTPS. On Server1, you start and configure the Windows Event Collector service. ON Client1, you start the Windows Remote Management Service. You discover that no events are being collected. You need to ensure that events are forwarded from Client1 to Server1. What should you do?

- A. On Client1, create an inbound rule to allow port 5986 for the Public connection type.
- B. On Server1, create a Windows Event Collector firewall exception for the connection type.
- C. On Client1, create an outbound Rule to allow port 443 for the Domain connection type.
- D. ON Client1, create an inbound rule to allow port 5986 for the Domain connection type.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 378**

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A network contains computers that run Windows 7 and Windows Vista. A computer named Computer1 runs Windows 7.

You need to ensure that only users running Windows 7 and Windows Vista can connect to Computer1 using remote desktop.

In the System Properties window, on the Remote tab, what should you do?

- A. Click the Advanced button. Select the Allow this computer to be controlled remotely check box on Computer1.
- B. Select the Allow connections only from computers running Remote Desktop with Network Level Authentication (more secure) check box on Computer1.
- C. Select the Allow connections from computers running any version of Remote Desktop (less secure) check box on Computer1.
- D. Select Allow Remote Assistance connections to this computer check box on Computer1.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 379**

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#### **DRAG DROP**

Your company network includes a Windows Server 2008 R2 server named Server1. You use a client computer named Client1 that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed. Both Computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

You want to automatically forward events from Client1 to Server1.

You need to configure the required source-initiated subscription.

What should you do? (To answer, drop the appropriate configuration step or configurations steps to the correct target or target computers in the answer area. An answer choice can be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

Target computers	Configuration steps
Client1	Run wecutil.exe qc.
Server1	Run winrm quickconfig.
	Add the computer account of Client1 to the local Administrators group.
	Add the computer account of Server1 to the local Administrators group.

**Answer:**

Target computers	Configuration steps	
Client1	Run wecutil.exe qc.	Server1
Server1	Run winrm quickconfig.	Client1
	Add the computer account of Client1 to the local Administrators group.	
	Add the computer account of Server1 to the local Administrators group.	

Explanation:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb870973\(v=vs.85\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb870973(v=vs.85).aspx)

### **Question: 380**

You need to identify the hardware failures that have occurred on your computer in the past six months. What should you do?

- A. From the Control Panel, open Performance Information and Tools.
- B. From the Control Panel, open Troubleshooting.
- C. From the Action Center, under Maintenance, click the View reliability history.
- D. From the Action Center, open Recovery.

**Answer: C**

### **Question: 381**

You administer a desktop computer that has the following hardware specifications:

- Dual-core 2.5GHz processor
- 1GB RAM
- 25GB unpartitioned disk space
- Onboard graphics that has WDDM 1.0

You install a customized Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit image on the computer by using unpartitioned disk space. The

computer operates unacceptably slow.

You need to improve the performance of the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade the RAM to 1 GB.
- B. OpenTaks Manager. Set the priority of all SYSTEM processes to High.
- C. Open Performance Monitor. Run the System Performance Data Collector Set.
- D. Perform the initial Windows Experience Index Run.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/products/system-requirements>

Should have 2GB RAM as a minimum.

---

### **Question: 382**

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DRAG DROP

A company has client computers that run Windows XP. The company plans to deploy Windows 7 to all client computers. Each employee will keep the same computer.

You need to migrate the client computers from Windows XP to Windows 7 while maintaining each user's files and settings.

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

<p>Install Windows 7.</p>	
<p>Apply data by using the LoadState tool.</p>	
<p>Gather data by using the ScanState tool.</p>	
<p>Gather data by using the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.</p>	
<p>Gather and apply data by using Windows Backup and Restore.</p>	
<p>Gather and apply data by using the Files and Transfer Settings Wizard.</p>	

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**Answer:**

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<p>Gather data by using the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.</p>	<p>Gather data by using the ScanState tool.</p>
<p>Gather and apply data by using Windows Backup and Restore.</p>	<p>Install Windows 7.</p>
<p>Gather and apply data by using the Files and Transfer Settings Wizard.</p>	<p>Apply data by using the LoadState tool.</p>

---

### **Question: 383**

---

Your company office network includes a file server that has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed and client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The file server has the BrachCache features installed.

All sales user in the office must download a daily updated 5-GB file that is stored on a file server located in a remote office.

You configure the client computers to run BranchCache in Distributed Host mode. You discover that all users still access the file directly from the file server.

You need to reduce the utilization of a WAN link between the offices because of downloading the file to the client computers.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER client authentication=NONE command
- B. Configure firewall exception rules for multicast traffic, inbound and outbound traffic for local UDP port 3702, and inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80.
- C. Create a Group Policy that sets Hash Publication for BranchCache as disabled.
- D. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED command.
- E. Create a Group Policy object and configure the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache option.
- F. Check permissions.
- G. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT command.
- H. Create a Group Policy object and enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode policy.
- I. Configure firewall exception rules for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80 and for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 8443.

---

**Answer: E**

---

Explanation:

Original wording: You configure the client computers to run BranchCache in 'Distributed Host Mode'. Changed to 'Distributed Cache mode'.

---

### **Question: 384**

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Your company network includes computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers use IP addresses of DNS and WINS servers assigned statically.

The DNS and WINS servers on the company network have been taken offline for upgrades.

Users report that they can no longer access the Internet.

You need to provide access to the Internet for the computers during the maintenance.

What should you do?

- A. Change the IP address of the primary WINS to a public name server.
- B. Change the IP address of the default gateway.
- C. Change the IP address of the primary DNS to a public DNS.
- D. Change the client IP address and subnet mask.

---

**Answer: C**

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### **Question: 385**

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Your company office network includes a file server that has Windows Server 2008 R2 installed and client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computers are members of an Active Directory domain. The file server has the BranchCache feature installed.

The client computers have a third-party firewall application installed.

You configure BranchCache on all computers to run in Distributed Cache mode.

You need to ensure that the client computers can access all cached files.

What should you do?

- A. Configure firewall exception rules for multicast traffic, inbound and outbound traffic for local UDP port 3702, and inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80.
- B. Check permissions.
- C. Configure firewall exception rules for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 80 and for inbound and outbound traffic for local TCP port 8443
- D. Create a Group Policy object and enable the Set BranchCache Hosted Cache mode policy.
- E. Run the Netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDSERVER clientauthentication=NONE command.
- F. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=HOSTEDCLIENT command.
- G. Run the netsh branchcache set service mode=DISTRIBUTED command
- H. Create a Group policy object and configure the Set percentage of disk space used for client computer cache option.
- I. Create a Group policy that sets Hash Publication for Branchcache as disabled.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Configuring Windows 7 as a BranchCache client involves enabling BranchCache, selecting either Hosted Cache mode or Distributed Cache mode, and then configuring the client firewall to allow BranchCache traffic.

You can configure BranchCache either using Group Policy or by using the Netsh command-line utility. The firewall rules that you configure depend on whether you are using Hosted Cache or Distributed Cache mode.

You can use predefined firewall rules or manually create them based on protocol and port. The required firewall rules are as follows:

- The BranchCache - Content Retrieval (Uses HTTP) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, create rules that allow inbound and outbound traffic on TCP port 80. This rule is required for both Hosted Cache and Distributed Cache mode. You can create this rule using Windows Firewall With Advanced Security.
- The BranchCache - Peer-Discovery (Uses WSD) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, create rules that allow inbound and outbound traffic on UDP port 3702. This rule is only required when using Distributed Cache mode.
- The BranchCache - Hosted Cache Client (HTTPS-Out) predefined rule. If this rule is not available, configure a rule that allows outbound traffic on TCP port 443. This rule is required only when using Hosted Cache mode.

You need to configure the firewall rules only when you configure BranchCache using Group Policy. When you configure BranchCache using Netsh, the appropriate firewall rules are set up automatically.

---

### **Question: 386**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You have a system image of the computer.

You need to restore a single file from the system image. You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do first?

- A. Restart the computer and run System Restore.
- B. Restart the computer and run System Image Recovery.
- C. From Backup and Restore, select Restore my files.
- D. From Disk Management, select Attach VHD.

---

**Answer: D**

---

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### **Question: 387**

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A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Windows does not display notifications when programs try to install software or make changes to the computer, or if users make changes to Windows settings.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. the leads command
- B. the netsh command
- C. share permissions
- D. Device Manager
- E. Local Users and Groups
- F. the folder Properties window
- G. the Services management console
- H. the Group Policy management console
- I. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window

---

**Answer: H, I**

---

**Question: 388**

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**HOTSPOT**

A company has client computers that run Windows 7. You set up a virtual private network (VPN) infrastructure that encapsulates Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) traffic over the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) channel of the HTTPS protocol. You need to create the VPN connection on the company's client computers.

Which type of VPN should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate setting or settings in the work area.)





**Answer: Secure  
Socket Tunneling  
Protocol (SSTP)**

Explanation:

SSTP

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP) is a new tunneling protocol that uses the HTTPS protocol over TCP port 443 to pass traffic through firewalls and Web proxies that might block PPTP and L2TP/IPsec traffic. SSTP provides a mechanism to encapsulate PPP traffic over the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) channel of the HTTPS protocol. The use of PPP allows support for strong authentication methods, such as EAP-TLS. SSL provides transport-level security with enhanced key negotiation, encryption, and integrity checking.

### Question: 389

YOU need to identify the hardware failures have occurred on your computer in the past six months.  
What should you do?

- From the Control Panel, open Troubleshooting.
- From the Control Panel, open Performance Information and Tools.
- From the Action Center, open Recovery.
- From the Action Center, under Maintenance, click View reliability history.

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 390**

---

Your company network includes a Windows Server 2008 R2 server named Server1 and client computers that have Windows 7 installed. All computers are members of an Active Directory domain. You use a computer named Client1. You plan to collect events from Client1 on Server1 by using HTTPS. On Server1, you start and configure the Windows Event Collector service. On Client1, you start the Windows Remote Management service.

You discover that no events are being collected.

You need to ensure that events are forwarded from Client1 to Server1.

What should you do?

- A. On Client1, create an outbound Rule to allow port 443 for the Domain connection type.
- B. On Server1, create a Windows Event Collector firewall exception for the Domain connection type.
- C. On Client1, create an inbound Rule to allow port 5986 for the Domain connection type.
- D. On Client1, create a Windows Remote Management firewall exception for the Public connection type.

---

### **Answer: C**

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### **Question: 391**

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#### **HOTSPOT**

You use a computer that has Windows 7 installed. You install a legacy application named LegApp.

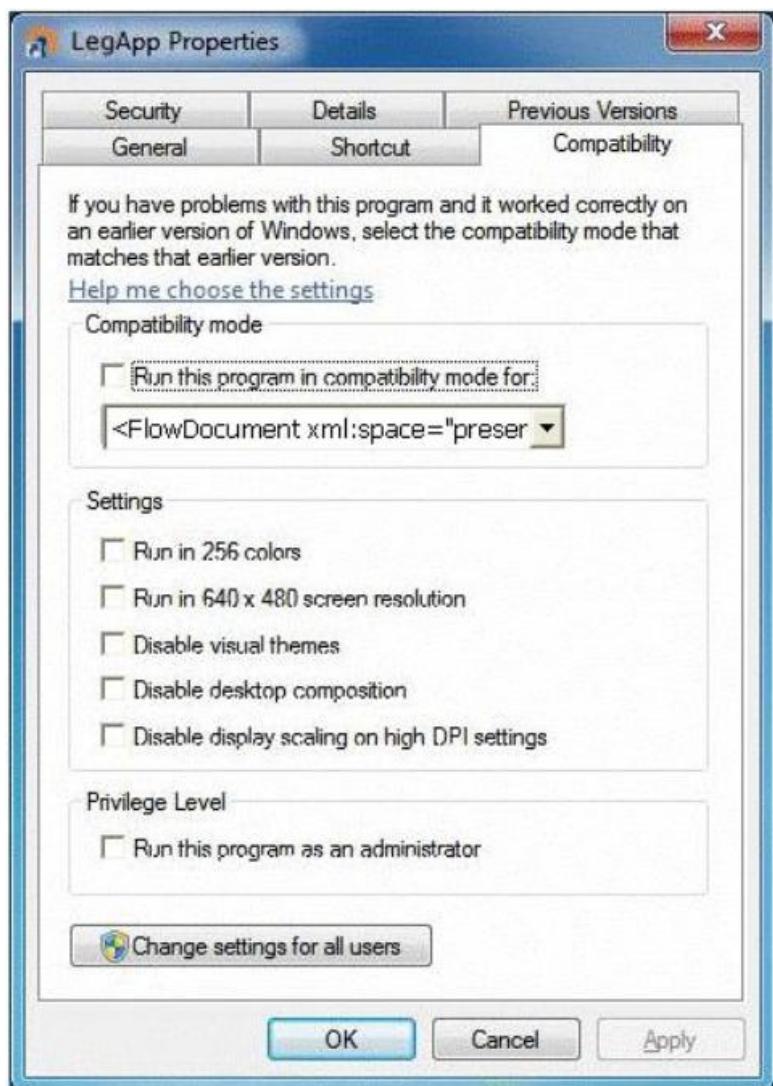
LegApp is designed for Windows 98 and does not support the 16-bit or 32-bit color quality setting.

You need to configure application compatibility settings for LegApp to meet the following requirements:

- Compatible with Windows 98
- The 8-bit color quality setting must be used

What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)





**Answer: Run in 256 colors**

#### Explanation:

Check on Run this program in compatible mode for:

Then select Windows 98/Windows ME

Check on Run in 256 colors.

#### Question: 392

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

A server named Server1 has an IP address of 10.10.4.56. The server accepts Remote Desktop connections at a custom port 10876.

You need to connect to the server from a client computer by using Remote Desktop.

What should you do?

- From the General tab of your Remote Desktop connection, type 10.10.4.56 port: 10876 in the Computer field.
- From the Advanced tab of your Remote Desktop connection, configure the port of Server1 in the Connect from anywhere option.
- From the General tab of your Remote Desktop connection, type 10.10.4.56:10876 in the Computer field.
- From an elevated command prompt, run mstsc.exe 10.10.4.56 port: 10876.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Question: 393**

Your company network has a single-domain Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is set to Windows Server 2008 R2. All computers are members of the domain.

You plan to deploy Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on portable computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

You need to be able to automatically back up recovery passwords for BitLocker-protected disk volumes on the portable computers.

What should you do before you start encrypting the disk volumes with BitLocker?

- A. Select the Turn on BitLocker backup to Active Directory option in Group Policy linked to the portable computers.
- B. Run the cscript Get-TPMOwnerInfo.vbs script on the client computers.
- C. Run the manage-bde -on C: -RecoveryPassword command on the portable computers.
- D. Run the ldfde -i -v -f BitLockerTPMSchemaExtension.ldf -c script on a domain controller.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 394**

A company has a deployment of Windows Deployment Services (WDS), the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) on a Windows 7 client computer.

You capture an image of the client computer.

A new driver is released for the network card that is installed in the client computer.

You need to update the image with the new driver for the network card.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a boot image in WDS.
- B. Create a capture image in WDS.
- C. Run the BCDEdit command.
- D. Run the PEImg /Prepcommand.
- E. Run the Start /w ocsetup command.
- F. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Driver option.
- G. Run the Dism command with the /Mount-Wim option.
- H. Run the Dism command with the /Add-Package option.
- I. Run the ImageX command with the /Mountparameter.
- J. Run the DiskPart command and the Attach command option.
- K. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAMDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to True.
- L. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the PersistAllDeviceInstalls option in the answer file to False.
- M. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to Yes.
- N. Use Sysprep with an answer file and set the UpdateInstalledDrivers option in the answer file to No.

---

**Answer: G**

---

**Question: 395**

You use a computer that has Windows SP1 installed. The computer has a shared folder named c:\Software.

User1 is a local user account on the computer. The account is a member of several groups that have access to the

C:\Software folders. You need to verify whether User1 can save files to C:\Software.  
What should you do?

- A. Download the Sysinternals Suite bundle from the Microsoft site. Run the AccessEnum tool against the C:\Software folder.
- B. Run the Net Share command.
- C. Run the Net View command.
- D. View the Share permissions on C:\Software.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 396**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, Disk and Graphics subsystems.
  - Rate the subsystems and find out the lowest-rated component.
- What should you do?
- A. Run powercfg.exe.
  - B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
  - C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
  - D. Open Task Manager.
  - E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
  - F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
  - G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
  - H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.
  - I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
  - J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 397**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, and Disk subsystems.
- Send notifications to an administrator for predefined thresholds.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
- D. Open Task Manager.
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.

- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: I**

---

**Question: 398**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, and Disk subsystems.
- Send events to another computer for predefined Event IDs.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
- D. Open Task Manager.
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.
- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 399**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed and is a member of an Active Directory domain. The computer is connected to your Home network.

You run the ipconfig.exe command as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.60
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.{11178BCB-B11D-4ABF-B683-33135FD8F1F5}:

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

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:

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

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

You need to establish a DirectAccess connection from the computer to a DirectAccess server.  
What should you do first?

- A. Add the computer to a new HomeGroup.
- B. Configure a static IPv4 address.
- C. Create a new VPN connection.
- D. Enable IPv6 on the network adapter.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 400

---

You have two computers named Workstation1 and Workstation2 that have Windows 7 SP1 installed.

You connect to Workstation2 from Workstation1 by using Remote Desktop.

You need to be able to copy files between the computers during the Remote Desktop session.

What should you do?

- A. On Workstation2, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources settings.
- B. On Workstation1, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Local devices and resources settings.
- C. On Workstation2, type MSTSC /v:Computer1 /f /console.
- D. On Workstation1, open Remote Desktop Connection and configure the Connect from Anywhere settings.

---

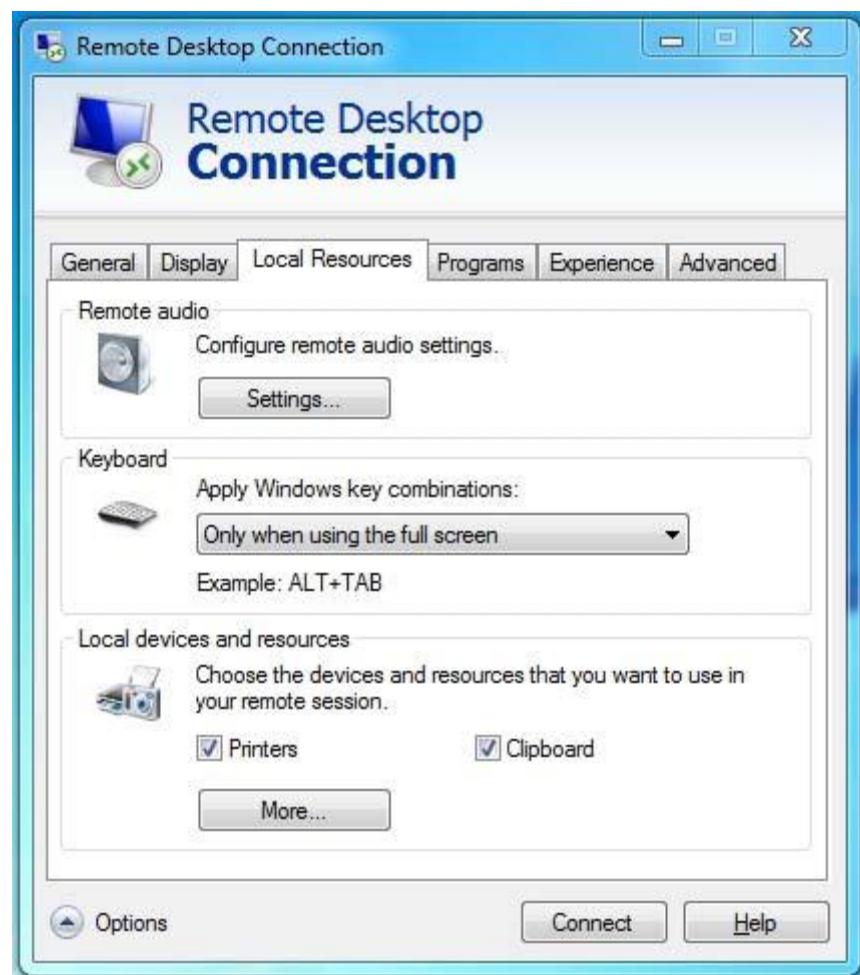
**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

How can I use my devices and resources in a Remote Desktop session?

Redirecting a device on your computer makes it available for use in a Remote Desktop session. If you have a recent version of Remote Desktop, you can redirect most devices, including printers, smart cards, serial ports, drives, Plug and Play devices, media players based on the Media Transfer Protocol (MTP), and digital cameras based on the Picture Transfer Protocol (PTP). Some USB devices can be redirected, and you can also redirect your Clipboard.





### Question: 401

#### DRAG DROP

Twenty client computers run Windows XP. The computers are joined to a domain. You plan to perform a clean installation of Windows 7 on all the computers.

You need to transfer all users' documents and settings. You must exclude music and video files. You must achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

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

Create a config.xml file.

Modify the miguser.xml file.

Modify the migdocs.xml file.

Modify the migapp.xml file.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Loadstate.exe**.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Scanstate.exe**.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Migwiz.exe**.

**Answer:**

Create a config.xml file.

Modify the miguser.xml file.

Modify the migapp.xml file.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Loadstate.exe**.

Modify the migdocs.xml file.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Scanstate.exe**.

Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch **Migwiz.exe**.

**Question: 402**

**DRAG DROP**

A computer that runs Windows XP has one partition.

You install Windows 7 on the computer.

You need to migrate a user profile from the Windows XP installation to the Windows 7 installation.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate command from the list of commands to the correct location or locations in the work area.)

**Answer Choices**

Xcopy /s /e

"c:\windows.old\documents and settings  
\\*.\*" c:\users\

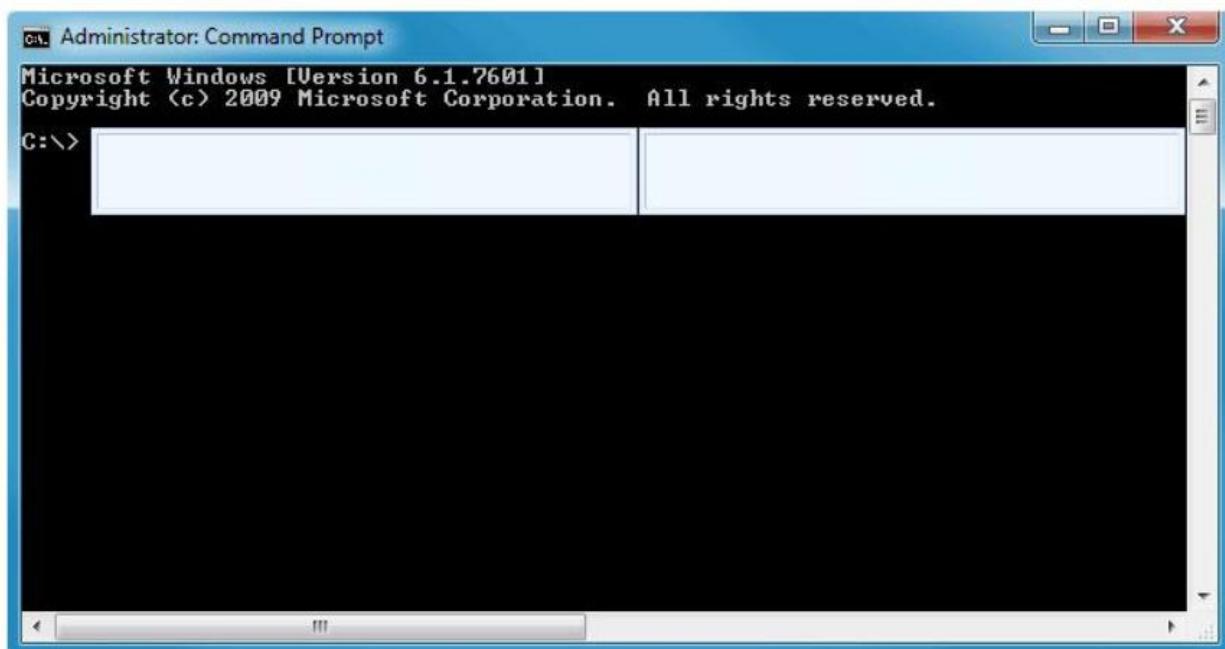
Scanstate.exe

"c:\windows\users\\*.\*" c:\users\

/offlineWinOld:c:\windows

/offlineWinOld:c:\windows.old

**Answer Area**



The image shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The title bar includes standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and the title text. The window body displays the Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601] copyright notice. The command line prompt "C:>" is visible at the top left. The main area of the window is a large black rectangle, indicating it is currently empty or has been redacted.

**Answer:**

**Answer Choices**

Xcopy /s /e

"c:\windows.old\documents and settings  
\*.\*\*" c:\users\

"c:\windows\users\\*.\*\*" c:\users\

/offlineWinOld:c:\windows

**Answer Area**

The screenshot shows an 'Administrator: Command Prompt' window. The title bar says 'Administrator: Command Prompt'. The window content shows the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright © 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\> Scanstate.exe /offlineWinOld:c:\windows.old
```

**Question: 403**

You have 100 computers that run Windows XP. Each computer has the following features:

- Contains a single hard disk drive.
- Contains a single partition.
- Supports USB devices during startup.

You are planning a clean installation of Windows 7 Ultimate.

You need to ensure that the installation of Windows 7 Ultimate will support BitLocker Drive Encryption on the system partition.

What should you do?

- A. Verify that the computers have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) version 1.2 security devices.
- B. Perform a clean installation of Windows 7 Ultimate by using the existing partition. Use bcdedit.exe to create a new

- empty boot configuration data store.
- C. Perform a clean installation of Windows 7 Ultimate by using the existing partition. Verify the status of the partition by using manage bde.exe.
- D. Start the computer from Windows 7 media. Delete the existing partition and install Windows 7 Ultimate on the unpartitioned space.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 404**

- A computer that runs Windows 7 becomes infected with malware.
- You scan the computer, remove all detected malware components, and restart the computer.
- When you attempt to connect to a financial institution's Web site, Internet Explorer redirects to another Web site and displays an alert that the Web site may be a phishing site.
- You need to prevent the computer from being redirected to the potential phishing site.
- What should you do?
- A. Configure the SmartScreen Filter.  
B. Run Ipconfig /flushdns.  
C. Configure InPrivate Browsing.  
D. Modify the hosts file.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 405**

- Your company has an Active Directory domain and several branch locations. A Group Policy Object (GPO) exists for each branch office and for the main office. Computer accounts for computers used by sales employees are located in the Sales-Computers organizational unit (OU).
- The sales employees use portable computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.
- Employees report that the documents that must be printed are sent to printers in their home office when they travel to the different branch offices.
- You need to ensure that documents are printed automatically to the correct printer when the sales employees travel to a branch office.
- What should you do first?

- A. From Devices and Printers, select Change my default printer when I change networks.  
B. Publish all printers to Active Directory.  
C. Link the GPO of the branch offices to the Sales-Computers OU.  
D. From Print Management, select the branch office printer, and select set as default from the Printer menu.  
E. From the Network and Sharing Center, select Advanced sharing settings, and then select Turn on file and printer sharing.

---

**Answer: A**

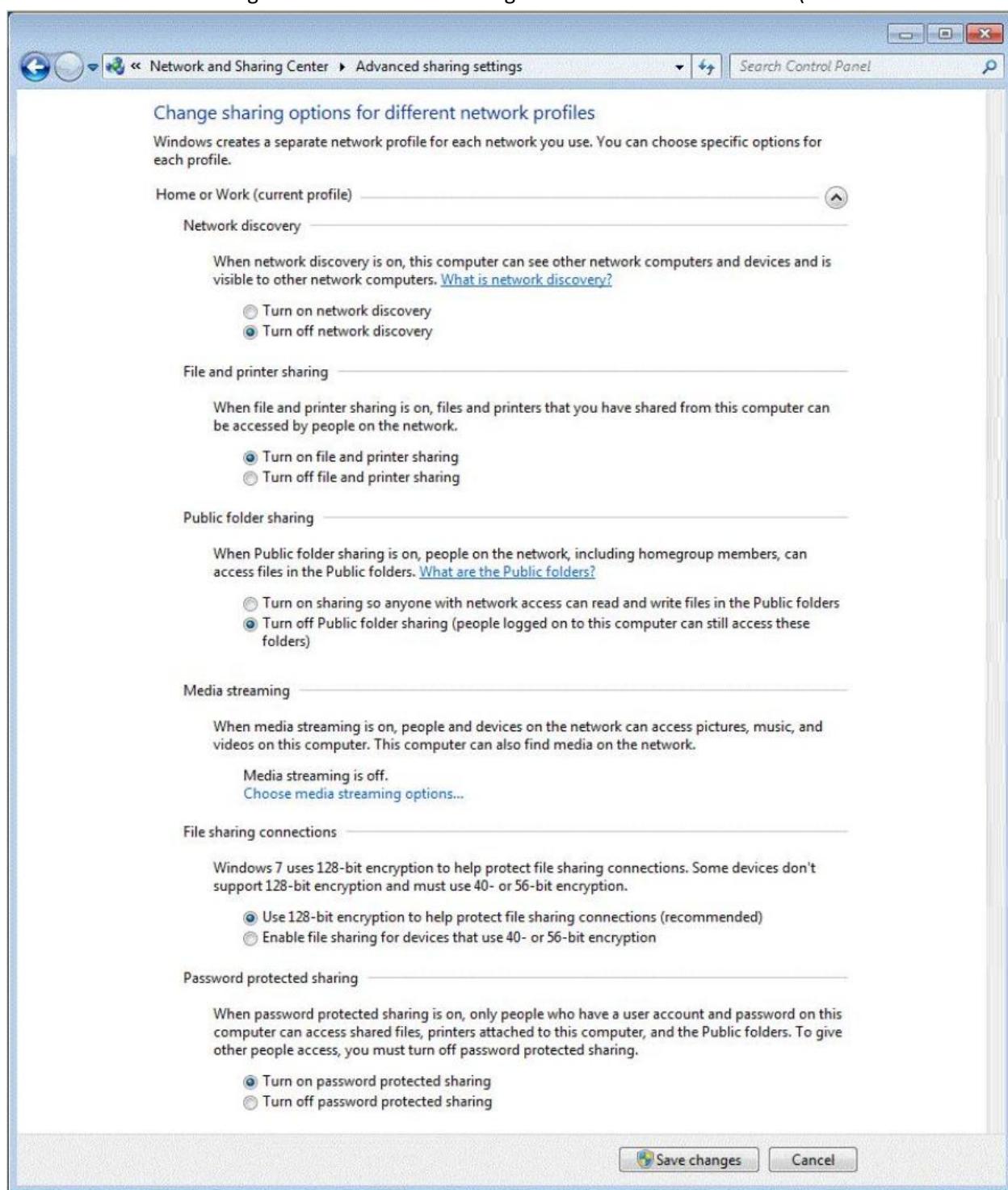
---

### **Question: 406**

- Your company network contains 20 client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise. The network does not have a DNS server and is using IPv6 only.

Users are complaining they are unable to see others' computers on the network.

You notice that the settings of the network are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that users can see all computers on the network in Windows Explorer.

What should you do on each computer?

- Turn on Public folder sharing.
- From a command prompt, run the net view command.
- Turn on Network discovery.
- Run Windows Network Diagnostics.
- From a command prompt, run the net config command

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 407**

Your company network includes desktop computers that have Windows XP Professional SP1 64-bit installed. The company has purchased new portable computers that have Windows 7 Professional 32-bit installed. You need to be able to migrate user profiles from the desktop computers to the portable computers. What should you do?

- A. Run scanstate /nocompress on the desktop computers.
- B. Stop the User Profile Service on the desktop computers.
- C. Add each desktop user to the local Administrators on the desktop computers.
- D. Replace all versions of Windows 7 with 64-bit.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Question: 408**

You are performing a native VHD boot from Windows Vista to Windows 7 Professional. Windows 7 Professional is installed on F:\Windows7Pro.vhd.

You run the bcdedit /copy {current} /d "Windows 7 VHD" command. The boot configuration data is enumerated as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
Windows Boot Loader
identifier {ded5a250-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
device partition=C:
path \Windows\system32\winload.exe
description Windows Vista
locale en-US
inherit {bootloadersettings}
osdevice {ded5a24e-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
recoveryenabled Yes
systemroot \Windows
resumeobject {ded5a24e-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
nx OptOut
hypervisorlauchtype Auto

Windows Boot Loader
identifier {ded5a252-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
device partition=C:
path \Windows\system32\winload.exe
description Windows 7 VHD
locale en-US
inherit {bootloadersettings}
osdevice {ded5a250-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
recoveryenabled Yes
systemroot \Windows
resumeobject {ded5a24e-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
nx OptOut
hypervisorlauchtype Auto
```

You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- Both operating systems are bootable after the Power On Self-Test (POST).
- Windows 7 VHD is selected as the default boot entry.

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

- A. Bcdedit /default {ded5a252-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703}
- B. Bcdedit /set {ded5a24e-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703} osdevice vhd=[f:]\Windows7Pro.vhd
- C. Bcdboot C:\windows /s E:
- D. Bcdedit /set {ded5a24e-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703} device vhd=[f:]\Windows7Pro.vhd
- E. Bcdedit /set {ded5a252-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703} device vhd=[f:]\Windows7Pro.vhd
- F. Bcdedit /default {current}
- G. Bcdedit /set {ded5a252-7077-11e0-8ac8-a2d217dce703} osdevice vhd=[f:]\Windows7Pro.vhd

---

**Answer: A, E, G**

---

### **Question: 409**

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed for the marketing department of your company. The client computers are members of a single Active Directory domain. All regular client computer user accounts are members of the domain security group named Marketing.

You install a new printer on one of the client computers. You remove the Everyone group from the access control list (ACL) for the printer, and then share the printer.

You need to achieve the following goals:

- Prevent members of the Marketing group from modifying the print jobs of other users.
- Ensure that members of the Marketing group can modify the print jobs that they submit.

What should you do?

- A. Modify local Group Policy on the desktops and disable the Point and Print Restrictions user right to the Marketing group.
- B. From the printer's properties, assign the Print permission to the Marketing group.
- C. From the printer's properties, assign the Manage Documents permission to the Marketing group.
- D. Modify local Group Policy on the desktops and assign the Take ownership of files or other objects user right to the Marketing group.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 410**

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed to access your company's internal website. The website requires a secure connection. The certificate is a self-signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL).

You attempt to connect to the internal website. You receive the following error message:

"There is a problem with this website's security certificate."

You need to be able to connect to the internal website successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Internet Explorer, add the website to the Local Intranet zone.
- B. From Certificate Manager, import the website's certificate into your Intermediate Certification Authorities store.
- C. From Certificate Manager, import the website's certificate into your computer's Personal store.
- D. From Internet Explorer, add the website to the Trusted Sites zone.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 411**

You administer an Active Directory domain that includes portable computers that have Windows 7 SP1 installed. You log on to one of the portable computers by using a domain user account and install a new device driver for a bar-code scanner.

You restart the portable computer after installing the new device driver. You successfully log on to the computer by using a domain user account.

After logging on, you discover that the bar-code scanner is not working due to a driver error. You try to remove the installed driver, but the Roll Back Driver option is unavailable.

You need to be able to roll back the driver to its previous version.

What should you do?

- A. From the Local Group Policy, modify Device Installation Restrictions.
- B. Run the Device Manager by using elevated permissions.
- C. Start the portable computer from the Windows 7 installation media and select Startup Repair.
- D. Start the computer and select Last Known Good Configuration from the advanced startup options.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 412**

---

You use a computer that has Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You need to block all web content providers on the Internet from collecting and sharing your information with other websites.

What should you do?

- A. From Manage Add-ons, disable all ActiveX and Java extensions.
- B. From Internet Options, configure Privacy Settings for third-party cookies.
- C. Enable InPrivate Filtering and select Automatically Block.
- D. From Internet Options, add the web content provider to Restricted Sites.
- E. Start an InPrivate Browsing session.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 413**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, and Disk subsystems.
- Collect information in a report.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
- D. Open Task Manager.
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.

- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: I**

---

**Question: 414**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You analyze the performance of the computer and discover that one of the processes uses an average of 90 percent of the CPU cores.

You need to decrease the usage of the CPU cores by the process.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
- D. Open Task Manager.
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.
- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Question: 415**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, and Disk subsystems.
- Display real-time performance.
- Obtain a list of users who have logged on by using the same tool.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the Windows Experience Index.
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions.
- D. Open Task Manager.
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings.
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables.
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings.
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings.
- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 416**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed. A conference room at your company has a network projector installed on a server within the company network.

You need to connect to the projector from your computer.

What should you do?

- A. From Accessories, click Connect to a Network Projector.
- B. From PowerShell, run the Net Config command.
- C. From Display, click Connect to a projector.
- D. Run the Displayswitch.exe command and select Projector only.

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 417**

---

#### **DRAG DROP**

You administer Windows 7 computers in your company network. You want to deploy Windows 7 to newly purchased computers by using customized DVD installation media.

You download the latest updates' package files to your computer from the Microsoft website.

You need to prepare a new Windows 7 installation DVD that includes the updates.

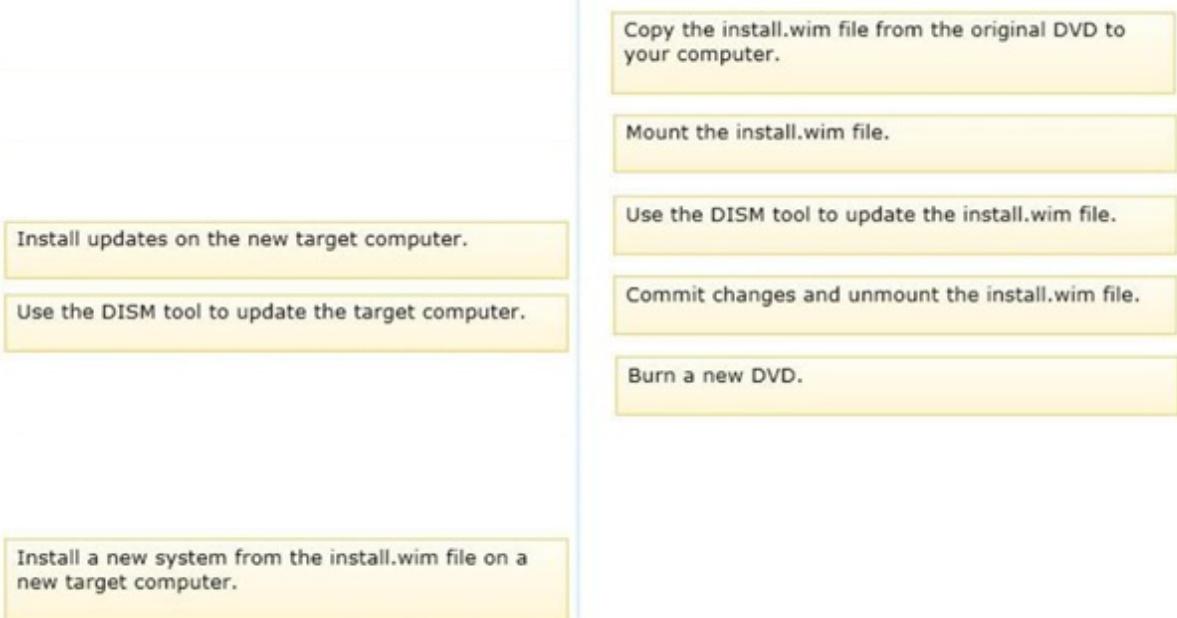
What should you do? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

- Burn a new DVD.
- Mount the install.wim file.
- Use the DISM tool to update the install.wim file.
- Install updates on the new target computer.
- Use the DISM tool to update the target computer.
- Commit changes and unmount the install.wim file.
- Copy the install.wim file from the original DVD to your computer.
- Install a new system from the install.wim file on a new target computer.

---

**Answer:**

---

**Question: 418**

A stand-alone computer that runs Windows 7 has only one partition. Two users named User1 and User2 share this computer.

User1 encrypts a file by using Encrypting File System (EFS). User1 attempts to grant User2 access to the file as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that User1 can grant User2 access to the file.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. Instruct User2 to log on to the computer and take ownership of the file.
- B. Instruct User1 to move the file to a shared folder on the computer.
- C. Instruct User2 to export the EFS certificate to a certificate file.
- D. Instruct User1 to export the EFS certificate to a certificate file.

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 419**

---

You install Windows 7 on a new computer.  
Every time you start the computer, you receive a "STOP" error message.  
You suspect that the RAM on the computer has a problem.  
You need verify the RAM on the computer.  
What should you do first?

- A. Start the computer, press F8, and select Repair Your Computer.
- B. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Debugging Mode.
- C. Start the computer by using Windows PE and then run the bootsect.exe /all command
- D. Start the computer by using Windows PE and then run the bcdedit /bootsequence command

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 420**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 installed. The Computer has a single hard disk drive and a dual-core CPU.

You need to analyze the performance of the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Include the CPU, Memory, and Disk subsystems
- Send events to another computer for predefined Events IDS.

What should you do?

- A. Run powercfg.exe.
- B. Run the windows Experience Index
- C. Configure Event Viewer subscriptions
- D. Open Task Manager
- E. Open System Properties, and configure performance settings
- F. Open System Properties, and configure environment variables
- G. Open System Properties, and configure user profiles settings
- H. Open System Properties, and configure the page file settings
- I. Open Performance Monitor, and configure a Data Collector Set.
- J. Open Performance Monitor, and customize the System Monitor view.

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 421**

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You have a computer joined to a domain that runs Windows 7. Your company network contains a Windows Server 2008 R2 remote access server. The server is configured as a Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement point.

You set the startup type of the NAP Agent service to Automatic on the computer.

You need to complete the configuration of the computer as a NAP client.

What should you do?

- A. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the netsh command.
- B. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the ipconfig command.

- C. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the user interface settings.
- D. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the Health Registration settings.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 422**

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 SP1 Ultimate installed. As part of a disaster recovery plan, you perform regular data backups and system image backups of the desktop computer.

The hard disk drive in the computer fails after a power outage. You replace the hard disk drive and restart the desktop computer by using the Windows 7 SP1 installation media.

You need to recover the computer to its previous state.

What should you do?

- A. Use Startup Repair.
- B. Use the command prompt.
- C. Use System Image Recovery.
- D. Perform a system restore.

---

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

**System Image Recovery**

Enables you to implement a System Image restore. You would choose this option if your hard disk failed or needed to be wiped. If system changes are causing problems, you would choose the System Restore option.

**NOT Startup Repair**

Automatically fixes problems that prevent Windows from starting. If Windows 7 had boot problems during a previous restart, a normal boot (without accessing the Advanced Boot dialog box) gives you the option of selecting Startup Repair.

**NOT System Restore**

Gives you another method of starting a system restore to a previous restore point. Because you can access this menu when you boot from a DVD-ROM, this lets you repair your system when recent changes to system settings prevent your computer from booting normally.

**NOT Command Prompt**

Gives access to the file system, volumes, and files through a command-line interface.

---

### **Question: 423**

You plan to deploy Windows 7 images.

You need to ensure that you can deploy images by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

What should you add to the Windows PE image?

- A. Imagex.exe
- B. Mghost.exe
- C. Usmtutils.exe
- D. Loadstate.exe

---

**Answer: A**

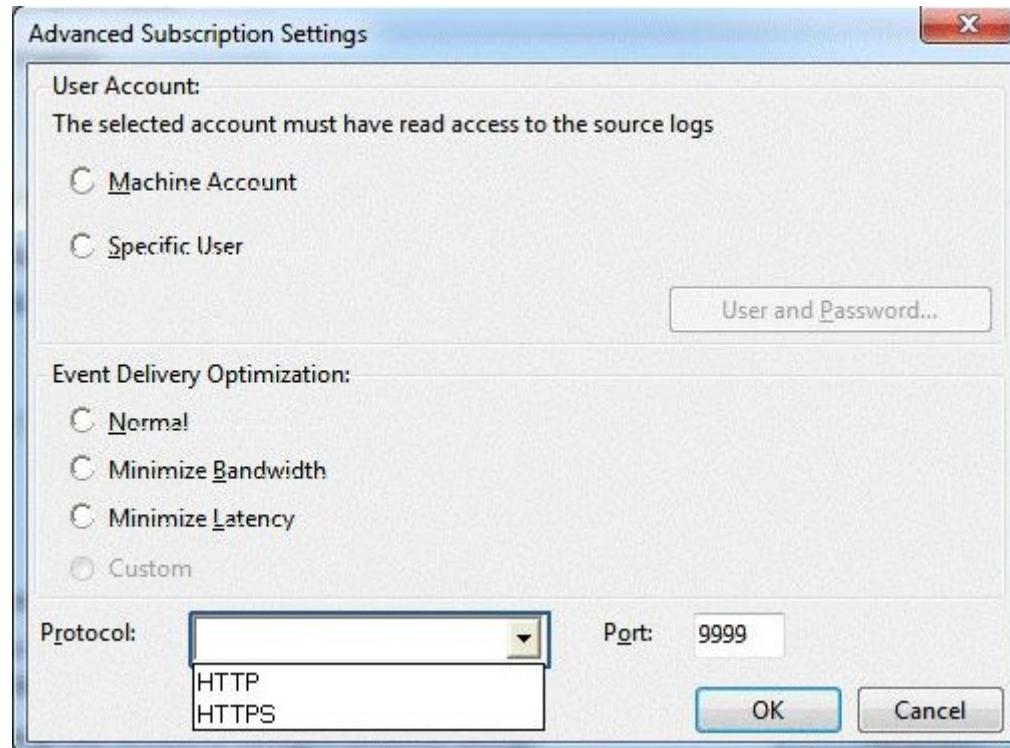
**Question: 424****HOTSPOT**

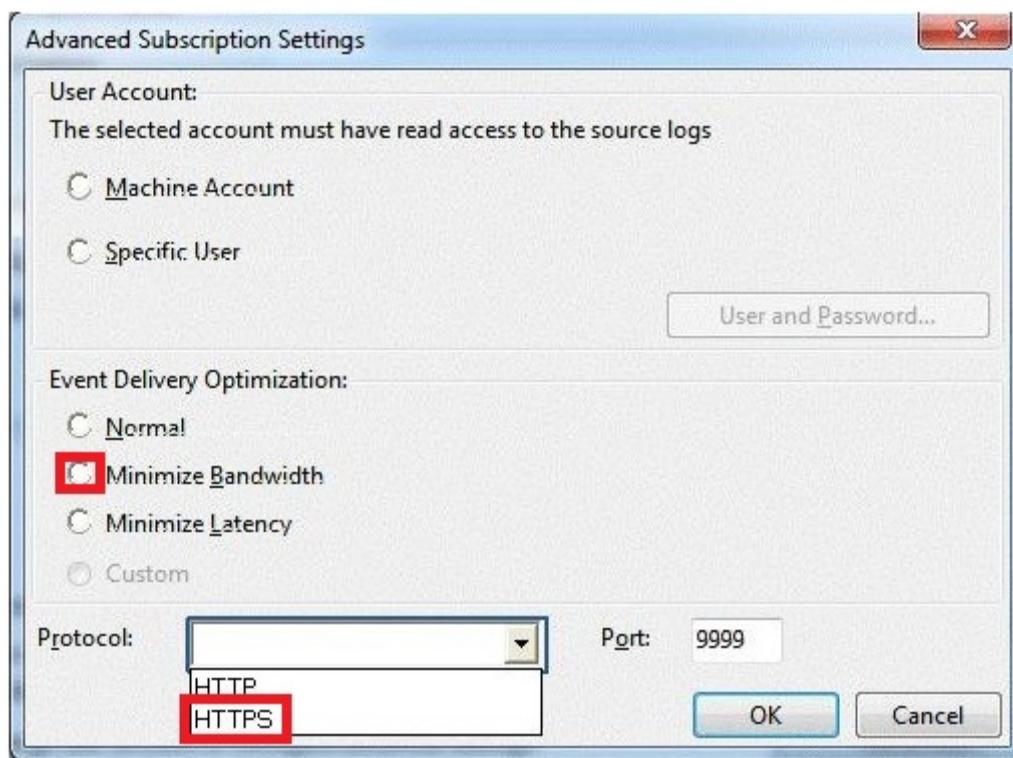
You use a client computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed. The computer is located in a branch office. The office is connected by a wide area network (WAN) link to a company's main office.

You need to configure an event subscription that meets the following requirements:

- Forwards events across the WAN on port 3243.
- Forwards events every 6 hours.
- Protects forwarded events while transmission over the WAN network.

What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Answer:**



### Question: 425

#### DRAG DROP

Your company network includes a Windows Server 2008 R2 server named Server1. You use a client computer named Client1 that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed. Both computers are members of an Active Directory domain.

You want to automatically collect events from Client1 to Server1. Bandwidth delivery optimization will not be used along with the subscription.

You need to configure the required collector-initiated subscription.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate configuration step or configuration steps to the correct target computer or target computers in the answer area. An answer choice can be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

Target computers	Configuration steps
Client1	Run wecutil.exe qc.  Run winrm quickconfig.
Server1	Add the computer account of Client1 to the local Administrators group.  Add the computer account of Server1 to the local Administrators group.

Answer:

Run wecutil.exe qc.

Server1

Run winrm quickconfig.

Client1

Add the computer account of Client1 to the local Administrators group.

Server1

Add the computer account of Server1 to the local Administrators group.

Client1

### **Question: 426**

Your company network includes portable computers that have Windows 7 Ultimate and Windows 7 Professional installed.

You want to standardize all portable computers to Windows 7 Professional for Key Management Server (KMS) licensing purposes.

You need to install Windows 7 Professional on all Windows 7 Ultimate portable computers.

What should you do?

- A. Supply the Windows 7 Professional KMS key.
- B. Launch Windows Anytime Upgrade.
- C. Launch Windows Update.
- D. Perform a clean installation over the existing system partition.
- E. Perform a clean installation on a non-system partition.

**Answer: D**

### **Question: 427**

You have a computer joined to a domain that runs Windows 7. Your company network contains a Windows Server 2008 R2 remote access server. The server is configured as a Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement point. You set the startup type of the NAP Agent service to Automatic on the computer.

You need to complete the configuration of the computer as a NAP client.

What should you do?

- A. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the ipconfig command.
- B. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the net command.
- C. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the netsh command.
- D. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the Health Registration settings.

**Answer: C**

### **Question: 428**

You have a computer that runs a 32-bit version of Windows 7 Home Premium. The computer has a single partition on

a single hard disk drive.

You want to test a 64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate. You configure the computer for a dual boot with previously installed Windows 7 Home Premium.

You need to configure the computer to support the dual boot.

What should you do?

- A. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) file to start Windows 7 Ultimate.
- B. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Add a new entry to the boot menu.
- C. Attach Windows 7 Ultimate media as an ISO image into Windows 7 Home Premium.
- D. Install Virtual PC into Windows 7 Home Premium.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 429**

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Your company Research department includes client computers that have Windows 7 and Windows Vista installed on separate partitions in a dual-boot configuration. The computers boot into Windows 7 by default or users can choose to boot into Windows Vista during startup.

The company management has decided that the Windows Vista partition must be deleted from all the computers.

You need to ensure that the staff of the Research department are not prompted to select a boot option during startup and that Windows 7 is chosen automatically.

What should you do?

- A. In Windows Vista, from an elevated command prompt, run bcdedit /delete {current}.
- B. Select the Selective startup option button by using msconfig.exe.
- C. In Windows Vista, from an elevated command prompt, run bcdedit /delete {default}.
- D. In Windows 7, from an elevated command prompt, run bcdedit /delete {default}.

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 430**

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You administer a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

The computer reboots unexpectedly. You suspect that an unsigned driver causes the reboots.

You need to view a list of all installed device drivers that contain information about the digital signature of the device driver.

Which should you do?

- A. Run the driverquery.exe /SI command.
- B. Open the System Protection configuration for drive C.
- C. Open Device Manager, show hidden devices, and sort all devices by type.
- D. Run sigverif.exe and start the verification process of the device drivers. Then, review the generated log file.

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 431**

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You have a virtual hard disk (VHD) and a computer that runs Windows 7.

The VHD has Windows 7 installed.

You need to start the computer from the VHD.  
What should you do?

- A. Run the System Configuration Utility and modify the Boot section.
- B. Run the System Configuration Utility and modify the Startup section.
- C. Run Bootcfg.exe and specify the /Copy parameter.
- D. Run Bcdedit.exe and modify the Windows Boot Manager settings.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### Question: 432

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#### DRAG DROP

You administer portable computers that have Windows 7 Professional installed. All computers have wireless network interface cards (Wi-Fi). You plug a new wireless wide area network (WWAN) device to your computer. The WWAN device that connects to a 3G network provides Internet access.

Other portable computers equipped only with Wi-Fi cannot access Internet resources.

You need to configure Internet access for the portable computers by using a wireless ad-hoc network configured on your computer.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate target computer or computers to the correct configuration step or steps in the answer area. An answer choice can be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

Target computers	Configuration steps
Your computer	Install and activate the WWAN 3G network device.
Other portable computers	Ensure that Internet Options Connections is set to never dial a connection.
	Ensure that Use Automatic Configuration Script in Internet Options LAN Settings is disabled
	Ensure that Automatically Detect Settings in Internet Options LAN Settings is disabled
	From the WWAN network connection, allow other network users to connect through this

---

**Answer:**

---

Install and activate the WWAN 3G network device.	Your computer
Ensure that Internet Options Connections is set to never dial a connection.	Other portable computers
Ensure that Use Automatic Configuration Script in Internet Options LAN Settings is disabled	Other portable computers
Ensure that Automatically Detect Settings in Internet Options LAN Settings is disabled	Other portable computers
From the WWAN network connection, allow other network users to connect through this	Your computer

### Question: 433

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#### DRAG DROP

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Professional SP1 installed. The computer has a single network interface. You need to prevent the computer from using NetBIOS applications.

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

Answer Area
Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP support.
Disable LMHOSTS look up in the WINS settings.
Disable Windows Firewall for all network profiles.
Open Windows Firewall from Control Panel.
Open advanced settings of the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP v4) protocol.
Open the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP) protocol from the network interface.
Add a new isolation connection security rule.
Unbind the File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks protocol from the network interface.

### Answer:

Answer Area
Open the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP) protocol from the network interface.
Open advanced settings of the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP v4) protocol.
Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP support.
Add a new isolation connection security rule.
Unbind the File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks protocol from the network interface.

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Open the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP) protocol from the network interface.

Box 2: Open advanced settings of the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP v4) protocol.

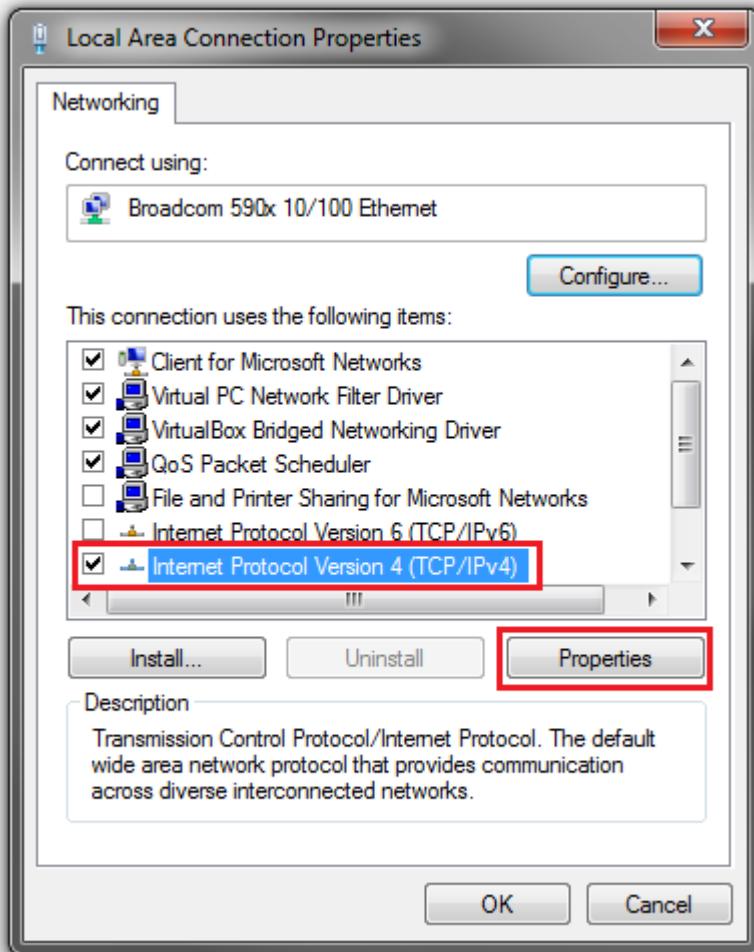
Box 3: Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP support.

Note: Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP in Windows 7 ent.

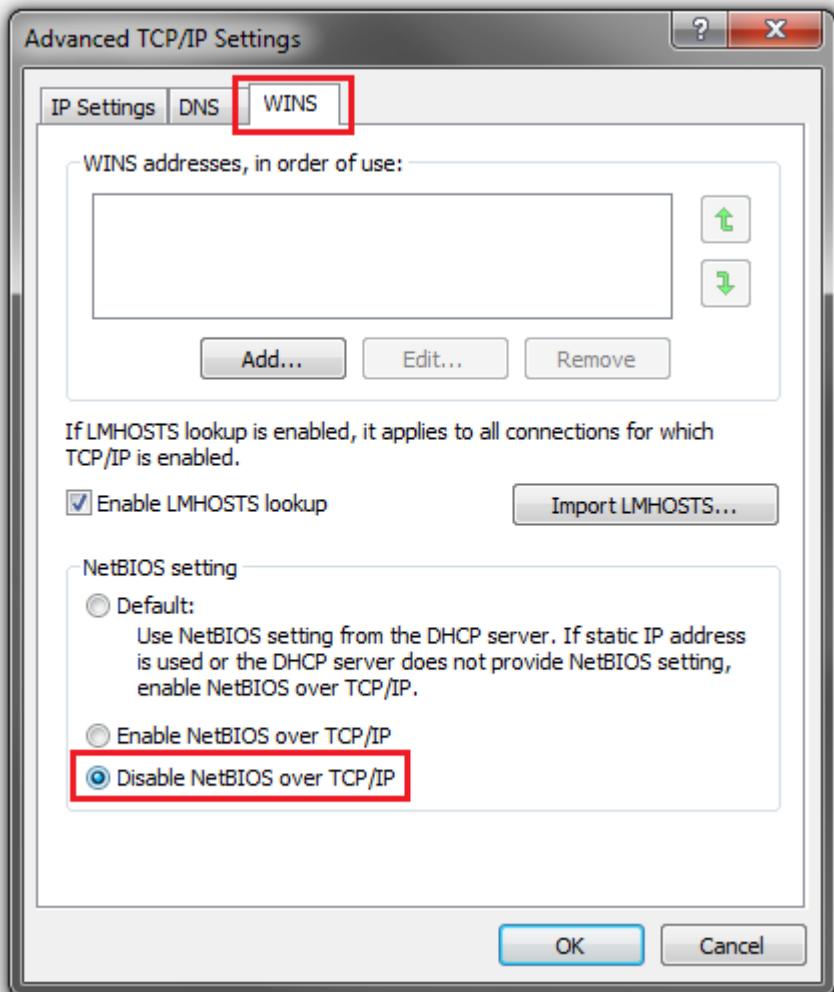
NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NBT, or sometimes NetBT) is a networking protocol that allows legacy computer applications relying on the NetBIOS API to be used on modern TCP/IP networks.

If you want disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP you take the following steps:

1. Right click to your network interface at the right down corner:
2. Choose "Open Network And Sharing Center"
3. Next click to "Change Adapter Settings"
4. Right click on your network adapter and choose "Properties"
5. On your network adapter click to "Internet Protocol Version 4" and Properties.



6. When you open the "Properties" you hit on button "Advanced"
7. When you click to Advanced button, Windows will open "Advanced TCP/IP Settings"  
In that last window you click on "WINS" tab and then choose "Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP"



Reference: Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP in Windows 7 ent.

### Question: 434

All client computers in your company network have Windows 7 Professional installed. The computers are configured with automatic scheduled Microsoft updates installation.

You receive a support call indicating that after the recently installed update, one of the business applications is unable to start on the computers.

You need to remove the most recent Microsoft update from the computers.

What should you do first?

- From the Programs and Features, open the Installed Updates window.
- From the Services console, open the Windows Update service.
- From the Event Viewer, open the System log.
- From the Task Scheduler, view the WindowsBackup node.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### Question: 435

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Partition	Size	Free space
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Create an Easy Transfer file on a network location.
- B. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- C. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on a network location.
- D. Create a system repair disk.

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 436**

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A network has a main office and a branch office.

The branch office has five client computers that run Windows 7. All servers are located in the main office. All servers have BranchCache enabled.

Users at the branch office report that it takes several minutes to open large files located in the main office.

You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for branch office users to open files located in the main office.

What should you do?

- A. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Hosted Cache mode.
- B. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Distributed Cache mode.
- C. At the main office, configure the Quality of Service (QoS) Packet Scheduler on all servers.
- D. At the main office, configure the servers to use Distributed File System Replication (DFSR).

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 437**

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You manage several client computers in an organization.

You need to ensure that all users, including administrators, are required to enter a username and password when uninstalling applications from any computer in the organization.

What should you do?

- A. Create a custom GPO to modify the User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode setting.
- B. Configure an AppLocker Windows Installer rule.
- C. Configure the User Account Control (UAC) settings on all client computers to always notify.
- D. Create a custom GPO to configure a software restriction policy.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 438**

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You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.  
You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.  
You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.  
What should you do?

- A. From the Safety drop-down menu, open an InPrivate Browsing session.
- B. Start the Microsoft Network Access Protection service.
- C. From the Local Group Policy, enable the InPrivate Filtering Threshold setting.
- D. From Internet Options, on the Advanced tab, clear Enable DOM Storage.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 439**

---

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed.  
You install Windows Vista Enterprise to a different partition. You discover that the computer boots to Windows Vista by default.  
You need to ensure that the computer boots to Windows 7 Enterprise by default.  
What should you do?

- A. On the Boot tab in the msconfig tool, highlight the Windows 7 boot entry and select the Set as default button.
- B. From an elevated command prompt in Windows Vista, run the bcdedit /default {current} command.
- C. On the Boot tab in the msconfig tool, highlight the Windows 7 boot entry and select the Advanced options button.
- D. From an elevated command prompt in Windows Vista, run the bcdedit /default {default} command.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 440**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Windows XP Mode and Windows Virtual PC are installed on the computer.  
When running Windows XP Mode with Windows Virtual PC, you install a 16-bit application named App1.exe.  
You need to ensure that you can start App1.exe by using a shortcut on the Windows 7 Start menu.  
What should you do?

- A. From Windows 7, add a shortcut to the Start menu.
- B. From the virtual PC, add a shortcut to the Start menu.
- C. From Windows 7, run Start app1.exe /separate.
- D. From the virtual PC, run Start app1.exe /separate.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 441**

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You plan to install Windows 7 on a new portable computer.  
The computer will be shared by users who speak English, French, and German.  
You need to select an edition of Windows 7 that enables users to change languages as required.  
Which edition should you choose?

- A. Starter
- B. Ultimate
- C. Home Premium
- D. Professional

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 442

---

You plan to deploy a custom Windows 7 image to computers that are not connected to a corporate network.

You need to ensure that a custom application installs automatically after the image is deployed.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) to create a custom task sequence and run the New Media Wizard.
- B. Run Dism.exe and specify the /mount-WIM parameter. Add the application installation files to the image and then modify the winrm.cmd file.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that includes a software installation package.
- D. Use the Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM) to open the image and add the applications to the windowsPE configuration pass.

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**Answer: A**

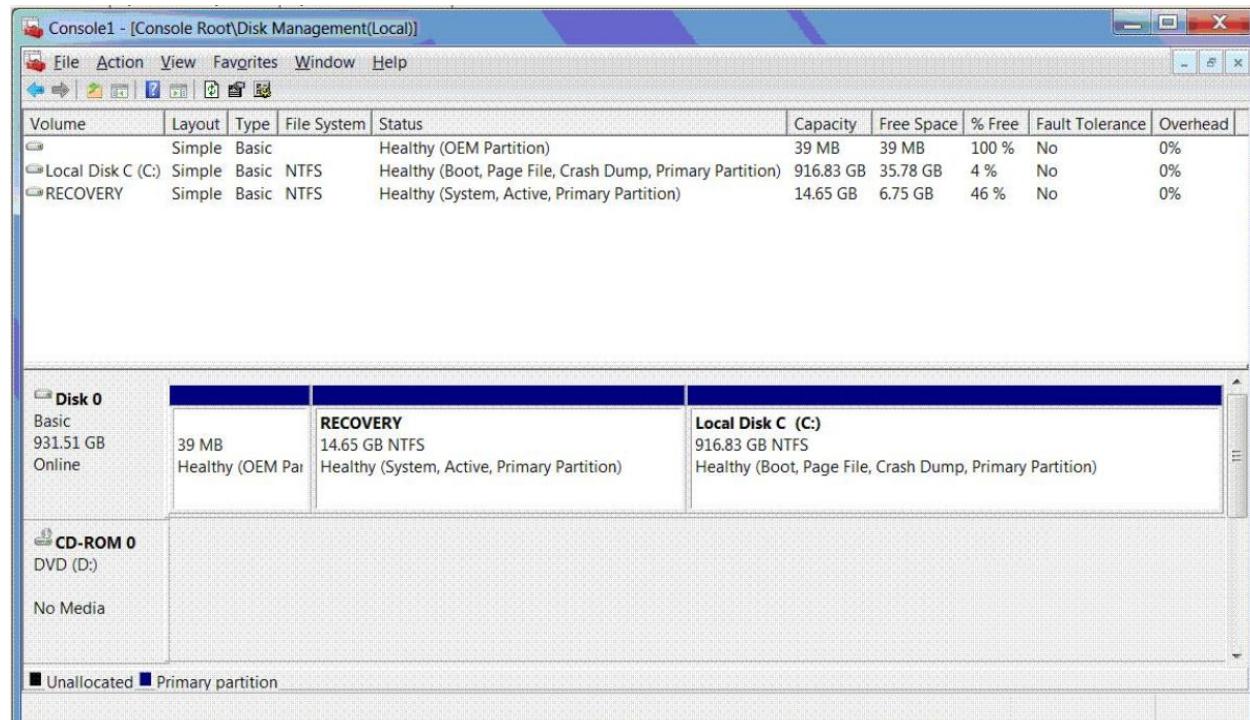
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### Question: 443

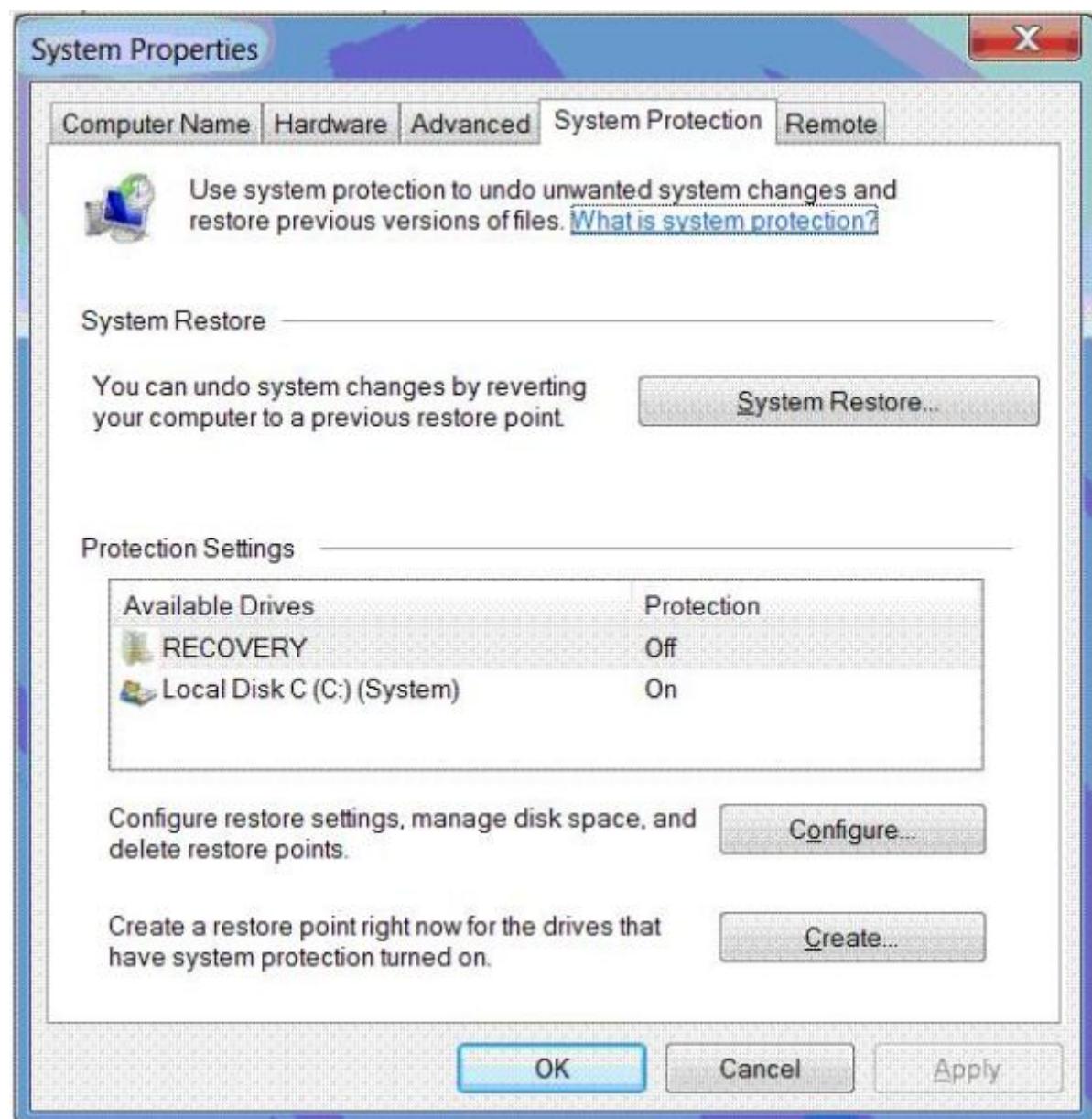
---

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

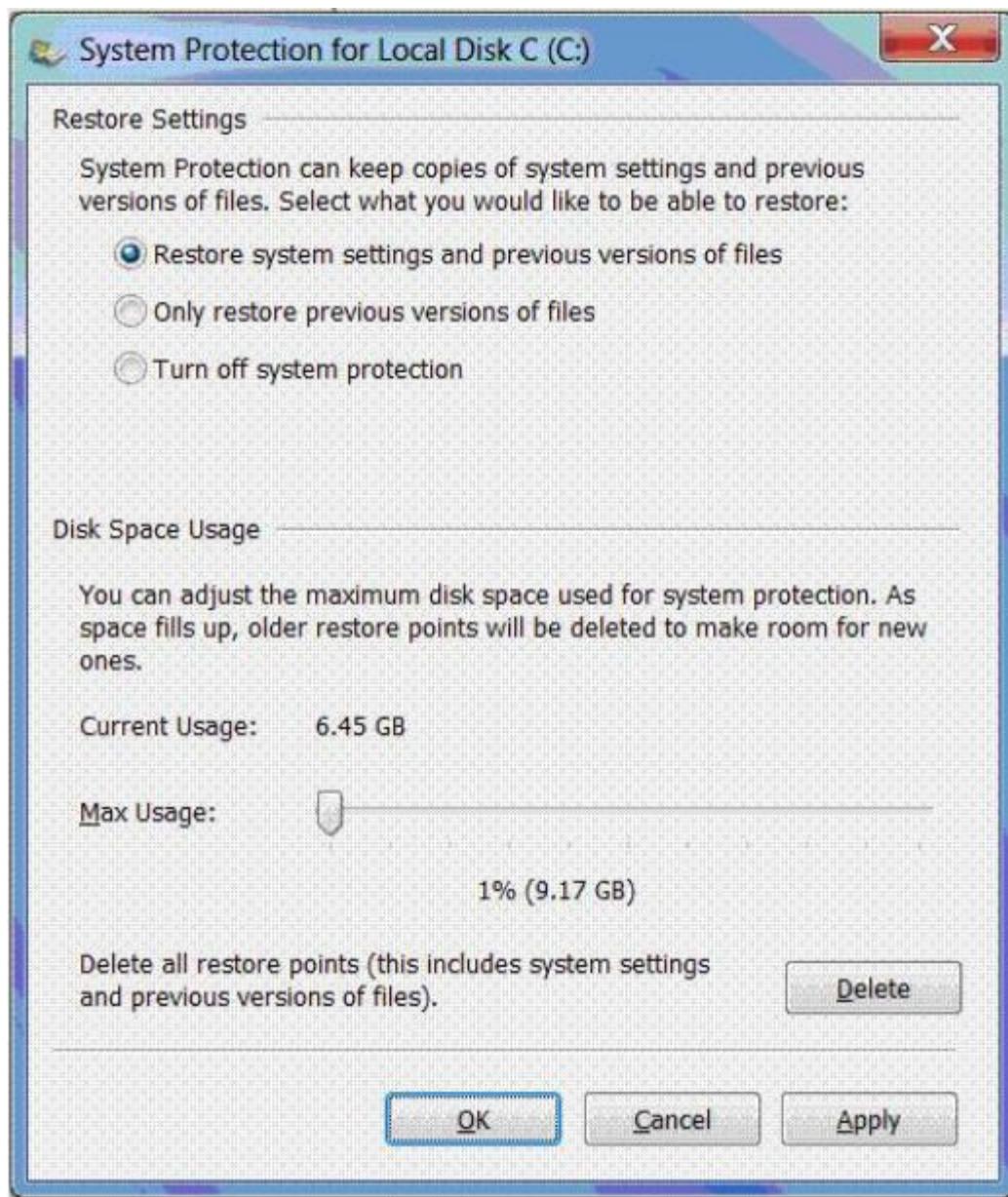
- The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You encrypt several files on an external USB hard disk drive by using the Encrypting File System (EFS). You need to ensure that you can access the files from another computer. What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to Only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt.
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt.
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt.
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: H**

---

**Explanation:**

- \* cipher /x[:efsfile] [<FileName>]

Backs up the EFS certificate and keys to the specified file name. If used with :efsfile, /x backs up the user's certificate(s) that were used to encrypt the file. Otherwise, the user's current EFS certificate and keys are backed up.

