

70-680

TS:Windows 7,Configuring

Version: Demo



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1. You have a computer that has the following configurations:

Operating system: Windows 7 Professional

Processor: 2.2 gigahertz (GHz) (x86)

RAM: 2 GB

Hardware virtualization: Disabled

TPM chip: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can run Windows XP Mode on the computer.

What should you do?

- A. Upgrade to a 64-bit processor.
- B. Enable hardware virtualization.
- C. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) chip.
- D. Upgrade the operating system to Windows 7 Ultimate.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows XP Mode requires a processor that supports hardware virtualization using either the AMD-V or Intel VT options. Most processors have this option disabled by default; to enable it, you must do so from the computer's BIOS.

Other info

Requirements:

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

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

-1 GB of system memory

-A 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space

-A graphics adapter that supports DirectX 9 graphics, has a Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) driver,

-Pixel Shader 2.0 hardware, and 32 bits per pixel and a minimum of 128 MB graphics memory
XP Mode
Windows XP Mode is a downloadable compatibility option that is available for the Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions of Windows 7. Windows XP Mode uses the latest version

2. You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

The Encrypting File System (EFS) key is compromised.

You need to create a new EFS key.

Which command should you run?

- A. Certutil -getkey
- B. Cipher.exe /k
- C. Icacls.exe /r
- D. Syskey.exe

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cipher Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains. Administrators can use Cipher.exe to encrypt and decrypt data on drives that use the NTFS file system and to view the encryption status of files and folders from a command prompt. The updated version adds another security option. This new option is the ability to overwrite data that you have deleted so that it cannot be recovered and accessed. When you delete files or folders, the data is not initially removed from the hard disk. Instead, the space on the disk that was occupied by the deleted data is "deallocated." After it is deallocated, the space is available for use when new data is written to the disk. Until the space is overwritten, it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software. If you create files in plain text and then encrypt them, Encrypting File System (EFS) makes a backup copy of the file so that, if an error occurs during the encryption process, the data is not lost. After the encryption is complete, the backup copy is deleted. As with other deleted files, the data is not completely removed until it has been overwritten. The new version of the Cipher utility is designed to prevent unauthorized recovery of such data. /K Creates a new certificate and key for use with EFS. If this option is chosen, all the other options will be ignored. By default, /k creates a certificate and key that conform to current group policy. If ECC is specified, a self-signed certificate will be created with the supplied key size. /R Generates an EFS recovery key and certificate, then writes them to a .PFX file (containing certificate and private key) and a .CER file (containing only the certificate). An administrator may add the contents of the .CER to the EFS recovery policy to create the recovery for users, and import the .PFX to recover individual files. If SMARTCARD is specified, then writes the recovery key and certificate to a smart card. A .CER file is generated (containing only the certificate). No .PFX file is generated. By default, /R creates an 2048-bit RSA recovery key and certificate. If EECC is specified, it must be followed by a key size of 356, 384, or 521.

3. You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You install Internet Information Services (IIS) to test a web based application. You create a local group named Group1. You need to ensure that only the members of Group1 can access the default Web site.

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

- A. Modify the properties of Group1.
- B. Assign an SSL certificate to the default Web site.
- C. Modify the authentication methods of the default Web site.
- D. Modify the NTFS permissions of the %systemroot%\inetpub\wwwroot folder

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Modifying the Default Authentication Method

You can use the Directory Security tab of the Web Site Properties dialog box to change the authentication method. The authentication method determines whether users are identified, and how users must be identified to access your site. The authentication method you select varies, depending on the kind of site you are creating and the purpose of the site.

Modify the NTFS permissions of the %systemroot%\inetpub\wwwroot folder

See article:

How to set required NTFS permissions and user rights for an IIS 5.0, IIS 5.1, or IIS 6.0

Web server <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/271071>

4. You have a computer that runs Windows 7. You plan to create an image of the computer.

You need to prevent files with the ISO file extension from being included in the image.

What should you do?

