

70-680 Dumps

TS:Windows 7,Configuring

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 internet network 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.

NEW QUESTION 2

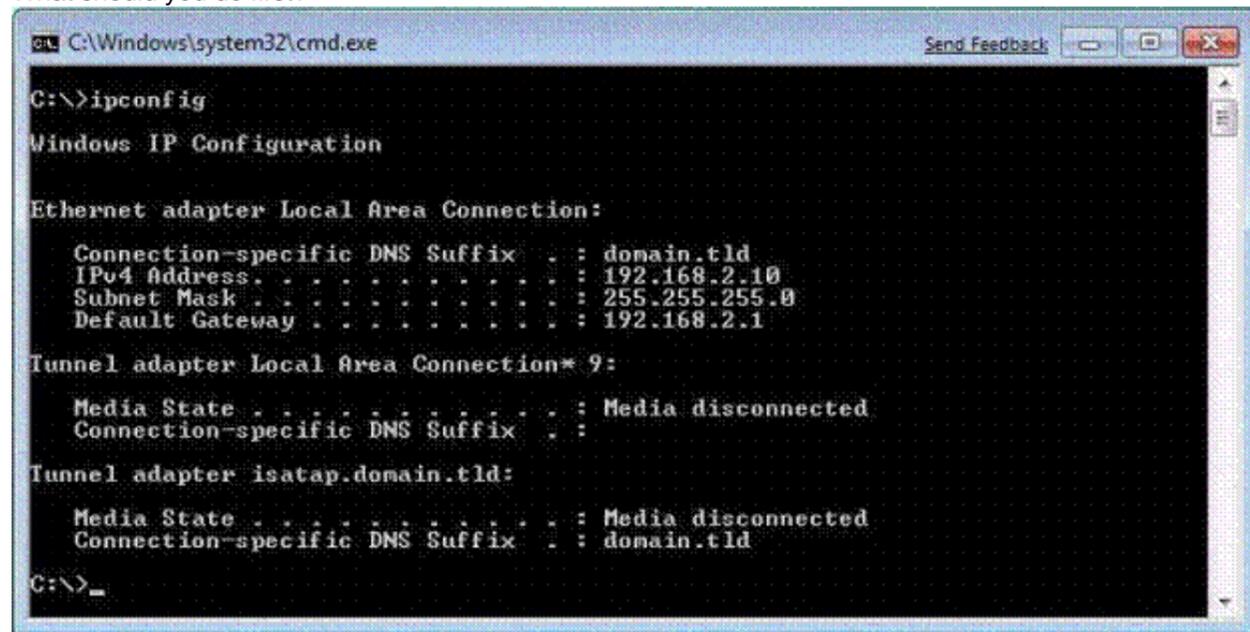
In Windows 7 you can control when users such as kids can login to Windows 7. Which of the following best describes where to configure this option?

- 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 Restriction
- C. Go to Start, Control Panel
- D. User Profiles, and then Time Restriction Setting
- E. Go to the Homegroup settings and choose Offline Time Setting

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

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?



- 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

NEW QUESTION 4

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: ABD

NEW QUESTION 5

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 vdis
- B. From Disk Management, modify the active partitio
- C. Run Bootcfg.exe and specify the /default paramete
- D. Run Bcdedit.exe and modify the Windows Boot Manager setting

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.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 polic
- B. From Control Panel, modify the BitLocker Drive Encryption setting
- C. From Device Manager, modify the settings of all removable device
- D. From the local Group Policy, modify a removable storage access polic

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

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.

NEW QUESTION 9

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 permissio
- B. Assign User1 the Modify permissio
- C. Assign Group1 the Modify permissio

- D. Assign User1 the Write permission
- E. Deny Group1 the Write permission
- F. Assign User1 the Modify permission
- G. Deny Group1 the Modify permission
- H. Assign User1 the Write permission

Answer: A

Explanation:

File and Folder Permissions
 ReadFolders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders
 Files: Permits viewing or accessing of the file's contents
 WriteFolders: Permits adding of files and subfolders
 Files: Permits writing to a file
 Read & ExecuteFolders: 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 ContentsFolders: Permits viewing and listing of files and subfolders as well as executing of files; inherited by folders only
 Files: N/A
 ModifyFolders: 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 ControlFolders: Permits reading, writing, changing, and deleting of files and subfolders
 Files: Permits reading, writing, changing and deleting of the file

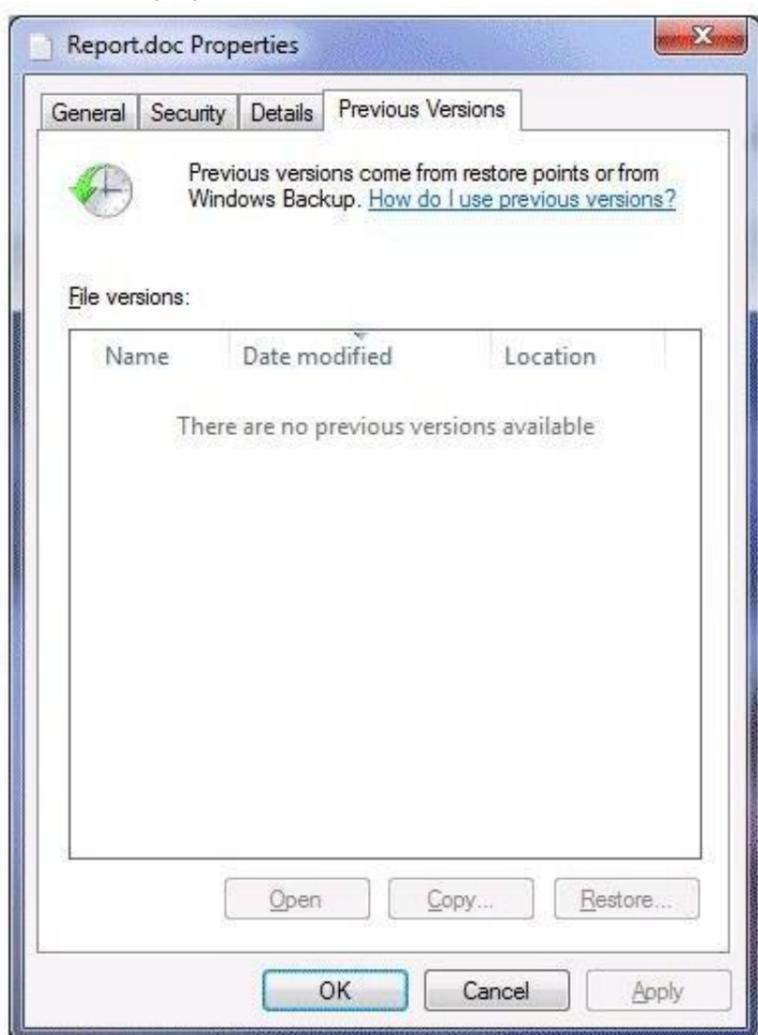
NEW QUESTION 10

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
- B. Enable auditing on the document
- C. Turn on System Protection for volume
- D. Start the Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS).

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 10

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
- C. On Computer1, make Share1 available offline
- D. On Computer1, make Share1 available offline and enable encryption of offline file
- E. On Computer1, copy the files from Share1 to the Documents library and configure BitLocker Drive Encryption

Answer: C

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. 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.



NEW QUESTION 11

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

Explanation: **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.

NEW QUESTION 12

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 paramete
- B. Run Scanstate.exe and specify the /genconfig paramete
- C. Modify the miguser.xml fil
- D. Run Loadstate.exe and specify the /ui paramete
- E. Modify the migapp.xml fil

F. Run Scanstate.exe and specify the /i paramete

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.

