**Module 1 – Installing Windows 11**

**Module Overview**

It’s important that you are able to select an appropriate edition of Windows 11, and to determine the specific hardware requirements for that edition. You should also know how to select a suitable deployment option, and be able to perform an installation of Windows 11.

After you’ve completed the installation, you’ll need to be able to identify the new features in Windows 11, and to navigate and customize the user interface.

**Objectives**

After completing this module, you will be able to:

* Describe Windows 11
* Perform a Windows 11 installation

Lesson 1

**Introducing Windows 11**

Windows 11 is the latest generation of the Windows client operating system. Evolved from Windows NT, and incorporating the improvements in architecture and security delivered by Windows Vista, Windows 11 provides a powerful and secure operating system for personal computers, tablets, and other touch-enable devices.

There have been considerable improvements in Windows client since Windows 7, and numerous enhancements even since Windows 10. Windows 11 brings a fresh, new user interface and many new and improved features across all of the available editions.

**Lesson Objectives**

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

* Describe Windows 11
* Describe the new features of Windows 11
* Choose an appropriate edition of Windows 11
* Navigate and customize the user interface

**Overview of Windows 11**

Windows client originated back in the early 1990s. Over the last thirty or more years, this operating system has evolved and developed. It’s now the dominant PC operating system in most organizations around the world.

In recent years, a number of significant versions have been delivered by Microsoft. Windows 8 introduced a touch interface, designed primarily for tablet devices. This version of Windows also provided support for ARM processors.

Windows 10, which first shipped in 2015, in some ways incorporated the ethos of Windows 8, while also restoring a more familiar user interface for users. Since 2015, Microsoft has released more than ten significant updates, known as Feature updates. Each update has introduced new features and functionalities.

Note: Feature updates are assigned a unique identifier, as you’ll learn later, based on the year and month of release. For example, Windows 10 21H2 was released late in 2021.

The end of 2021, and Microsoft announced and released Windows 11. Support continues for Windows 10, and organizations can choose to use Windows 10, Windows 11, or both, as users’ needs dictate.

The most significant and obvious difference in Windows 11 is the user interface. But there are more subtle, and less visible changes. We’ll explore those changes in the coming module.

**New features of Windows 11**

The differences you’ll notice in Windows 11 depend on where you’re coming from. A Windows 7 user will have a different reaction to Windows 11 compared with a user coming from a recent version of Windows 10. However, let’s review the most significant changes compared with three starting points.

**What’s new since Windows 7?**

A Windows 7 user will notice significant differences in Windows 11. These include:

* **Start screen and Start menu**. The Start screen, which can run as a pop up menu or full screen, depending on configuration, looks significantly different to Windows 7. It’s been designed to reflect the fact that many users are interacting with touchscreen devices.
* **Improved recovery options**. Earlier versions of Windows were somewhat limited in recovery tools. Windows XP, for example, first introduced System Restore and the Command Prompt recovery tools. These are still available in Windows 10 and Windows 11, but are part of a considerable array of additional recovery options, including: Reset this PC, Go Back, and Advanced startup. The Advanced startup options are explored at the end of this course, but are based on Windows RE, a recovery environment. Tools include: Startup Repair, Startup Settings, Command Prompt, Uninstall Updates, System Restore, and System Image Recovery.
* **Client Hyper-V**. Windows 11 includes Hyper-V, which enables users to run virtual machines (VMs). The ability to run VMs enables you to support legacy apps, or apps requiring third party operating systems. In addition, a number of security features leverage Windows virtualization.
* **Cloud integration**. We live in a connected world. It’s rare for users to work at standalone computers, or even at computers which are connected only to an on-premises network. Windows 11 provides integration of cloud storage, such as OneDrive and OneDrive for Business. Within Windows File Explorer, specific folders are displayed that provide simple access to users’ online storage. It’s also easy for users to synchronize their settings between their devices using their cloud accounts.
* **Security enhancements**. Features such as Microsoft Defender Credential Guard, Microsoft Defender Device Guard, BitLocker drive encryption, and Microsoft Defender for Endpoint can all help to secure your users’ devices. In addition, the inclusion of Windows Hello provides simple access to biometric sign-in, helping to mitigate the inherent problems with password-based sign in.
* **Linux subsystem**. The architecture of Windows client has always supported subsystems. These enable users to natively support applications designed to run on other operating systems. In the early days, a subsystem called POSIX was provided, enabling users to install and use apps designed for UNIX. Windows 10 introduced the Windows Subsystem for Linux. This has been enhanced and improved in Windows 11.
* **Windows Sandbox**. A lightweight, temporary desktop environment. Ideal for test running apps in a safe environment.
* **Update management improvements**. Windows uses a structured approach to both Feature and Quality updates. These improvements include a service called Windows Update for Business, allowing administrators to control and defer update delivery throughout their organizations.