- A. Run Dism.exe and use the /image parameter
- B. Run Dism.exe and use the /scratchdir parameter
- C. Run Imagex.exe and use the /config parameter
- D. Run Imagex.exe and use the /norpfix parameter

Answer: C

Explanation:

ImageX is a command-line tool that enables the creation of image files for deployment in a manufacturing or corporate IT environment. You can create a configuration file (configuration_list.ini) to determine:

- . Which files and folders must be excluded from the capture process when using the /capture option.
- . Which folders, files, and file types must be excluded from the compression process when using the /compress option.
- . Whether the .wim file aligns on a 64K boundary or the default 32K boundary.

5. You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to configure an application to connect to the computer by using the IPV6 loopback address.

Which address should you specify?

- A. ::1
- B. 12::1
- C. 127.0.0.1
- D. fe80::f56f:56cb:a136:4184

Answer: A

Explanation:

Loopback address The loopback address (0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 or ::1) is used to identify a loopback interface, enabling a node to send packets to itself. It is equivalent to the IPv4 loopback address of

127.0.0.1. Packets addressed to the loopback address must never be sent on a link or forwarded by a router. Link-Local addresses always begin with FE80. With the 64-bit interface identifier, the prefix for link-local addresses is always FE80::/64. An IPv6 router never forwards link-local traffic beyond the link. Nodes use link-local addresses when communicating with neighboring nodes on the same link. For example, on a single-link IPv6 network with no router, hosts use link-local addresses to communicate with other hosts on the link. Link-local addresses are equivalent to Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) IPv4 addresses autoconfigured on computers that are running Windows. APIPA addresses use the 169.254.0.0/16 prefix. The scope of a link-local address is the local link. A link-local address is required for Neighbor Discovery processes and is always automatically configured, even in the absence of all other unicast addresses.

6. A user named User1 uses a shared computer that runs Windows 7.

User1 is a standard user. User1 attempts to connect a USB device to the computer and is prompted to enter administrative credentials.

You need to ensure that User1 can use the USB device without requiring administrative credentials.

What should you do first?

- A. Add User1 to the Power Users group.
- B. Run Pnputil.exe and specify the -i- a parameters.
- C. Run Driverquery.exe and specify the /SI parameter.
- D. Copy the driver files to the C:\windows\system32 folder.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a driver is staged, it is placed in the device driver store and non-administrators can install the device, provided they have permission to install devices in the appropriate device setup class. Pnputil.exe is a command line utility that you can use to manage the driver store. You can use Pnputil to add driver packages, remove driver packages, and list driver packages that are in the store. -i Specifies to install the identified INF file. Cannot be used in conjunction with the -f parameter.

Example pnputil.exe -i -a a:\usbcam\USBCAM.INF Adds and installs the specified driver

7. You have a Windows image (WIM) file that contains an image of Windows 7. The WIM file is 2 GB.

You need to ensure that you can copy the image to CD.

What should you do?

- A. Run Imagex.exe and specify the /split parameter.
- B. From the properties of the WIM file, enable compression.
- C. Run Dism.exe and specify the /cleanup-wim parameter.
- D. Right-click the WIM file, point to Send To and then click Compressed (zipped) Folder.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

`/split image_filedest_filesize`

Splits an existing .wim file into multiple read-only split .wim files (.swm).

`image_file`

Specifies the name and location of the .wim file to split.

`dest_file`

Specifies the file path of the split files.

Size Specifies the maximum size in megabytes (MB) for each created file. This option generates the .swm files into the specified directory, naming each file the same as the specified image_file, but with an appended number and the .swm file-name extension. For example, if you choose to split a file named Data.wim, this option creates a Data.swm file, a Data2.swm file, a Data3.swm file, and so on, defining each portion of the split .wim file.

8. You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2. Computer1 runs Windows Vista. Computer2 runs Windows 7.

Computer1 has a custom application installed. You create a custom XML file named app1.xml that contains the migration settings for the application.

You need to migrate the configuration and application data for the custom application from Computer1 to Computer2.

What should you do?