NEW QUESTION 13

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Flush

Deletes the contents of the local BranchCache cache.

NEW QUESTION 15

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
- B. Copy the file to a network shar
- C. Create an answer file named winnt.sif
- D. Place the file on a removable driv
- E. Create an answer file named sysprep.in
- F. Copy the file to a network shar
- G. Create an answer file named autounattend.xml
- H. Place the file on a removable driv

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

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.

NEW QUESTION 22

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.

NEW QUESTION 26

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: AB

NEW QUESTION 30

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: BCD

NEW QUESTION 33

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 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 Manage
- B. The Authorization Manager options should be modified from Authorization Manage
- C. Del should be run and the `/p` parameter should be specifie
- D. Runas should be run and the `/nopprofile` parameter should be specifie

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 36

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.



NEW QUESTION 38

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 credentia
- B. From Credential Manager, add a certificate-based credentia
- C. From the local computer policy, add a data recovery agen
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the Restore files and directories settin

Answer: C

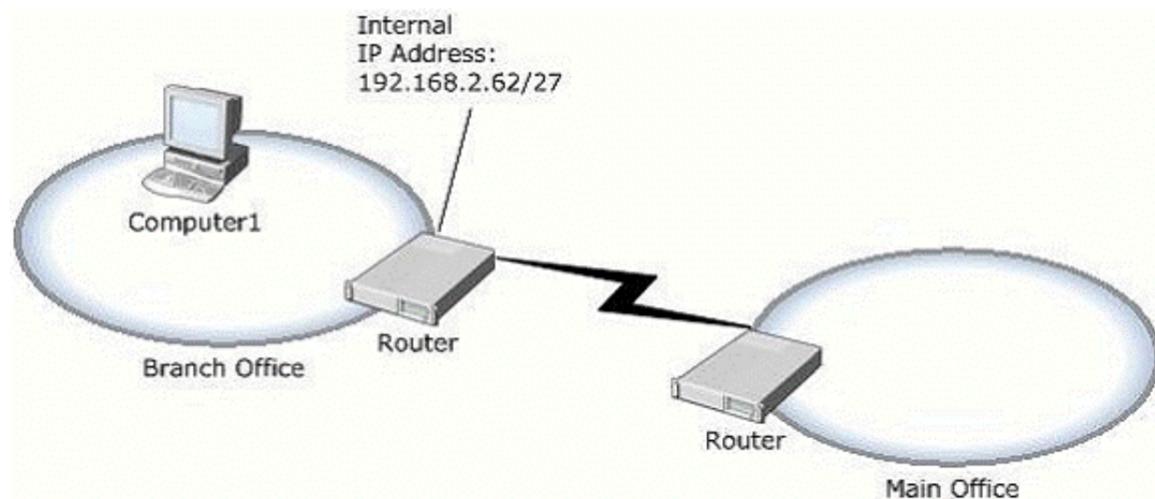
Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 41

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

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 46

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 rule
- 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.

NEW QUESTION 47

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 Component
- B. Click the Start Bar, Control Panel, Programs, then click Turn Windows features on or of
- C. Click the Start Bar, Settings, Windows Control Cente
- D. Right click the "My Computer" icon, Choose Properties, Choose Computer Management, on the left pane choose Add Remove Windows Component

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

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 /generaliz
- B. Run Sysprep.exe /audit /generaliz
- C. Run Msconfig.exe and select Selective startu
- D. Run Msconfig.exe and select Diagnostic startu

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 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)./oobeRestarts 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.

NEW QUESTION 52

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 servic
- B. Modify the InPrivate Blocking lis
- C. Open an InPrivate Browsing sessio
- D. Modify the security settings for the Internet zon

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.

NEW QUESTION 55

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 device
- B. From Control Panel, modify the default settings for device installatio
- C. From the local computer policy, modify the application control policie
- D. From the local computer policy, modify the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) setting

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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 featur
- B. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD and then use the Startup Repair too
- C. Start the computer from the Windows 7 DVD and then use the System Image Recovery too
- D. Start the computer from Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run Imagex.ex

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

NEW QUESTION 67

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 localhos
- C. From Performance Monitor, review the System Summar
- D. From Performance Information and Tools, review the detailed performance and system informatio

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 power-related 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>.

NEW QUESTION 70

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 settings
- D. From the local Group Policy, configure the Audit directory service Access settings

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.

NEW QUESTION 72

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.

NEW QUESTION 77

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 VH
- B. Use BCDEdit to make the VHD bootable.
- C. Create a RAID-0 volume
- D. Create a RAID-1 volume
- E. Create a RAID-5 volume

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 79**

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.

NEW QUESTION 82

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

NEW QUESTION 83

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.

NEW QUESTION 85

You work in an international company which is named Wikigo. 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

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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. 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. 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.

NEW QUESTION 93

You work in an international company which is named Wikigo. 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 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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 97

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.

NEW QUESTION 100

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.

NEW QUESTION 101

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
- D. From the Install Windows dialog box, click Load Driver
- E. Start the computer from the Windows installation media
- F. From the Install Windows dialog box, click Drive options (advanced).

Answer: C

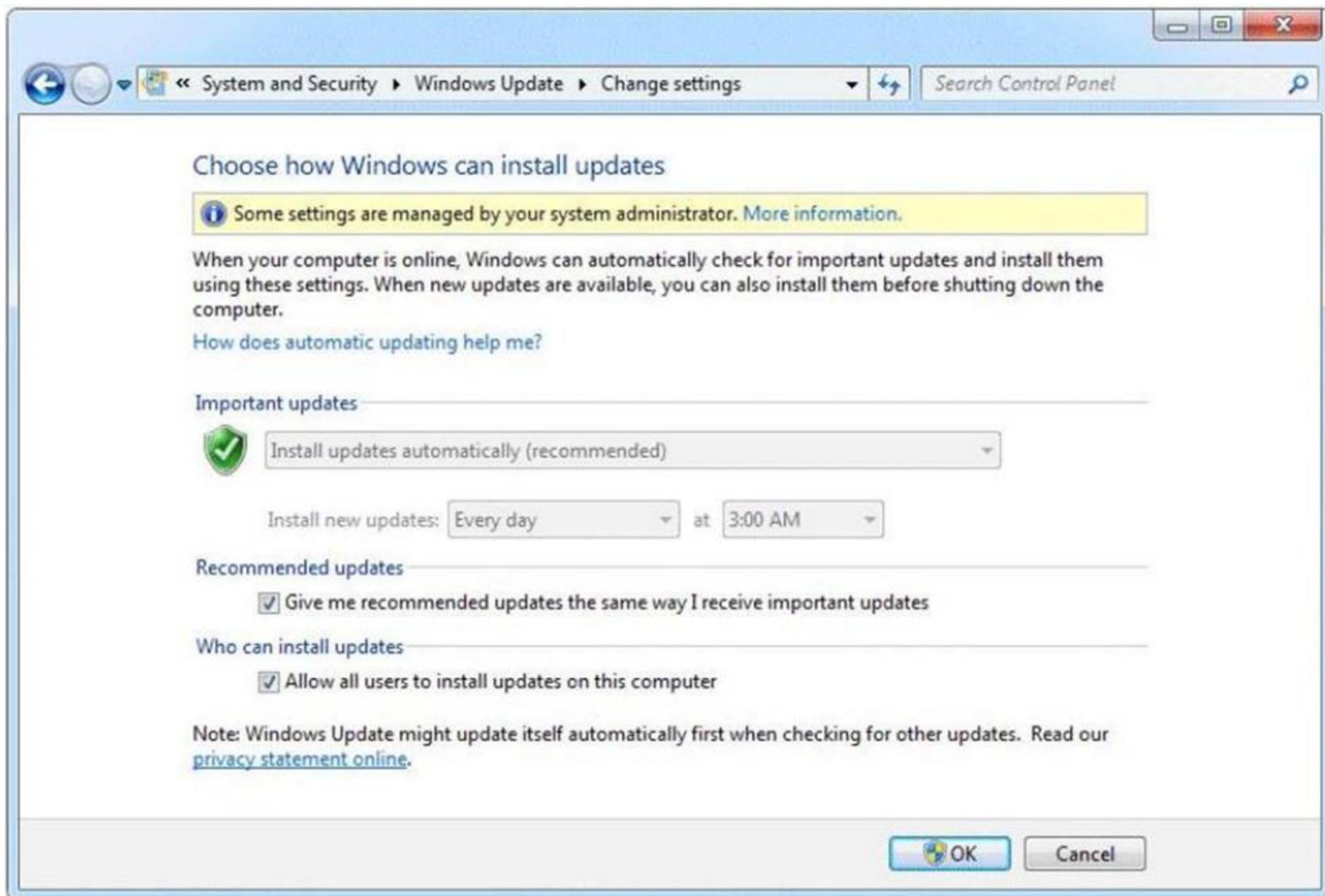
Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 103