- \* Back Up Your EFS Key

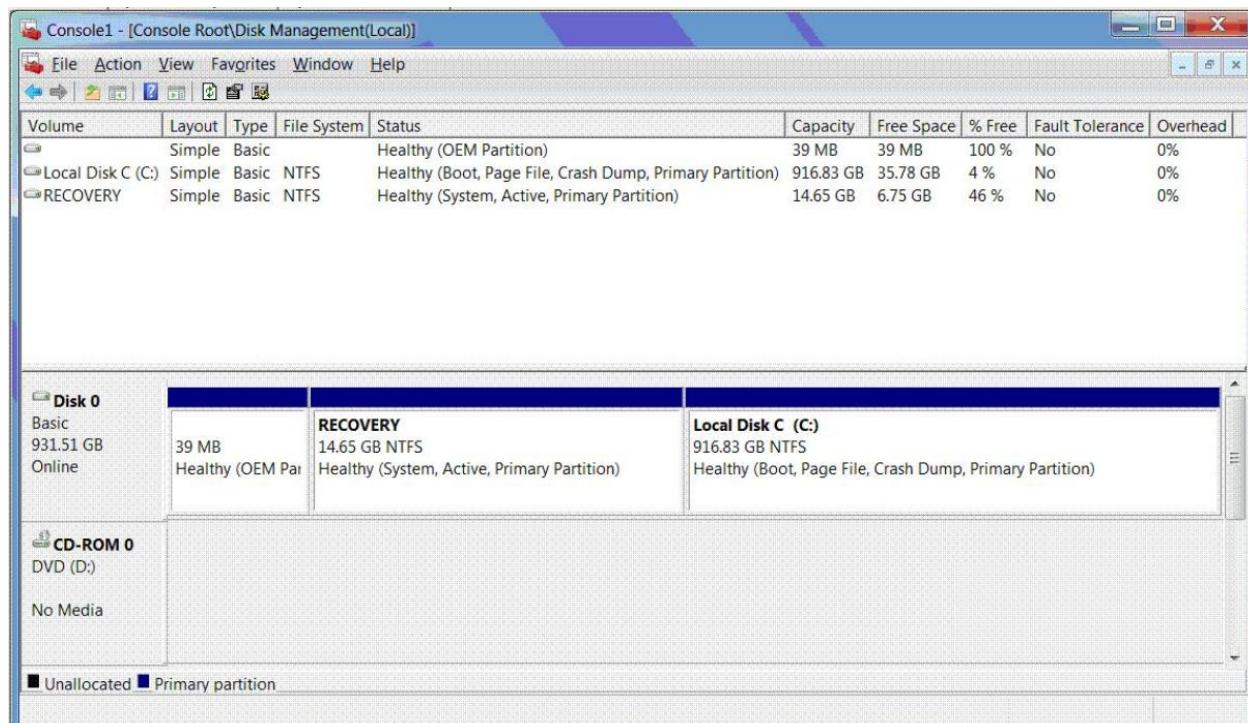
The first time that you use EFS to encrypt something, your system generates a random 256-bit number; that's the key that EFS uses whenever you encrypt something. To back up your EFS key, simply use the Cipher /x command. Cipher will reply with a message asking if you truly want to back up your EFS key—sadly, I haven't found a way to suppress this message. Press OK. The tool will then prompt you for the name of the file in which to store the backup. Don't specify a file extension; Cipher insists on the .pfx extension. For example, if you picked a file named mybackup, you now have a small file called mybackup.pfx. Next, the tool will prompt you to create a password with which to protect that file.

Once you've got that file created, copy it from your computer's hard disk to some offline location (e.g., a USB stick, a CD-ROM) and make a note of the password you've chosen. Now, in the event of unfortunate circumstances—for example, you lose your profile, you forget your password and a systems administrator has to reset it, the system's OS fails and you need to recover files directly from the nowdead system's hard disk—you can simply restore your EFS key by double-clicking the .pfx file and running the resulting wizard. As soon as the wizard is finished, you'll be able to get to your files again.

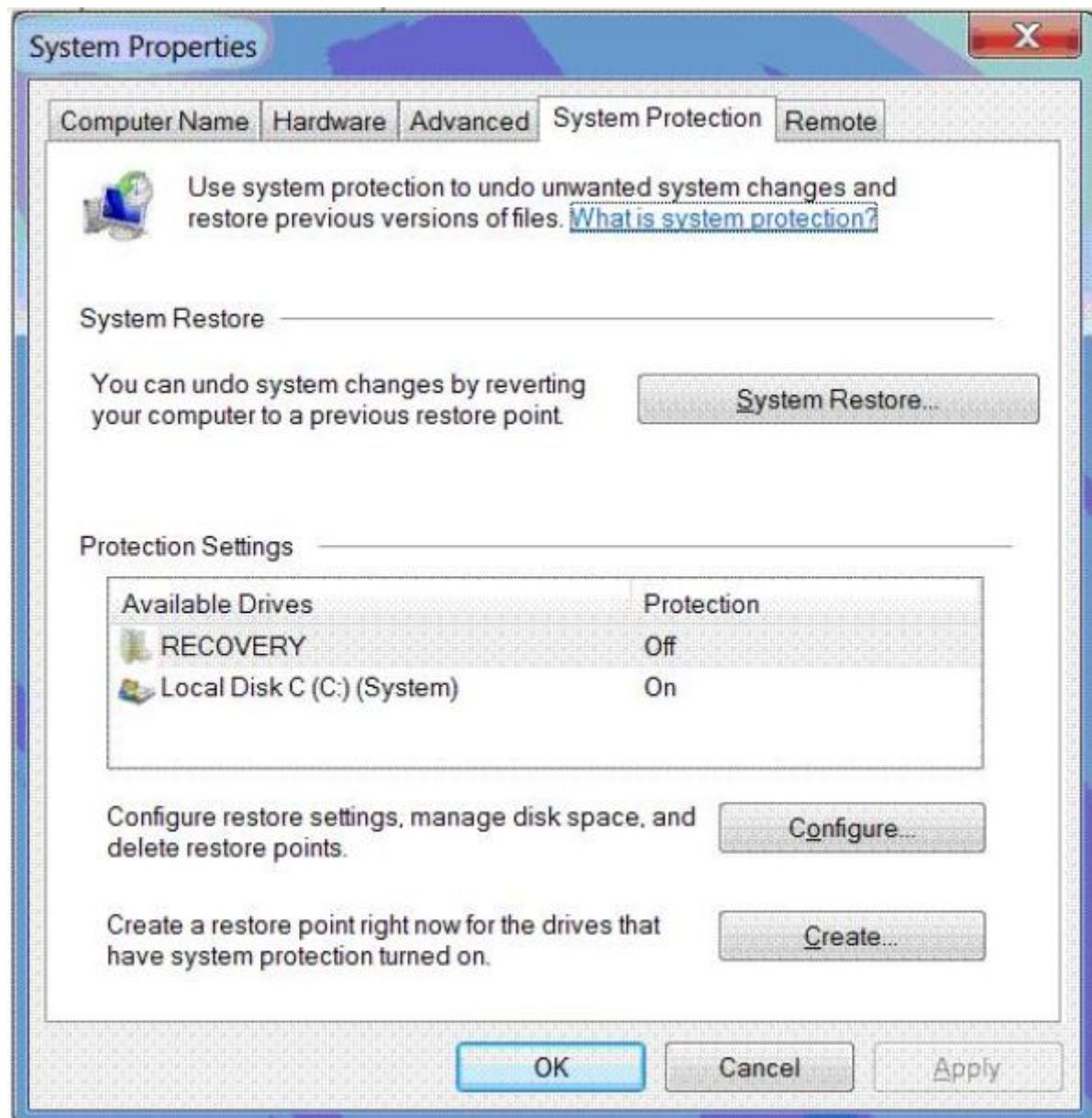
## **Question: 444**

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

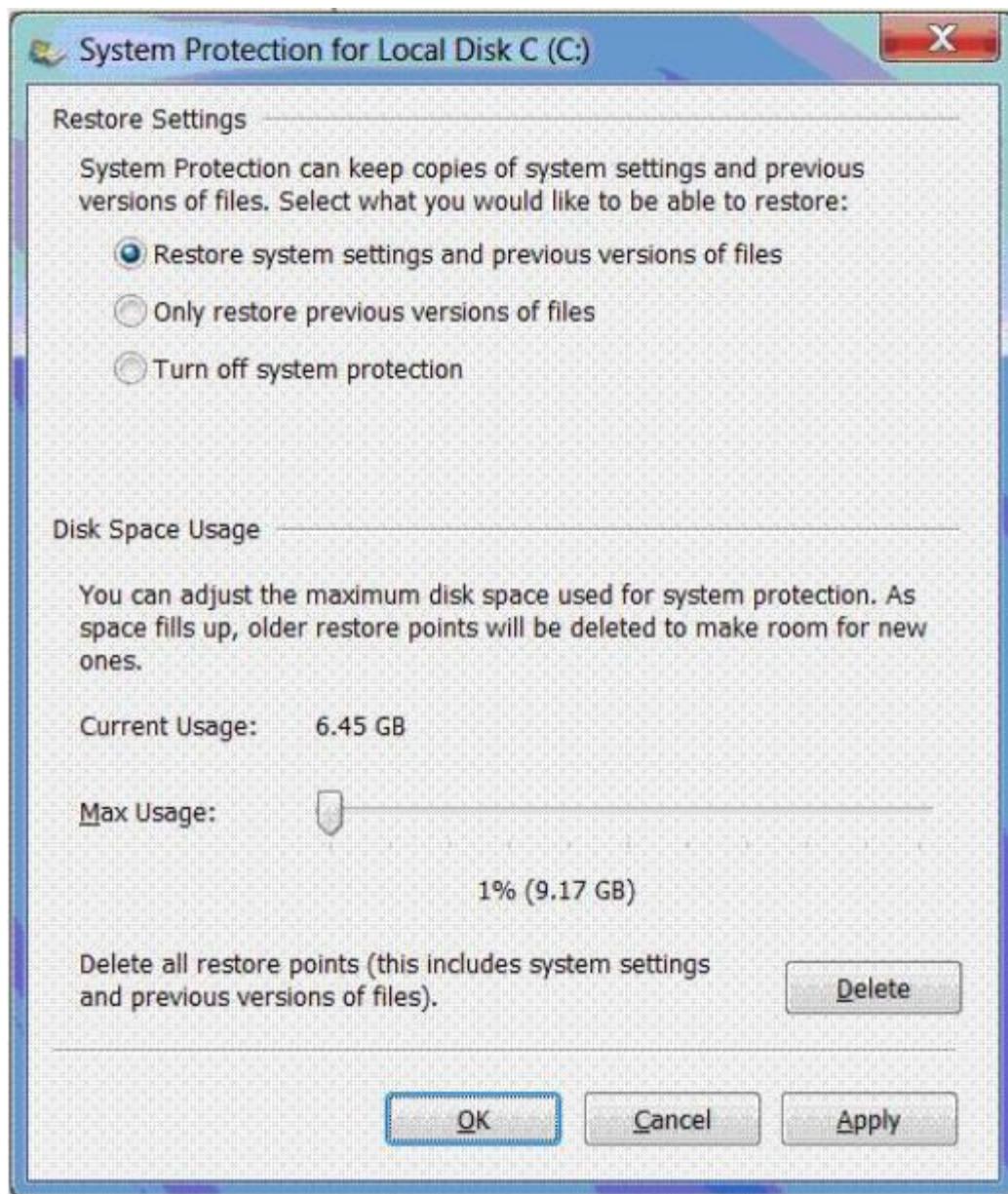
- The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You share your Documents library over a network.

You discover that one of the files was deleted from the library by a network user.

You need to restore the most recent version of the deleted file.

What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt,
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt.
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt,
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: F**

---

**Explanation:**

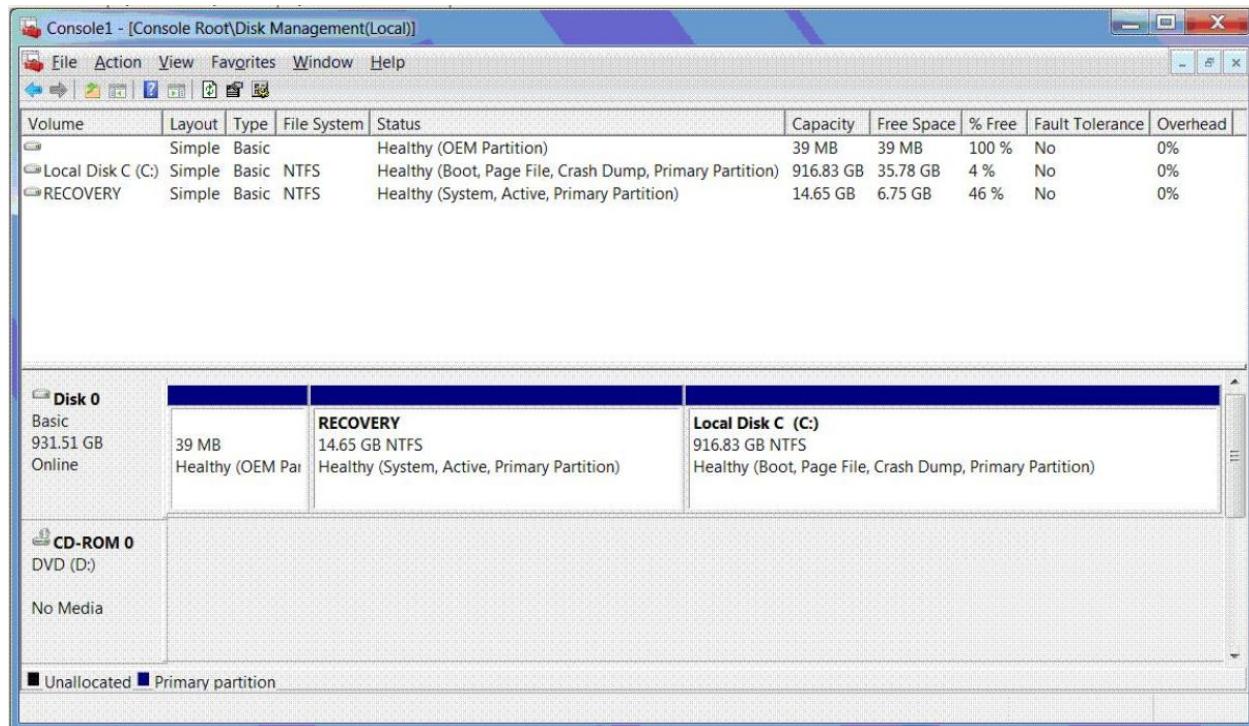
Note: To restore a previous version of a file or folder that's included in a library, right-click the file or folder in the location where it's saved, rather than in the library. For example, to restore a previous version of a picture that's included in the Pictures library but is stored in the My Pictures folder, right-click the My Pictures folder, and then click Restore previous versions.

**Question: 445**

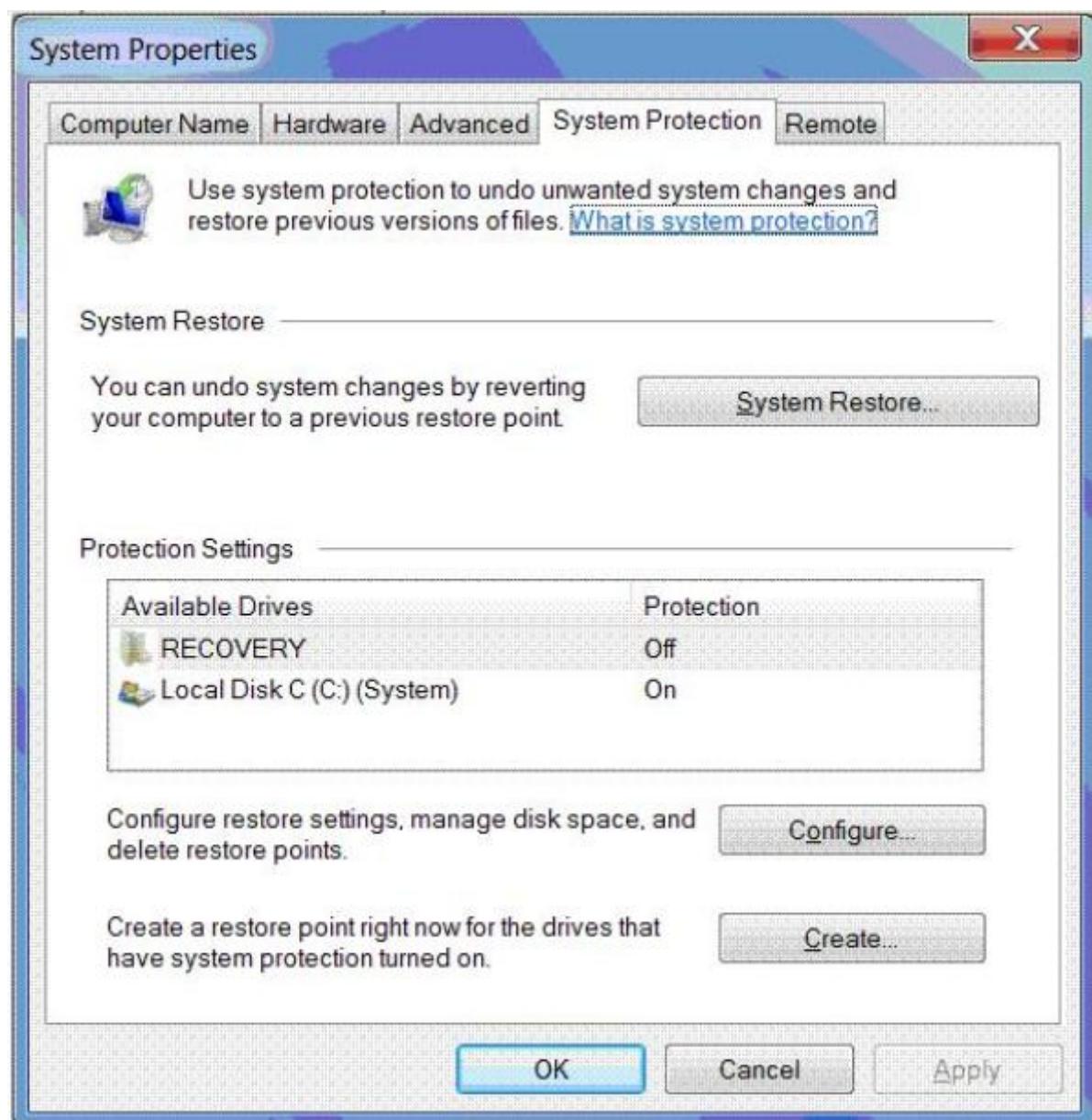
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You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

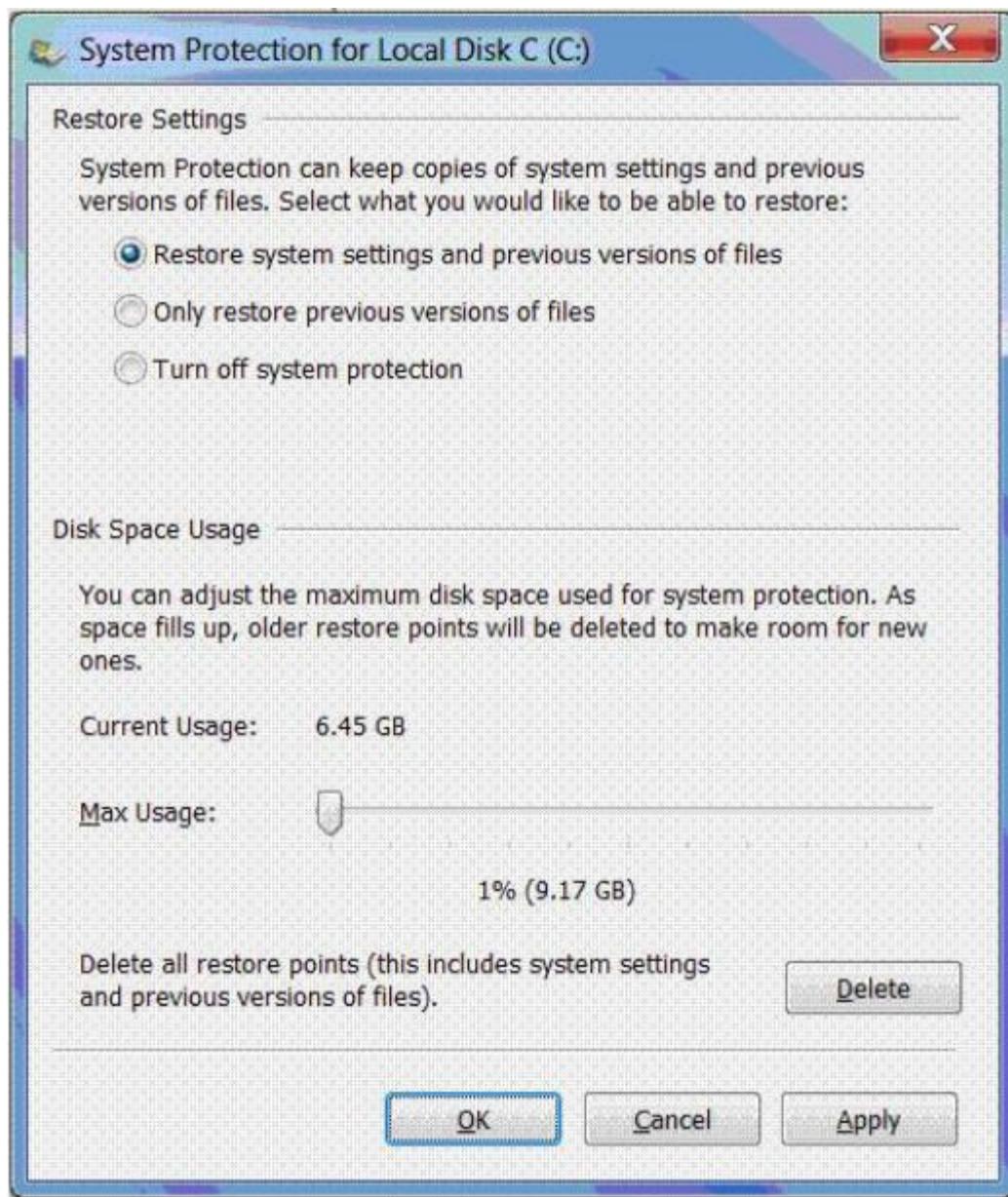
- The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You share your Documents library over a network.

You discover that one of the files in the library was replaced with a previous version and then renamed.

You need to restore the most recent version of the original file.

What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt,
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt.
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt,
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: F**

---

**Explanation:**

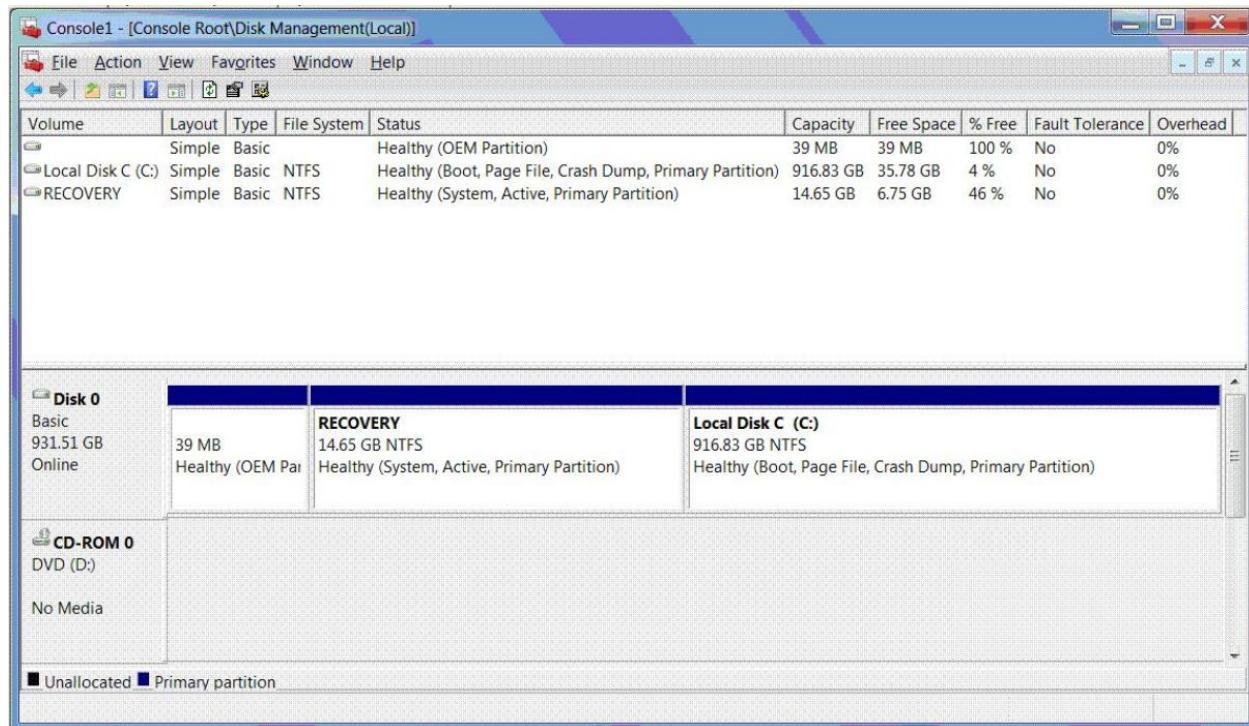
Note: To restore a previous version of a file or folder that's included in a library, right-click the file or folder in the location where it's saved, rather than in the library. For example, to restore a previous version of a picture that's included in the Pictures library but is stored in the My Pictures folder, right-click the My Pictures folder, and then click Restore previous versions.

**Question: 446**

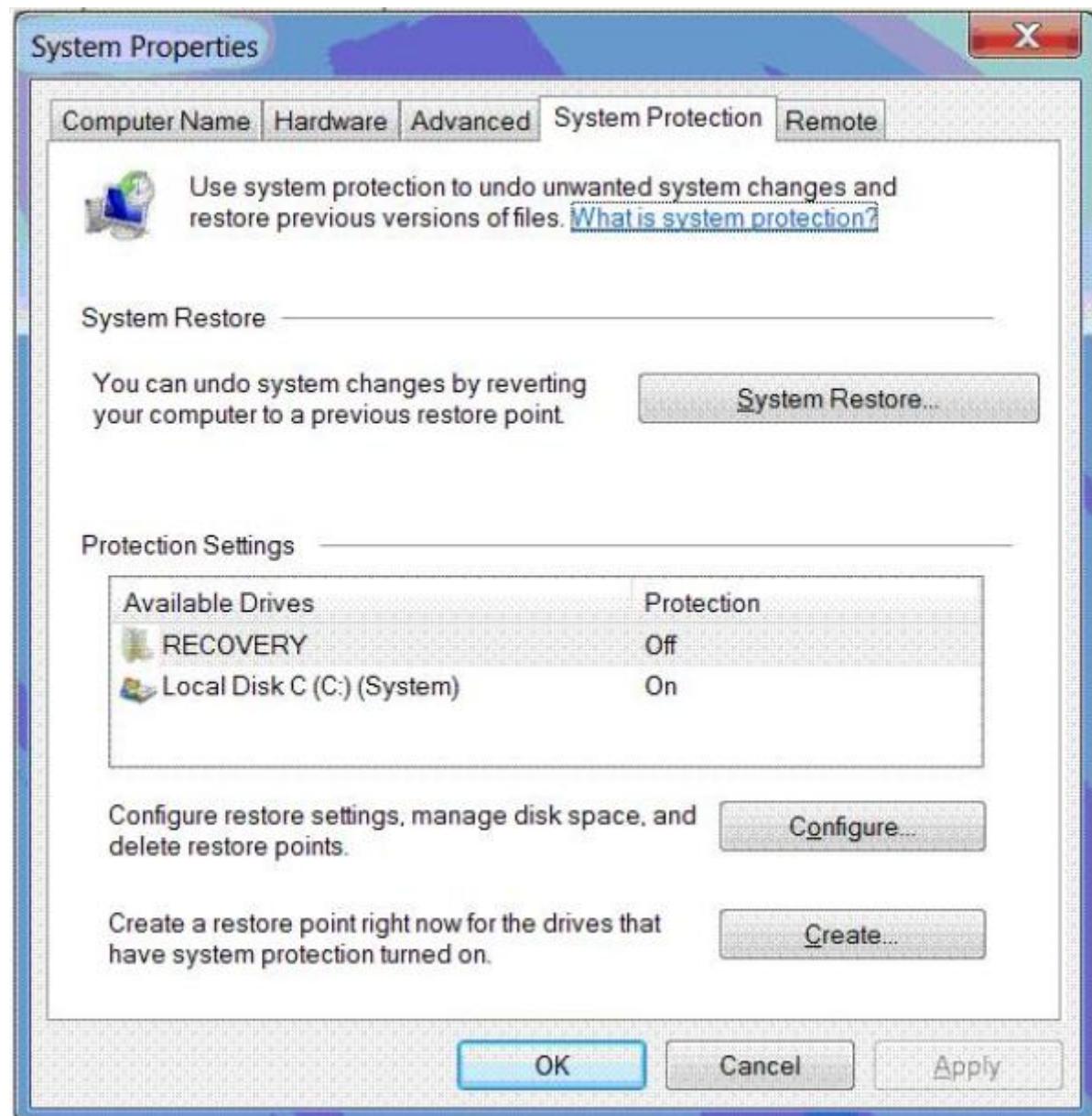
---

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

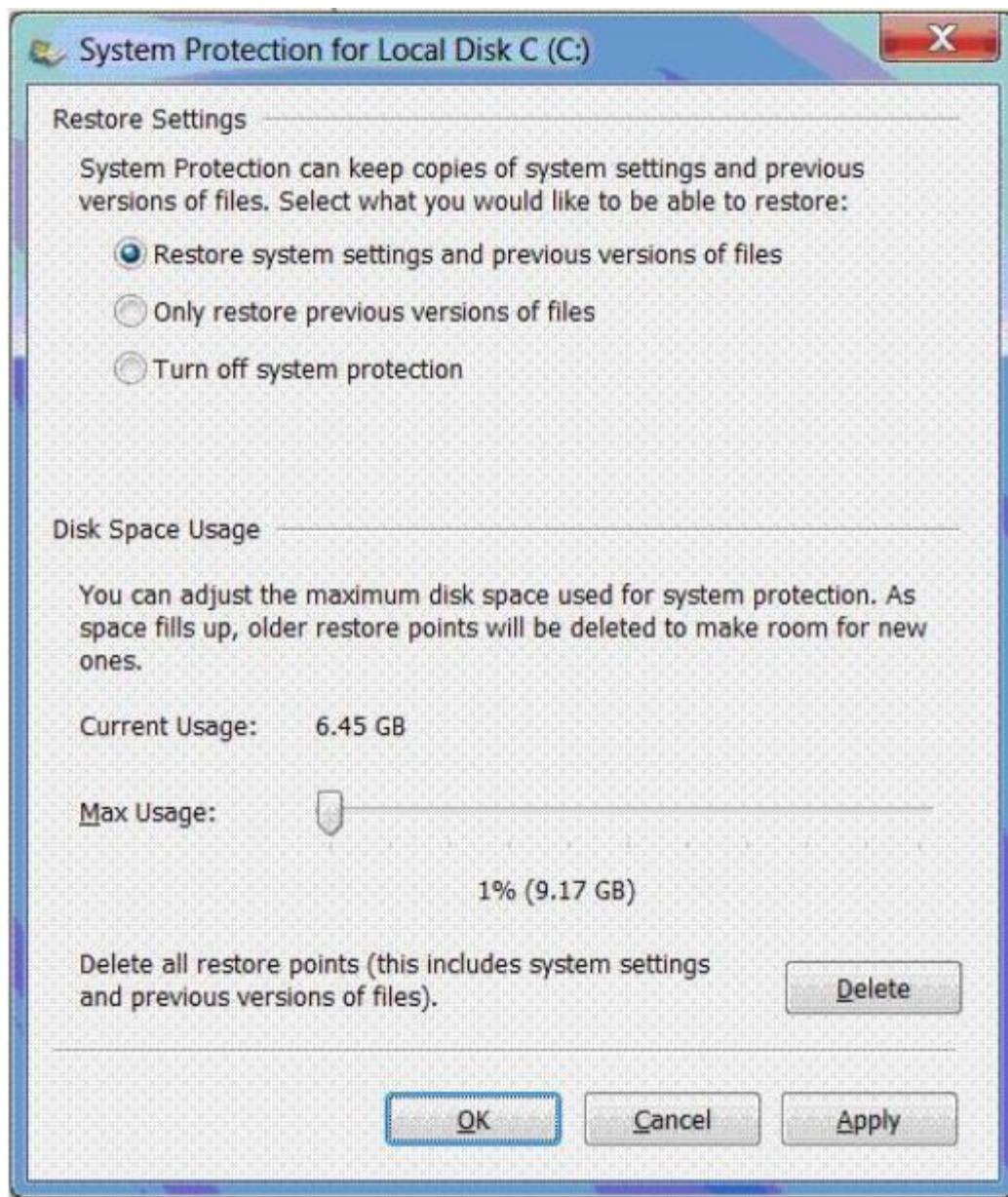
- The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



- The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You share the Pictures library over a network.

You discover that a JPEG image file located in the library was moved by a network user into a ZIP archive and is protected by using a password.

You need to open the image file.

What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt,
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt,
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt,
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: F**

---

Explanation:

Note: To restore a previous version of a file or folder that's included in a library, right-click the file or folder in the location where it's saved, rather than in the library. For example, to restore a previous version of a picture that's included in the Pictures library but is stored in the My Pictures folder, right-click the My Pictures folder, and then click Restore previous versions.