- A. On Computer1, run `Loadstate.exe /i:app1`. On Computer2, run `Scanstate.exe /i:app1.xml`.
- B. On Computer1, run `Scanstate.exe /i:app1.xml`. On Computer2, run `Loadstate.exe /i:app1.xml`.
- C. On Computer1, run `Loadstate.exe /keyfile:app1.xml`. On Computer2, run `Loadstate.exe /keyfile:app1.xml`.
- D. On Computer1, run `Scanstate.exe /genconfig:app1.xml`. On Computer2, run `Loadstate.exe /config:app1.xml`.

Answer: B

Explanation:

User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0 is a command-line utility that allows you to automate the process of user profile migration. The USMT is part of the Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) and is a better tool for performing a large number of profile migrations than Windows Easy Transfer. The USMT can write data to a removable USB storage device or a network share but cannot perform a direct side-by-side migration over the network from the source to the destination computer. The USMT does not support user profile migration using the Windows Easy Transfer cable. USMT migration occurs in two phases, exporting profile data from the source computer using `ScanState` and importing profile data on the destination computer using `LoadState`.
(include) /i:[Path]FileName Specifies an .xml file that contains rules that define what user, application or system state to migrate. You can specify this option multiple times to include all of your .xml files (MigApp.xml, MigUser.xml and any custom .xml files that you create). Path can be either a relative or full path. If you do not specify the Path variable, then FileName must be located in the current directory.

9. You have a computer that runs Windows 7. Multiple users share the computer. The computer contains a folder named C:\folder1.

You need to identify all of the encrypted files in C:\folder1.

Which command should you run?

- A. `Cipher C:\folder1`
- B. `Dir C:\folder1 /OE`
- C. `Fsutil C:\folder1`
- D. `Wfs C:\folder1`

Answer: A

Explanation:

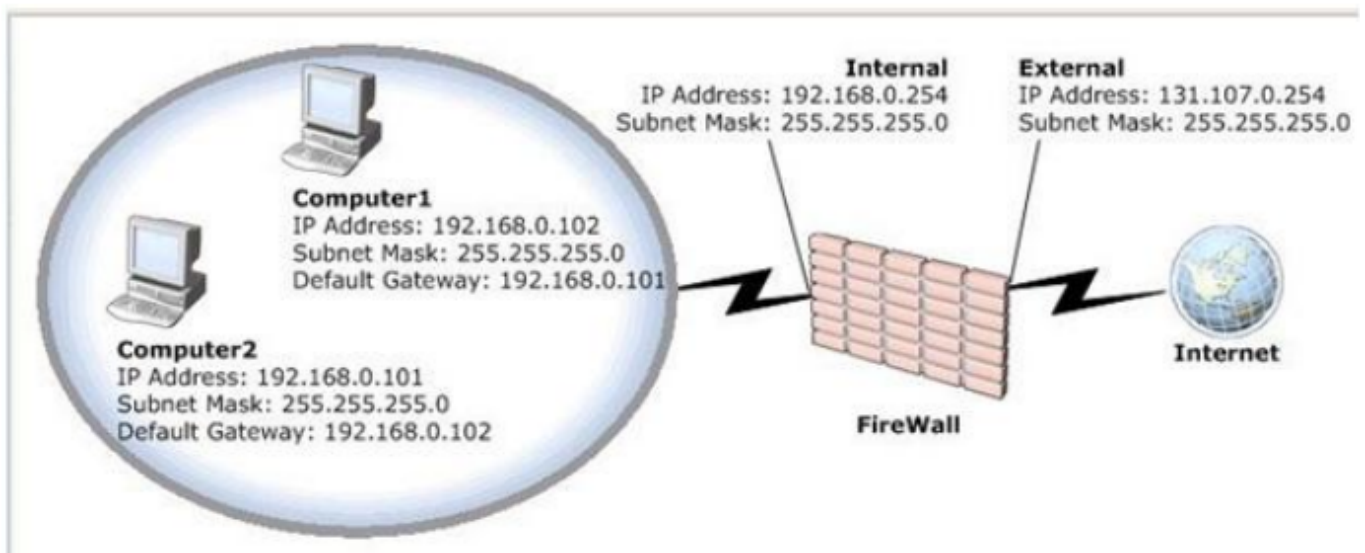
CipherDisplays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains.