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?

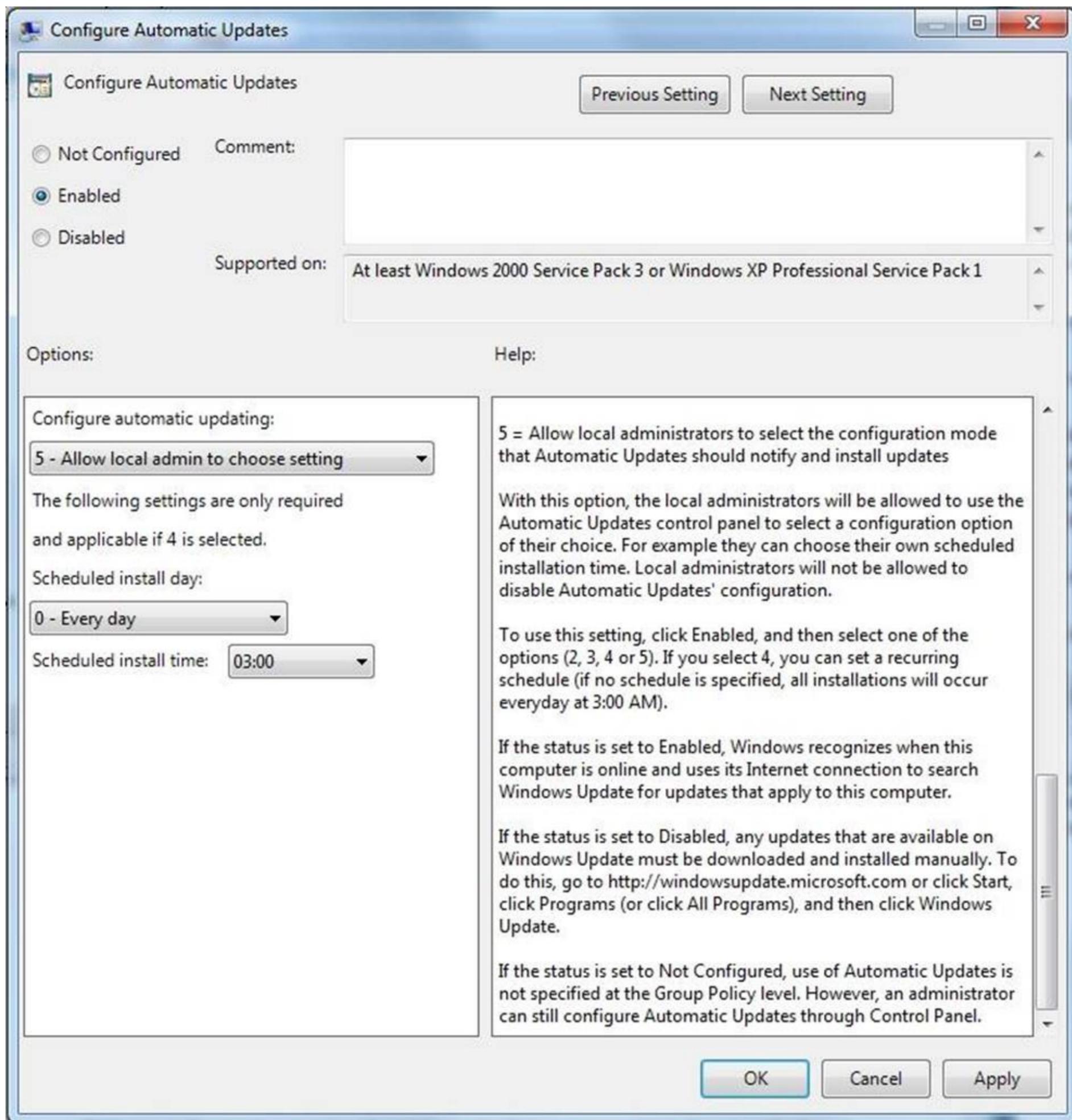
- A. Log on to Windows 7 as member of the Administrators group
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the Windows Update setting
- C. Right-click Windows Update and select Run as administrator
- D. Right-click the command prompt, select Run as administrator, and then run Wuapp.exe

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.



NEW QUESTION 107

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 site's certificate into your Personal store
- D. From Certificate Manager, import the Web site's 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.

NEW QUESTION 111

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 Manage
- B. Run the System Preparation too
- C. Install the User State Migration Too
- D. Install Windows Automated Installation Ki

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.

NEW QUESTION 114

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: AC

NEW QUESTION 119

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

Answer: BD

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.

NEW QUESTION 124

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 subne
- B. The computers should have different subnet mask
- C. You have not specified a default gatewa
- D. You need to permit ICMPv4 traffic through the firewalls of both computer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

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

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.

NEW QUESTION 129

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 rul
- B. From the local Group Policy, modify the application control policie
- C. From Windows Firewall, modify the Allowed Programs and Features lis
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the Advanced Sharing setting

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 134

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: BC

NEW QUESTION 138

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 credential
- B. From Credential Manager, modify the Windows credential
- C. From Network and Sharing Center, turn on Network discover
- D. From Network and Sharing Center, modify the wireless network connection setting