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**Question: 447**

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DRAG DROP

Windows 7 client computers in your company network are assigned IP addresses manually or by using DHCP. Recent changes have been made to a DHCP Server scope. Desktops that have manually assigned IP addresses are reporting that they can no longer connect to the Internet. You need to ensure that all client computers receive IP address and DNS servers' addresses from the DHCP server. Which commands should you run? (To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
<code>IPconfig /renew</code>	
<code>IPconfig /release</code>	
<code>IPconfig /registerdns</code>	
<code>netsh dhcpclient trace enable</code>	
<code>netsh interface ipv4 set interface "1" routerdiscovery=enable</code>	
<code>netsh interface ipv4 set address "Local Area Connection" source=dhcp</code>	
<code>netsh interface ipv4 set dnservers "Local Area Connection" source=dhcp</code>	

---

**Answer:**

---

Answer Area	
<b>IPconfig /release</b>	
<b>netsh interface ipv4 set dnsservers "Local Area Connection" source=dhcp</b>	
<b>IPconfig /renew</b>	
<b>IPconfig /registerdns</b>	
<b>netsh dhcpclient trace enable</b>	
<b>netsh interface ipv4 set interface "1" routerdiscovery=enable</b>	
<b>netsh interface ipv4 set address "Local Area Connection" source=dhcp</b>	

Explanation:

Box 1: ipconfig /release

Box 2: netsh interface ipv4 set dnsservers "local Area Connection" source=dhcp

Box 3: ipconfig /renew

Explanation:

Note:

First release the old configuration.

The set up the ip configuration, including dns server address, from a dhcp server.

Finally request IP configuration from the DHCP server.

## Question: 448

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

A server named Server1 has an IP address of 10.10.4.56. The server accepts Remote Desktop connections at a custom port 10876.

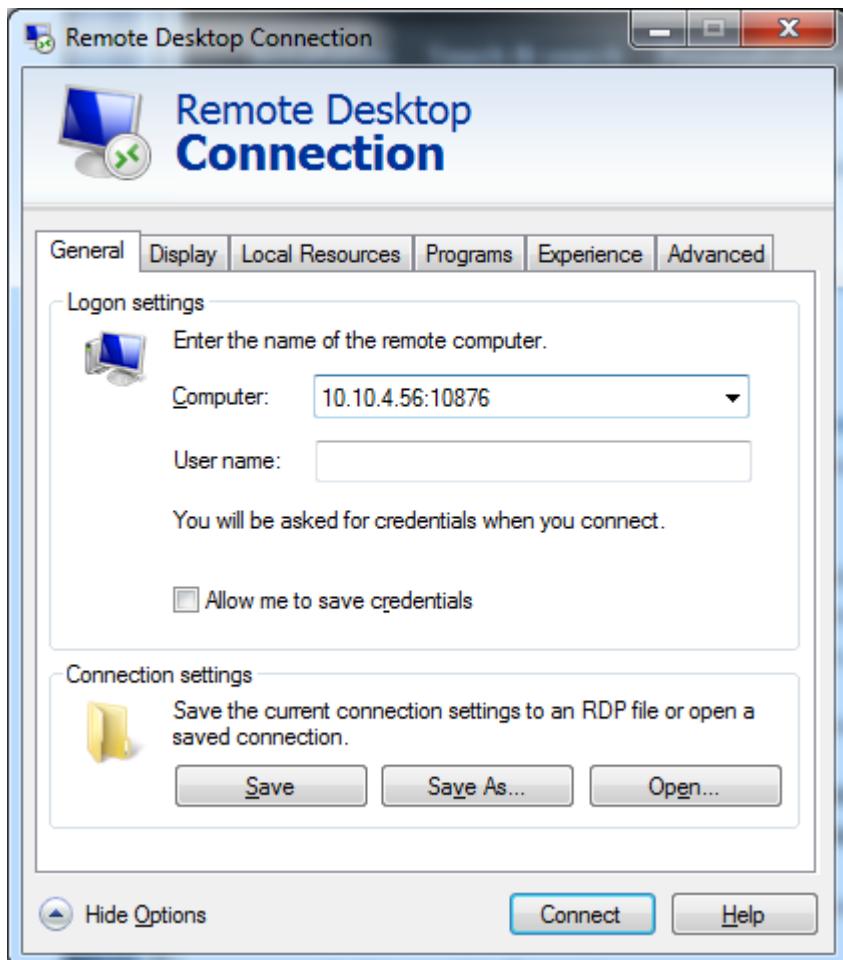
You need to connect to the server from a client computer by using Remote Desktop.

What should you do?

- A. From an elevated command prompt, run mstsc.exe 10.10.4.56 port: 10876.
- B. From the Advanced tab of your Remote Desktop connection, configure the port of Server1 in the Connect from anywhere option.
- C. From the General tab of your Remote Desktop connection, type 10.10.4.56:10876 in the Computer field.
- D. From the Advanced tab of your Remote Desktop connection, configure the IP address and port of Server1 as the RD Gateway Server.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:



Note:

\* mstsc.exe allows you to initiate terminal services commands via the command line, and forms an important part of this additional Windows service.

Incorrect:

Not A: Incorrect syntax.

### Question: 449

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed. The computer has a shared folder named C:\Software.

User1 is a local user account on the computer. The account is a member of several groups that have access to the C:\Software folder.

You need to verify whether User1 can save files to C:\Software.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Net Share command.
- B. Run the Wfs C:\Software command.
- C. In the Advanced Security Settings for the Documents folder, select the Effective Permissions tab.
- D. Run the Fsutil C:\Software command.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

To view effective permissions on files and folders

1. Open Windows Explorer, and then locate the file or folder for which you want to view effective permissions.

2. Right-click the file or folder, click Properties, and then click the Security tab.
3. Click Advanced, click the Effective Permissions tab, and then click Select.
4. In Enter the object name to select (examples), enter the name of a user or group, and then click OK. The selected check boxes indicate the effective permissions of the user or group for that file or folder.

---

### **Question: 450**

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a workgroup.

You use Encrypting File System (EFS) to protect your local files.

You need to ensure that you can decrypt EFS files on the computer if you forget your password.

What should you do?

- A. Create an EFS Data Recovery Agent by using Group Policy.
- B. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificates.
- C. Run the cipher.exe /adduser /user:administrator command.
- D. Run the manage-bde -on C: -RecoveryPassword password command.

---

### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Data Recovery Agent (DRA) is a user account that has been granted permissions to access all encrypted files even if the files have been encrypted using encryption key of another user account of the computer. Administrators must create and configure Data Recovery Agents before allowing users to encrypt their files. This serves as a proactive step taken by the administrators as once user account that has encrypted the file has been deleted from the computer, in the absence of DRA the files cannot be recovered whatsoever.

---

### **Question: 451**

---

You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.

What should you do?

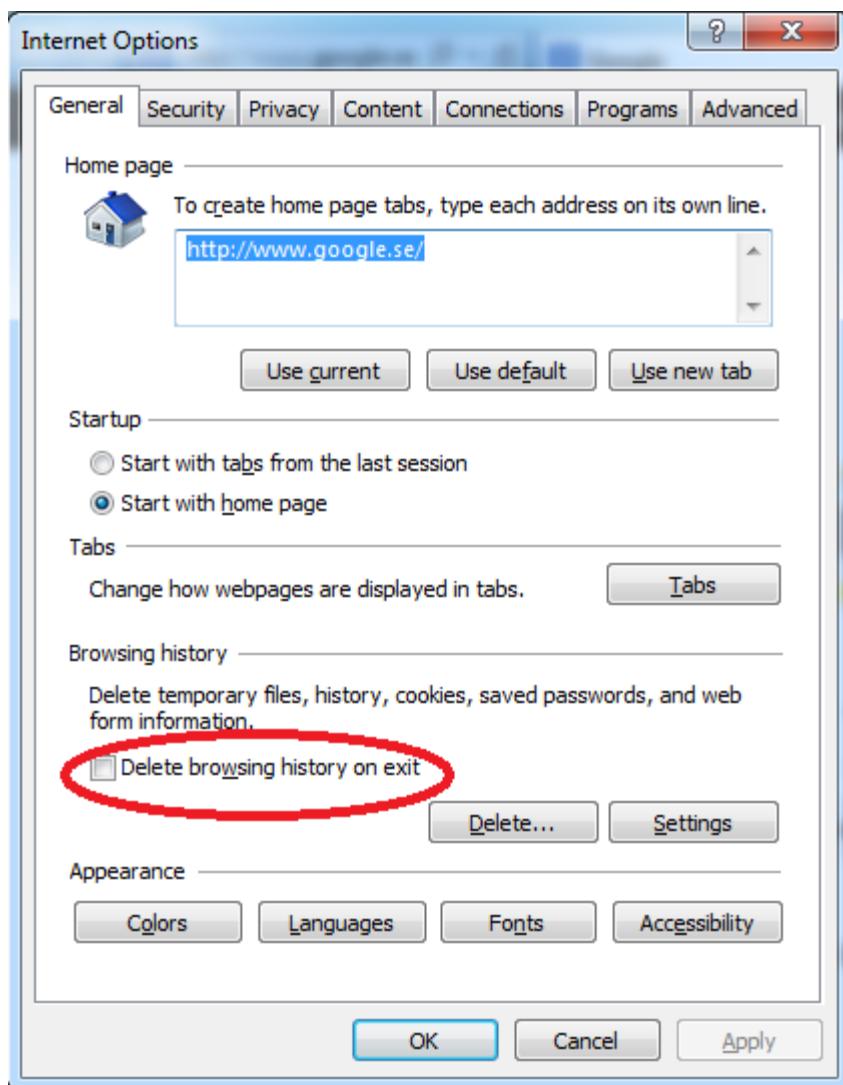
- A. Disable Internet Connection Sharing.
- B. From Internet Options, select Delete browsing history on exit.
- C. Start the Microsoft Network Access Protection service.
- D. From the Safety drop-down menu, configure InPrivate Filtering.

---

### **Answer: B**

---

Explanation:



### Question: 452

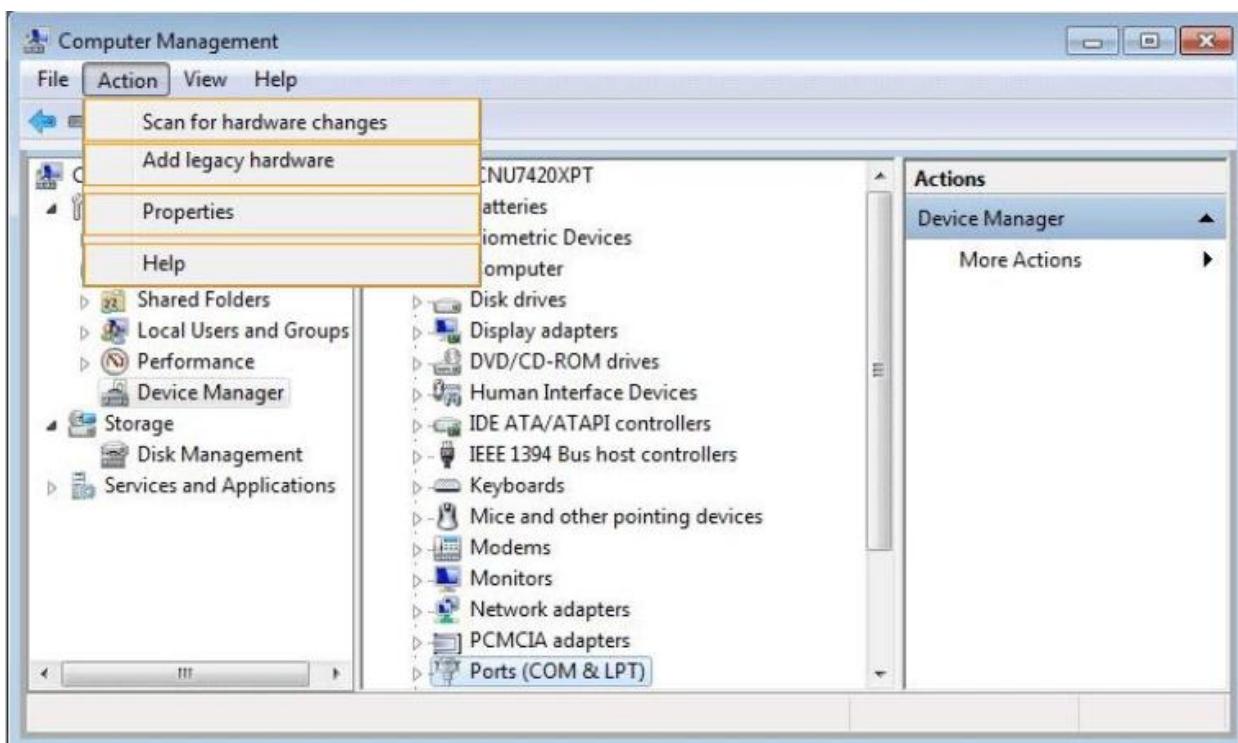
#### HOTSPOT

A device driver for a laser printer connected through the LPT port in a computer running Windows 7 does not function correctly. You uninstall the driver without issue and this process does not prompt a restart.

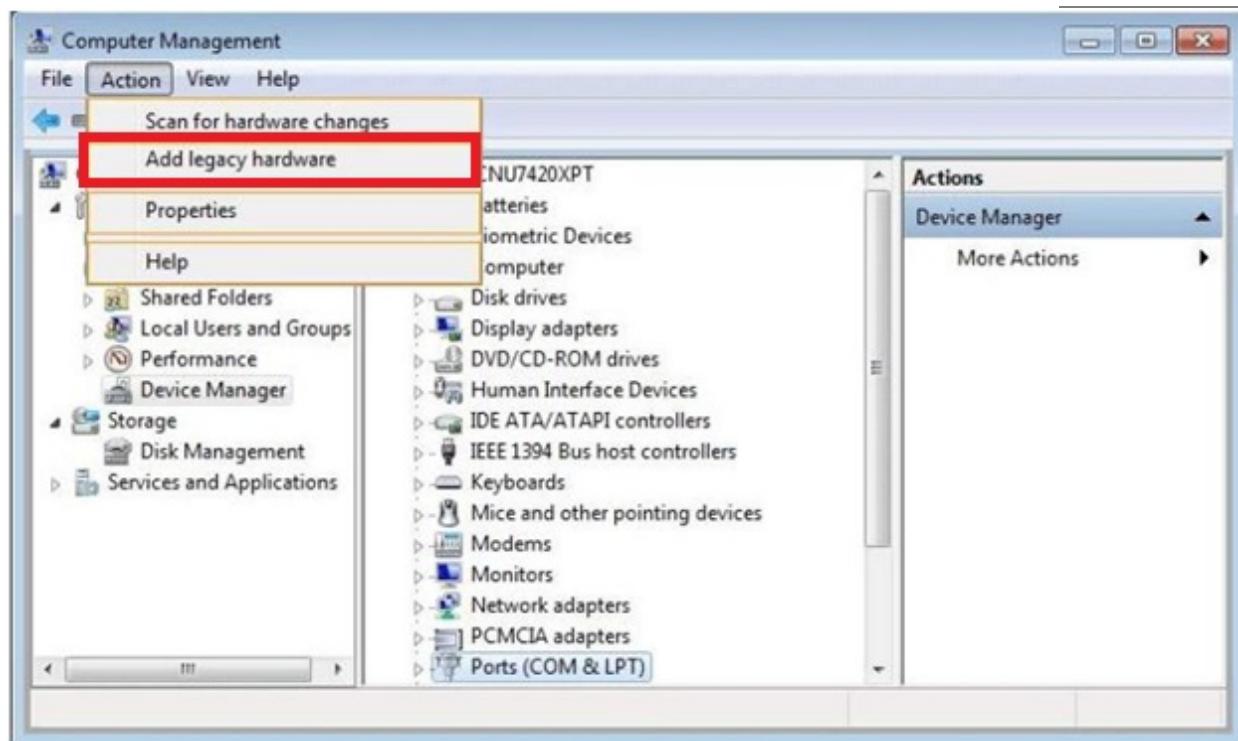
The device does not appear in Device Manager.

You need to ensure that Device Manager can detect the device, and then reinstall the device driver.

Which Action option should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate setting in the work area.)



Answer

**Question: 453**

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed.

A conference room at your company has a network projector installed on a server within the company network.

You need to connect to the projector from your computer.

What should you do?

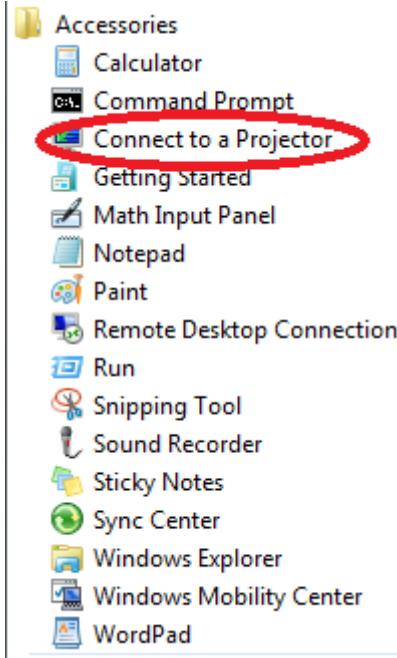
- A. From Screen Resolution, click Connect to a projector.
- B. From Accessories, click Connect to a Network Projector.
- C. From Network and Sharing Center, create a temporary network and run Displayswitch.exe.
- D. From Device Manager, click Add legacy hardware.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:



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### Question: 454

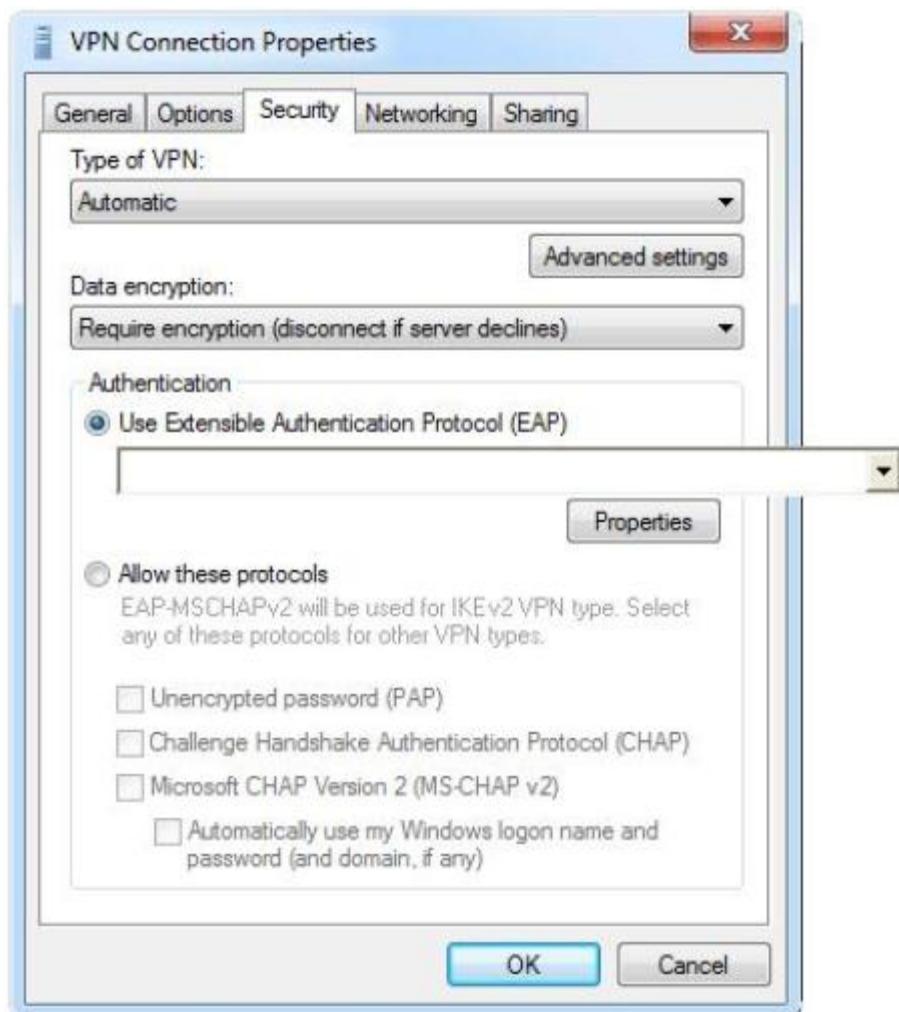
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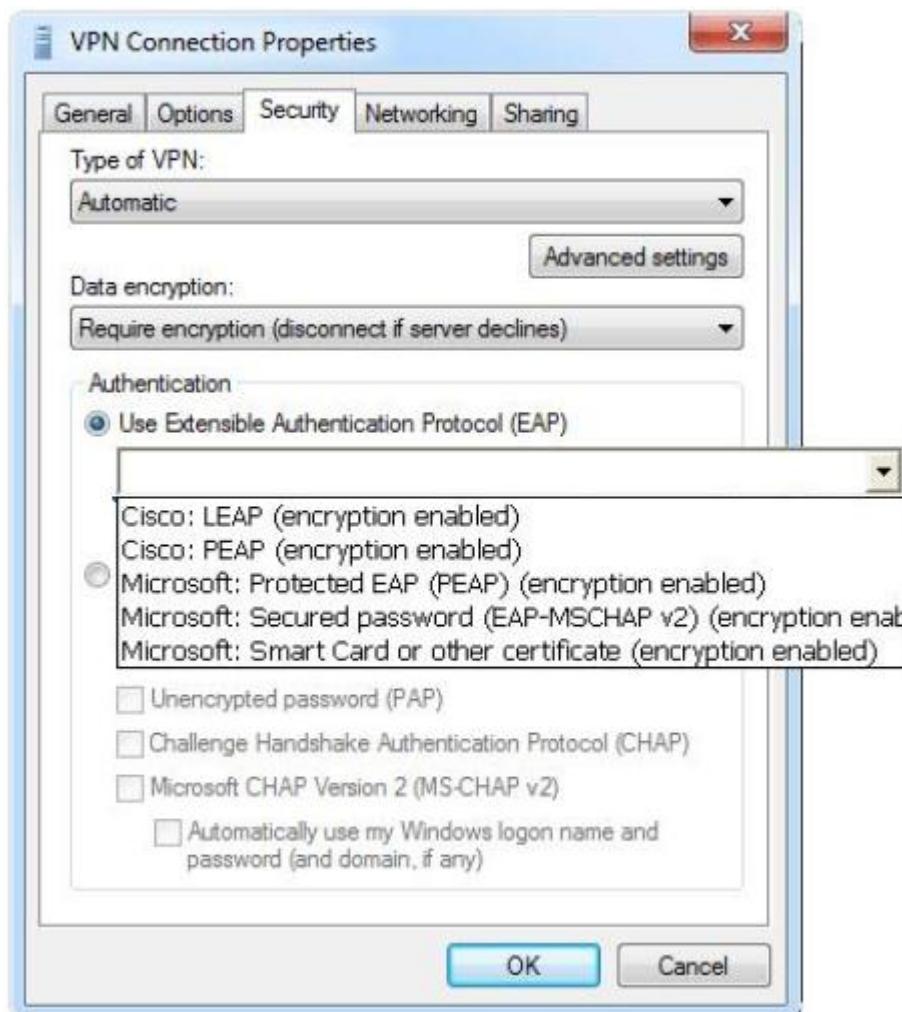
#### HOTSPOT

A company has client computers that run Windows 7.

You need to secure a virtual private network (VPN) connection on the client computers. The remote access server must verify the identity of the client computers without requiring user credentials.

Which authentication protocol should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate setting or settings in the work area.)

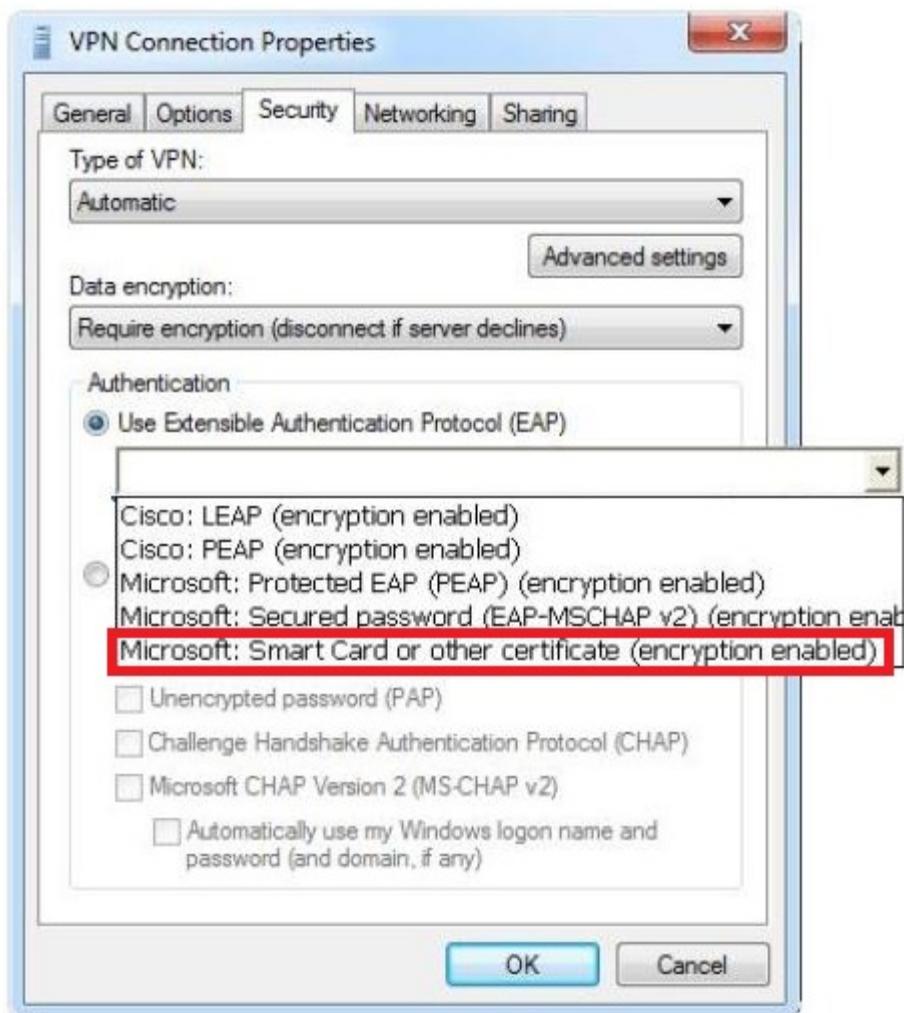




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**Answer:**

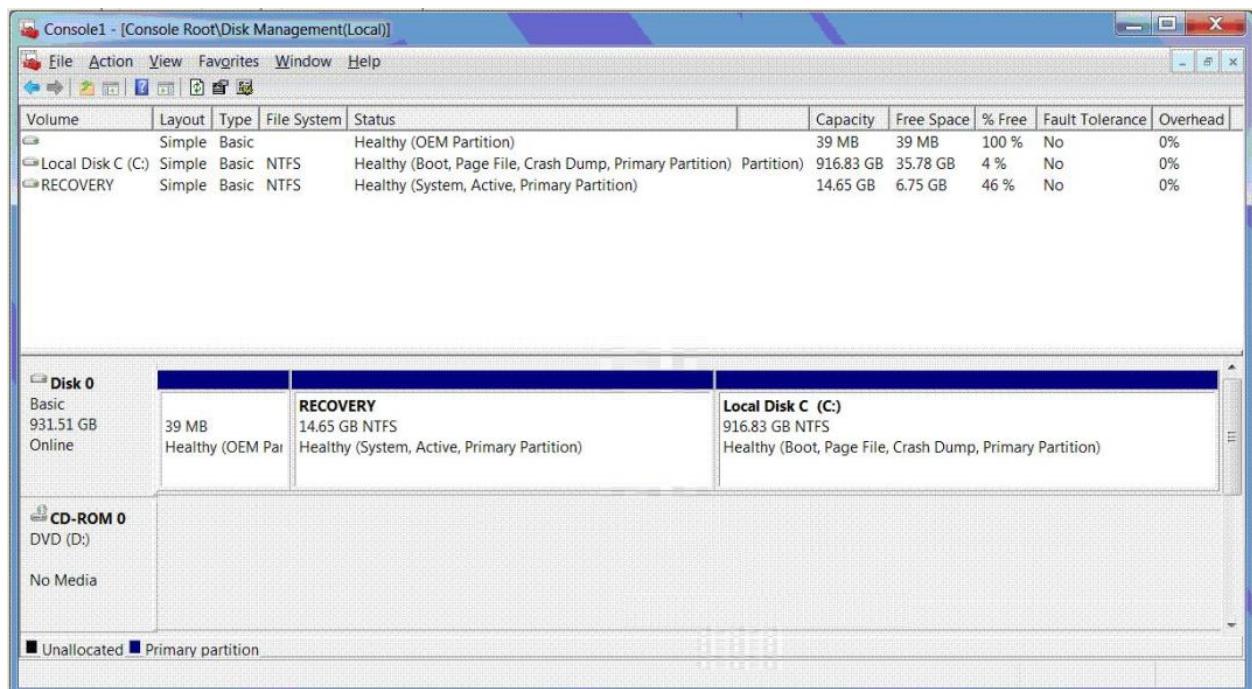
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### Question: 455

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

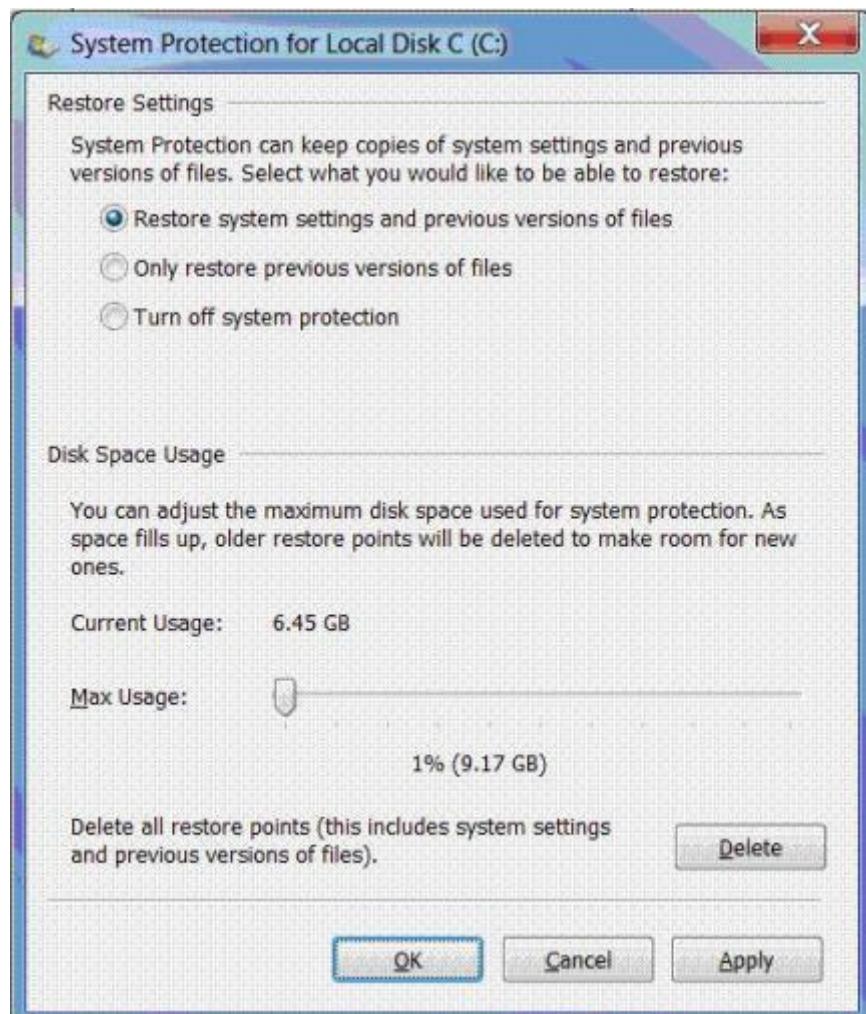
The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You create a password for several Microsoft Office files from your Documents library.

You share the Documents library over a network.

You need to ensure that network users are unable to access the unprotected versions of the files.

What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to Only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt.
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt.
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt.
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 456

---

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Partition	Size	Free space
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Create an Easy Transfer file on a network location.
- B. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on a network location.
- C. Create a system repair disk.
- D. Create an Easy Transfer file on an external hard disk.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

#### System Image in Windows 7

The new backup utilities in Windows 7 are actually pretty impressive and creating an image will be possible in all versions. Today we take a look at creating a backup image of your machine without the need for a third party utility like Ghost or True Image.

You are just finished installing a fresh copy of Windows 7 on your computer and have it set up to your liking. One of the first things you should do now is create an image of the disc so in the event of a crash you will be able to restore it to its current state. An image is an exact copy of everything on the drive and will restore it back to its current state. It's probably best to create an image when everything is clean and organized on your system. This will make the image file smaller and allows you to restore the system with a smooth running set up.

---

#### Question: 457

---

You install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) for Windows 7 on a computer that runs Windows 7.

You want to deploy a Windows image (WIM) file to other computers in the domain.

You need to capture the operating system, computer configuration, and applications installed on the computer to a WIM file.

What should you do before you capture the image?

- A. Run Oscdimg.exe.
- B. Run Sysprep.exe.
- C. Open a command prompt that has elevated privileges.
- D. Run Defrag.exe.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Oscdimg is a command-line tool that you can use to create an image (.iso) file of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE). You can then burn the .iso file to a CD or DVD. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

Note:

...

You just created your Windows PE Boot Flash Drive. Now you need to capture a generalized image for deployment. If you would like to burn WindowsPE to a CD instead of a USB thumb drive. The following command will copy all of

the files necessary to create a WindowsPE boot disc into an ISO image file. Then you can burn the image file to a CD to create a bootable WindowsPE CD. In the command below the ISO image file that you will want to burn is winpex86.iso  
Oscdimg -n -bC:\winpe\_x86\Etfsboot.com C:\winpe\_x86\ISO C:\winpe\_x86\winpex86.iso  
Now burn the ISO image file winpex86.iso to a CD as a bootable image disc and you are finished!

---

### **Question: 458**

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You have three computers that run Windows 7 SP1. All computers are connected to the same network subnet of 10.0.10.0/24. The computers' network location is set to the Work network.

You need to join all the computers to a HomeGroup.

What should you do first?

- A. Set the network location to the Home network.
- B. Enter the HomeGroup password.
- C. Enable Network Discovery.
- D. Configure Windows Firewall to allow the Netlogon service.

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 459**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a workgroup.

You use Encrypting File System (EFS) to protect your local files.

You need to ensure that you can decrypt EFS files on the computer if you forget your password.

What should you do?

- A. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager options.
- B. Run the cipher.exe /adduser /user:administrator command.
- C. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificates.
- D. From Credential Manager, select Back up vault.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Make sure you have a backup of the appropriate encryption certificates

---

### **Question: 460**

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A network has a main office and a branch office.

The branch office has five client computers that run Windows 7. All servers are located in the main office. All servers have BranchCache enabled.

Users at the branch office report that it takes several minutes to open large files located in the main office.

You need to minimize the amount of time it takes for branch office users to open files located in the main office.

What should you do?

- A. At the main office, configure the servers to use Distributed File System Replication (DFSR).
- B. At the main office, configure the Quality of Service (QoS) Packet Scheduler on all servers.
- C. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Hosted Cache mode.
- D. At the branch office, configure the client computers to use BranchCache Distributed Cache mode.