**What’s new since Windows 10?**

Windows 10 shipped in 2015. A user of Windows 10 1909 would benefit from the following new and improved features in Windows 11:

* User interface changes, including:
* Teams chat
* Widgets
* Taskbar and Start menu changes
* Security improvements, including to:
* Windows Hello, including password-less sign-in.
* Microsoft Defender System Guard.
* Microsoft Defender Application Guard, with support for Microsoft Edge (Chromium).
* Introduction of Windows Terminal, a command line interface that supports:
* Windows PowerShell
* Command Prompt
* Azure Cloud Shell
* Windows Autopilot user-driven Hybrid Azure AD join with VPN support.
* Update improvements including:
* Improved Windows PowerShell cmdlets for Delivery optimization.
* Significant improvements in Windows Update.
* Support for Wi-Fi 6 and Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 (WPA3) in networking.
* Tighter control over Windows Sandbox.
* Windows Subsystem for Linux memory management improvements.
* The Windows Subsystem for Android, providing users the ability to natively run apps designed for Android.

**Available editions of Windows 11**

The different editions of Windows 11 are designed to address the different needs of users. These users might be individuals, or members of small to very large organizations.

The different editions include different features. Choosing the appropriate edition is therefore a critical decision.

**Windows 11 Home**

Windows 11 Home is aimed at consumers. It provides a familiar Windows experience for a range of device types, including PCs, tablets, and hybrid devices. Windows 11 Home includes several new features, including:

* The Microsoft Edge (Chromium) web browser.
* Windows Hello biometric sign-in.
* Virtual Desktops.
* Built-in Universal Windows Platform (UWP) apps, including: Photos, Maps, Mail, Calendar, Groove Music and Films & TV, and others.
* Automatic updates and features.

When you initially setup a Windows 11 Home computer, you’ll need a Microsoft account to complete the process.

**Windows 11 Pro**

Windows 11 Pro includes additional features more useful for small to medium business organizations. Windows 11 Pro includes Windows Update for Business, which:

* Provides controls over update deployment.
* Helps reduce management costs.
* Provides quicker access to security updates.

Windows 11 Pro provides the following additional features:

* On-premises Active Directory domain join and Group Policy management.
* Client Hyper-V.
* The ability to Azure AD Join devices.
* Windows Information Protection.
* Storage Spaces.

**Windows 11 Enterprise**

Windows 11 Enterprise extends on the features available Windows 11 Pro. This edition is aimed at users in large organizations, and is available only to Volume Licensing customers.

Windows 11 Enterprise includes additional security features, such as Microsoft Defender Credential Guard and Microsoft Defender Device Guard. These help to protect against security threats.

Windows 11 Enterprise provides the following additional features:

* Always On Virtual Private Network (VPN)
* DirectAccess
* AppLocker
* BranchCache
* Start Screen Control with Group Policy
* Microsoft Defender Credential Guard
* Microsoft Defender Device Guard
* Microsoft Defender for Endpoint
* Microsoft Application Virtualization (App-V)
* Microsoft User Experience Virtualization (UE-V)

For organizations that want a more unchanging Windows platform, they can choose to deploy Windows 11 Enterprise Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC). Windows 11 Enterprise LTSC doesn’t receive Windows Updates as the same cadence as other Windows editions. Indeed, organizations must manually plan to upgrade these LTSC devices on an infrequent, but periodic basis. Windows 11 Enterprise LTSC differs from Windows 11 Enterprise in that it:

* Doesn’t receive feature upgrades.
* Doesn’t contain the Microsoft Edge browser.
* Doesn’t have a Microsoft Store client.
* Is missing many built-in Universal Windows apps.

**Windows 11 Education**

Windows 11 Education provides broadly the same features as Windows 11 Enterprise. This edition of Windows 11 is also only available through academic volume licensing.