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 143

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: BCD

NEW QUESTION 147

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

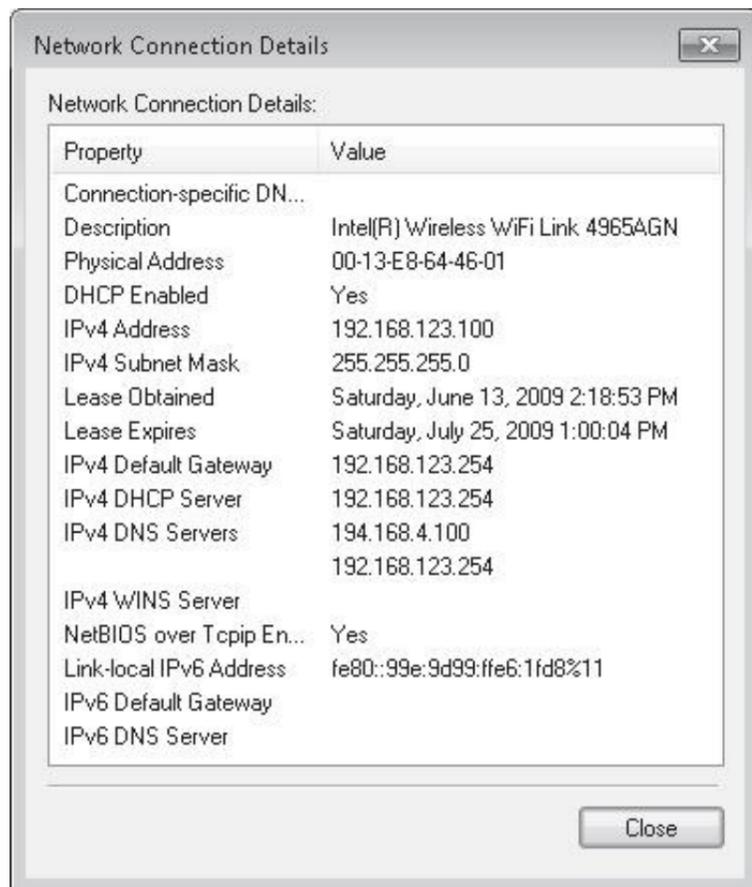
NEW QUESTION 149

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 Netsta
- B. At the command prompt run Net confi
- C. From the network connection status, click Detail
- D. From network connection properties, select Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPV6) and click Propertie

Answer: C

Explanation: 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.



NEW QUESTION 152

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 drive

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155

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

NEW QUESTION 159

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

NEW QUESTION 163

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

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.

NEW QUESTION 164

You plan to deploy Windows 7 to 100 computers on your corporate network.
You install Windows 7 on a computer.
You and 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 comman
- B. At the command prompt, run the Sysprep comman
- C. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run the Imagex comman
- D. Start the computer from the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) and then run the Wpeutil comman

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.

NEW QUESTION 169

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-on
- B. From Control Panel, open Default Programs and then click Set Association
- C. From the local Group Policy, expand Computer Configuration and then click Software Setting
- D. From Window Explorer, right-click %programfiles%\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe and then click Propertie

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173

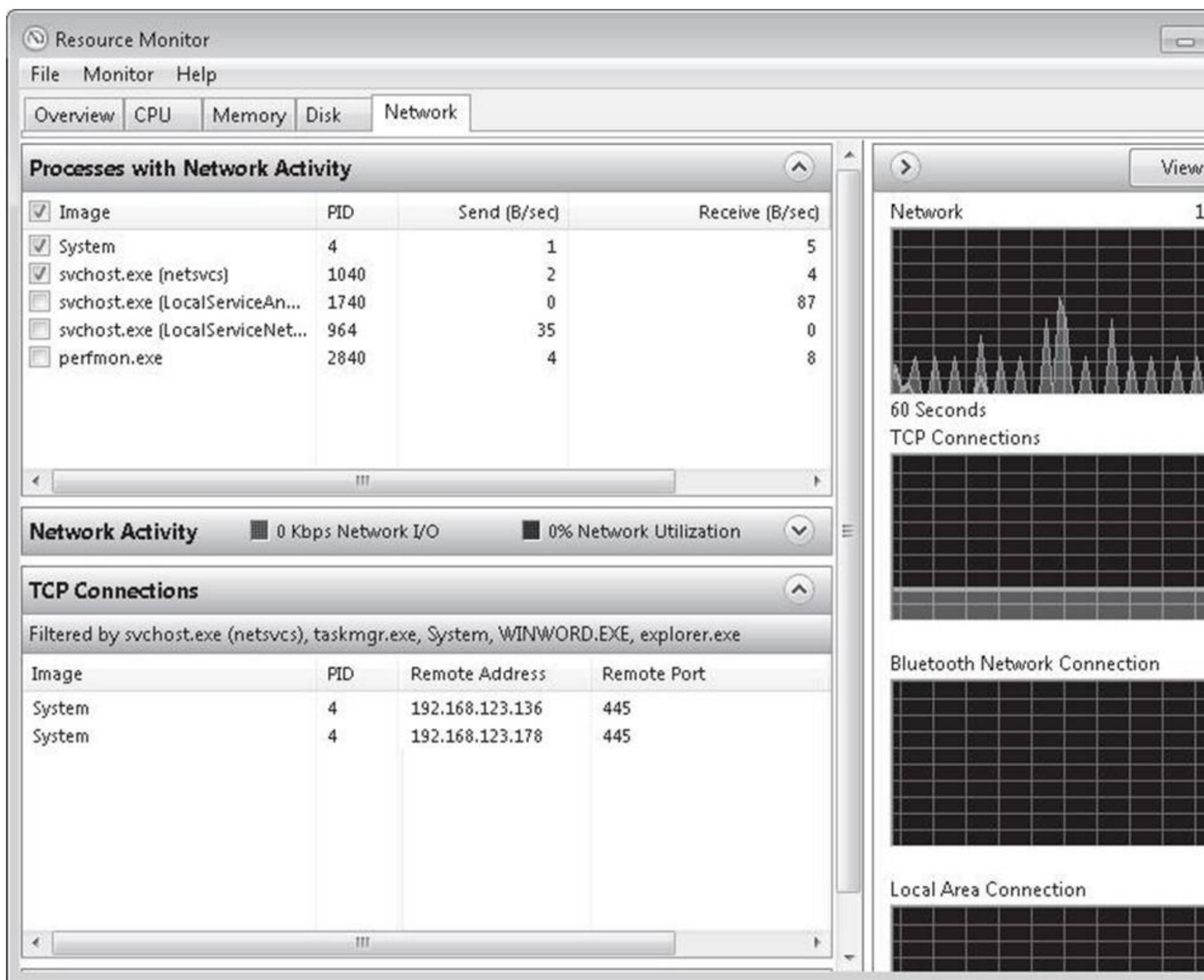
You have a computer that runs Windows 7.
You need to view the processes that currently generate network activity.
What should you do?

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

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.



NEW QUESTION 178

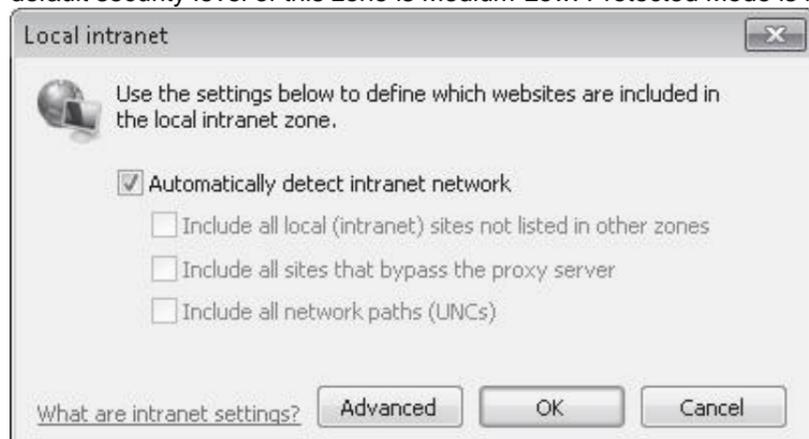
Your company has an Active Directory domain. All computers are members of the domain. Your network contains an internal Web site that uses Integrated Windows Authentication. From a computer that runs Windows 7, you attempt to connect to the Web site and are prompted for authentication. You verify that 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 credential
- 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.

NEW QUESTION 179

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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: BC

NEW QUESTION 186

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

NEW QUESTION 190

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 setting
- B. From Sync Center, click set up new sync partnership
- C. From Device Manager, click scan for hardware change
- 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.