---

**Answer: D**

---

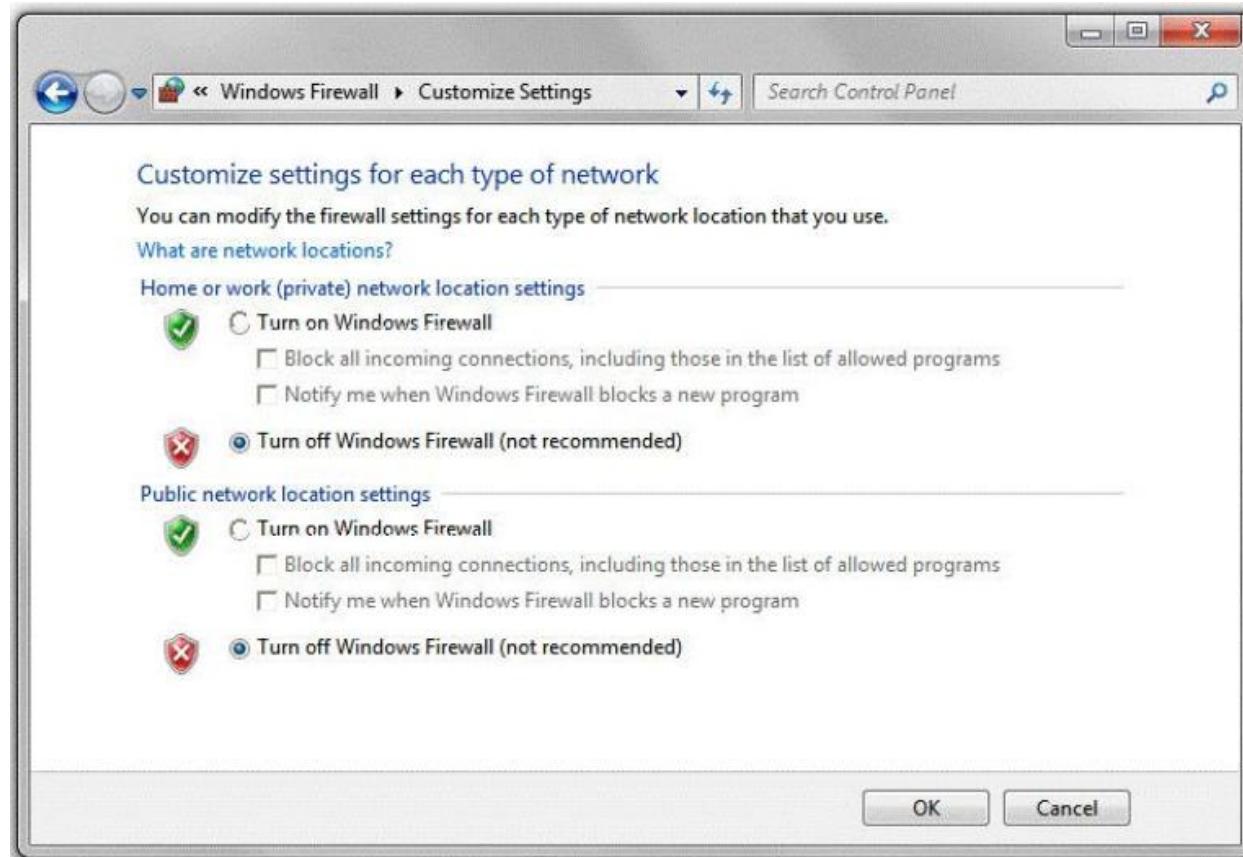
**Question: 461****HOTSPOT**

You install Windows 7 Enterprise from an image file to a newly purchased portable computer. The image is configured with Windows Firewall disabled for all network locations.

The company security policy requires all computers be protected with Windows Firewall.

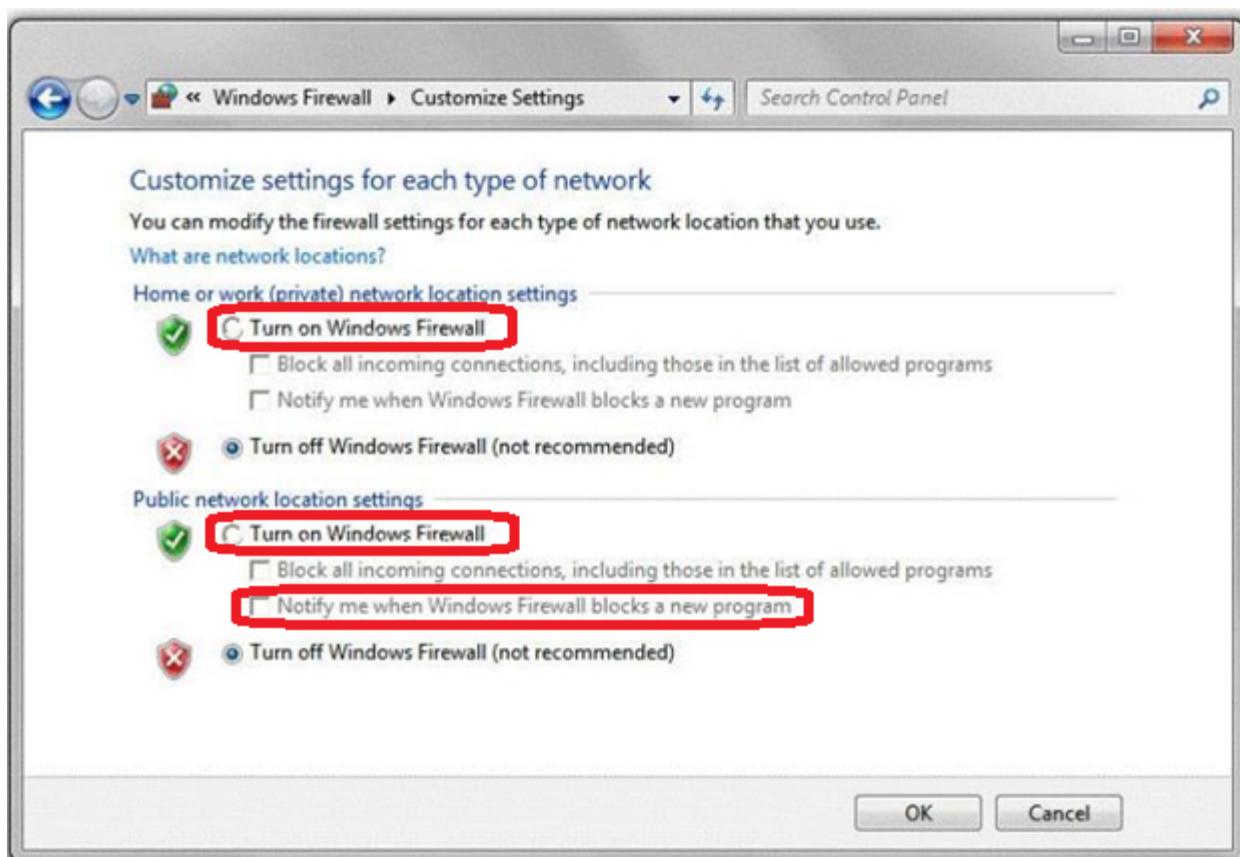
You need to comply with the company policy. You also need to ensure that computer users are notified if applications are blocked when the computer is connected to networks that are not trusted.

What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)



---

**Answer:**

**Question: 462**

Your company network includes client computers that have Windows 7 installed. All client computers have NetBIOS disabled.

You need to view the status of all TCP/UDP ports.

Which command should you run?

- A. nbtstat -n
- B. ipconfig /all
- C. netstat -an
- D. ipconfig /displaydns

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Question: 463**

You have a computer that runs a 32-bit version of Windows 7 Home Premium. The computer has a single partition on a single hard disk drive.

You want to test a 64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate. You configure the computer for a dual boot with previously installed Windows 7 Home Premium.

You need to configure the computer to support the dual boot.

What should you do?

- A. Reinstall Windows 7 Home Premium 32 bit as a 64-bit version.
- B. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create and mount a new Windows Imaging Format (WIM) file with Windows 7 Ultimate files.

- C. Shrink the existing partition and create a new partition to start Windows 7 Ultimate.
- D. Install Virtual PC into Windows 7 Home Premium.

---

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Easily Shrink a Volume on a Windows 7 Disk

The Windows 7 Disk Management tool provides a simple interface for managing partitions and volumes. There is an easy way to shrink a volume to free up space so you can create a new partition on your disk.

---

### **Question: 464**

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate installed. The computer has a single 1-terabyte local drive C. 400 GB of the drive space is used by Windows and your documents libraries.

You configure a backup task by using default settings to back up data to an empty 500-GB external USB drive. After two hours, the backup task stops, indicating that no free space is available on the USB drive.

You need to be able to back up your libraries to the USB drive.

You reformat a partition on the USB drive.

What should you do next?

- A. Exclude the system image from the backup.
- B. Enable the NTFS file system compression on the USB drive,
- C. Enable the NTFS file system compression on drive C.
- D. Exclude folders located on remote computers from your libraries,

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 465**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

<b>Disk</b>	<b>Partition</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Free space</b>
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Create a restore point for both hard disks.
- B. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- C. Create a system repair disk.
- D. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on an external hard disk.

---

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

System Image in Windows 7

The new backup utilities in Windows 7 are actually pretty impressive and creating an image will be possible in all

versions. Today we take a look at creating a backup image of your machine without the need for a third party utility like Ghost or True Image.

You are just finished installing a fresh copy of Windows 7 on your computer and have it set up to your liking. One of the first things you should do now is create an image of the disc so in the event of a crash you will be able to restore it to its current state. An image is an exact copy of everything on the drive and will restore it back to its current state. It's probably best to create an image when everything is clean and organized on your system. This will make the image file smaller and allows you to restore the system with a smooth running set up.

---

### **Question: 466**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 SP1 Ultimate installed.

You update the driver for the computer's video card and the computer becomes unresponsive.

You need to be able to roll back the video card driver.

What should you do?

- A. Restart the computer in safe mode.
- B. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Repair Your Computer.
- C. Boot the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk, and then restore the system image.
- D. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Debugging Mode.

---

**Answer: A**

---

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### **Question: 467**

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You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.

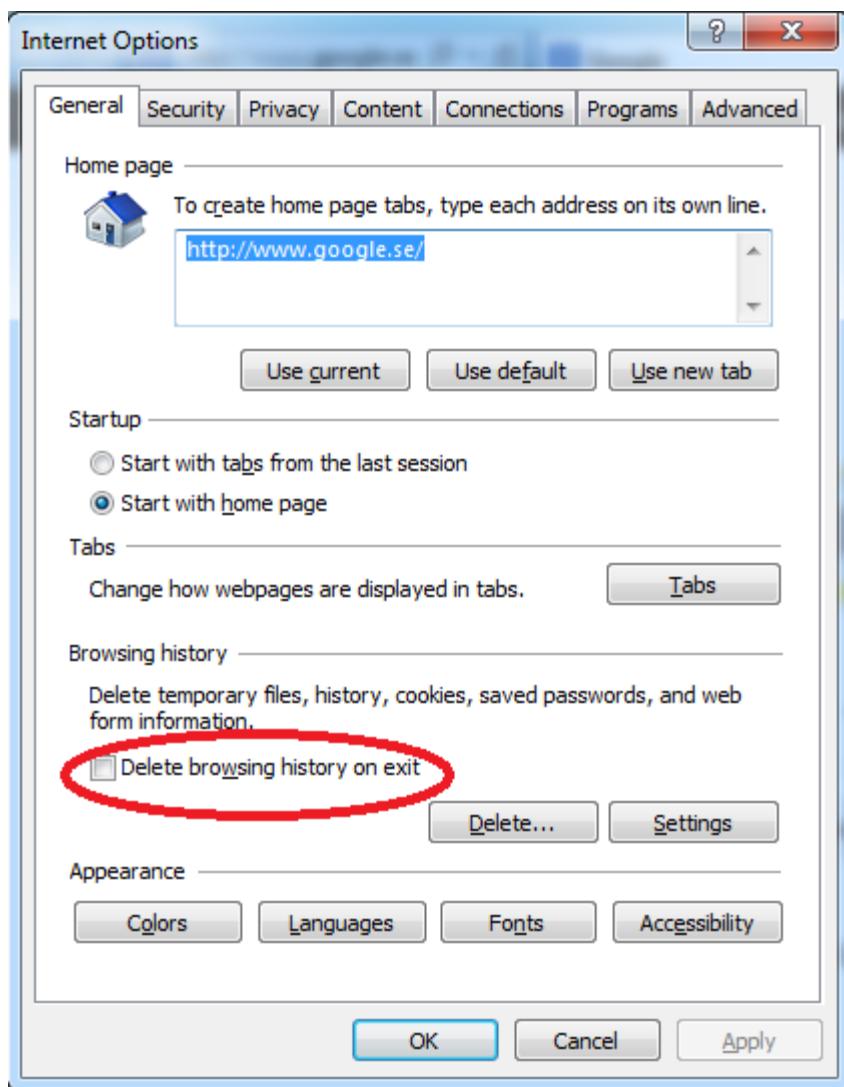
What should you do?

- A. From Internet Options, modify the security settings for the Internet zone.
- B. From the Local Group Policy, enable the InPrivate Filtering Threshold setting.
- C. From Internet Options, select Delete browsing history on exit.
- D. From Internet Options, on the Advanced tab, clear Enable DOM Storage.

---

**Answer: C**

---



### Question: 468

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a workgroup.

You use Encrypting File System (EFS) to protect your local files.

You need to ensure that you can decrypt EFS files on the computer if you forget your password.

What should you do?

- A. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager options.
- B. From Credential Manager, select Back up vault.
- C. Create an EFS Data Recovery Agent by using Group Policy.
- D. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificates.

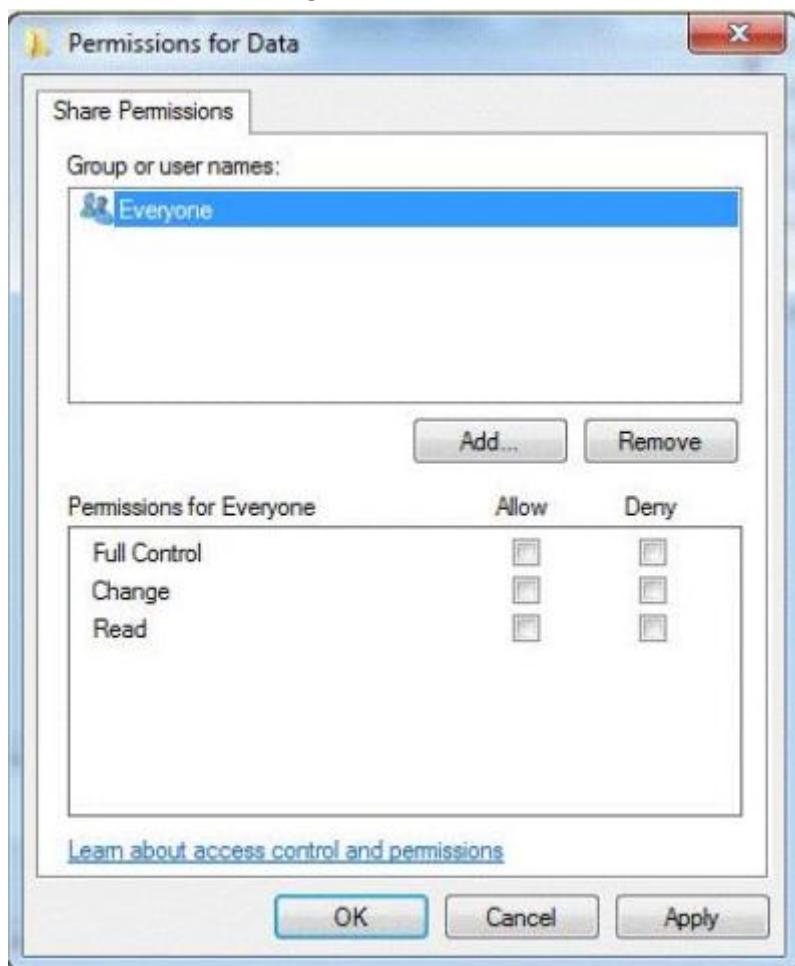
### Answer: C

Data Recovery Agent (DRA) is a user account that has been granted permissions to access all encrypted files even if the files have been encrypted using encryption key of another user account of the computer. Administrators must create and configure Data Recovery Agents before allowing users to encrypt their files. This serves as a proactive step taken by the administrators as once user account that has encrypted the file has been deleted from the computer, in the absence of DRA the files cannot be recovered whatsoever.

**Question: 469**

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed and has a folder named C:\Data. The active network connection of the computer is configured as Public.

You use Advanced Sharing to share a folder as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



A user attempts to access the shared folder across the network and receives the following error message: "Access is Denied."

You need to ensure that the user can download files from the shared folder.

What should you do?

- Allow file and printer sharing through Windows Firewall. From the Security settings of the folder, assign the Full Control NTFS permission to the user.
- From the Advanced Sharing settings of the folder, assign the Read share permission to the user.
- From the Security settings of the folder, assign the Read NTFS permission to the user.
- Change the network location of the computer from a Public network to a Home or Work network.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Assuming the user has appropriate Share permissions, he would still need NTFS permissions.

**Question: 470**

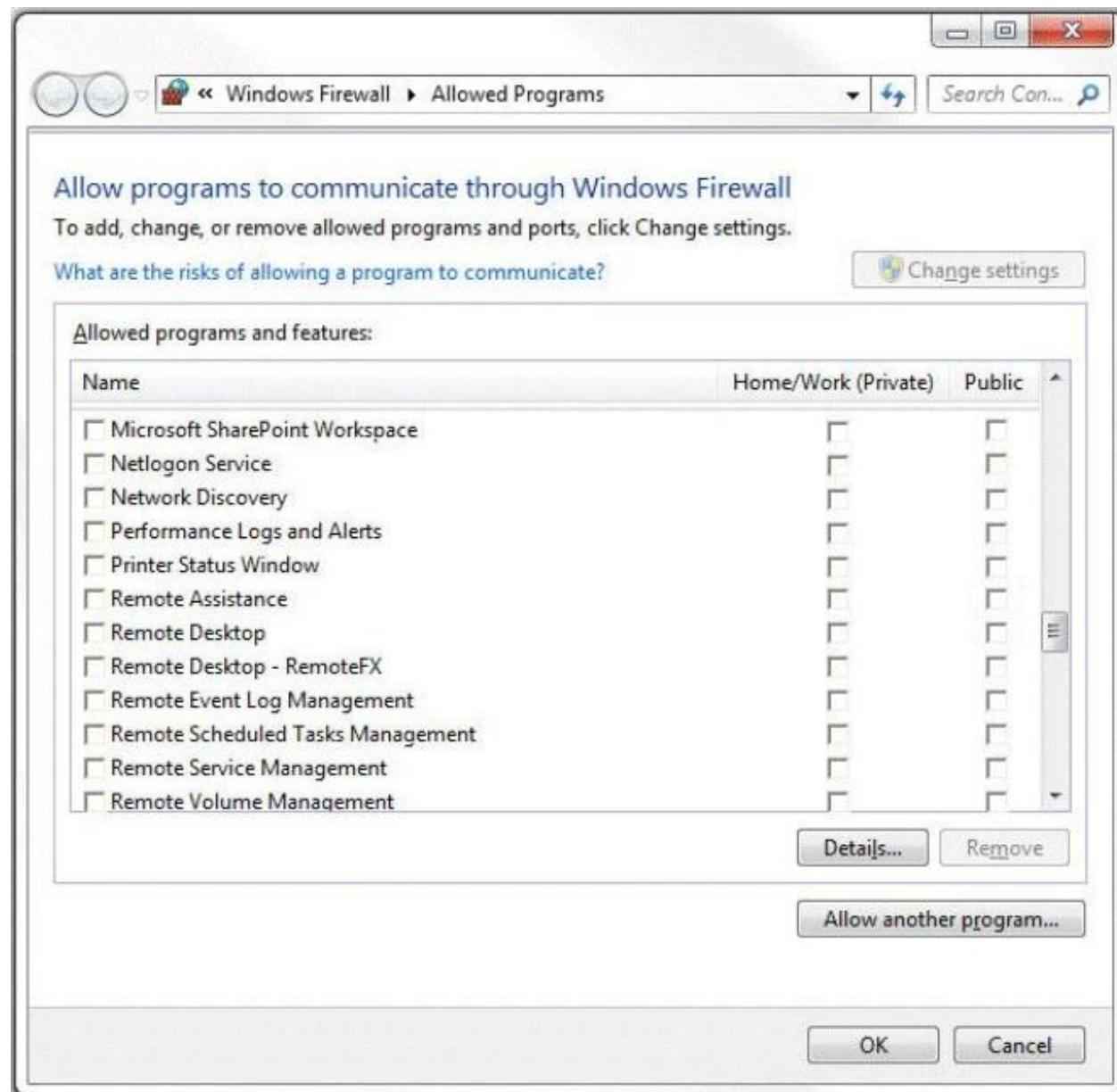
HOTSPOT

All sales employees use portable computers that have Windows 7 installed. All help desk employees use desktop computers that have Windows 7 installed.

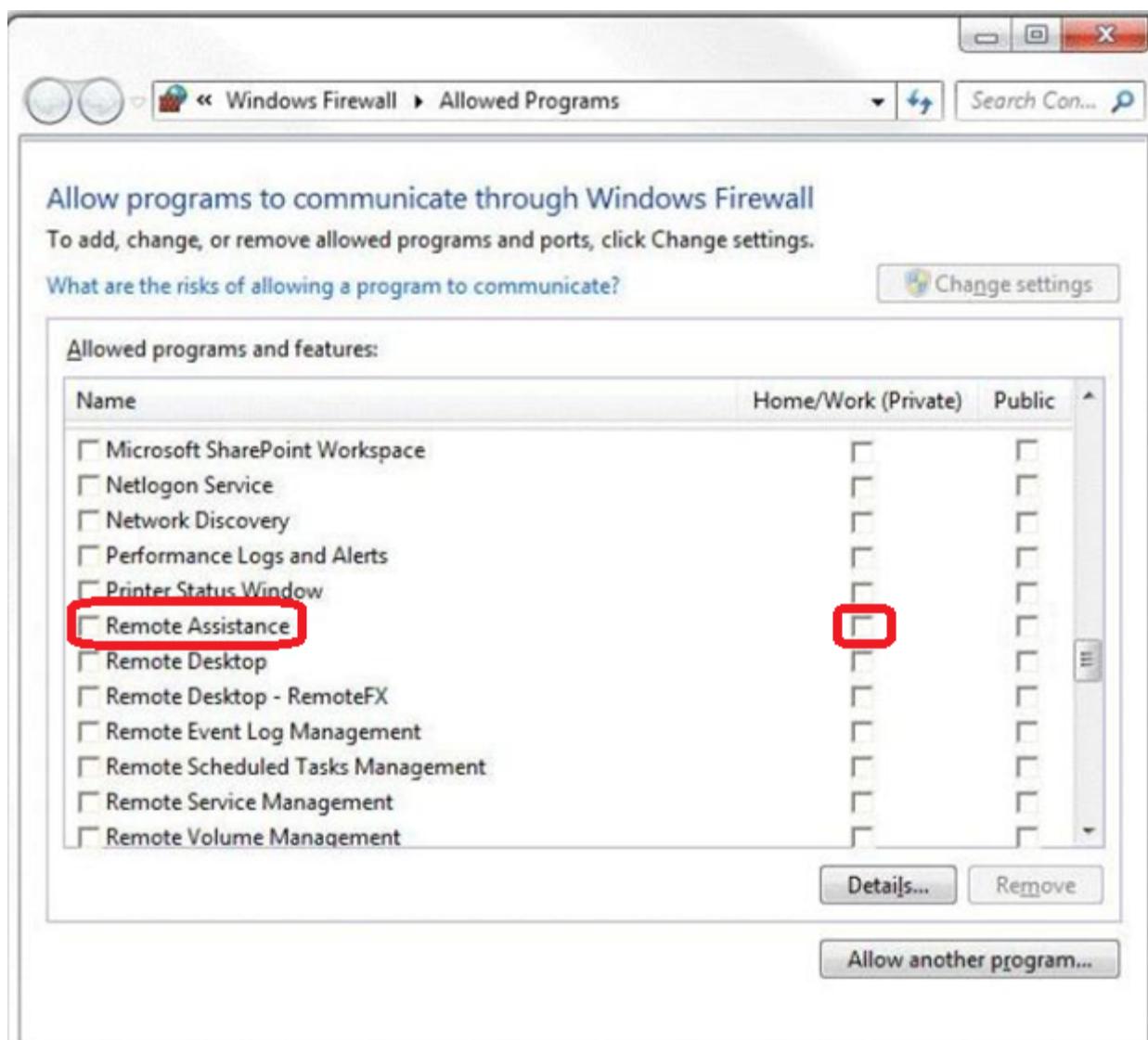
You need to ensure that the sales employees are able to request a remote support from a help desk employee when they are in the office.

You also need to ensure that sales employees are prevented from receiving remote support during their travel.

What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)



Answer:



#### Explanation:

We allow Remote Assistance only on the Home/Work (Private) network.

#### Note:

\* Allow Windows Remote Assistance to communicate through a firewall

Because firewalls can restrict communication between your computer and the Internet, you might need to change firewall settings in order to use Windows Remote Assistance.

1. Open Windows Firewall by clicking the Start button , clicking Control Panel, clicking Security, and then clicking Windows Firewall.
2. Click Allow a program through Windows Firewall. If you are prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.
3. Under Program or port, select the check box next to Remote Assistance, and then click OK.

#### Question: 471

##### DRAG DROP

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

You install two new hard disk drives and verify that the disks have been detected by Disk Management.

You need to configure the two new disks for maximum read and write performance.

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

Answer Area	
Initialize the disks.	
Create a new striped volume.	
Convert disks to GPT disks.	
Convert disks to dynamic disks.	
Create a new mirrored volume.	
Create a new spanned volume.	

**Answer:**

Answer Area	
	Initialize the disks.
	Convert disks to dynamic disks.
Convert disks to GPT disks.	Create a new striped volume.
Create a new mirrored volume.	
Create a new spanned volume.	

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Initialize the disks.

Box 2: Convert disks to dynamic disks.

Box 3: Create a new striped volume.

**Note:**

A striped volume is a dynamic volume that stores data in stripes on two or more physical disks. Data in a striped volume is allocated alternately and evenly (in stripes) across the disks. Striped volumes offer the best performance of all the volumes that are available in Windows, but they do not provide fault tolerance. If a disk in a striped volume fails, the data in the entire volume is lost.

You can create striped volumes only on dynamic disks.

Reference: Create a Striped Volume

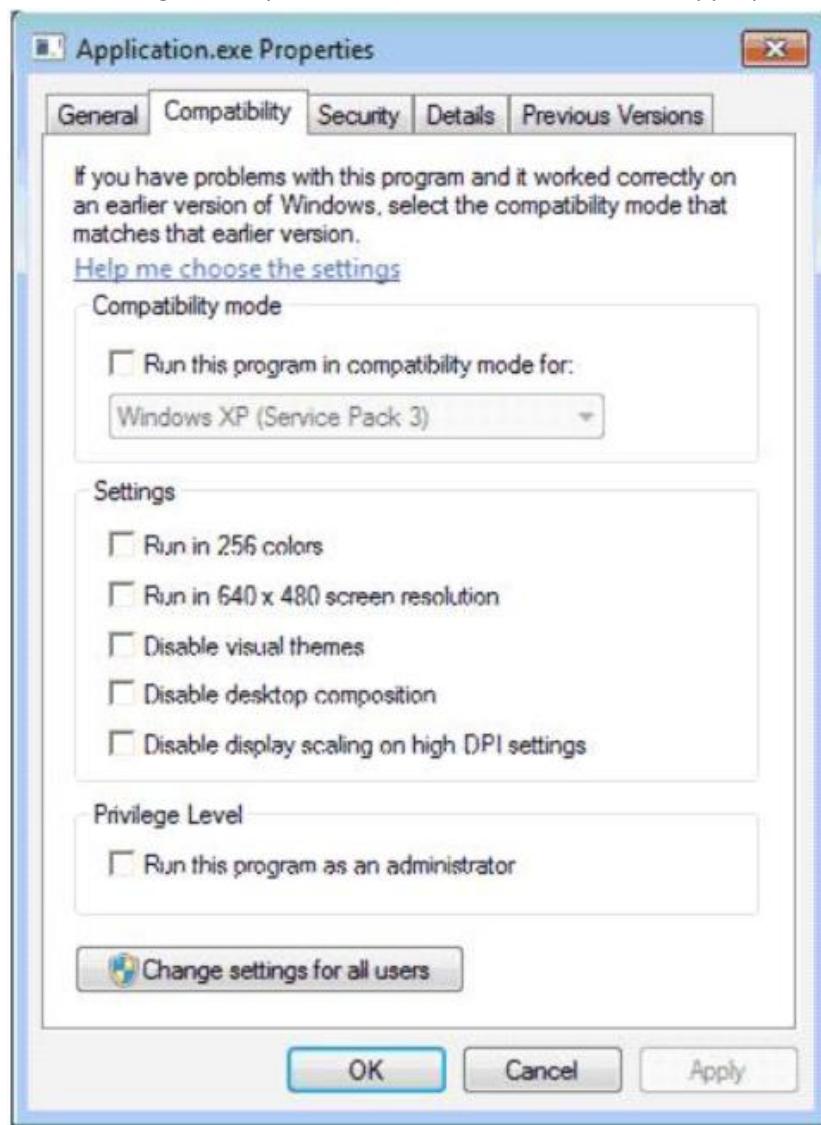
**Question: 472****HOTSPOT**

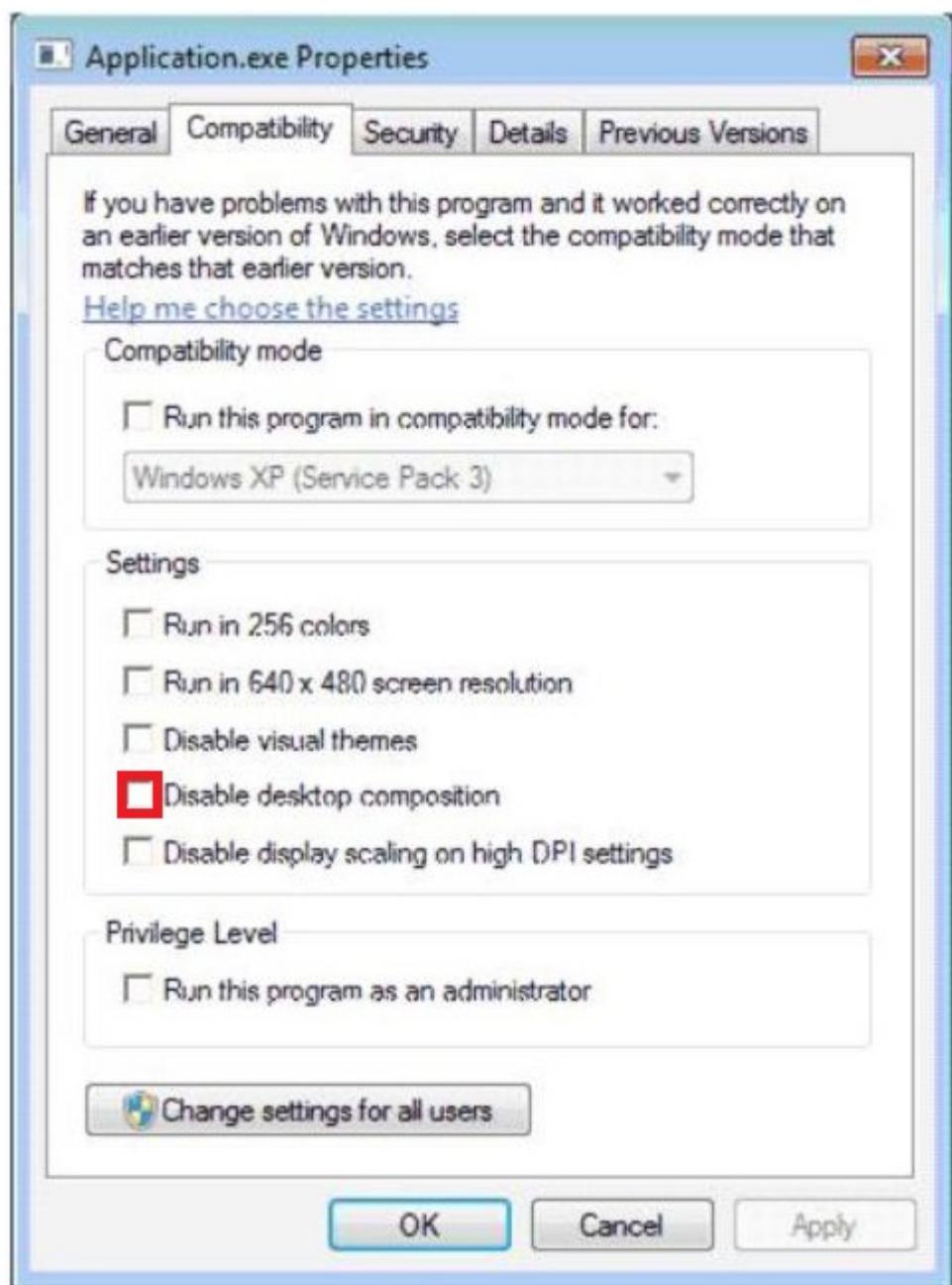
A company is in the process of upgrading its client computers from Windows XP to Windows 7. You add an application to the Windows 7 base image.

When users move the application window, the application is displayed improperly.

You need to ensure that the application is displayed properly by disabling the Aero theme.

Which setting should you choose? (To answer, select the appropriate check box in the dialog box.)

**Answer:**



### Question: 473

You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.

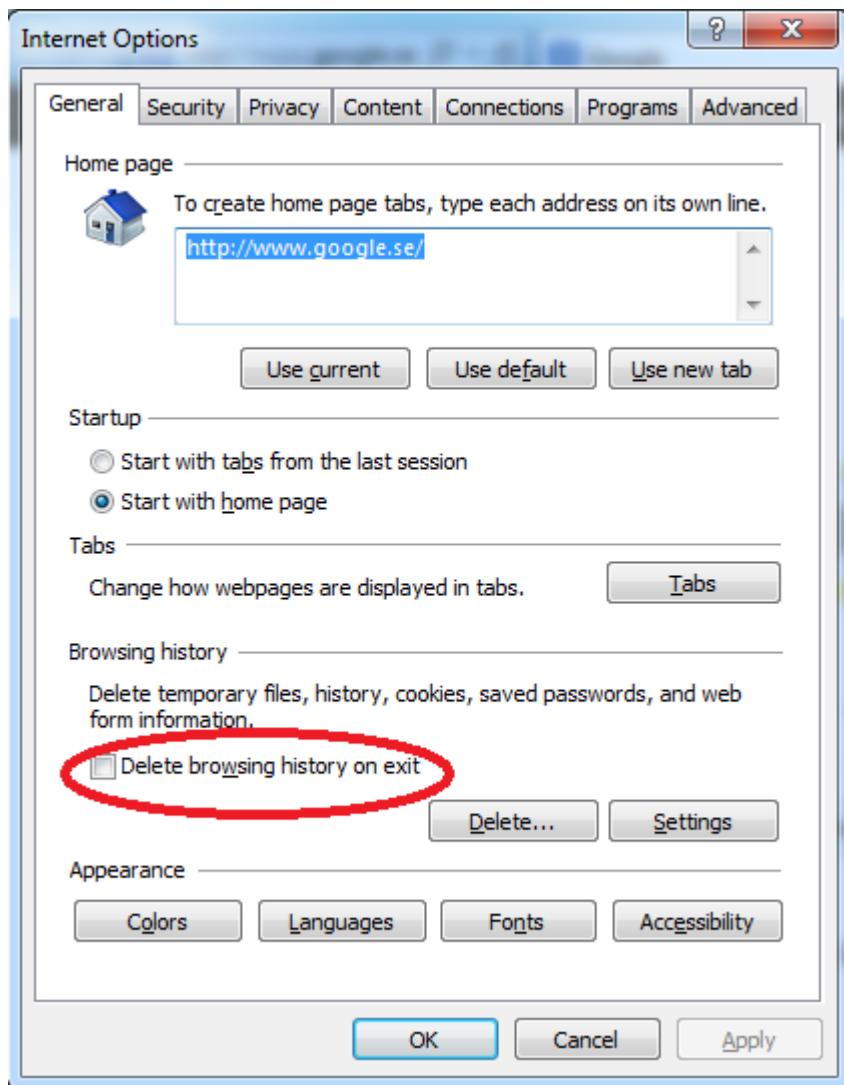
What should you do?