There are other, more specialized editions of Windows 11 available, including Windows 11 IoT and Windows 11 Pro Workstation.

**Architecture**

Previous versions of Windows client, including Windows 10, were available in both 32-bit and 64-bit architectures. This enabled users to use Windows on older device types that supported only a 32-bit architecture.

Windows 11 is provided only in 64-bit. This means that all devices must be 64-bit computers in order to run Windows 11. There are additional hardware requirements which are discussed in the next lesson.

**Navigating the Windows 11 user interface**

Users that are familiar with Windows 10 will not experience any great difficulty working with Windows 11. Although the look of the interface has changed somewhat, the basic elements and functionality is broadly the same. However, a user familiar with Windows 7 will find the interface quite different.

**Touch**

Touchscreens are not new. However, support for touchscreens in Windows client was only properly added with Windows 8. Windows 10 extended and improved on this touch integration, and Windows 11 goes further.

You might think that touch is only relevant for small, handheld devices, such as smartphones and tablets. And sure, it’s certainly an essential means of navigating those devices and their apps. However, having a touchscreen on Windows 11 enables users to use the same swipe actions with which they’re familiar on their smartphones to navigate Windows.

Apps also are more touch-aware. Microsoft Office enables users to select mouse or touch input; the latter enables more space around items on the Office ribbon, for example.

In addition, touchscreens on Windows devices support pen input, and also include the ability to accept handwriting input from the user. It’s easy to pair a Bluetooth pen with Windows, and to configure what each of the pen’s buttons does. Users can also configure app actions that respond to pen input.

**Desktop**

The most obvious change is that the taskbar icons are (by default) centralized. You’ll also notice that the Start menu looks a little different. Users can control the alignment of the taskbar, and also configure the apps that appear on the Start menu much as they did with Windows 10. But you cannot resize items pinned to Start, and there are no live tiles as with Windows 10.

The desktop also provides quick access to the following:

* **Built-in Teams chat**. A version of the Teams client that you can associate with a personal Microsoft account. Users might still require the version of Teams that they can use with their Work or School account.
* **Widgets**. A customizable pop-out window that contains newsfeeds, weather, and other configurable items.
* **Task view**. Enables you to create additional desktops.

**Control Panel and the Settings app**

Control Panel has been around almost as long as Windows client. It’s been the means by which a user configures their computer. It still plays a role in Windows 11, albeit a lesser role.

When Windows 10 was introduced, so was the Settings app. This built-in app has been increasingly used as the primary interface for making configuration changes to the local computer.

Windows 11 extends the dominance of the Settings app. Almost everything is now done through this app. The Search capability in Settings is also rather clever. If you search for something by entering text into the **Find a setting** box, for example, **Power Option**, the returned result displays a link to the Control Panel item **Edit power plan**. This means users no longer need to know whether they should use Settings or Control Panel.

**Taskbar and corner overflow**

Earlier versions of Windows client refer to the far right of the Taskbar as the System Tray. It’s where icons are displayed for things like Network, Locale, Sound, Teams, OneDrive and so on. This area is now referred to as the Taskbar corner overflow and, as with earlier versions of Windows, is fully configurable; users can easily determine what displays here.

**Notifications**

You can configure the notification settings for your Windows 11 device by using the Settings app. Notifications appear on the right side of your display, and can be accessed by swiping left from the right edge of your screen.

A user can configure when they want to receive notifications, from which apps they want to get notifications, and to some extent, the form of those notifications.

Focus assist enables users to define periods when they wish to receive reduced notifications, only urgent notifications, or turn off notifications entirely. Users can also create automatic rules to control these behaviors and settings.

**Demonstration: Customizing the user interface**

Lesson 2

**Installing Windows 11**

Many new computers come preinstalled with an operating system. For the most part, PCs are preinstalled with Windows 11 Home or Windows 11 Pro editions, depending on whether the user is a consumer or business user. Because of this preinstalled operating system, for many users, their involvement in the installation process is the completion of the Out-of-box-Experience (OOBE).

However, for larger organizations, IT departments might not want to rely on the preinstalled operating system, and might, instead, want to deploy Windows 11 to new devices. This approach gives the advantage of the organization being able to standardize their installations.