NEW QUESTION 195

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?

- A. Run Bcdedit.exe and specify the /default paramete
- B. Run Bcdedit.exe and specify the /bootems paramete
- C. Create a boot.ini file in the root of the Windows 7 partitio
- D. Create a boot.ini file in the root of the Windows Vista partitio

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

NEW QUESTION 196

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.

NEW 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 discover
- B. Set the network location to Home network
- C. Configure Windows Firewall to allow the Netlogon servic
- D. Change the IP addresses to be within the 192.168.1.0/24 subne

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 ConnectionsThis 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.

NEW QUESTION 201

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 fil
- B. Use the Max Usage slider to increase the maximum proportion of the hard disk capacity used for system protection to 70 percent
- C. Perform a system restor
- D. Select a system restore point that was created six months ag
- E. Edit the System Protection properties for the volume that hosts the fil
- F. Select the Only Restore Previous Versions Of Files settin
- G. Use the Backup And Restore console to recover the file from a backup set generated six months ag

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 206

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 restor
- B. Carry out a system restor
- C. Use Restore Previous Versions to restore his Documents library from a shadow cop
- D. Use Restore My Files in the Backup And Restore console to restore his Documents library folde

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 208

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:\window
- B. From Windows 7, run Scanstate.exe /offlineWinOld:c:\windows.ol
- 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 direactory"

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.

NEW QUESTION 211

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 dis
- C. From User Accounts, select Manage your file encryption certificate
- D. From Authorization Manager, modify the Authorization Manager option

Answer: BC

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.

NEW QUESTION 213

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 paramete

- B. Run Dism.exe and specify the /mount-WIM paramete
- 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 DismDeployment 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. /mountMounts 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.

NEW QUESTION 214

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: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 217

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 backu
- B. Use the Restore Previous Versions feature to restore the fil
- C. Open her Recycle Bin, right-click the file, and choose Restor
- D. Perform a system restor

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 221

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.

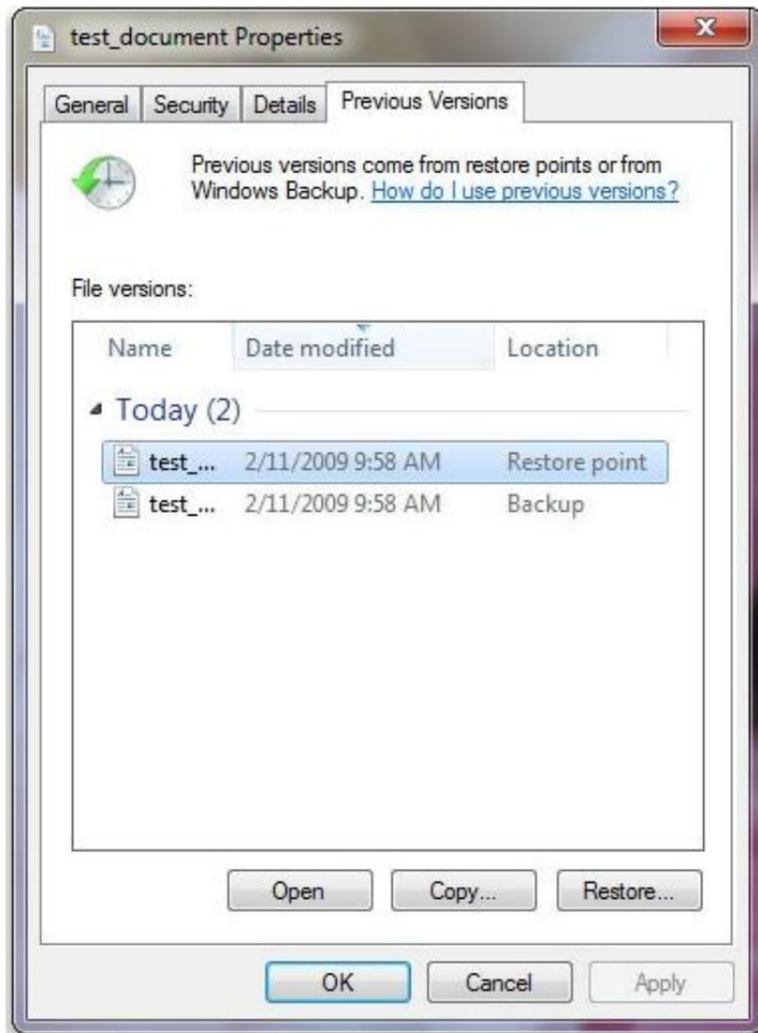
What should you do?

- A. From recovery, select System Restor
- B. From Backup and restore, select Rrestore my file
- C. From the command prompt, run Wbadmin get item
- D. From the properties of the file, select Previous Version

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`

NEW QUESTION 222

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 switch
- 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

NEW QUESTION 224

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 application
- B. On one portable computer and one desktop computer, install Windows 7 and the corporate application
- C. On a server, install and run the Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Tool
- 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.

NEW QUESTION 228

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

NEW QUESTION 232

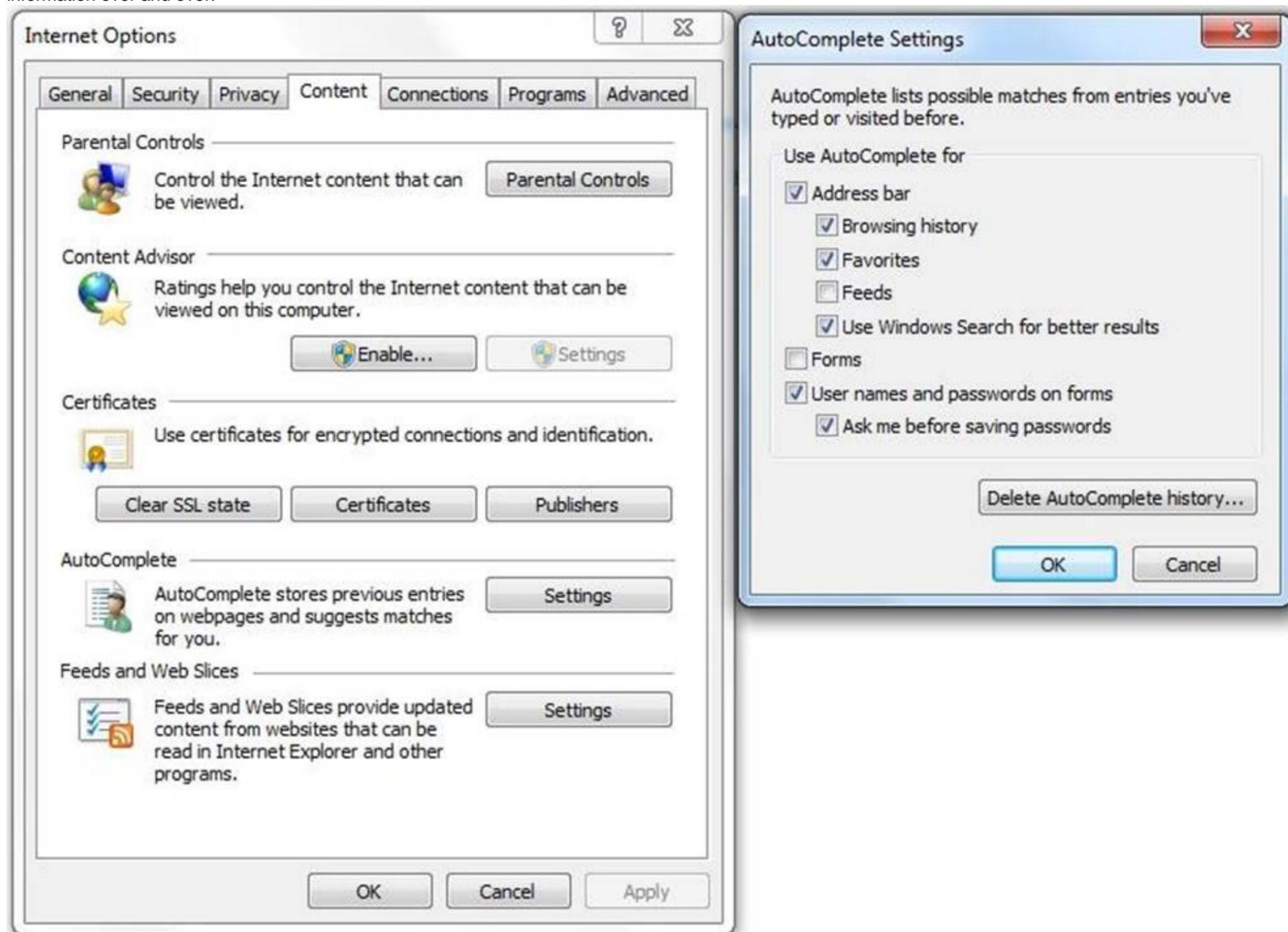
Your network contains a public computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users log on to the computer by using a local user account named User1. Users report that they can log on to some secure Web sites by using credentials that were saved by other users. You need to prevent forms-based credentials from 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 setting
- D. Modify the Windows Internet Explorer AutoComplete setting