- From the Safety drop-down menu, configure InPrivate Filtering.
- Start the Microsoft Network Access Protection service.
- From Internet Options, select Delete browsing history on exit.
- From Internet Options, on the Advanced tab, clear Enable DOM Storage.

---

**Answer: C**

---

**Explanation:****Note:****Question: 474**

---

You administer a computer that has Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

A user has installed a third-party toolbar in Internet Explorer 8.

You need to permanently remove the toolbar.

What should you do?

- From Programs and Features in the Control Panel, uninstall the toolbar.
- From an elevated command prompt, run %systemdrive%\Program Files\Internet Explorer\iecleanup.exe.
- From Internet Explorer, launch Manage Add-ons and disable the toolbar.
- Start Internet Explorer in an InPrivate Browsing session.

---

**Answer: A**

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---

### **Question: 475**

---

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed. The computer has a shared folder named C:\Software. User1 is a local user account on the computer. The account is a member of several groups that have access to the C:\Software folder.

You need to verify whether User1 can save files to C:\Software.

What should you do?

- A. View the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window.
- B. Run the Net Share command.
- C. View the Share permissions on C:\Software.
- D. In the Advanced Security Settings for the Documents folder, select the Effective Permissions tab.

---

**Answer: D**

---

**Explanation:**

To view effective permissions on files and folders

1. Open Windows Explorer, and then locate the file or folder for which you want to view effective permissions.
2. Right-click the file or folder, click Properties, and then click the Security tab.
3. Click Advanced, click the Effective Permissions tab, and then click Select.
4. In Enter the object name to select (examples), enter the name of a user or group, and then click OK. The selected check boxes indicate the effective permissions of the user or group for that file or folder.

---

### **Question: 476**

---

You have a computer that runs a 32-bit version of Windows 7 Home Premium. The computer has a single partition on a single hard disk drive.

You want to test a 64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate. You configure the computer for a dual boot with previously installed Windows 7 Home Premium.

You need to configure the computer to support the dual boot.

What should you do?

- A. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) file to start Windows 7 Ultimate.
- B. Attach Windows 7 Ultimate media as an ISO image into Windows 7 Home Premium.
- C. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create and mount a new Windows Imaging Format (WIM) file with Windows 7 Ultimate files.
- D. Install Virtual PC into Windows 7 Home Premium.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Explanation:**

The Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) format is a publicly-available image format specification that allows encapsulation of the hard disk into an individual file for use by the operating system as a virtual disk in all the same ways physical hard disks are used. These virtual disks are capable of hosting native file systems (NTFS, FAT, exFAT, and UDFS) while supporting standard disk and file operations. VHD API support allows management of the virtual disks. Virtual disks created with the VHD API can function as boot disks.

---

### **Question: 477**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Partition	Size	Free space
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Shrink drive C and then create a new partition.
- B. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- C. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on a network location.
- D. Create a restore point for both hard disks.

---

**Answer: C**

---

#### System Image in Windows 7

The new backup utilities in Windows 7 are actually pretty impressive and creating an image will be possible in all versions. Today we take a look at creating a backup image of your machine without the need for a third party utility like Ghost or True Image.

You are just finished installing a fresh copy of Windows 7 on your computer and have it set up to your liking. One of the first things you should do now is create an image of the disc so in the event of a crash you will be able to restore it to its current state. An image is an exact copy of everything on the drive and will restore it back to its current state. It's probably best to create an image when everything is clean and organized on your system. This will make the image file smaller and allows you to restore the system with a smooth running set up.

---

#### Question: 478

---

You install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) for Windows 7 on a computer that runs Windows 7.

You want to deploy a Windows image (WIM) file to other computers in the domain.

You need to capture the operating system, computer configuration, and applications installed on the computer to a WIM file.

What should you do before you capture the image?

- A. Run Diskpart.exe.
- B. Run Oscdimg.exe.
- C. Run ScanState.exe.
- D. Run Sysprep.exe.

---

**Answer: B**

---

#### Explanation:

Oscdimg is a command-line tool that you can use to create an image (.iso) file of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE). You can then burn the .iso file to a CD or DVD. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

#### Note:

...

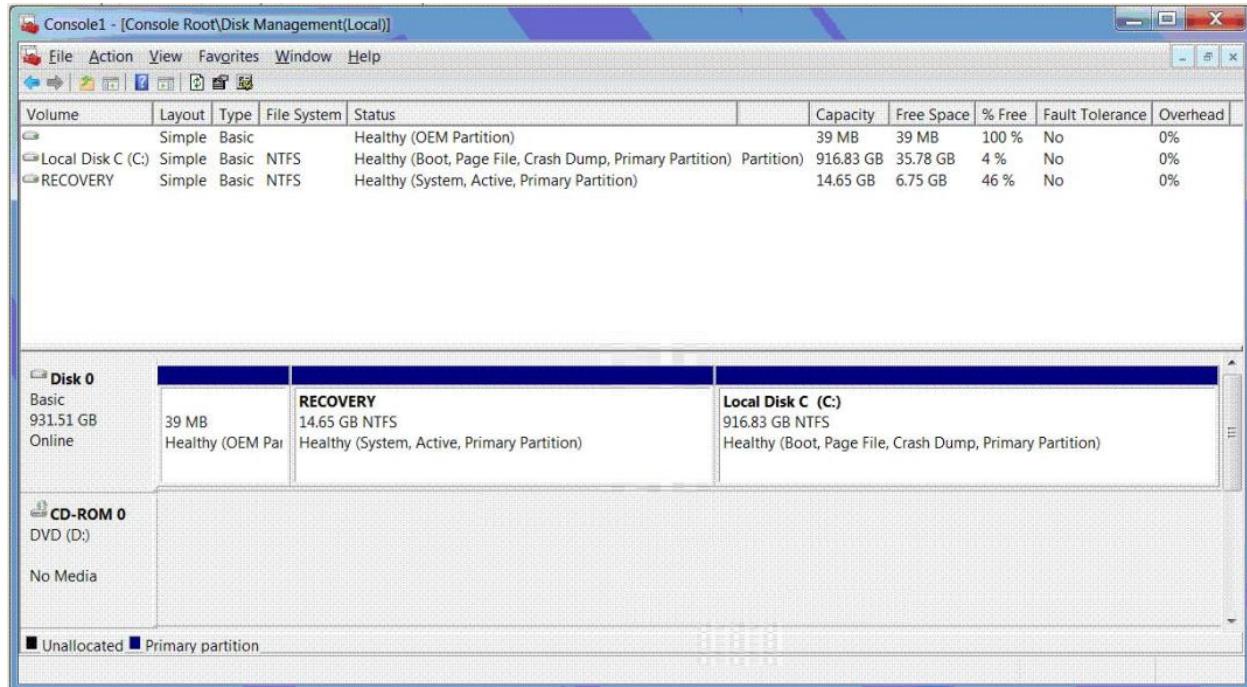
You just created your Windows PE Boot Flash Drive. Now you need to capture a generalized image for deployment. If you would like to burn WindowsPE to a CD instead of a USB thumb drive. The following command will copy all of the files necessary to create a WindowsPE boot disc into an ISO image file. Then you can burn the image file to a CD to create a bootable WindowsPE CD. In the command below the ISO image file that you will want to burn is winpex86.iso

Oscdimg -n -bC:\winpe\_x86\Etfsboot.com C:\winpe\_x86\ISO C:\winpe\_x86\wipex86.iso  
 Now burn the ISO image file wipex86.iso to a CD as a bootable image disc and you are finished!

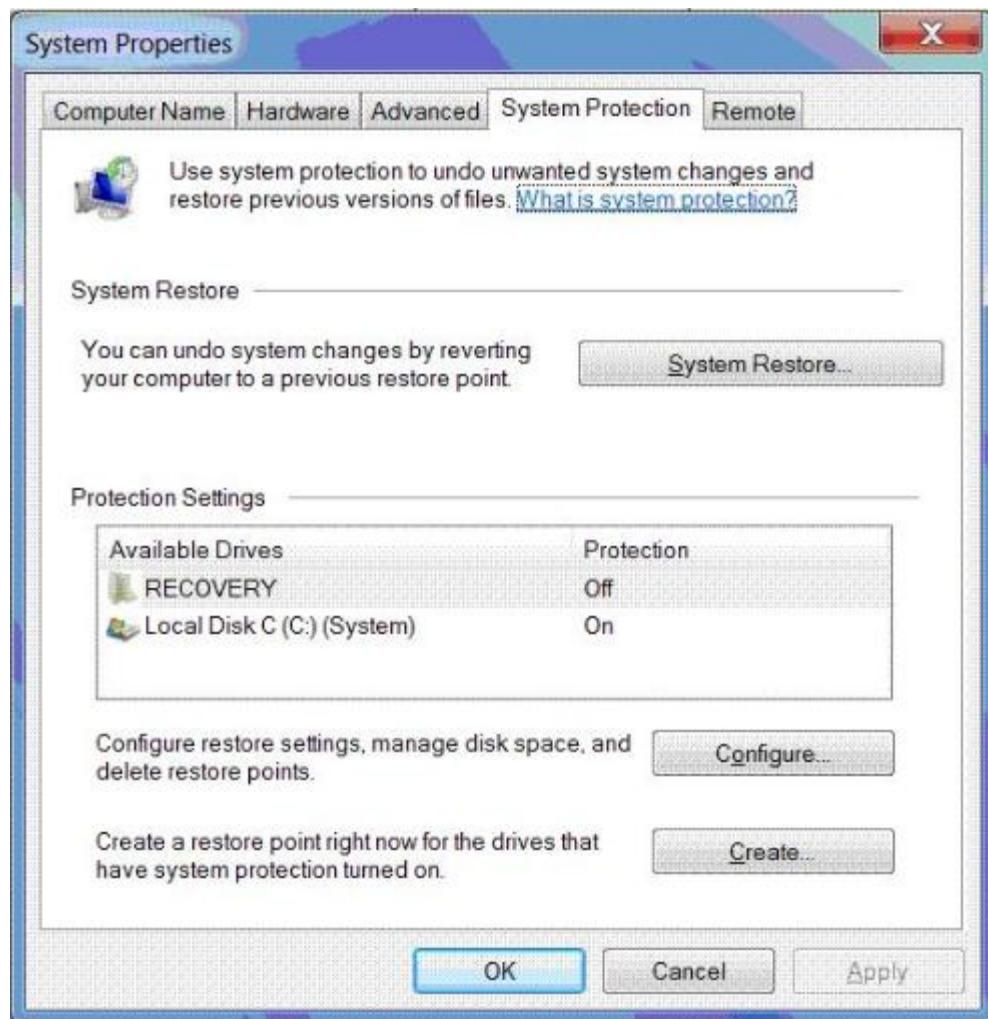
## Question: 479

You use a desktop computer that has Windows 7 Ultimate SP1. The relevant portions of the computer configuration are shown in the following exhibits:

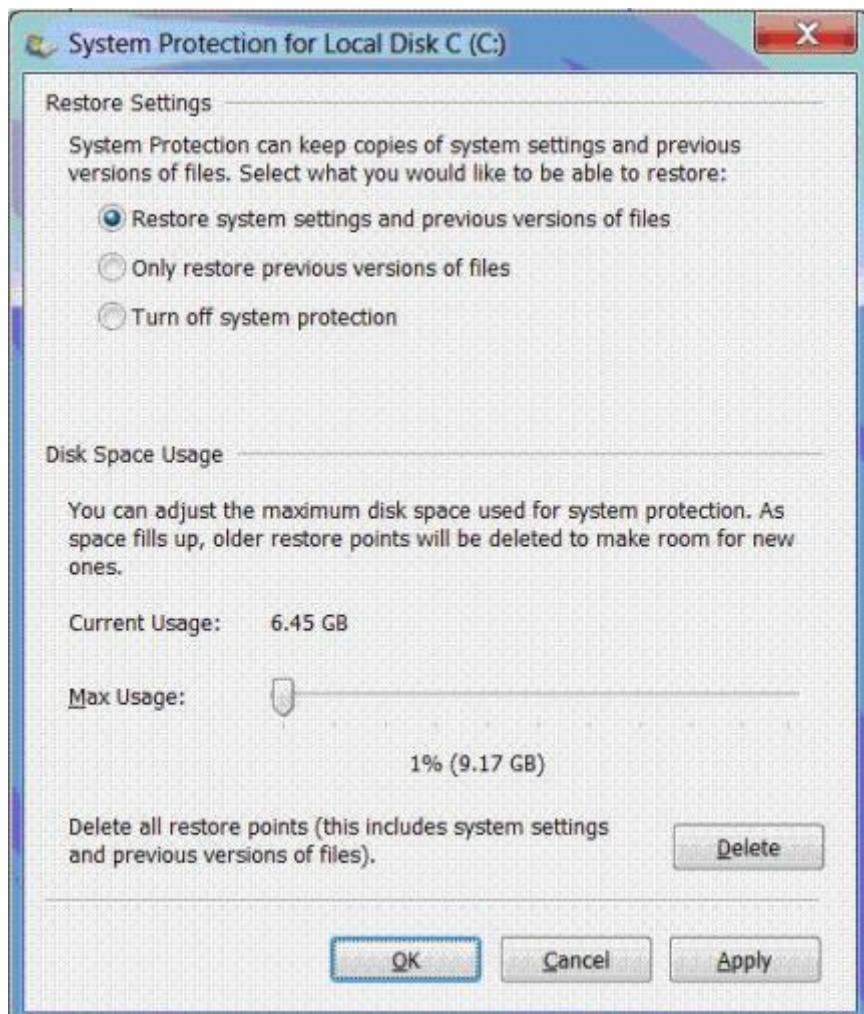
The Disk Management console (Click the Exhibit button.)



The System Properties window (Click the Exhibit button.)



The System protection for Local Disk C window (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a backup copy of a 40-GB Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) file in a local folder on drive C. What should you do?

- A. Delete restore points.
- B. Create a restore point.
- C. Perform a system restore.
- D. Search for the file in the Recycle Bin.
- E. Increase disk space used for system protection.
- F. Copy the file from a previous version of a folder.
- G. Set restore settings to Only restore previous versions of files.
- H. Run the cipher /x command from the elevated command prompt.
- I. Run the vssadmin list volumes command from the elevated command prompt.
- J. Run the vssadmin list shadows command from the elevated command prompt.
- K. Run the compact /U <file\_name> command from the elevated command prompt.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### Question: 480

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#### DRAG DROP

You deploy Windows 7 on client computers by using a default Windows 7 DVD.

You discover that the client computers use the most recently released critical updates.

You download the updates' package files from the Microsoft site to your desktop.

You need to prepare a new installation DVD that includes the updates.

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

Answer Area
Burn a new DVD.
Mount the install.wim file.
Use the DISM tool to update the image.
Install updates on the new target computer.
Use the DISM tool to update the target computer.
Commit changes and unmount the install.wim file.
Copy the install.wim file from the original DVD to your desktop.
Install a new system from the install.wim file on a new target desktop.

---

**Answer:**

Box 1: Copy the install.wim file from the original DVD to your desktop.

Box 2: Mount the install.wim file.

Box 3: Use the DISM tool to update the image.

Box 4: Commit changes and unmount the install.wim file.

Box 5: Burn a new DVD.

**Explanation:**

**Note:**

Applying Windows Updates to a base WIM using DISM and Powershell

Firstly, locate your most up to date image and make a copy of it. This is so we can stream the newest Windows Updates into the mounted WIM without risk of damaging a working WIM. I suggest copying the WIM to a temp location. Also, put the Windows Update that you want to apply into an Updates folder.

Next, mount your image in the temp location.

DISM \Mount-Wim /WimFile:C:\TempMount\install.wim /index:1 /Mountdir:C:\TempMount\Mount

Now inject the Windows Update you need to apply

DISM /image:C:\TempMount\Mount /Add-Package /Packagepath:C:\Updates\

Finally, save an unmount the image

DISM /Unmount-Wim /Mountdir:C:\TempMount\Mount /commit

DISM /Cleanup-Wim

Reference: Applying Windows Updates to a base WIM using DISM and Powershell

---

**Question: 481**

Your company has an Active Directory domain and several branch locations. All sales employees use portable computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

Employees report that when they travel to different branch locations, documents that must be printed are sent to printers in their home office.

You need to ensure that documents that must be printed are automatically sent to printers at their current locations. What should you do first?

- A. Publish all printers to Active Directory.
- B. From Devices and Printers, select Change my default printer when I change networks.
- C. From Devices and Printers, select the branch office printer, and then select set as default.
- D. Configure alternate IP settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 482

---

#### DRAG DROP

You use a computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

You install two new hard disk drives and verify that the disks have been detected by Disk Management.

You need to configure the two new disks as a software fault-tolerant disk array.

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

Answer Area	
Initialize the disks.	
Import foreign disks.	
Convert disks to GPT disks.	
Convert disks to dynamic disks.	
Create new mirrored volume.	
Create new spanned volume.	

---

**Answer:**

---

Box 1: Initialize the disks.

Box 2: Convert disks to dynamic disks.

Box 3: Create a new mirrored volume.

Explanation:

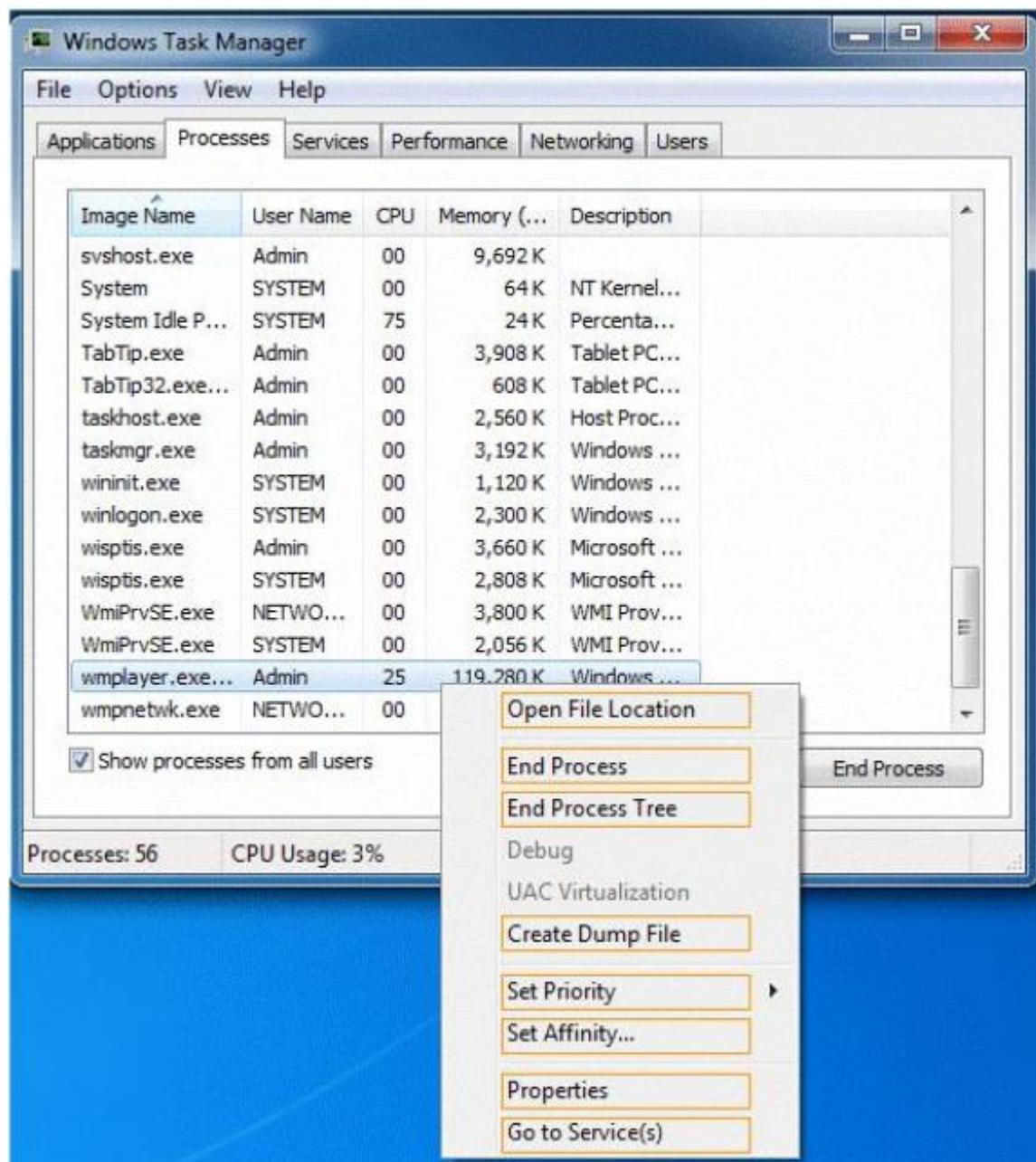
Note:

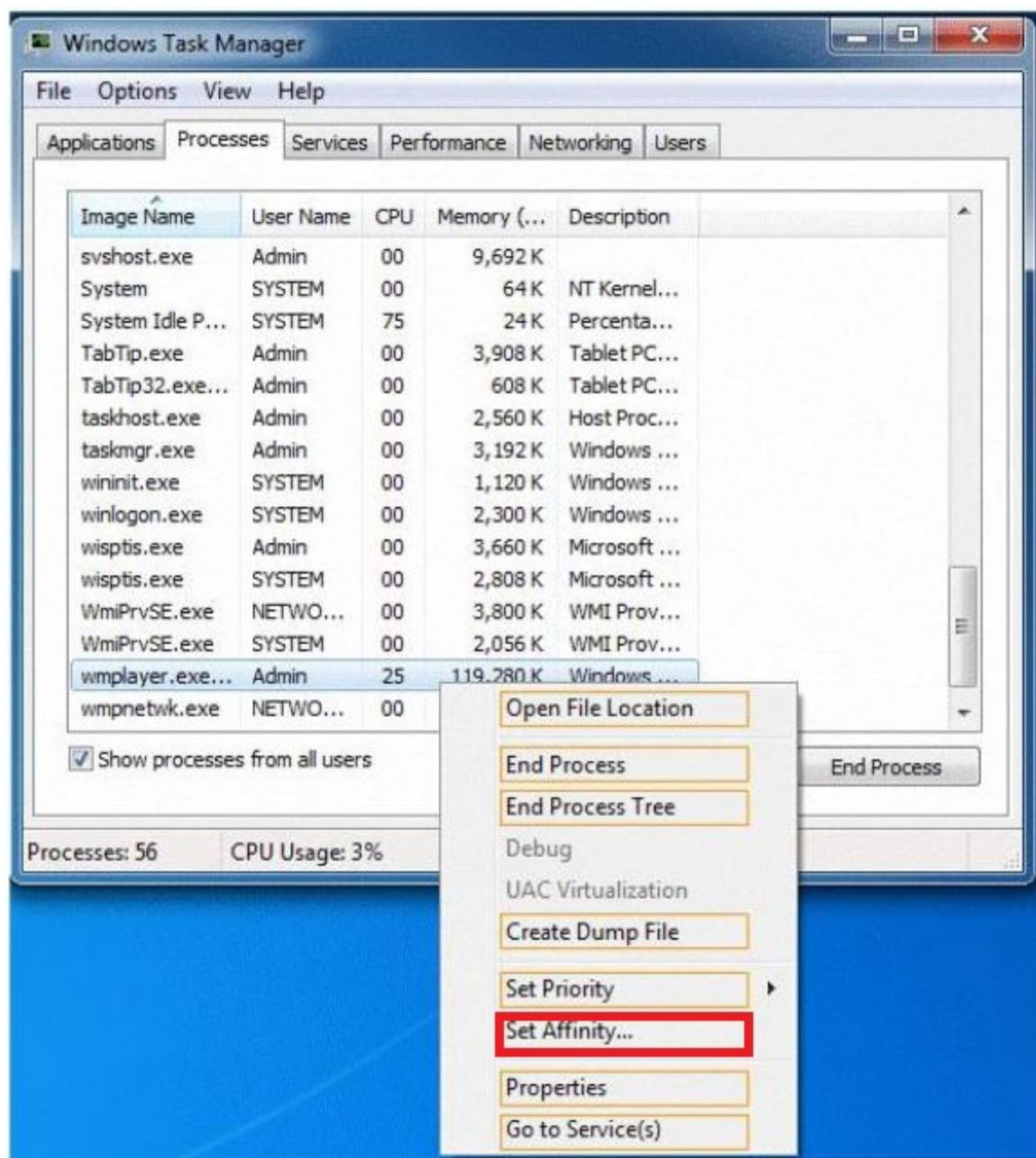
\* Having mirrored disks requires changing them to “dynamic disks.”

\* Windows 7’s mirroring – which is only available in Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions – is a software implementation of RAID 1, which means that two or more disks are holding the exact same data. The files are constantly kept in sync, so that if one of the disks fails, you won’t lose any data.

**Question: 483****HOTSPOT**

You use a computer that has Windows 7 installed. The computer uses a quad-core CPU. Your computer experiences CPU performance issues while encoding video files. You need to configure the `wmplayer.exe` process to use only the first two CPU cores. What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate option or options in the answer area.)

**Answer:**



### Question: 484

You have a computer that has the following hardware configuration:

- 1.6-gigahertz (GHz) processor (64-bit)
- 8-GB RAM
- 500-GB hard disk
- Graphics card that has 128-MB RAM

You need to select an edition of Windows 7 to meet the following requirements:

- Support DirectAccess
- Support Windows XP Mode
- Use all of the installed memory
- Support joining an Active Directory domain

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Windows 7 Enterprise (x86)
- B. Windows 7 Professional (64-bit)
- C. Windows 7 Enterprise (64-bit)
- D. Windows 7 Ultimate (x86)

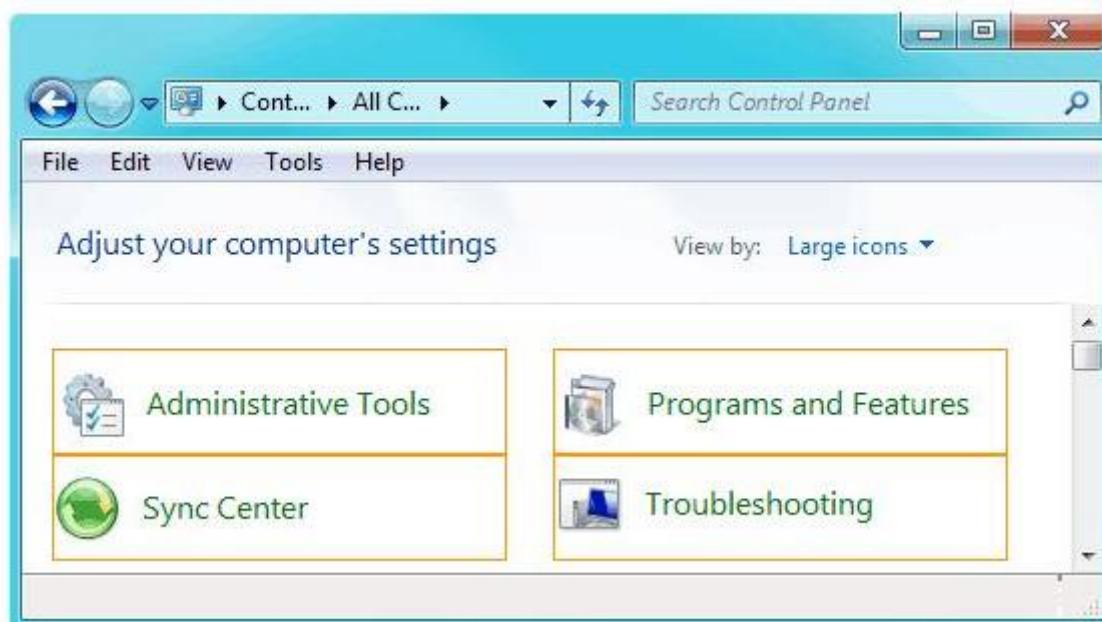
**Answer: C**

**Question: 485**

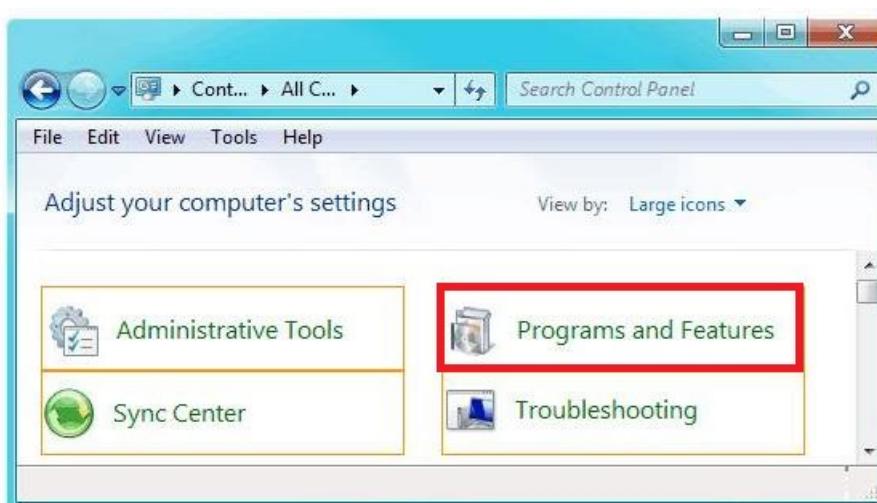
**HOTSPOT**

You need to uninstall a Windows update from a computer that runs Windows 7.

Which Control Panel item should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate item in the Control Panel in the answer area.)



**Answer:**



**Question: 486**

Your company network includes a Windows Server 2008 R2 server named Server1 and client computers that have

Windows 7 installed. All computers are members of an Active Directory domain. You use a computer named Client1. You plan to collect events from Client1 on Server1 by using HTTPS. On Server1, you start and configure the Windows Event Collector service. On Client1, you start the Windows Remote Management service. You discover that no events are being collected. You need to ensure that events are forwarded from Client1 to Server1. What should you do?

- A. on Client1, create an outbound Rule to allow port 5986 for the Domain connection type.
- B. on Client1, create an inbound Rule to allow port 5986 for the Public connection type.
- C. on Server1, create a Windows Event Collector firewall exception for the Domain connection type.
- D. on Client1, create a Windows Remote Management firewall exception for the Domain connection type.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 487**

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You install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) for Windows 7 on a computer that runs Windows 7. You want to deploy a Windows image (WIM) file to other computers in the domain. You need to capture the operating system, computer configuration, and applications installed on the computer to a WIM file. What should you do before you capture the image?

- A. Run Defrag.exe.
- B. Run Oscdimg.exe.
- C. Start the computer by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) ram disk.
- D. Run Diskpart.exe.

---

**Answer: B**

---

#### **Explanation:**

Oscdimg is a command-line tool that you can use to create an image (.iso) file of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE). You can then burn the .iso file to a CD or DVD. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

#### **Note:**

...  
You just created your Windows PE Boot Flash Drive. Now you need to capture a generalized image for deployment. If you would like to burn WindowsPE to a CD instead of a USB thumb drive. The following command will copy all of the files necessary to create a WindowsPE boot disc into an ISO image file. Then you can burn the image file to a CD to create a bootable WindowsPE CD. In the command below the ISO image file that you will want to burn is winpex86.iso  
Oscdimg -n -bC:\winpe\_x86\Etfsboot.com C:\winpe\_x86\ISO C:\winpe\_x86\winpex86.iso  
Now burn the ISO image file winpex86.iso to a CD as a bootable image disc and you are finished!

### **Question: 488**

---

You administer a desktop computer that has the following hardware specifications:

- Dual-core 2.5 GHz processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 25 GB unpartitioned disk space
- Onboard graphics that has WDDM 1.0

You install a customized Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit image on the computer by using unpartitioned disk space. The

computer operates unacceptably slow.

You need to improve the performance of the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Install a video card that has 128 MB of video RAM.
- B. Perform the initial Windows Experience Index run.
- C. Upgrade the processor.
- D. Install another 1 GB of RAM.

---

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows7/products/system-requirements>

Should have 2GB RAM as a minimum.

---

### **Question: 489**

You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Start the Microsoft Network Access Protection service.
- B. From the Safety drop-down menu, open an InPrivate Browsing session.
- C. From Internet Options, on the Advanced tab, clear Enable DOM Storage.
- D. From Internet Options, modify the security settings for the Internet zone.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 490**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

Your company has a corporate intranet Web site.

You open Windows Internet Explorer as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can access Web pages on both the Internet and the intranet.

From the Tools menu, what should you do?

- A. Click ActiveX Filtering.
- B. Click Work Offline.
- C. Click Compatibility View.
- D. Point to SmartScreen Filter and then click Turn off SmartScreen Filter.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 491

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#### DRAG DROP

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Home Premium installed. The portable computer has a scheduled backup of all libraries to run every day at midnight. Drive C is also configured with system protection. You use an instant messaging application that saves chat data to a log file. The log file is stored in My Documents. You install a new version of the application. You discover that the log file has been replaced with an empty file. You need to restore the most recent version of the file that contains data. What should you do? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Open Windows Explorer.

Open Backup and Restore.

Turn off the backup schedule.

Restore the log file from the most recent backup.

Restore the log file from the most recent recovery point.

Restore the computer from the most recent system restore.

Open the log file properties and select the **Previous Versions** tab.

---

**Answer:**

Box 1: Open Windows Explorer

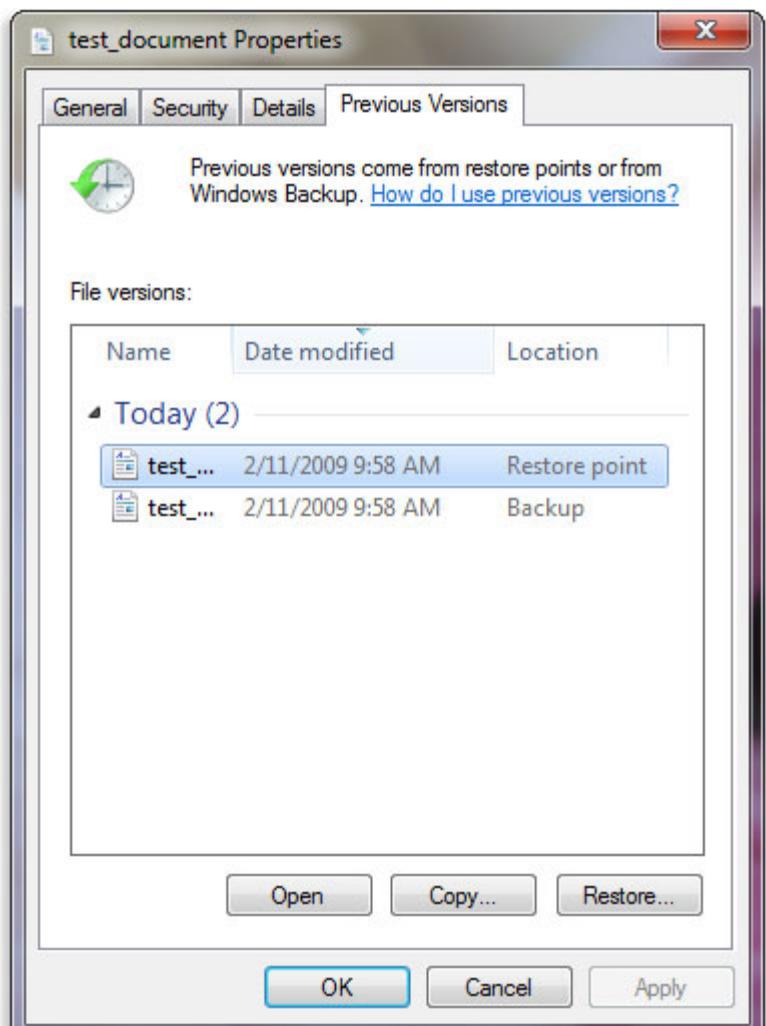
Box 2: Open the log file properties and select the Previous Versions Tab.

Box 3: Restore the log file from the most recent recovery point.