**Lesson Objectives**

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

* Review the available Windows 11 deployments options
* Describe the minimum and recommended hardware requirements
* Describe a high-touch retail installation
* Activate Windows 11

**Windows 11 deployment options**

There are numerous ways in which an organization can install, deploy, and provision Windows to their new devices, including: Windows Autopilot, Windows Configuration Designer, Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), and Endpoint Configuration Manager.

As discussed, most consumer users will use the OOBE to complete the installation of their device. However, this high-touch deployment method is not ideally suited to organizations, especially large organizations.

**Windows Autopilot**

OOBE guides a user through the final steps necessary to complete installation and to make the computer ready for use. Windows Autopilot enables organizations to leverage OOBE and partially or completely automate the OOBE process.

Windows Autopilot is typically used to join a Windows 11 computer to an organization’s Microsoft cloud services; specifically Microsoft 365.

**Requirements**

Windows Autopilot has the following requirements:

* Computers must be uniquely identified. This is achieved by uploading a device ID for all computers that belong to the organization.
* Computers must be preinstalled with either Windows 11 Pro, Windows 11 Enterprise, or Windows 11 Education. Autopilot is not a deployment service, but rather a provisioning service.
* Computers must have internet connectivity throughout the Autopilot provisioning process.
* The computer’s assigned user must have an Enterprise Mobility + Security license. This is typically part of a Microsoft 365 subscription. The Microsoft 365 administrator assigns users the necessary licenses.
* The user account must have appropriate organizational permissions. Required permissions are the right to join their computer to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and the right to enroll their device in Microsoft Intune. The Microsoft 365 administrator performs these permission assignments.

**How it works**

The following process occurs during a Windows Autopilot deployment:

1. When a user switches on their new computer, it enters OOBE. During OOBE, the device connects to the local network, and the internet, and checks with the Autopilot service to see whether its device ID is registered and associated with a specific Microsoft 365 subscription.
2. Autopilot prompts the user to sign in using their organizational account. Corporate branding and messaging is displayed to ensure that the user understands to which organization they’re connecting their device.
3. After the user has entered the necessary credentials, the device is Azure AD-Joined (or Hybrid joined, depending on the organization’s needs), and enrolled in Intune.
4. Intune now applies the necessary Configuration profiles, Compliance policies, and required apps assigned to the user or device are deployed to the device.
5. The user is prompted to continue sign in. This might involve using Multifactor Authentication (MFA) to verify identity. It might also require the user configures Windows Hello sign in options. This step can occur while provisioning of the device occurs in the background.
6. The Windows 11 desktop displays, and the device completes provisioning.

**Provisioning using Windows Configuration Designer**

Not all organizations use Microsoft 365, and so Windows Autopilot might not be an option. However, any organization can use Windows Configuration Designer (WCD) to provision their devices and complete installation.

Windows Configuration Designer is part of the Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (Windows ADK). You can download Windows ADK and install it on an administrative computer.

You can use Windows Configuration Designer to generate provisioning packages, sometimes called .ppkg files (because of their file extension). These provisioning packages are distributed to users’ devices in order to provision them according to the organization’s requirements.

**Requirements**

There are no special requirements for using WCD provisioning packages, beyond the fact that you must download and install Windows ADK and select the option to install WCD. However, as with Windows Autopilot, the computers you want to provision must have Windows 11 preinstalled. Therefore, like Autopilot, WCD is a provisioning tool, not an installation or deployment tool.

**How it works**

The following process occurs when you use WCD to provision your Windows 11 devices:

1. An administrator uses a wizard to generate a provisioning package. This package can be used to configure settings and deploy apps to your devices.
2. The provisioning package and an associated security catalog file (the .ppkg and .cat files) are distributed to target devices.
3. During OOBE, if a USB memory stick is present on a computer, and it contains a valid .ppkg and .cat file, it is used during OOBE to complete installation.
4. If no such memory stick is present, an installer can initiate provisioning simply by double-clicking the .ppkg file and acknowledging the prompt to continue.

**Using MDT to deploy Windows**

Both WCD and Autopilot require a preinstalled operating system. However, that might not always be the case for some situations. If your organization takes delivery of computers without a preinstalled operating system (bare-metal machines), you must install the operating system yourself.

Installation is not especially complex, nor time-consuming, when you’re planning to install a single computer (referred to as high-touch deployment). However, if you have dozens, or perhaps hundreds of computers to deploy, you’ll need to try to automate the process.