10. You have two computers named Computer1 and Computer2 that run Windows 7. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that both computers can connect to the Internet.

What should you do?

Exhibit:



- A. On both computers, set the subnet mask to 255.255.255.255.
- B. On both computers, set the default gateway to 192.168.0.254.
- C. On both computers, set the default gateway to 131.107.0.254.
- D. On the internal interface of the firewall and on both computers, set the subnet mask to 255.255.0.0.

Answer: B

Explanation: Need to make the default gateways for both computers match the Internal IP Address of the Firewall.

11. You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer is a member of a domain.

You share D:\data as Data. You assign Everyone Full control share permissions to the folder. No other share permissions are assigned to the folder.

From another computer, you attempt to create a file in the Data share by using a domain account named User1. You receive the following error message: "Destination Folder Access Denied".

You need to ensure that you can create files in the Data share by using the User1 account.

What should you do?

- A. Create a local user named User1.
- B. Add User1 to the local Power Users group.
- C. Assign User1 Write NTFS permission on the D:\data folder.
- D. Assign User1 Full control share permissions to the Data share.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Share permissions apply to users who connect to a shared folder over the network. Share permissions do not affect users who log on locally, or log on using Remote Desktop. To set permissions for users who log on locally or using Remote Desktop, use the options on the Security tab instead of the Share Permissions tab. This sets permissions at the NTFS file system level. If both share permissions and file system permissions are set for a shared folder, the more restrictive permissions apply when connecting to the shared folder. For example, to give Read access on a shared folder to users in your domain, on the Share Permissions tab, set permissions for the Everyone group to Full Control. On the Security tab, specify more restrictive access by setting the permissions for the Domain Users group to Read access. The result is that a user who is a member of the Domain Users group has read-only access to the shared folder whether the user is connected through a network share, through Remote Desktop, or is logged on locally. Permissions The Read permission allows a user or group to access a file or folder but does not allow modification or deletion. The Change permission includes the read permission but also allows you to add files, delete files, and modify files in the shared folder. This permission is equivalent to the Read/Write permission in the basic File Sharing dialog box. The Full Control permission includes all the rights conferred by the Change and Read permissions. It also allows the user assigned that permission to modify the permissions of other users. Full Control is equivalent to the basic sharing Owner permission, though unlike basic sharing, where there can only be one user assigned the Owner permission, you can assign the Full Control permission to users and groups. NTFS permissions You can configure the local NTFS permissions for a shared folder or volume using Share and Storage Management in the following ways: New shared resources. In the Provision a Shared Folder Wizard, before you select a network sharing protocol, you can change the NTFS permissions for the folder or volume you will be sharing. These NTFS permissions will apply both locally and when accessing the resource over the network. To change the NTFS permissions, on the NTFS Permissions page, select Yes, change NTFS permissions, and then click Edit Permissions. Existing shared resources. You can change the NTFS permissions of a shared folder or volume listed on the Shares tab. To change the NTFS permissions, select the folder or volume, in the Actions pane click Properties, and on the Permissions tab, click NTFS Permissions.

12. You have a computer that runs Windows 7.

You need to connect to a network projector from the computer.

What should you use?

- A. Run Netproj.exe and provide the path to the projector.
- B. From Network and Sharing Center, create an ad hoc network and run the DisplaySwitch.exe.
- C. Run DisplaySwitch.exe and select Projector only.
- D. From Device Manager, click Add Legacy hardware.

Answer: A

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

You use Remote Desktop to connect from Computer1 to Computer2.

You need to prevent the desktop background of Computer2 from being displayed when you use Remote Desktop to connect to Computer2.