Explanation:

Note:

To restore a previous version of a file or folder that's included in a library, right-click the file or folder in the location where it's saved, rather than in the library. For example, to restore a previous version of a picture that's included in the Pictures library but is stored in the My Pictures folder, right-click the My Pictures folder, and then click Restore previous versions.



### Question: 492

Your company network has a single-domain Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is set to Windows Server 2008 R2. All computers are members of the domain.

You plan to deploy Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on portable computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

You need to be able to automatically back up recovery passwords for BitLocker-protected disk volumes on the portable computers.

What should you do before you start encrypting the disk volumes with BitLocker?

- A. Run the cscript Get-TPMOwnerInfo.vbs script on the client computers.
- B. Select the Turn on BitLocker backup to Active Directory option in local policy on the portable computers.
- C. Run the cscript Get-BitLockerRecoveryInfo.vbs script on the portable computers.
- D. Run the ldifde -i -v -f BitLockerTPMSchemaExtension.ldf -c script on a domain controller.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### Question: 493

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed. The computer has a shared folder named C:\Software. User1 is a local user account on the computer. The account is a member of several groups that have access to the

C:\Software folder.

You need to verify whether User1 can save files to C:\Software.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Net View command.
- B. view the Share permissions on C:\Software.
- C. in the Advanced Security Settings for the Documents folder, select the Effective Permissions tab.
- D. Run the Wfs C:\Software command.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 494**

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You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed to access your company's internal website. The website requires a secure connection. The certificate is a self-signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL).

You attempt to connect to the internal website. You receive the following error message:

"There is a problem with this website's security certificate."

You need to be able to connect to the internal website successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Internet Explorer, add the website to the Local Intranet zone.
- B. From Certificate Manager, import the website's certificate into the computer's Trusted Publishers store.
- C. From Certificate Manager, import the website's certificate into your Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.
- D. From Certificate Manager, import the website's certificate into your Personal store.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 495**

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You use a client computer named Marketing that has Windows 7 SP1 installed. The computer allows connections from other computers that have any version of Remote Desktop installed. The computer has a locally attached printer shared as Printer1.

A MarketingUsers group is a member of the local Remote Desktop Users group on the computer. Only the MarketingUsers group has access to Printer1. A user named User1 is a member of MarketingUsers.

You need to configure the computer to meet the following requirements:

- Prevent User1 from establishing Remote Desktop sessions to the Marketing computer.
- Allow other members of MarketingUsers to connect to the Marketing computer by using Remote Desktop.
- Ensure that User1 can access Printer1.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Deny access to this computer from the network user right to User1.
- B. Remove the MarketingUsers group from the Remote Desktop Users group.
- C. Assign the Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services user right to User1.
- D. Remove User1 from the MarketingUsers group.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 496**

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You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed. A conference room at your company has a network projector installed on a server within the company network.

You need to connect to the projector from your computer. What should you do?

- A. From Device Manager, click Add legacy hardware.
- B. From Accessories, click Connect to a Network Projector.
- C. Run the Displayswitch.exe command and select Projector only.
- D. From Display, click Connect to a projector.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 497**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

<b>Disk</b>	<b>Partition</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Free space</b>
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Shrink drive C and then create a new partition.
- B. Create an Easy Transfer file on a network location.
- C. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- D. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on an external hard disk.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 498**

---

You administer a desktop computer that has the following hardware specifications:

- Dual-core 2.5 GHz processor
- 1 GB RAM
- 25 GB unpartitioned disk space
- Onboard graphics that has WDDM 1.0

You install a customized Windows 7 Enterprise 64-bit image on the computer by using unpartitioned disk space. The computer operates unacceptably slow.

You need to improve the performance of the computer. What should you do?

- A. Install another 1 GB of RAM.
- B. Upgrade the processor.
- C. Open Performance Monitor. Run the System Performance Data Collector Set.
- D. Install a video card that has 128 MB of video RAM.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 499**

---

**HOTSPOT**

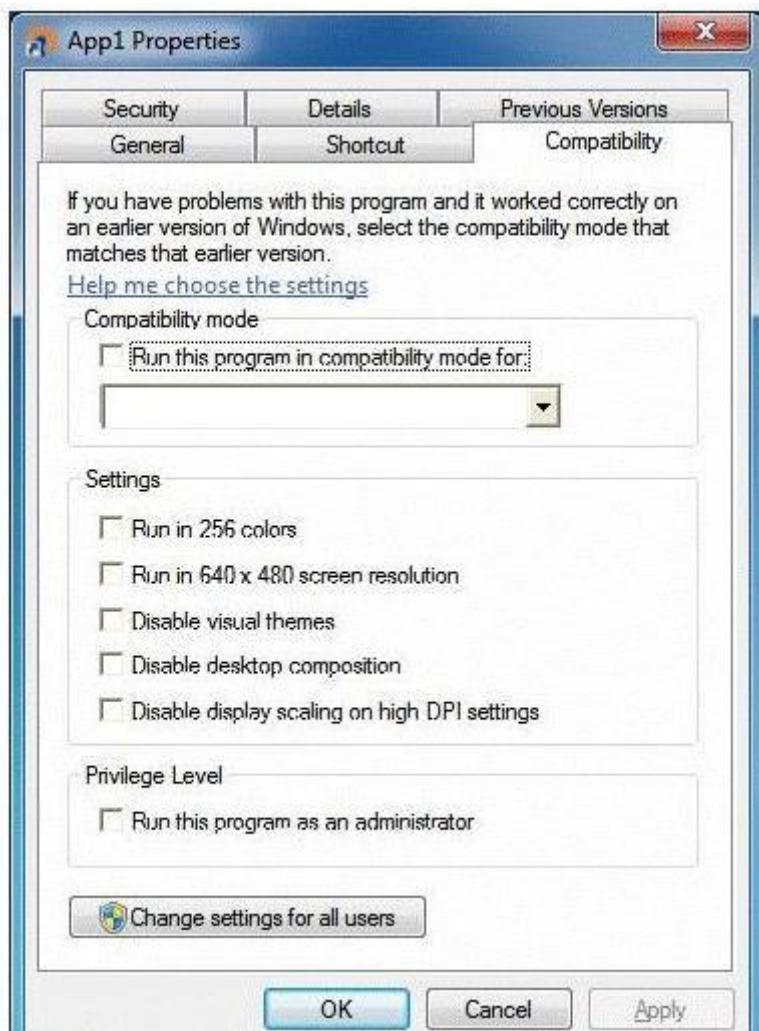
You use a computer that has Windows 7 and a legacy application named App1 installed.

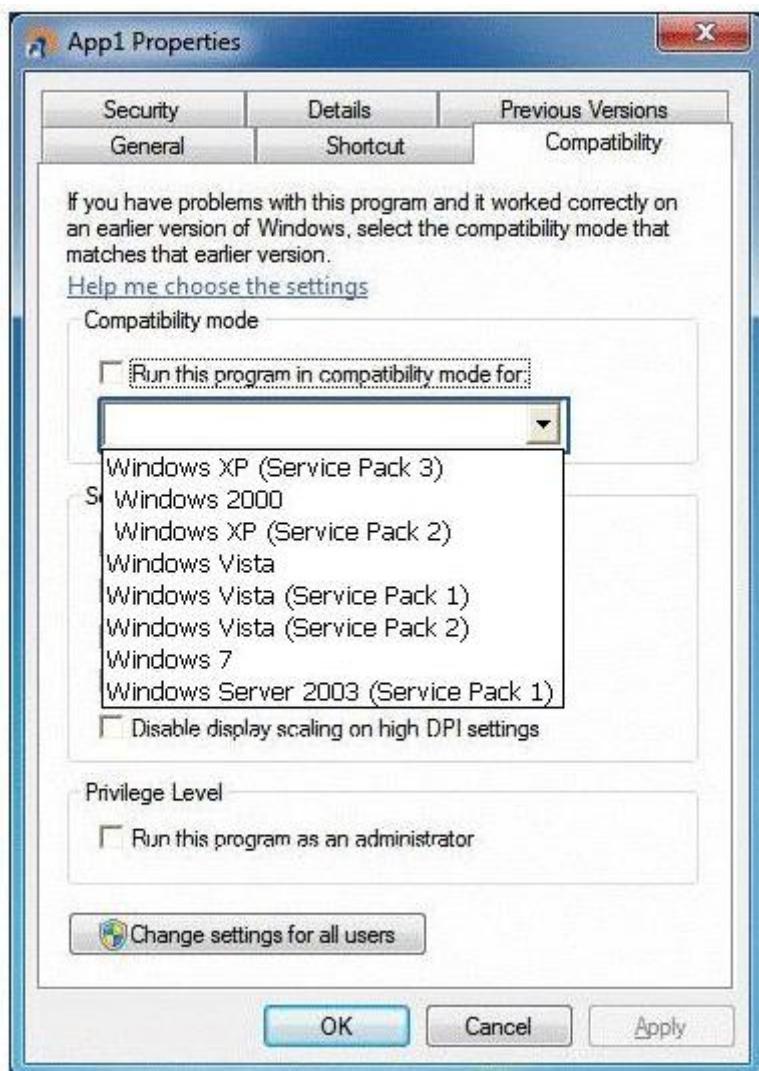
App1 is designed for Windows 2000 and implements large-scale font sizes.

You need to configure application compatibility settings for App1 according to the following requirements:

- Compatible with Windows 2000
- Large-scale fonts must not be resized

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate check boxes in the Application "App1" Compatibility Properties tab in the answer area.)

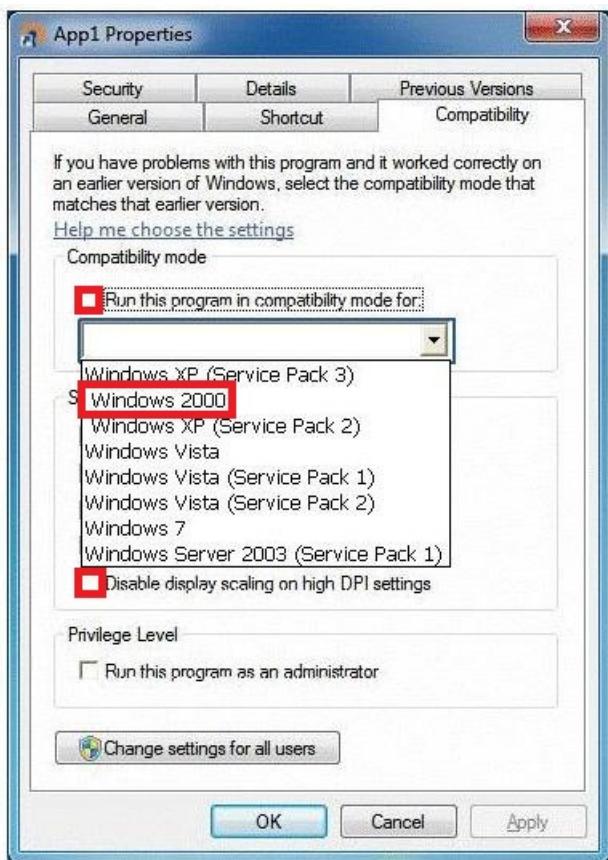




---

**Answer:**

---



## Question: 500

You are evaluating the purchase a netbook computer that has the following hardware:

- 1.6-gigahertz (GHz) 32-bit processor
- 1024-MB RAM
- 1 video card that uses shared memory
- 4-G8 solid state drive

You need to ensure that you can install Windows 7 Enterprise on the netbook computer. Which hardware component should you change or add?

- A. storage device
- B. video card
- C. processor
- D. ram

---

**Answer: A**

---

## Question: 501

You have a computer that runs a 32-bit version of Windows 7 Home Premium. The computer has a single partition on a single hard disk drive.

You want to test a 64-bit version of Windows 7 Ultimate. You configure the computer for a dual boot with previously installed Windows 7 Home Premium.

You need to configure the computer to support the dual boot.

What should you do?

- A. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Add a new entry to the boot menu.
- B. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create a Virtual Hard Disk (VHD) file to start Windows 7 Ultimate.
- C. Reinstall Windows 7 Home Premium 32 bit as a 64-bit version.
- D. Start Windows 7 Home Premium. Create and mount a new Windows Imaging Format (WIM) file with Windows 7 Ultimate files.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 502**

---

You have an answer file named Unattend.xml for a Windows 7 automated installation.

You need to perform an unattended installation of Windows 7 by using the answer file.

What should you do?

- A. Name the answer file as unattend.xml and save it to a floppy disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- B. Name the answer file as unattend.xml and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- C. Name the answer file as autounattend.xml and save it to a floppy disk. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD.
- D. Name the answer file as autounattend.ini and save it to a floppy disk. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD.

---

**Answer: C**

---

Explanation:

Unattended installation

You can perform an unattended installation of Windows 7 by using an installation file called Unattend.xml. These installation files store answers to the questions asked by the Setup Wizard. When the Windows 7 installation process starts, Windows checks for attached USB storage devices that have this file in their root directory. Unattended installations are suitable when you need to deploy Windows 7 to a large number of computers because you do not have to interact with them manually, responding to prompts, as the installation progresses.

Building a Reference Installation

You configure your reference computer with a customized installation of Windows 7 that you then duplicate onto one or more destination computers. You can create a reference installation by using the Windows product DVD and (optionally) the answer file you created in the previous section. To install your reference computer using an answer file, perform the following procedure:

1. Turn on the reference computer. Insert the Windows 7 product DVD and the UFD containing the answer file (Autounattend.xml) that you created in the previous section. Note that the use of an answer file is optional, although it is the method Microsoft recommends. If you prefer, you can install Windows 7 manually from the installation DVD-ROM.
2. Restart the computer by pressing CTRL+ALT+DEL. You may have to override the boot order to boot from the CD/DVD-ROM disk. If so, select the appropriate function key to override the boot order during initial boot. Windows Setup (Setup.exe) starts automatically and searches the root directory of all removable media for an answer file called Autounattend.xml.
3. After Setup finishes, you can validate that all customizations were applied. For example, if you included the optional Microsoft-Windows-IE-InternetExplorer feature and set the Home\_Page setting in your answer file, you can verify these settings by opening Internet Explorer.
4. To prepare the reference computer for the user, you use the Sysprep utility with the /generalize option to remove hardware-specific information from the Windows installation and the /oobe option to configure the computer to boot

to Windows Welcome upon the next restart.

---

### **Question: 503**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Partition	Size	Free space
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Create a system repair disk.
- B. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- C. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on an external hard disk.
- D. Create an Easy Transfer file on an external hard disk.

---

**Answer: D**

---

---

### **Question: 504**

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You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a workgroup.

You use Encrypting File System (EFS) to protect your local files.

You need to ensure that you can decrypt EFS files on the computer if you forget your password.

What should you do?

- A. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificates.
- B. From Credential Manager, select Back up vault.
- C. From BitLocker Drive Encryption, select Manage BitLocker and Turn On BitLocker.
- D. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager options.

---

**Answer: A**

---

Make sure you have a backup of the appropriate encryption certificates

---

### **Question: 505**

---

You administer client computers that have Windows 7 Professional SP1 64-bit installed. All desktops are members of a single Active Directory domain.

You plan to install a driver manufactured by an unknown provider.

You need to prepare the client computers for the driver installation.

What should you do?

- A. Disable the Code signing for device drivers Domain Group Policy setting.
- B. Add each user to the Domain Administrators group.
- C. Run the SigVerif.exe command.
- D. Enable the Code signing for device drivers Domain Group Policy setting.

---

**Answer: A**

---

**Question: 506**

---

You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Disable Internet Connection Sharing.
- B. From the Local Group Policy, enable the InPrivate Filtering Threshold setting.
- C. From the Safety drop-down menu, open an InPrivate Browsing session.
- D. From Internet Options, on the Advanced tab, clear Enable DOM Storage.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 507**

---

You have a computer joined to a domain that runs Windows 7. Your company network contains a Windows Server 2008 R2 remote access server. The server is configured as a Network Access Protection (NAP) enforcement point. You set the startup type of the NAP Agent service to Automatic on the computer.

You need to complete the configuration of the computer as a NAP client.

What should you do?

- A. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the user interface settings.
- B. From the command line of the computer, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client by using the netsh command.
- C. From the NAP Client Configuration console, enable the DHCP Quarantine Enforcement Client.
- D. From the NAP Client Configuration console, configure the Health Registration settings.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 508**

---

Your company network has a single-domain Active Directory forest. The forest functional level is set to Windows Server 2008 R2. All computers are members of the domain.

You plan to deploy Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) on portable computers that have Windows 7 Enterprise installed.

You need to be able to automatically back up recovery passwords for BitLocker-protected disk volumes on the portable computers.

What should you do before you start encrypting the disk volumes with BitLocker?

- A. Run the cscript Get-BitLockerRecoveryInfo.vbs script on the portable computers.
- B. Select the Turn on BitLocker backup to Active Directory option in local policy on the portable computers.
- C. Run the cscript List-ACEs.vbs script on the portable computers.
- D. Run the Idifde -i -v -f BitLockerTPMSchemaExtension.Idf -c script on a domain controller.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 509**

You administer computers that have Windows 7 and Internet Explorer 8 installed.

You want to log on to one of the computers and access a web-based management application that runs on a server by using Internet Explorer.

You need to ensure that any data about your browser session is not saved on the computer. What should you do?

- A. From Internet Options, modify the security settings for the Internet zone.
- B. Start the Microsoft Network Access Protection service.
- C. From the Safety drop-down menu, configure InPrivate Filtering.
- D. From Internet Options, select Delete browsing history on exit.

---

**Answer: B**

---

**Question: 510**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The computer's hard disks are configured as shown in the following table.

Disk	Partition	Size	Free space
0	C	160 GB	60 GB
1	D	50 GB	10 GB

You need to ensure that you can recover the operating system and all the files on the computer if hard disk 0 experiences hardware failure.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Backup and Restore tool to create a system image on an external hard disk.
- B. Create a restore point for both hard disks.
- C. Use the Backup and Restore tool to back up data files for all users.
- D. Shrink drive C and then create a new partition.

---

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

System Image in Windows 7

The new backup utilities in Windows 7 are actually pretty impressive and creating an image will be possible in all versions. Today we take a look at creating a backup image of your machine without the need for a third party utility like Ghost or True Image.

You are just finished installing a fresh copy of Windows 7 on your computer and have it set up to your liking. One of the first things you should do now is create an image of the disc so in the event of a crash you will be able to restore it to its current state. An image is an exact copy of everything on the drive and will restore it back to its current state. It's probably best to create an image when everything is clean and organized on your system. This will make the image file smaller and allows you to restore the system with a smooth running set up.

---

**Question: 511**

You install the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) for Windows 7 on a computer that runs Windows 7.

You want to deploy a Windows image (WIM) file to other computers in the domain.  
You need to capture the operating system, computer configuration, and applications installed on the computer to a WIM file.  
What should you do before you capture the image?

- A. Start the computer by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE) ram disk.
- B. Run ScanState.exe.
- C. Run Defrag.exe.
- D. Run Diskpart.exe.

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

You use ScanState to save user state data. By default, this program places user state data into the data store location as defined by the three migration .xml files.

---

### **Question: 512**

---

You have an answer file named Unattend.xml for a Windows 7 automated installation. You need to perform an unattended installation of Windows 7 by using the answer file. What should you do?

- A. Name the answer file as unattend.xml and save it to a floppy disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- B. Name the answer file as unattend.xml and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).
- C. Name the answer file as autounattend.xml and save it to a floppy disk. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD.
- D. Name the answer file as unattend.txt and save it to a USB disk. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE).

---

**Answer: C**

---

---

### **Question: 513**

---

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed. A conference room at your company has a network projector installed on a server within the company network.

You need to connect to the projector from your computer. What should you do?

- A. From Display, click Connect to a projector.
- B. From Network and Sharing Center, create a temporary network and run Displayswitch.exe.
- C. From Device Manager, click Add legacy hardware.
- D. From the command prompt, run the NetProj command.

---

**Answer: A**

---

---

### **Question: 514**

---

You work as the desktop support technician at Abc.com.

The Abc.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Abc.com.

All client computers on the Abc.com network run Windows Vista Business.

You have been instructed to upgrade a client computer named GB680 to Microsoft Windows 7 Professional.

GB680 has the following specifications:

- Drive C (system drive) with 12 GB of free space
- Drive D (data drive) with 40 GB of free space
- Four memory slots with two occupied by 512 MB memory sticks
- One 2.0 GHz 32-bit processor

You need to ensure that Windows 7 Professional can be installed on GB680.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 7 on Drive D.
- B. Create more free space on Drive C.
- C. Upgrade the memory.
- D. Upgrade the processor.

---

**Answer: B**

---

### **Question: 515**

---

You plan to install Windows 7 on a new notebook computer.

The computer will be used by users who speak English, French, and German.

You need to select an edition of Windows 7 that enables the users to switch between different graphical user interface (GUI) languages. The solution must minimize costs.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Window 7 Home Premium
- B. Windows 7 Professional
- C. Windows 7 Starter
- D. Windows 7 Ultimate

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 516**

---

You work as the desktop support technician at Abc.com.

The Abc.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Abc.com.

The Abc.com management has instructed you to install Microsoft Windows 7 on all the client computers at Abc.com.

You need to create a Windows 7 image that includes the Office 2007. Microsoft Installer Package (MSI) package for the installation.

What should you do?

- A. Install the MSI package by using the update command with the /slipstream switch.
- B. Install the MSI package by using the Msiexec command with the /package /uninstall switches.
- C. Install the MSI package by using the Msiexec command with the /package switch.
- D. Install the MSI package by using the Install command with the /package switch.

---

**Answer: C**

---

### **Question: 517**

---

You use a computer that has Windows 7 SP1 installed and has a folder named C:\Data. The active network connection for the computer is configured as Public.

You assign User1 to a local group called DataUsers. The group has been granted Read NTFS permissions for the folder.

User1 browses to the shared folder across the network and receives the following error message:

"Access is Denied."

You need to ensure that the user can download files from the shared folder.

What should you do?

- A. Allow file and printer sharing through Windows Firewall.
- B. Change the network location of the computer from a Public network to a Home or Work network.
- C. From the Security settings of the C:\Data folder, assign the Full Control NTFS permissions to User1.
- D. From the Advanced Sharing settings of the folder, assign the Read share permission to User1.
- E. From the Advanced Sharing permissions, enable caching.

---

**Answer: D**

---

### **Question: 518**

---

**DRAG DROP**

A company has client computers that run Windows Vista.

You need to install Windows 7 on a client computer in a dual-boot configuration with the existing Windows Vista installation, without reducing the size of the partition that contains Windows Vista.

Which actions should you perform in sequence?

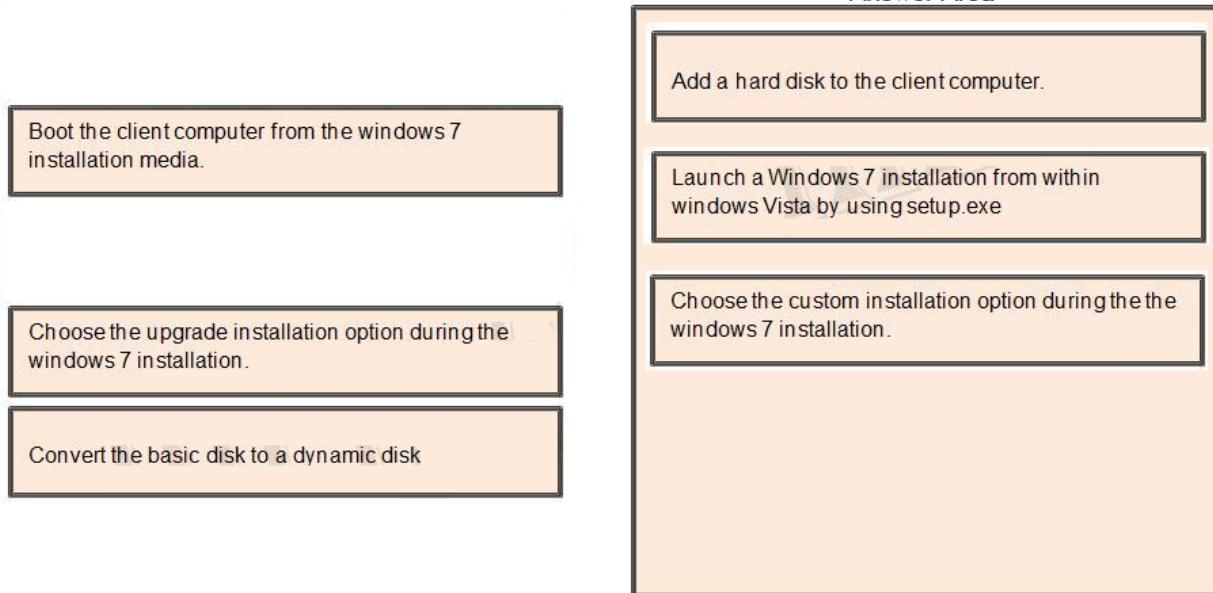
(To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer Area	
Add a hard disk to the client computer.	
Boot the client computer from the windows 7 installation media.	
Choose the custom installation option during the windows 7 installation.	
Choose the upgrade installation option during the windows 7 installation.	
Convert the basic disk to a dynamic disk	
Launch a Windows 7 installation from within windows Vista by using setup.exe	

---

**Answer:**

---



**Explanation:**

10306 20149 30131

Install more than one operating system (multiboot)

When you install the new version of Windows, you can keep an older version of Windows on your computer.

This is often called a multi boot or dual-boot configuration.

Before you begin:

Make sure that your hard disk has a separate partition for each operating system that you want to install, or that your computer has multiple hard disks. Otherwise, you will either have to reformat and repartition your hard disk or install the new operating system on a separate hard disk. Also, make sure that the partition or disk where you plan to install the new version of Windows is formatted with the NTFS file system.

Turn on the computer running your current edition of Windows, and then insert the installation disc into the computer's CD or DVD drive.

On the Install Windows menu, click Install now.

On the Get important updates for installation page, we recommend getting the latest updates to help ensure a successful installation and to help protect your computer against security threats. You must be connected to the Internet to receive installation updates. This page might not appear if your computer is not connected to the Internet.

On the Type your product key for activation page, we strongly recommend that you type your 25-character product key to help avoid problems during activation.

On the Please read the license terms page, if you accept the license terms, click I accept the license terms.

On the Which type of installation do you want? page, click Custom.

On the Where do you want to install Windows page, select the partition or disk where you want to install the new Windows operating system.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd494658.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/aviraj/archive/2009/03/30/dual-boot-windows-7-with-existing-windows-vista.aspx>

## **Question: 519**

### **DRAG DROP**

You have a computer that runs WindowsXP. The computer has one partition.

You install Windows 7 on the computer.

You need to migrate a user profile from the Windows XP installation to Windows 7 installation.

What should you do first? (To answer, drag the appropriate command from the list of command to the correct location or locations in the work area.)

```
Xcopy /s /e  
"c:\windows.old\documents and settings\*.*" c:\users\  
Scanstate.exe  
"c:\windows\users\*.*" c:\users\  
/OfflineWinOld: c:\windows  
/OfflineWinOld: c:\windows.old
```



---

### Answer:

---

```
Xcopy /s /e  
"c:\windows.old\documents and settings\*.*" c:\users\  
"c:\windows\users\*.*" c:\users\  
/OfflineWinOld: c:\windows  
/OfflineWinOld: c:\windows.old
```



#### Explanation:

/offlineWinOld: "Windows.old directory"

This command-line option enables the offline migration mode and starts the migration from the location specified. It is only intended to be used in Windows.old migration scenarios, where the migration is occurring from a Windows.old directory.

NOT Xcopy

Copies files and directories, including subdirectories.

/s Copies directories and subdirectories, unless they are empty. If you omit /s, xcopy works within a single directory.

---

### Question: 520

---

Your company network includes desktop computers that have Windows 7 installed. Microsoft updates are applied automatically at a scheduled time.

A user reports that a proprietary application has stopped working.

You need to uninstall the most recent update from Microsoft.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Action Center, open the Windows Update window.
- B. From the Event Viewer, open the System log.
- C. From the Services console, open the Windows Update service.
- D. From the Task Scheduler, view the WindowsBackup node.

---

### Answer: A

---

---

### Question: 521

---

**HOTSPOT**

A manufacturing company has Windows Vista and Windows XP computers.

You are responsible for upgrading all computers to Windows 7.

You test the Windows 7 installation on a Windows Vista computer. Early in the installation process, you are prompted to choose the "Upgrade" option or the "Custom (Advanced)" installation option.

You need to determine which installation option is appropriate for the different computers in your company.

In the table below, identify the characteristics of the Upgrade and Custom installation options. (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points.)

**Answer Area**

Upgrade	Custom	Installation characteristics
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Performs a clean installation
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Preserves files
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Applies compatibility settings to programs
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Upgrades programs

---

**Answer:**

---

Upgrade	Custom	Installation characteristics
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Performs a clean installation
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Preserves files
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Applies compatibility settings to programs
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Upgrades programs

Explanation:

Note:

If you can't upgrade your computer running Windows Vista to Windows 7, you'll need to select the Custom option during Windows 7 installation. A custom installation doesn't preserve your programs, files, or settings. It's sometimes called a "clean" installation for that reason.

---

**Question: 522**

---

**HOTSPOT**

A manufacturing company has Windows Vista and Windows XP computers.

You are responsible for upgrading all computers to Windows 7.

You test the Windows 7 installation on a Windows Vista computer. Early in the installation process, you are prompted to choose the "Upgrade" option or the "Custom (Advanced)" installation option.

You need to determine which installation option is appropriate for the different computers in your company.

In the table below, identify the characteristics of the Upgrade and Custom installation options. (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points.)

**Answer Area**

Use User State Migration Tool	Use Windows 7 Setup	Current Operating System
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows XP 32-bit SP3
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows Vista 32-bit SP2
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows 7 Professional 32-bit
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows 7 Professional 64-bit

**Answer:**

Use User State Migration Tool	Use Windows 7 Setup	Current Operating System
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows XP 32-bit SP3
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Windows Vista 32-bit SP2
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Windows 7 Professional 32-bit
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Windows 7 Professional 64-bit

**E**Explanation:

Note:

\* User State Migration Tool

The Windows® User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0 is designed to help IT professionals migrate files and settings to the Windows® 7 operating system.

\* A source computer requires a network adapter, a working network environment, and a DVD-ROM drive. This guide uses a source computer running Windows XP. However, you can also use a source computer running Windows Vista.

### Question: 523

#### DRAG DROP

You have a Windows XP computer.

You need to migrate to Windows 7 and determine that all third-party applications installed on the computer continue to operate with the new operating system.

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.)

Reinstall the applications.

Run Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor.

Install Windows 7.

Upgrade to Windows 7.

Migrate files with Windows Easy Transfer.

#### Answer:

Box 1: Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor

Box 2:Migrate files with Windows Easy Transfer

Box 3:Install Windows 7.

Box 4: Reinstall the applications.

Explanation:

Note:

\* Find out if your PC can run Windows 7

To see if your PC is ready for Windows 7, download the free Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor. It scans your PC for potential issues with your hardware, devices, and installed programs, and recommends what to do before you upgrade.

\* You'll need to move your files off of your PC before you install Windows 7. To make this easier, we recommend a free download called Windows Easy Transfer, which will require an external hard disk.

\* You'll need to reinstall your programs by hand after installing Windows 7. When you run Windows Easy Transfer you will get a report that lists the programs that you are currently using with Windows XP.

Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor Easy Transfer

### Question: 524

#### DRAG DROP

An employee has a Windows Vista SP1 32-bit computer that uses legacy devices.

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 7 32-bit based on the following requirements:

Ensure application and third-party hardware compatibility.

Preserve existing applications, settings, and documents.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of

actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order. )

Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor tool.

Install Vista Service Pack 2.

Update the drivers.

Run the Windows 7 Easy Transfer tool.

Perform an Upgrade installation of Windows 7.

Answer Area

---

**Answer:**

Box 1: Install Vista Serve Pack 2

Box 2:Run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor tool.

Box 3: Perform an Upgrade installation of Windows 7.

Explanation:

Note:

\* First install the latest Vista

\* The Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor checks for compatibility issues.

If your PC can run Windows Vista, it can probably run Windows 7, but it's still a good idea to download and run the Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor before you begin the upgrade process.

---

**Question: 525**

DRAG DROP

Your organization has a Windows Server 2008 R2 server and Windows 7 Professional computers.

Two groups require access to new applications. Each group uses a different application. You are adding 100 new computers to each group.

You need to configure Windows Firewall to allow each group to access its application.

Which four steps 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. )

Answer Area	
Determine firewall rules for each application.	
Create a new firewall policy for each group.	
Instruct group members to install the new firewall rules.	
Run the gpupdate /force command.	
Use netsh firewall command to distribute the firewall rules.	
Deploy the new rules through GPO.	

---

**Answer:**

---

Box 1: Determine firewall rules for each application.

Box 2: Create a new firewall policy for each group-

Box 3: Deploy the new rules through GPO.

Box 4: Run the gpupdate /force command.

**Explanation:**

**Note:**

\* firewall rule

Firewall rules are created to allow or block a computer sending traffic or receiving traffic over a network. Rules can be created for either inbound traffic or outbound traffic. The rule can be configured to specify traffic that matches specific programs, services, ports, and protocols.

\* Gpupdate

Refreshes local and Active Directory-based Group Policy settings, including security settings. This command supersedes the now obsolete /refreshpolicy option for the secedit command.

/ force

Ignores all processing optimizations and reapplies all settings.

---

**Question: 526**

---

You manage a network device by using a web interface.

You perform all critical Windows updates so that the computer now runs Internet Explorer 10. After performing these updates, the layout of the network device web page displays incorrectly.

Other web pages display correctly.

You need to resolve this issue.

What should you do?

- A. Clear Internet Explorer's browsing history.
- B. Enable Compatibly Mode for the network device web page.
- C. Set the local Intranet security zone to Low.
- D. Add the network device web page to the trusted sites zone.

---

**Answer: D**

---

---

**Question: 527**

---

You have a Windows 7 Professional computer that is a member of an Active Directory domain. The domain group policy redirects documents to save to the network-attached storage device mapped to the F: drive.

You want to implement a disaster recovery solution that restores only the local drives to a previous state. You attach an external drive to the computer locally and assign it to the X: drive.

You need to configure the solution to perform the backup on a weekly basis.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a Windows Backup to include a system image file to back up to the X: drive. Run the X: drive weekly.
- B. Create a batch file that runs the command "ntbackup backup systemstate /J "SystemStateBackup" /F "X: \Backup.bkf". Configure a Scheduled Task to run the command weekly.
- C. Create a batch file that runs the command "wbadm start backup -backuptarget:x: -included: -quiet". Configure a Scheduled Task to run the command weekly.
- D. Configure a Windows Backup to include a system image file and select the F: drive to back up to the X: drive. Run the F: drive weekly.

---

**Answer: A**

---

### **Question: 528**

---

You are preparing to migrate from Windows Vista to Windows 7.

You need to use the User System Migration Tool (USMT) XML files.

Which two of these are migrated by using only the default USMT XML files? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two. )

- A. Application settings for Office 2010 and Windows Mail
- B. ACLs for folders outside the user profile
- C. Data from the %PROGRAMDATA% folder
- D. Installed network printers

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

Explanation:

A:

\* The original version of the USMT 4. 0 doesn't support Office 2010. There was an update released in February 2011 that adds support for Office 2010.

\* Windows Mail (Microsoft Outlook Express Mail, or . dbx, files are migrated from Windows XP)

D: Network printer mapping (not migrated when using offline backup)

Note:

In the USMT, XML templates control the data being migrated from the machine. The default templates migrate the following:

Accessibility settings

Address book

Command-prompt settings

Desktop wallpaper (not migrated when using offline backup)

Encrypting File System (EFS) files

Favorites

Folder options

Fonts

Group membership

Internet Explorer settings (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Microsoft ODBC settings  
Mouse and keyboard settings  
Network drive mapping  
(D) Network printer mapping (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Offline files (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Phone and modem options (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Remote Access Service (RAS) connection and phone book (.pbk) files  
Regional settings (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Remote Access  
Taskbar settings (not migrated when using offline backup)  
(A) Windows Mail (Microsoft Outlook Express Mail, or .dbx, files are migrated from Windows XP)  
Windows Media Player (not migrated when using offline backup)  
Windows Rights Management

---

### **Question: 529**

---

You are the system administrator for a large manufacturing company. You and your team are responsible for managing over 1,000 Windows 7 Professional desktop and laptop computers. All computers are members of a Windows 2008 R2 Active Directory domain.