You can download the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit for free. Thereafter, it’s a simple installation.

**Requirements**

You’ll need an administrative computer; this can be running Windows Server or Windows client. MDT has the following requirements on your administrative computer:

* Windows ADK.
* Windows PowerShell 5.1 or newer.
* Microsoft .NET Framework.

MDT has the following optional requirements in your network infrastructure:

* Windows Deployment Services (WDS). You can use this Windows Server role to perform multicast scheduled deployments.
* Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). You can use this Windows Server role to apply Windows Updates after deployment is completed.

**How it works**

MDT is based on images. Operating system images are essentially hard disk captures. Prior to Windows Vista, organizations used third-party disk imaging systems to capture, generalize, store, and apply disk images to target computers.

With Windows Vista, Microsoft introduced a new image format: WIM. WIM images are hardware agnostic, meaning that there’s no need to maintain multiple disk images, each one essentially the same, but targeted at a different brand or revision of computer. One image can be applied to any computer.

Microsoft provides two images on the Windows 11 installation DVD: install.wim and boot.wim. You can use these images as is, or else you can build and create your own custom installation and boot images.

The boot image is used to start the computer, while the installation image is used to install the computer.

By using MDT, you can perform lite-touch deployments that require little user interaction. By combining MDT with Configuration Manager, you can create zero-touch deployments within your organization.

The following provides an end-to-end overview of the process of using MDT to deploy Windows.

1. After you’ve installed MDT, you create a deployment share in the MDT Deployment Workbench. This houses all of the necessary elements for deployment.
2. Next, you add the default install.wim and boot.wim images, or else you add any custom images you might have created.

Custom images are generated by building, generalizing, and then capturing a computer’s hard disk. These custom images can contain only the bare essentials, or can include drivers, updates, and apps.

1. You might optionally choose to add drivers and apps to your deployment share. These can be deployed alongside Windows.

You cannot use MDT to deploy apps and drivers after deployment. For that, consider using Configuration Manager.

1. Next, you use the MDT Deployment Workbench to create a collection of tasks, known as a Task Sequence, that will perform the necessary steps to deploy the image you’ve selected, alongside any drivers and apps.
2. The final step is to startup the target workstations. They’ll use the boot image you uploaded to MDT. You’ll make that available on a USB memory stick, a DVD, or else you can connect across the network using PXE to load a boot image from WDS. This last option is more convenient, but does require additional infrastructure elements.
3. The installation user then selects the deployment option, and starts the deployment process. Their involvement is fairly minimal, hence lite-touch.

**Hardware Requirements**

The hardware requirements for Windows 11 are not much higher than for Windows 10. However, as mentioned earlier, a significant issue is that Windows 11 is only available in 64-bit versions. This is a significant change, but not an especially challenging one, as most computers have a 64-bit processor anyway.

The following list represents the specific requirements for Windows 11:

* **Processor**. 64-bit 1GHz or faster with two or more cores. In addition, you must use an 8th Generation or newer processor. 8th Gen processors were introduced in 2017.
* **Memory**. 4 gigabytes (GB) or more.
* **Storage**. 64 GB or larger local storage – ideally, an SSD.
* **Firmware**. Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) rather than the legacy Basic Input Output System (BIOS).
* **Security**. Your firmware must support Secure Boot. Your device must also be equipped with a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 2.0 or newer.
* **Graphics**. Compatible with DirectX 12 or newer and with WDDM 2.0 driver.
* **Display**. At least a nine inch display, supporting high definition (720p).

These minimum requirements are not excessive. In fact, they represent the absolute minimum that you should consider. It’s worth considering the specific workloads of your users to determine the real world hardware requirements.

A typical office worker running day-to-day tasks such as Office, and with a web browser open, would benefit from a configuration based on a modern i5 processor, with 8GB of memory, and sufficient local SSD-based storage. It’s worth noting that some features of Windows 11 require additional, specific hardware components. For example, Windows Hello requires a compatible camera or fingerprint reader.

**Perform a High-Touch Windows 11 Installation**

For the most part, performing a high-touch installation is unusual. This is because in most organizations, you’ll want to use one of the provisioning or deployment options already discussed. However, it’s instructive to review the end-to-end process.