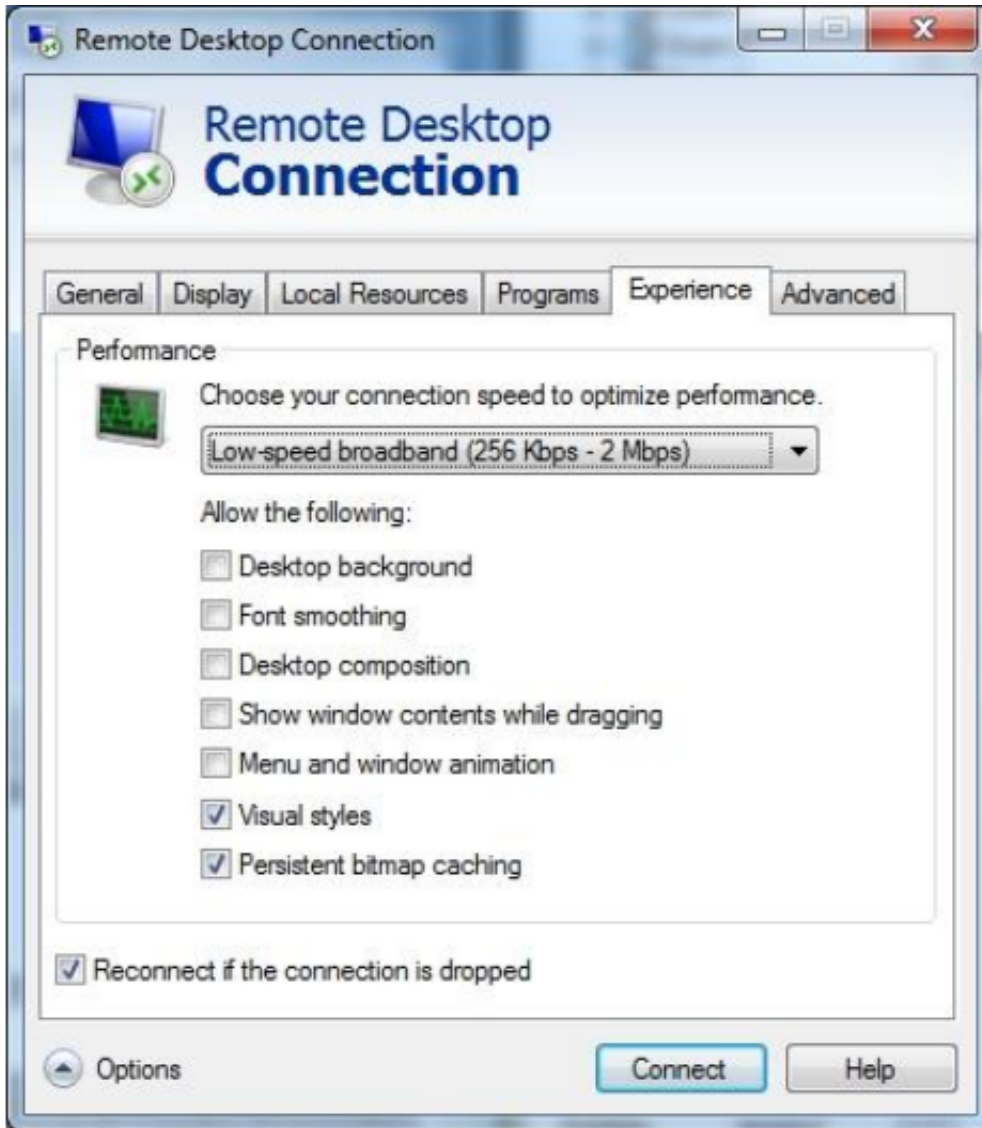
What should you do on Computer1?

- A. From the Personalization options, change the theme.
- B. From the System properties, modify the Remote settings.
- C. From the Remote Desktop Connection options, modify the Performance setting.
- D. From the Remote Desktop Connection options, modify the Display configuration settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuring the Desktop Experience You can configure the connection speed and fine-tune the desktop environment for optimal performance by using the settings located on the Experience tab of the Remote Desktop Connection tool. Most of these settings relate to the graphical nature of the desktop. Because the processing for graphics happens on the server and must be transmitted to the desktop over the network connection, you can increase performance by allowing only the minimal settings that are necessary for your users. When you choose a connection speed, the check boxes are automatically selected to indicate the recommended settings for the richest visual experience possible at that speed. Experience Configure the connection speed and adjust the desktop environment for optimal performance. Desktop background Allows user to choose a custom background or wallpaper for their desktop. Because these can be very graphicintensive, disable this setting unless it is necessary for your users.