You want to utilize the Windows Remote Management Service available in Windows 7 Professional. You plan to configure all desktop and laptop computers so that the Windows Remote Management Service can manage them remotely.

You need to run a command on each Windows 7 computer so that you can configure the service.

Which two commands can you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Mstsc /v:computername configure
- B. Enable-PSRemoting -force
- C. Psexec Wcomputername -enable
- D. Winrm quickconfig

---

### **Answer: B, D**

---

Explanation:

B: To configure Windows PowerShell for remoting, type the following command:

Enable-PSRemoting –force

D:

\*When you are working with computers in workgroups or homegroups, you must either use HTTPS as the transport or add the remote machine to the TrustedHosts configuration settings. If you cannot connect to a remote host, verify that the service on the remote host is running and is accepting requests by running the following command on the remote host:

winrm quickconfig

This command analyzes and configures the WinRM service.

\* The Windows PowerShell remoting features are supported by the WS-Management protocol and the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service that implements WS-Management in Windows.

Incorrect:

Not C:

\* PsExec is a light-weight telnet-replacement that lets you execute processes on other systems, complete with full interactivity for console applications, without having to manually install client software. PsExec's most powerful uses include launching interactive command-prompts on remote systems and remote-enabling tools like IpConfig that

otherwise do not have the ability to show information about remote systems.

```
* psexec [\computer[,computer2[,...] | @file]][-u user [-p psswd][-n s][-r servicename][-h][-l][-s|-e][-x][-i session]  
][-c [-f|-v]][-w directory][-d][-a n,n,...] cmd [arguments]
```

---

### **Question: 530**

---

You are deploying a number of Windows 7 laptops.

You create a custom power plan on one of the laptops that you want to replicate to the other laptops by using an unattended setup.

You need to capture the power plan from the configured laptop for use in the deployment of the other laptops, save it to the removable drive F:, and name it MobileScheme.

What should you do?

- A. Run the command powercfg duplicatescheme <GUID> F:\MobileScheme.pow from an elevated command prompt.
- B. Run the command powercfg -EXPORT F:\MobileScheme.pow {GUID} from an elevated command prompt.
- C. Run the command powercfg -S F:\MobileScheme.pow from an elevated command prompt.
- D. Create a power plan from the Power Options control panel and save it to the F: drive as MobileScheme.

---

**Answer: B**

---

---

### **Question: 531**

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#### **HOTSPOT**

A company has Windows XP, Windows vista, and windows 7 computers. You receive the following emails.

Email 1

From: Company CIO

Message: We are in the process of upgrading all computers. We need to ensure that everyone is running Windows 7.

Email 2

From: System Administrator

Message: During the upgrades of all of the computers, we need to make sure we keep the user's Favorites folder, My Documents folder, and Outlook archive files.

Email 3

From: Accounting Department

Message: Our payroll application does NOT work on Windows 7. Should we be worried?

Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the three emails support the inference as stated? (This question is worth three points. )

Answer Area

Yes      No

- You can use the User State Migration Tool to automate the data migration process.
- You should use Windows XP Mode in the Accounting department.
- You need to perform a clean installation of Windows XP and install all applications.

---

**Answer:**

---

Answer Area

Yes      No

- You can use the User State Migration Tool to automate the data migration process.
- You should use Windows XP Mode in the Accounting department.
- You need to perform a clean installation of Windows XP and install all applications.

---

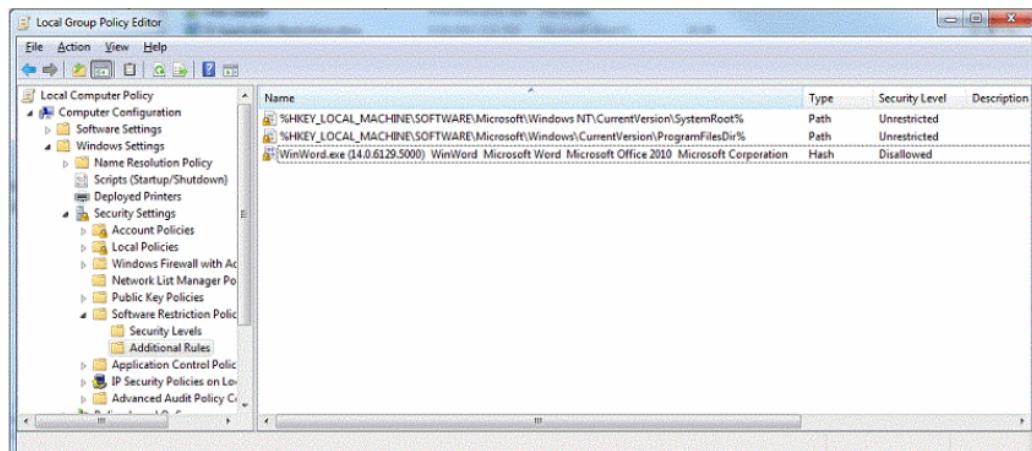
**Question: 532**

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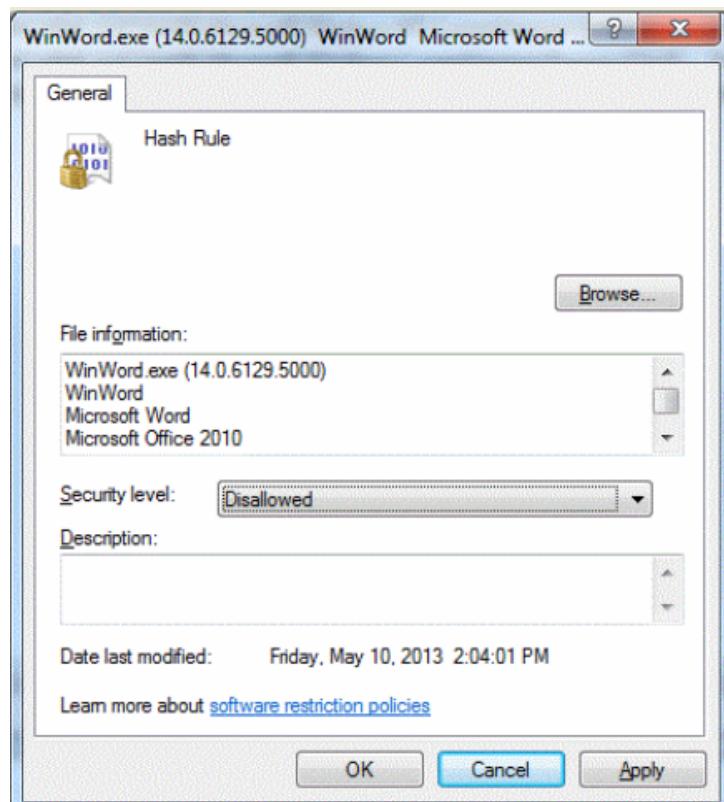
**HOTSPOT**

You work with Windows 7 computers.

Your company has a policy of not allowing software to be upgraded without proper authorization from the managers. You set a Software Restriction Policy to allow only a certain version of Microsoft Word 2010 to run. The policy of the Local Group Policy Editor is shown in the Policy Editor exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

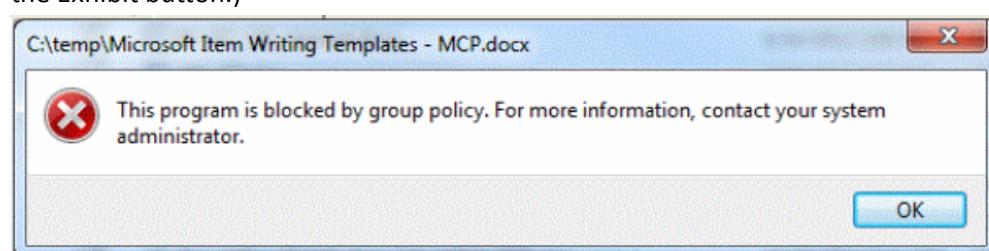


Additionally, the hash policy for WmWord. exe is shown in the Hash Policy exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button. )



Any upgrades or change to the WinWord.exe will result in the program not operating.

When you attempt to run MS Word, the program does not execute. The error is shown in the Hashblock exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Consider each of the following statements. Does the information in the three statements support the inference as stated? (This question is worth three points. )

**Answer Area**

Yes      No

- You should set a path rule instead of a hash rule.
- You should set the Security Level of the hash rule to Unrestricted.

---

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Yes      No

- You should set a path rule instead of a hash rule.
- You should set the Security Level of the hash rule to Unrestricted.

---

**Question: 533**

A company has Windows 7 Enterprise computers that use BitLocker drive encryption on operating system drives. You need to configure multi-factor authentication before client computers are booted into Windows. On each client computer, what should you do?

- A. Configure a TPM PIN.
- B. Implement fingerprint authentication.
- C. Implement a Dynamic Access Control policy.
- D. Install a standalone certification authority server.

---

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

BitLocker supports multifactor authentication for operating system drives. If you enable BitLocker on a computer that has a TPM version 1.2, you can use additional forms of authentication with the TPM protection. BitLocker offers the option to lock the normal boot process until the user supplies a personal identification number (PIN) or inserts a USB device (such as a flash drive) that contains a BitLocker startup key, or both the PIN and the USB device can be required. These additional security measures provide multifactor authentication and help ensure that the computer will not start or resume from hibernation until the correct authentication method is presented.

---

**Question: 534**

You are a network administrator for a global company that has Windows Server 2008 R2 servers and Windows 7

Enterprise computers.

Management wants to decrease VPN costs by implementing DirectAccess for remote network access.

They assign you to evaluate the current network infrastructure, which includes the following elements:

Active Directory

IPv6 network and applications

Server for DirectAccess service

You need to ensure that all critical infrastructure components are present.

What should you add to the infrastructure?

A. Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server

B. Public key infrastructure

C. NAT-PT devices

D. Windows Server 2012

---

**Answer: B**

---

Explanation:

DirectAccess With Windows Server 2008 R2 requires:

\* Public key infrastructure (PKI) to issue computer certificates.

\* One or more DirectAccess servers running Windows Server 2008 R2 with two network adapters: one that is connected directly to the Internet, and a second that is connected to the intranet.

\* On the DirectAccess server, at least two consecutive, public IPv4 addresses assigned to the network adapter that is connected to the Internet.

\* DirectAccess clients running Windows 7 or Windows 8 "Enterprise" edition clients

\* At least one domain controller and Domain Name System (DNS) server running Windows Server 2008 SP2 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Note: DirectAccess, also known as Unified Remote Access, is a VPN-like technology that provides intranet connectivity to client computers when they are connected to the Internet. Unlike many traditional VPN connections, which must be initiated and terminated by explicit user action, DirectAccess connections are designed to connect automatically as soon as the computer connects to the Internet. DirectAccess was introduced in Windows Server 2008 R2, providing this service to Windows 7 and Windows 8 "Enterprise" edition clients.

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### **Question: 535**

---

Your laptop has a 400 GB drive and currently reserves, by default, 2% (8 GB) for shadow copies.

You need to reserve more space for previous versions of files.

What should you do?

A. From System Properties, System Protection, expand the Max usage to 20 GB.

B. From System Properties, System Protection, turn off system protection.

C. From Disk Properties, change the Quota Settings from 8 GB to 20 GB.

D. From System Properties, System Protection, set it to only restore previous versions of files.

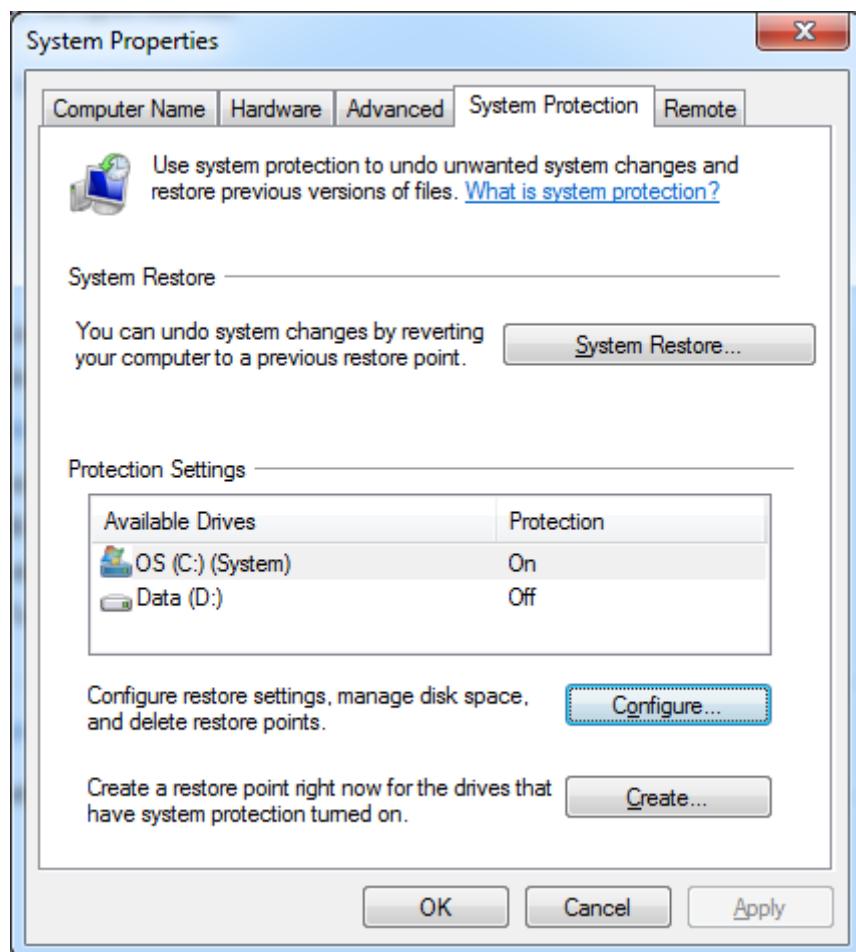
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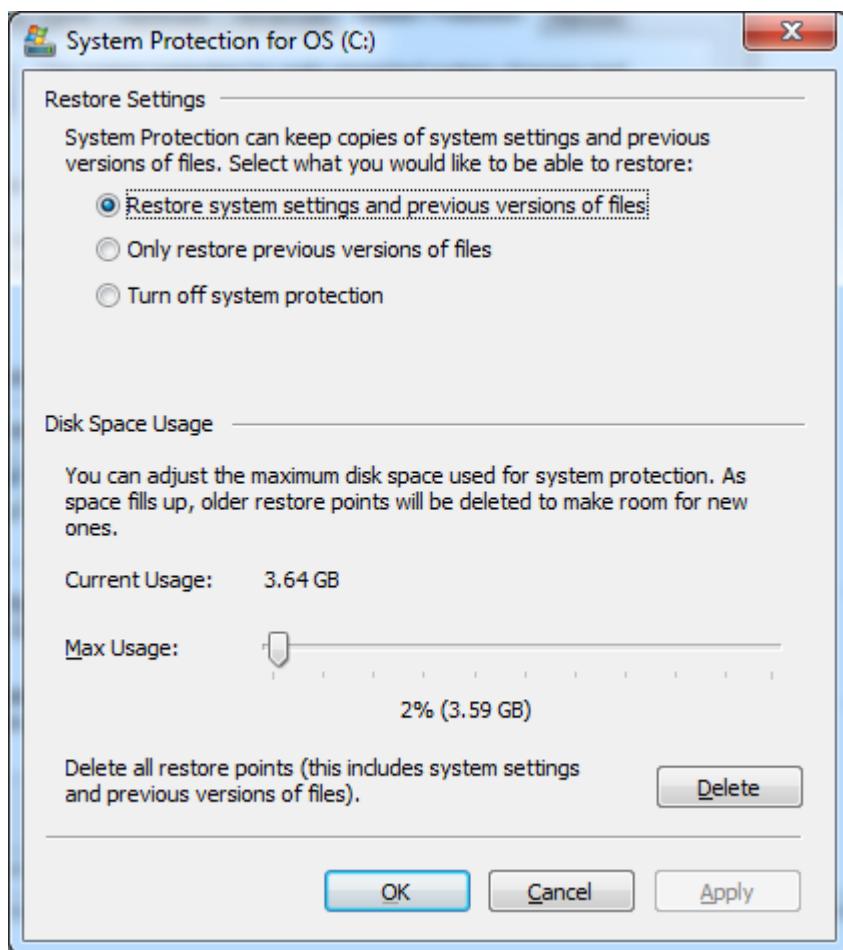
**Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Control Panel->System and Security. >System [Properties]->System Protection->Configure





### Question: 536

#### DRAG DROP

You manage the Windows 7 Professional computers for a small architecture firm. All computers operate in workgroup mode.

The lead engineer asks you to enable employees to share CAD files located on their desktop computers with all of the other members of the firm.

You create a HomeGroup on the lead engineer's computer.

You need to configure the rest of the computers in the firm to join this HomeGroup.

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. 1)

Provide the HomeGroup password.

Choose the libraries that you want to share to the HomeGroup.

Click **Join Now** in the Control Panel/HomeGroup utility.

Configure each computer with the same workgroup name.

Identify the current network connection as a Home location.

Answer Area

**Answer:**

- Box 1: Identify the current network connection as a Home location.  
 Box 2: Click Join Now in the Control Panel/Homegroup utility.  
 Box 3: Choose the libraries that you want to share to the HomeGroup  
 Box 4: Provide the HomeGroup password.

**Explanation:**

**Note:**

**Step 1:**

For home group to work you do need to have your network location set to home. That is why it is called Home group. It is a safety control as only computers connected to your home network can be join a Home group. All computers that you want to join must also be set to Home location.

**Step 2:**

To join a homegroup, follow these steps on the PC that you want to add to the homegroup:

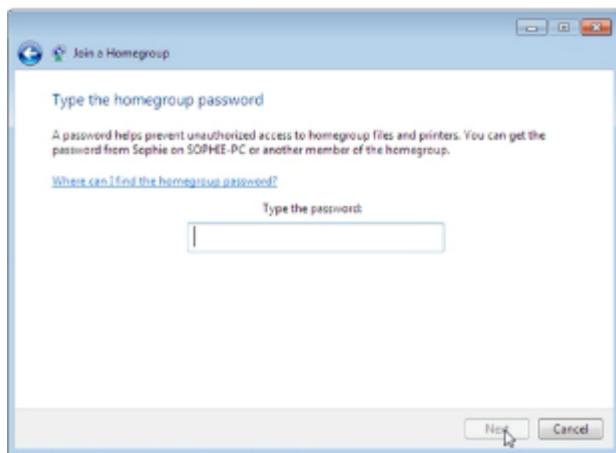
Open HomeGroup by clicking the Start button Picture of the Start button, clicking Control Panel, typing homegroup in the search box, and then clicking HomeGroup.

Click Join now, and then follow the steps on your screen.

**Step 3:**



**Step 4:**



## Question: 537

DRAG DROP

You are a systems administrator for a company that uses Windows 7 computers.

The company plans on upgrading all the computers. You have configured one computer, named SOURCE, with a power plan that meets a criteria for reduced power consumption. You want to test this power plan on another computer named DEST.

You need to transfer the power plan from SOURCE to DEST.

Which three 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.)

Answer Area
Execute powercfg.exe -import test.pow on DEST.
Execute powercfg.exe -export c:\test.pow <GUID> on SOURCE.
Copy the test.pow from SOURCE to DEST.
Execute powercfg.exe -query on SOURCE.

**Answer:**

Answer Area
Execute powercfg.exe -import test.pow on DEST.
Execute powercfg.exe -export c:\test.pow <GUID> on SOURCE.
Copy the test.pow from SOURCE to DEST.
Execute powercfg.exe -import test.pow on DEST.

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

Execute powercfg.exe -export c:\test.pow <GUID> on SOURCE.

Box 2:

Copy the test.pow from SOURCE to DEST.

Box 3:

Execute powercfg.exe -import test.pow on DEST.

Note:

\* powercfg. exe

You can use the Powercfg. exe tool to control power settings and configure computers to default to Hibernate or Standby modes.

The Powercfg. exe tool is installed with Windows.

/Syntax:

powercfg [-l] [-q ] [-x] [-changename] [-duplicatescheme] [-d] [-deletesetting] [-setactive] [-getactivescheme] [-setacvalueindex] [-setdcvalueindex] [-h] [-a] [-devicequery] [-deviceenablewake] [-devicedisablewake] [-import] [-export] [-lastwake] [-?] [-aliases] [-setsecuritydescriptor] [-getsecuritydescriptor]

/ export filename GUID

Exports a power scheme, represented by the specified GUID, to the specified file.

/ -import filename [GUID]

Imports all power settings from the specified file.

## **Question: 538**

DRAG DROP

Your organization needs to perform a Windows Vista to Windows 7 migration for a department with 150 computers.

You want to use User State Migration Tool (USMT) to automate the migration.

You need to move user data and custom settings from the source computers to the destination computers by using USMT with minimal downtime or impact to the end users. The transfer must include files in several custom directories located in the root directory of the boot volume.

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.)

### **Answer Area**

Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigUser.xml.

Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigDocs.xml.

Install applications on destination systems.

Log off of the system.

Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigUser.xml.

Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigDocs.xml.

**Answer:**

Answer Area	
Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigUser.xml.	Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigDocs.xml.
Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigDocs.xml.	Install applications on destination systems.
Install applications on destination systems.	
Log off of the system.	
Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigUser.xml.	Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigDocs.xml.
Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigDocs.xml.	Log off of the system.

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

Close all applications and run the ScanState tool by using MigDocs.xml.

Box 2:

Install applications on destination systems.

Box 3:

Close all applications and run the LoadState tool by using MigDocs.xml.

Box 4:

Log off of the system.

**Note:**

\* Step One: Plan Your Migration

Step Two: Collect Files and Settings from the Source Computer

1. Back up the source computer.
2. Close all applications.

3. Run the ScanState command on the source computer to collect files and settings. You should specify all of the .xml files that you want the ScanState command to use. For example,

scanstate \\server\migration\mystore /config:config.xml /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /l:scan.log

Step Three: Prepare the Destination Computer and Restore Files and Settings

1. Install the operating system on the destination computer.
2. Install all applications that were on the source computer. Although it is not always required, we recommend installing all applications on the destination computer before you restore the user state. This makes sure that migrated settings are preserved.
3. Close all applications. If some applications are running when you run the LoadState command, USMT might not migrate all of the specified data.
4. Run the LoadState command on the destination computer. Specify the same set of .xml files that you specified when you used the ScanState command.

For example, the following command migrates the files and settings:

loadstate \\server\migration\mystore /config:config.xml /i:migdocs.xml /i:migapp.xml /v:13 /l:load.log

5. Log off after you run the LoadState command. Some settings (for example, fonts, wallpaper, and screen saver settings) will not take effect until the next time that the user logs on.

\* USMT includes two tools that migrate settings and data: ScanState and LoadState. ScanState collects information from the source computer, and LoadState applies that information to the destination computer.

\* USMT 5.0 includes a set of three modifiable .xml files:

/MigApp.xml

/MigDocs.xml

/MigUser.xml

MigUser.xml. Specify this file on both command lines to migrate user folders, files, and file types to computers running both Windows XP and Windows Vista.

\* If your data set is unknown or if many files are stored outside of the standard user-profile folders, the MigDocs.xml is a better choice than the MigUser.xml file, because the MigDocs.xml file will gather a broader scope of data. The MigDocs.xml file migrates folders of data based on location. The MigUser.xml file migrates only the files with the specified file extensions.

\* The User State Migration Tool (USMT) 5.0 migrates user files and settings during large deployments of Windows. To improve and simplify the migration process, USMT captures desktop, network, and application settings in addition to a user's files. USMT then migrates these items to a new Windows installation.

---

### **Question: 539**

---

Your laptop has a 400 GB drive and currently reserves, by default, 2% (8 GB) for shadow copies.

You need to reserve more space for previous versions of files.

What should you do?

- A. From System Properties, System Protection, expand the Max Usage to 20 GB.
- B. From System Properties, System Protection, turn off system protection.
- C. From Disk Properties, change the Quota Settings from 8 GB to 20 GB.
- D. From an elevated command prompt, run vssadmin add shadowstorage /for=c:/on = c:/maxsize = 20gb.

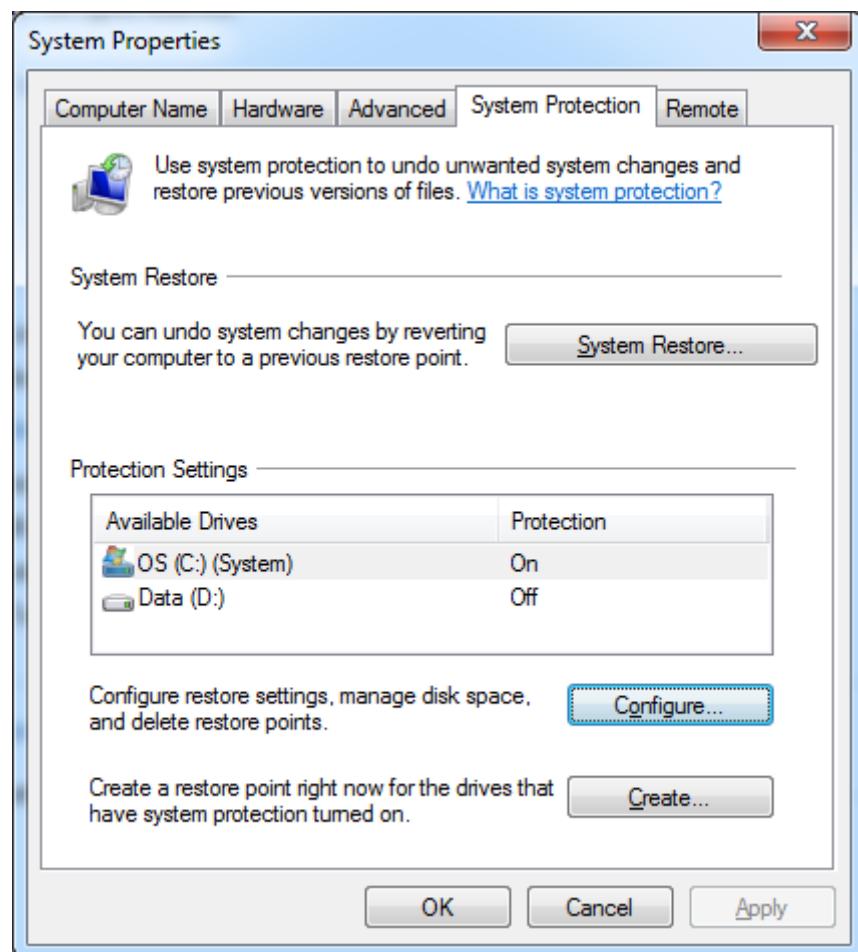
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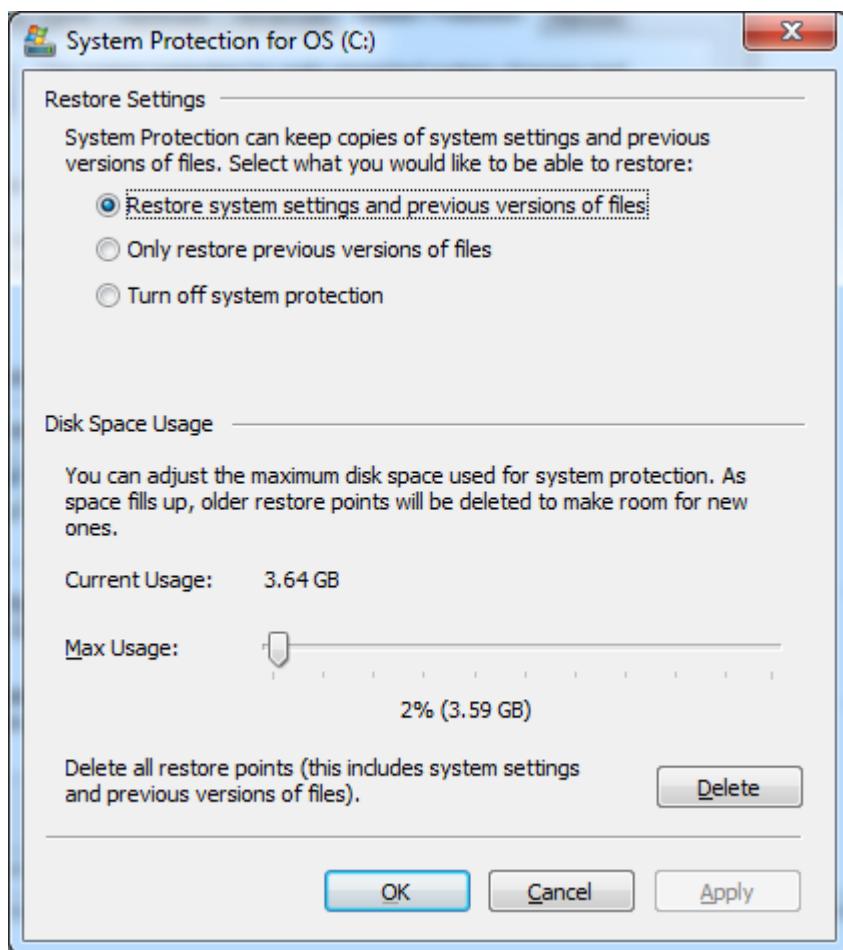
### **Answer: A**

---

Explanation:

Control Panel->System and Security. >System [Properties]->System Protection->Configure





## Question: 540

You are a network administrator for a global company that has Windows Server 2008 R2 servers and Windows 7 Enterprise computers.

Management wants to decrease VPN costs by implementing DirectAccess for remote network access. They assign you to evaluate the current network infrastructure, which includes the following elements:

- Active Directory
- IPv6 network and applications
- Server for DirectAccess service

You need to ensure that all critical infrastructure components are present.

What should you add to the infrastructure?

- A. Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server
- B. Public key infrastructure
- C. NAT-PT devices
- D. Windows Software Update Services (WSUS) server

---

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

DirectAccess With Windows Server 2008 R2 requires:

- \* Public key infrastructure (PKI) to issue computer certificates.
- \* One or more DirectAccess servers running Windows Server 2008 R2 with two network adapters: one that is

connected directly to the Internet, and a second that is connected to the intranet.

- \* On the DirectAccess server, at least two consecutive, public IPv4 addresses assigned to the network adapter that is connected to the Internet.
- \* DirectAccess clients running Windows 7 or Windows 8 "Enterprise" edition clients
- \* At least one domain controller and Domain Name System (DNS) server running Windows Server 2008 SP2 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

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### **Question: 541**

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A company has Windows 7 Enterprise computers that use BitLocker drive encryption on operating system drives. You need to configure multi-factor authentication before client computers are booted into Windows. On each client computer, what should you do?

- A. Require the use of a startup key.
- B. Implement fingerprint authentication.
- C. Implement a Dynamic Password Policy.
- D. Implement a Dynamic Access Control policy.
- E. Configure a TPM PIN.

---

**Answer: E**

---

Explanation:

BitLocker supports multifactor authentication for operating system drives. If you enable BitLocker on a computer that has a TPM version 1.2, you can use additional forms of authentication with the TPM protection. BitLocker offers the option to lock the normal boot process until the user supplies a personal identification number (PIN) or inserts a USB device (such as a flash drive) that contains a BitLocker startup key, or both the PIN and the USB device can be required. These additional security measures provide multifactor authentication and help ensure that the computer will not start or resume from hibernation until the correct authentication method is presented.

---

### **Question: 542**

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You maintain Windows 7 virtual hard disks (VHDs) at Contoso, Ltd.

You are applying a series of updates to one of the company's VHDs by using the Windows Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) system. The VHD contains a Windows 7 64-bit operating system. The image is stored in N:\Images\Win7img.vhd. Additionally, there are three updates required, which are stored in subfolders of N:\updates.

You need to mount and apply Windows updates to the offline VHD.

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

- A. Use diskpart to mount the VHD.
- B. Use Dism with /Add-Driver and /recurse options.
- C. Use Dism to mount the VHD.
- D. Use Dism with /Add-Package /recurse.

---

**Answer: A, D**

---

Explanation:

A: To Attach a VHD

Diskpart

Select vdisk file=c:\wims\W7Ultimate.vhd

```
attach vdisk
assign letter=F
exit
D: Example:
Dism /image:C:\WIM\offline /Add-Package /PackagePath:C:\Updates\
Incorrect:
not B: we are not adding drivers.
```

---

### **Question: 543**

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You are a desktop administrator for an enterprise organization.  
A user applies a device update from the manufacturer, and now the computer is displaying error messages.  
The user has critical documents on the computer that need to be preserved.  
You need to restore the computer to an operating state and preserve applications and data.  
What should you do?

- A. Perform a re-installation of Windows.
- B. Perform a System Image Recovery.
- C. Boot Windows by using the Last Known Good Configuration.
- D. Restore Windows by using the most recent System Restore point.

---

**Answer: D**

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### **Question: 544**

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You are a network administrator for Southbridge Video, a company that records and processes videos. Your network consists of Windows 7 computers and Windows Server 2008 R2 servers.  
Management secures a contract to provide closed captioning a large number of videos. They open a new, remote location with a slow network link and hire temporary staff to perform the work. The videos that the users need to view are on a file share on the corporate network. Users may have to view the video files multiple times to complete their work.  
You need to ensure that the slow network link is used as efficiently as possible.  
What should you do?

- A. Enable transparent caching.
- B. Enable folder redirection.
- C. Use DirectAccess to connect to the share.
- D. Configure the client machines to use offline file synchronization.

---

**Answer: A**

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### **Question: 545**

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#### **HOTSPOT**

You are a system administrator for a regional accounting firm. The existing computers have either Windows Vista Enterprise or Windows Vista Home Premium installed.  
Your manager wants you to upgrade all computers to Windows 7.  
You need to determine which editions of Windows 7 support an in-place upgrade from the two editions of Windows Vista.  
In the table below, identify which editions of Windows 7 will support an in-place upgrade from Windows Vista

Enterprise and Home Premium. (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points. )

**Answer Area**

Windows Vista  
Enterprise

Windows Vista  
Home  
Premium

Windows 7 Editions

Ultimate

Enterprise

Professional

Home Basic

---

**Answer:**

---

**Answer Area**

Windows Vista  
Enterprise

Windows Vista  
Home  
Premium

Windows 7 Editions

Ultimate

Enterprise

Professional

Home Basic

Explanation:

Note:

\* You can only do an in place upgrade from Vista Enterprise to Windows 7 Enterprise, and only in the same bit level (32 or 64bit).

If you're running:	Upgrade to Windows 7 Home Premium	Upgrade to Windows 7 Professional	Upgrade to Windows 7 Ultimate
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Windows Vista Home Basic

Windows Vista Home  
Premium

Windows Vista Business

Windows Vista Ultimate

### Question: 546

#### HOTSPOT

A company has Windows 7 computers that use Internet Explorer 10 with InPrivate Browsing and InPrivate Filtering.

In the table below, identify the functionality of each InPrivate mode. (Make only one selection in each column. This question is worth two points.)

#### Answer Area

InPrivate Browsing	InPrivate Filtering	Functionality
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Protects the client computer from inappropriate content
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Prevents session data from being stored on the client computer
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Prevents websites from collecting information from the client computer
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Protects the client computer from malicious downloads

Answer:

InPrivate Browsing	InPrivate Filtering	Functionality
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Protects the client computer from inappropriate content
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Prevents session data from being stored on the client computer
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Prevents websites from collecting information from the client computer
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Protects the client computer from malicious downloads

Explanation:

Note:

- \* InPrivate Browsing helps prevent your browsing history, temporary Internet files, form data, cookies, and user names and passwords from being retained by the browser.
- \* InPrivate Filtering helps prevent website content providers from collecting information about sites you visit. InPrivate Filtering works by analyzing web content on the webpages you visit, and if it sees the same content being used on a number of websites, it will give you the option to allow or block that content. You can also choose to have InPrivate Filtering automatically block any content provider or third-party website it detects, or you can choose to turn off InPrivate Filtering.