On the computer where you want to install Windows 11, use the following procedure:

1. Insert the retail media and start the computer from the media.
2. When prompted, in **Windows Setup**, choose the language, time and currency format, and keyboard layout. Select **Next**.
3. Click **Install now**.
4. If prompted, select the edition of Windows you want to install. For example, select **Windows 11 Pro**, then click **Next**.
5. If prompted, acknowledge the **Applicable notices and license terms** message and click **Next**.
6. At the **Which type of installation do you want** page, select **Custom**.
7. Select the local hard disk drive and click **Next**. The disk is partitioned appropriately for you. Files are copied and then your computer restarts.
8. After the restart, in the installation wizard, select your country or region and click **Yes**.
9. Select your keyboard layout and click **Yes**.
10. If you want to add additional layouts, do so. Otherwise, click **Skip**.
11. Your computer checks for updates and then restarts.
12. After this second restart, in the installation wizard, on the **Let’s name your device** page, enter a name for your device and click **Next**.
13. Your computer restarts a third time. After this restart, in the installation wizard, choose to:

* Set up for personal use
* Set up for work or school

1. The options vary based on the preceding selection, and whether you have internet connectivity, but let’s assume you choose **Set up for work or school**. Click **Next**.
2. If you want to join the device to Azure AD and enroll in Intune, enter a work or school account and click **Next**.
3. Otherwise, if you want to join an on-premises domain or sign in using a local account only, click **Sign-in options**.
4. On the **Who’s going to use this device** page, enter your name and click Next.
5. When prompted, enter a password for your account and click **Next**.
6. Complete the wizard by responding to the prompts regarding privacy. Installation completes, and your desktop displays.

The specific steps might vary based on the edition of Windows 11 you are installing, the content of the retail media you use, and the options you select.

**Demonstration: Installing Windows 11**

**Activate Windows 11**

After you’ve installed Windows, you’ll need to activate it. Activation ensures that your product is legitimate. There are a number of ways you can activate Windows 11, depending on your specific circumstances and the number of devices you’re managing. In addition, the license that you have for Windows might determine the available method.

A consumer user that purchases a new computer with Windows 11 installed won’t need to do anything to activate Windows. This automatically occurs when the user completes OOBE and signs in for the first time. The computer connects to an activation service at Microsoft and completes the process. This approach requires a digital license, and this license attaches to your Microsoft account.

However, for organizations using many computers, particularly those using imaging for deployment, it makes sense to implement a volume licensing approach. This necessitates managing activation at an organizational level.

There are several volume licensing programs available, designed to address the needs of different sized organizations. There are three volume activation services you can use to manage activations in your organization. These are:

* **KMS**. The Key Management Service is a Windows Server role that you can install and configure to manage your volume activations. Windows 11 computers connect to the KMS role, which in turn periodically connects to Microsoft to manage your activations.

You can only manage activation for 25 devices using KMS.

* **Active Directory-based activation**. Domain-joined on-premised Windows 11 computers can use this method. They periodically connect to an Active Directory service, which in turn relays the activation data to Microsoft. This method is only appropriate for domain-joined computers.
* **Multiple activation key**. Based on special volume licensing keys, this method enables you to activate a specific number of devices. This method works well for computers that are isolated, and are based on a one-time activation with Microsoft.

To activate a computer running Windows 11, use the following procedure:

1. Open the **Settings** app.
2. Search for **Activate**, and select **Activation settings**.
3. If necessary, select **Change product key** and enter a new product key.
4. Then select **Next**.
5. In the **Activate Windows** dialog box, select **Activate**.
6. Then, select **Close**.

The Windows ADK contains the Volume Activation Management Tool. You can use this to help centrally manage your activation and licensing.

**Discussion: Which deployment option will you use?**

**Lab: Installing Windows 11**

**Question:**In the lab, you performed a high-touch local media installation of Windows 11. What other methods are available for installing Windows 11?

**Module Review and Takeaways**

Review Questions

**Question:**What are the minimum hardware requirements for Windows 11?

**Question:**What are the important differences from the requirements for Windows 10?

Tools

The following table lists the tools that this module references.

| **Tool** | **How used** | **Where found** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Windows ADK | Provides tools for deployment, provisioning, user state migration, and activation management | Download from Microsoft |
| MDT | Collection of tools that helps you manage lite-touch image deployment | Download from Microsoft |