14. You plan to capture a Windows 7 image by using the Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE).

You need to ensure that Windows PE supports the Windows Scripting Host (WSH).

Which tool should you use?

- A. Bcdedit.exe
- B. Dism.exe
- C. Imagex.exe
- D. Oscdimg.exe

Answer: B

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.

DISM Command-Line Options To service a Windows image offline, you must apply or mount it. WIM images can be mounted using the WIM commands within DISM, or applied and then recaptured using ImageX. You can also use the WIM commands to list the indexes or verify the architecture for the image you are mounting. After you update the image, you must dismount it and then either commit or discard the changes you have made.**NOT Bcdedit**BCDEdit is a command-line tool for managing BCD stores. It can be used for a variety of purposes, including creating new stores, modifying existing stores, adding boot menu options, and so on. BCDEdit serves essentially the same purpose as Bootcfg.exe on earlier versions of Windows, but with two major improvements: BCDEdit exposes a wider range of boot options than Bootcfg.exe, and BCDEdit has improved scripting support.**NOT 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**

OscdimgOscdimg is a command-line tool for creating an image file (.iso) of a customized 32-bit or 64-bit version of Windows PE. You can then burn that .iso file to a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM. Oscdimg supports ISO 9660, Joliet, and Universal Disk Format (UDF) file systems.

15. You have three computers that run Windows 7.

You use Windows PowerShell to perform remote administration tasks on all three computers.

You need to remotely administer all three computers by using PowerShell.

Which PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

- A. Enable-PSRemoting
- B. Enable-PSSessionConfiguration
- C. New-PSDrive
- D. New-PSSession

Answer: D

Explanation:

New-PSSession Creates a persistent connection to a local or remote computer. The New-PSSession cmdlet creates a Windows PowerShell session (PSSession) on a local or remote computer. When you create a PSSession, Windows PowerShell establishes a persistent connection to the remote computer. Use a PSSession to run multiple commands that share data, such as a function or the value of a variable. To run commands in a PSSession, use the Invoke-Command cmdlet. To use the PSSession to interact directly with a remote computer, use the Enter-PSSession cmdlet. You can run commands on a remote computer without creating a PSSession by using the ComputerName parameters of Enter-PSSession or Invoke-Command. When you use the ComputerName parameter, Windows PowerShell creates a temporary connection that is used for the interactive session or for a single command and is then closed.

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

You plan to migrate the user state on Computer1 by using User State Migration Tool (USMT) 4.0.

You need to identify which user documents will be included in the migration.

What should you do?

- A. Run Usmtutils.exe and use the /ec option.
- B. Run Sysprep.exe and use the /audit option.
- C. Run Loadstate.exe and use the /v:12 option.
- D. Run Scanstate.exe and use the /genmigxml option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

ScanState You run ScanState on the source computer during the migration. You must run ScanState.exe on computers running Windows Vista and Windows 7 from an administrative command prompt. When running ScanState on a source computer that has Windows XP installed, you need to run it as a user that is a member of the local administrators group. The following command creates an encrypted store named Mystore on the file share named Migration on the file server named Fileserver that uses the encryption key Mykey:
scanstate \\fileserver\migration\mystore /i:migapp.xml /i:miguser.xml /o /config:config.xml /encrypt /key:"mykey"

/genmigxml: path to a file This option specifies that the ScanState command should use the document finder to create and export an .xml file that defines how to migrate all of the files on the computer on which the ScanState command is running.

17. You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has a single volume. You install 15 applications and customize the environment.

You complete the following actions:

Create an export by using Windows Easy Transfer

Create a system image by using Backup and Restore

Install the User State Migration Tool (USMT) and run Scanstate

The disk on the computer fails. You replace the disk.

You need to restore the environment to the previous state.

What should you do?