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.



NEW QUESTION 236

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 permissions1. 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.

NEW QUESTION 240

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 paramete
- B. Run Driverquery.exe and specify the /si paramete
- C. From Device Manager, view all hidden device
- D. From Windows Explorer, open the \Windows\System32\Drivers folder from the mount folde

Answer: A

Explanation:

DismDeployment 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 DriverqueryEnables 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.

NEW QUESTION 244

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

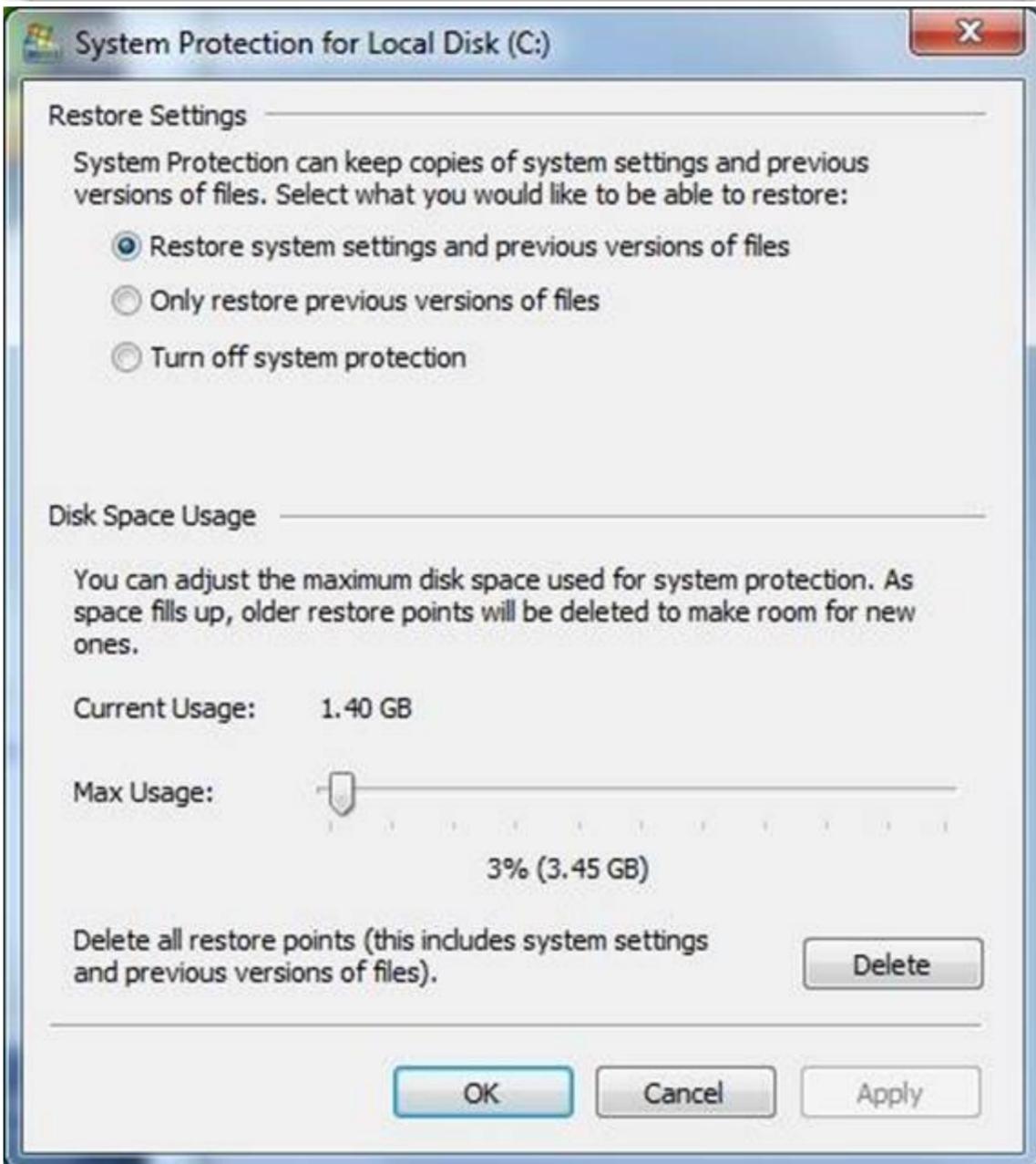
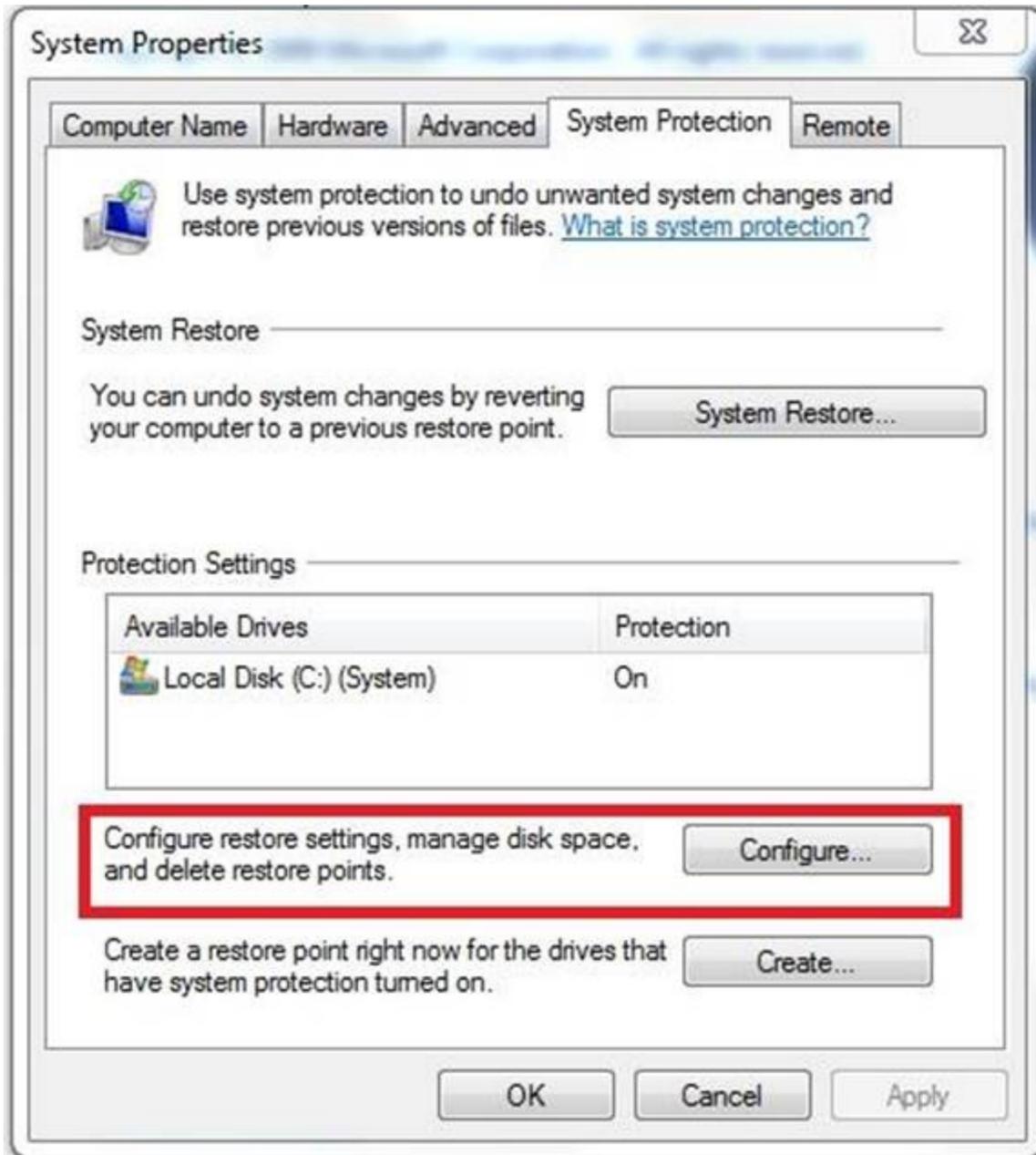
You need to identify how much disk space is occupied by previous versions.