- A. Install Windows 7, install USMT, and then run Loadstate.
- B. Install Windows 7 and then import the Windows Easy Transfer package.
- C. Start the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk and then run Bcdboot.exe.
- D. Start the computer from a Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) disk and then restore the system image.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Restoring from a System Image Backup

A System Image restore rewrites the entire contents of a system volume. Therefore, you restore from a System Image backup by booting from the Windows 7 Installation DVD-ROM and loading System Recovery tools or by pressing F8 during the boot process. Restoring from a System Image backup enables you to quickly get a computer running after you replace a failed hard disk, or if the operating system installation has been corrupted (for example, by malware that cannot be removed except by wiping the disk). It is sometimes known as complete recovery or complete PC Restore. This procedure assumes that the System Recovery Options (otherwise known as the Windows Recovery Environment, or Windows RE) files are present on the DVD-ROM. If not, you can boot from the installation DVD-ROM and press F8 during the boot to access the Advanced Boot Options, as described in the next section of this lesson. To restore a System Image backup, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure the backup medium is connected to your computer.
2. Insert the Windows 7 DVD-ROM. Ensure that the computer BIOS is configured to boot from the DVD-ROM.
3. Restart your computer. When prompted to boot from DVD-ROM, press any key.
4. Windows 7 Setup loads. When prompted, select your regional preferences and then click Next.
5. Click Repair Your Computer.
6. In the System Recovery Options dialog box, click Restore Your Computer Using System Image. If the backup was saved to a DVD-ROM, insert the DVD-ROM now. Click Next. The Windows System Image Restore Wizard starts.
7. On the Select A System Image Backup page, the most recent backup is automatically selected. If this is the backup you want to restore, click Next. Otherwise, click Select A System Image, click Next, and then select the desired backup.
8. On the Choose Additional Restore Options page, select the Format And Repartition Disks check box if you want to reformat the disk and overwrite all data, or if the disk is not formatted. If you do not want to overwrite all the data on your current disk, do not select this check box. Click Next.
9. Click Finish. When prompted, click Yes to confirm. Windows System Image Restore reads the data from the backup and overwrites existing files. You can restore to a different-sized hard disk, provided that the hard disk is large enough to store the backup. After the restore is complete, the computer restarts using the restored system volume.

18. You are evaluating the purchase a notebook computer that has the following hardware:

1.6-gigahertz (GHz) 32-bit processor

1024-MB RAM

1 video card that uses shared memory

4-GB solid state drive

You need to ensure that you can install Windows 7 Enterprise on the notebook computer.

Which hardware component should you change?

- A. hard disk
- B. processor
- C. RAM
- D. video card

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hard Disk does not meet the minimum requirements. 4-GB solid state drive != 40-GB hard disk drive (traditional or SSD) with at least 15 GB of available space Requirements: Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional, Ultimate, and Enterprise editions have the following minimum hardware requirements:

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

19. You have a custom image of Windows 7. You plan to deploy the image to computers that are not connected to the corporate network. You need to ensure that a custom application is automatically installed after the image is deployed. What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT), create a custom task sequence and run the New Media Wizard.
- B. From Windows System Image Manager (Windows SIM), open the image and add the applications to Pass 1 windowsPE.
- C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) and add a new software installation package.
- D. Run Dism.exe and specify the /mount-WIM parameter. Add the application installation files to the image. Modify the winrm.cmd file.

Answer: A

20. You have a computer that runs Windows 7 Professional.

You need to upgrade the computer to Windows 7 Ultimate. You must achieve this goal in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do?

- A. Run Windows Update.
- B. Run Windows Anytime Upgrade.
- C. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Setup.exe.
- D. From the Windows 7 installation media, run Migwiz.exe.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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



Windows Anytime Upgrade

21. You need to create a virtual hard disk (VHD) file that will be used to deploy Windows 7. The solution must minimize the performance impact caused by using a VHD.

Which type of VHD should you create?

- A. differencing disk
- B. dynamically expanding disk
- C. fixed-size disk
- D. snapshot

Answer: C

Explanation: Typically, you place the VHD on a second internal or external hard disk (although this is not essential). You then specify the VHD size and format settings. Microsoft recommends the default Fixed Size setting, but you can select Dynamic Expanding if you do not want to allocate the disk space. Fixed Size gives better performance and is more suitable in a production environment.



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