What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt, run Diskpar
- B. At a command prompt, run Vaultcm
- C. From System, view the System Protection setting
- D. From the properties of drive C, view the previous versions setting

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.

NEW QUESTION 245

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 fil
- B. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Loadstate.exe
- C. Modify the migapp.xml fil
- D. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Scanstate.exe
- E. Modify the miguser.xml fil
- F. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Migwiz.exe
- G. Modify the migdocs.xml fil
- H. Configure a logon script for the Windows XP computers to launch Scanstate.exe

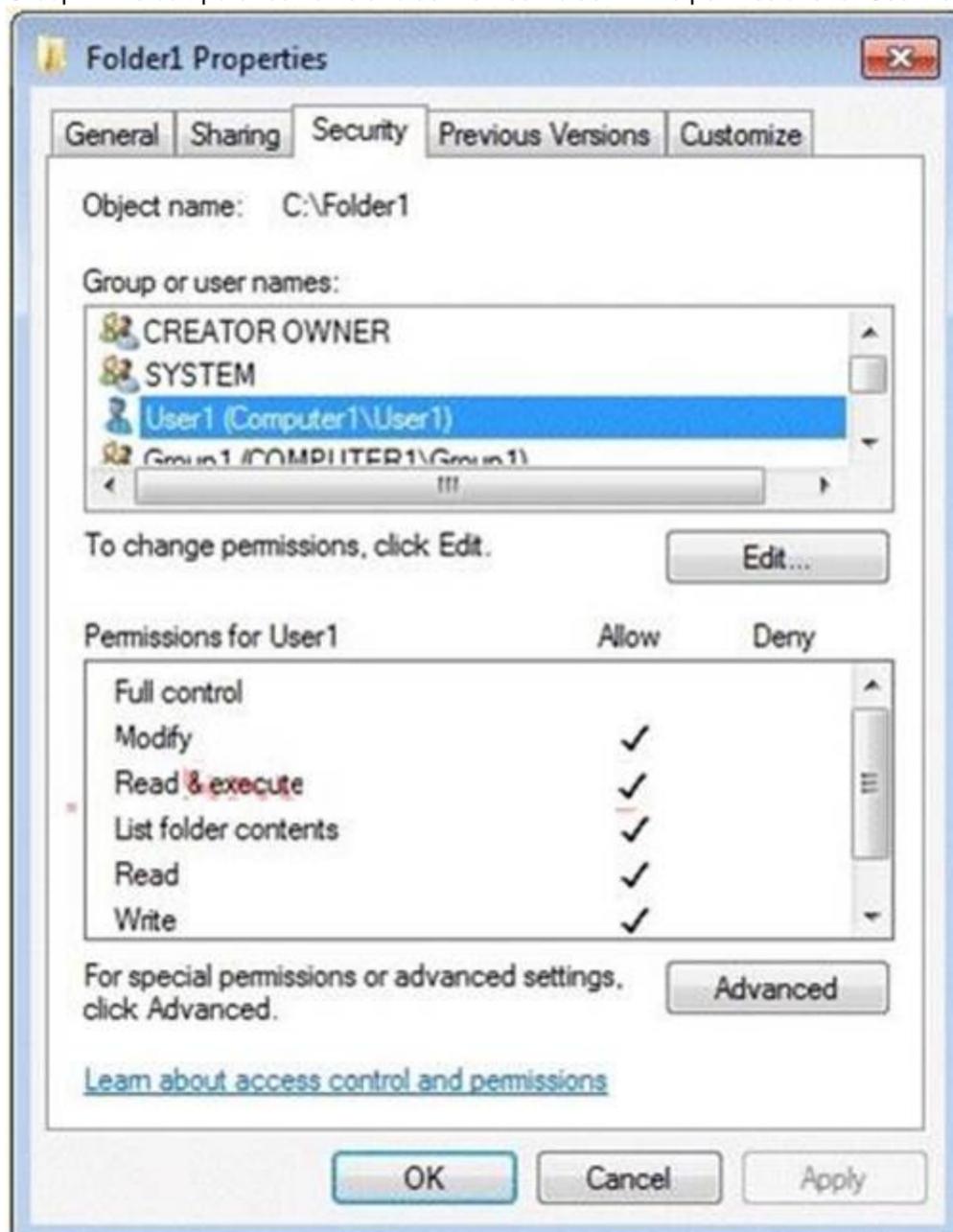
Answer: D

Explanation:

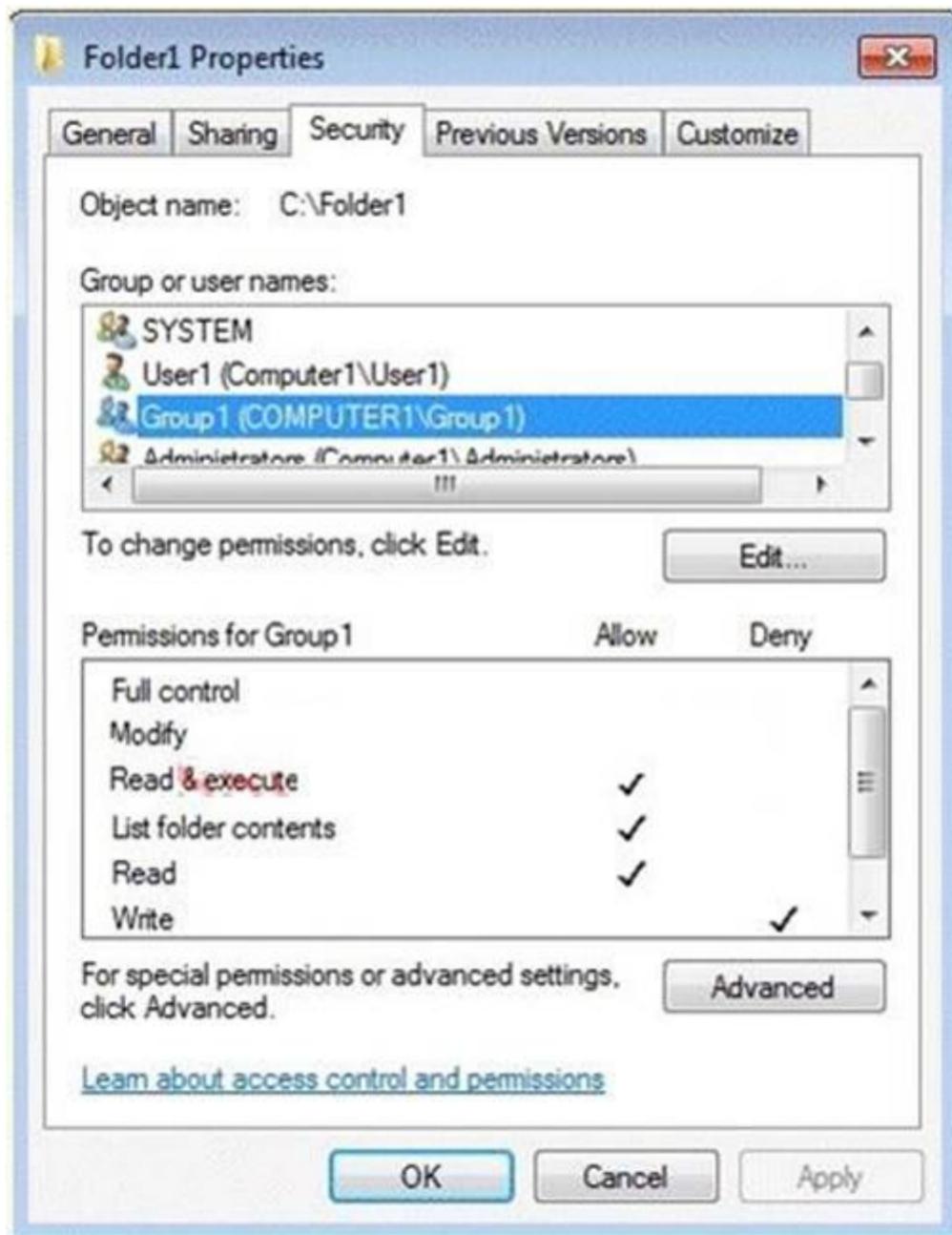
MigDocs.xml This file contains information on the location of user documents. NOT Config.xml This file is different from the other migration files as it is used to exclude features from the migration. You can create and modify the Config.xml file using ScanState.exe with the /genconfig option. NOT MigUser.xml 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.

NEW QUESTION 249

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

NEW QUESTION 252

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.

NEW QUESTION 255

You have a computer that runs Windows 7.
 You need to identify which applications were installed during the last week.
 What should you do?

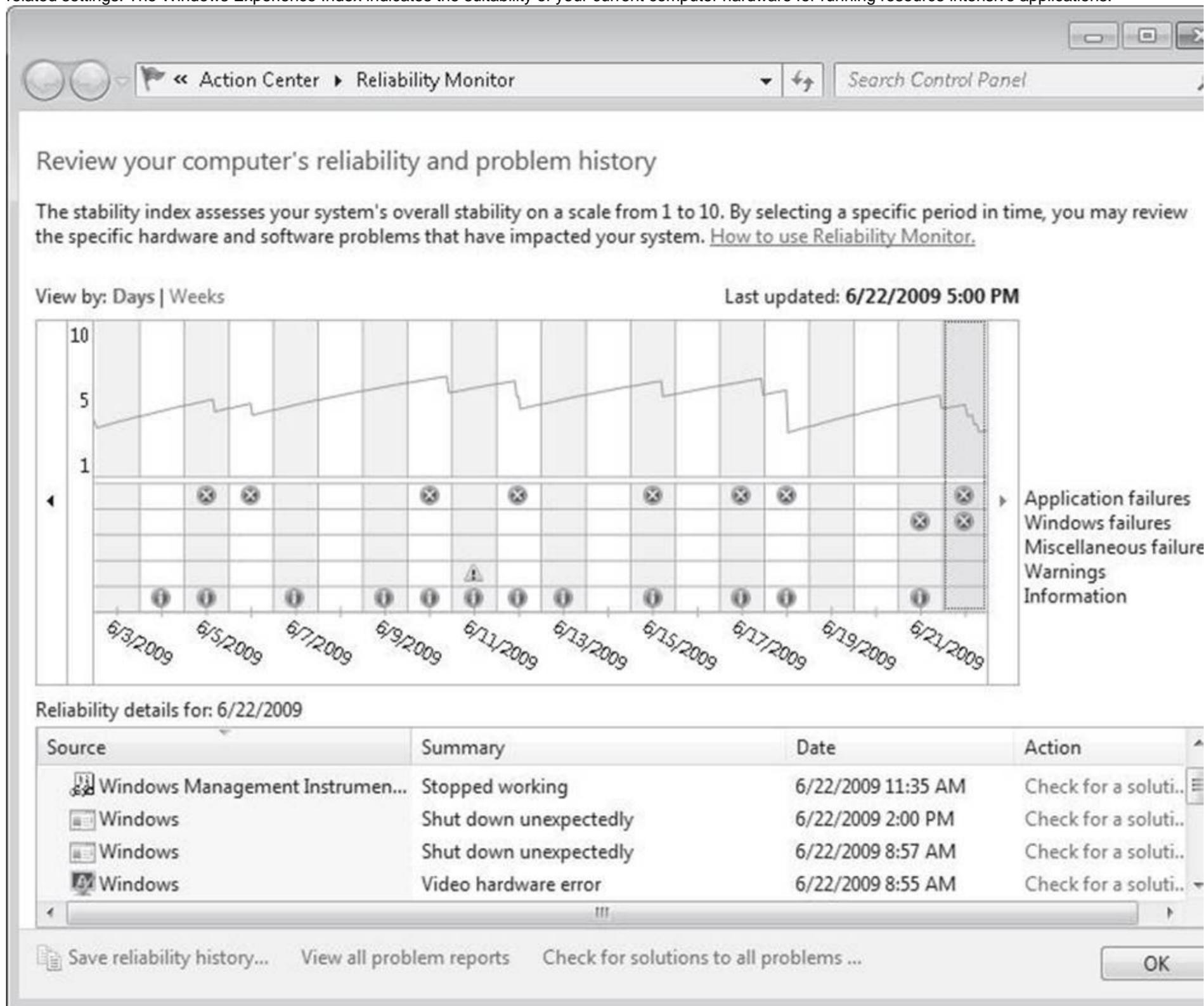
- A. From Reliability Monitor, review the informational event

- B. From System Information, review the Software Environmen
- C. From Performance Monitor, review the System Diagnostics Repor
- D. From Performance Monitor, run the System Performance Data Collector Se

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.



NEW QUESTION 258

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.

NEW QUESTION 262

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 VH
- B. From the Backup and Restore, select restore my file
- C. Restart the computer and run system restor
- D. Restart the computer and run system image recover

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.

NEW QUESTION 265

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