

# **Microsoft**

## **Exam 70-680**

### **TS: Windows 7, Configuring**

**Verson: Demo**

**[ Total Questions: 10 ]**

**Topic break down**

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## Topic 1, Volume A

### Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

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

- A. The Windows SIM tool in Windows AIK
- B. Microsoft Notepad
- C. The Deployment Workbench MDT tool
- D. Sysprep.exe

**Answer: A,B**

## Topic 2, Volume B

### Question No : 2 - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

You need to use the minimum amount of administration effort.

What should you do first?

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

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 3 - (Topic 2)**

A user telephones your help desk. She has just accidentally deleted a file she was working on earlier that day.

You have configured her computer to carry out backups every evening, and you installed a new graphics driver two days ago.

How should you advise the user to retrieve her file?

- A. Open the Backup And Restore console and restore the file from backup.
- B. Use the Restore Previous Versions feature to restore the file.
- C. Open her Recycle Bin, right-click the file, and choose Restore.
- D. Perform a system restore.

**Answer: C**

**Topic 3, Volume C**

**Question No : 4 - (Topic 3)**

You have a computer that runs Windows 7. The computer has two drives named C and D. Windows Backup is scheduled to run every day. The scheduled backup backs up a system image, all user files, and drive D. Drive D fails. You replace the drive with a new drive. You need to recover the data on drive D by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do?

- A. From Backup and Restore, click Restore all users files.
- B. From the properties of drive D, restore all previous versions.
- C. Open System Restore and apply the latest restore point.
- D. Start the computer from a system repair disc and restore a system image.

**Answer: A**

**Question No : 5 - (Topic 3)**

You install Windows 7 on a new computer.

Every time you start the computer, you receive a STOP error message.

You suspect that the RAM on the computer has a problem.

You need verify the RAM on the computer.

What should you do first?

- A. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Repair Your Computer.
- B. Start the computer, press F8, and then select Last Known Good Configuration.
- C. From a computer that runs Windows 7, copy the %systemroot%\system32\recover.exe to a bootable USB disk. Start the computer from the USB disk.
- D. From a computer that runs Windows 7, copy the %systemroot%\system32\repair-bde.exe to a bootable USB disk. Start the computer from the USB disk.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Using Recovery Tools If Windows RE is included in your installation DVD-ROM, you can boot from the Windows 7 installation media, select Repair Your Computer, and then select the option to use recovery tools to access the System Recovery Options. However, you can use the method described previously (pressing F8) whether the Windows RE files are present on your DVD-ROM or not and whether you boot from your installation DVD-ROM or from hard disk.

Then use the following System Recovery Option:

Windows Memory Diagnostic Analyzes the computer memory (RAM) for hardware problems.

**Question No : 6 - (Topic 3)**

Your network contains a Network Policy and Access Services server named Server1.

All certificates in the organization are issued by an enterprise certification authority (CA) named Server2.

You have a standalone computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Computer1 has a VPN connection that connects to Server1 by using SSTP.

You attempt to establish the VPN connection to Server1 and receive the following error message: "A certificate chain processed, but terminated in a root certificate which is not trusted by the trust provider."

You need to ensure that you can successfully establish the VPN connection to Server1.

What should you do on Computer1?

- A. Import the root certificate to the user's Trusted Publishers store.
- B. Import the root certificate to the computer's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.
- C. Import the server certificate of Server1 to the user's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.
- D. Import the server certificate of Server1 to the computer's Trusted Root Certification Authorities store.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** A certificate chain establishes a "chain of trust" from a certification authority (CA) to an individual certificate. Trust occurs if a valid certificate from that CA can be found in your root certificate directory. As long as you trust the CA, you will automatically trust any other certificates signed by that CA.

**Question No : 7 - (Topic 3)**

You are the administrator of a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 7. Several users share Computer1. The users plan to encrypt files on the computer.

You need to ensure that you can access all encrypted files on the computer.

What should you do first?

- A. At a command prompt, run Cipher.exe.
- B. At a command prompt, run Certutil.exe.
- C. From the local computer policy, modify the User Rights Assignment.
- D. From User Accounts, run the Manage your file encryption certificates wizard.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Cipher

Displays or alters the encryption of folders and files on NTFS volumes. Used without parameters, cipher displays the encryption state of the current folder and any files it contains. Administrators can use Cipher.exe to encrypt and decrypt data on drives that use the NTFS file system and to view the encryption status of files and folders from a command prompt. The updated version adds another security option. This new option is the ability to overwrite data that you have deleted so that it cannot be recovered and accessed. When you delete files or folders, the data is not initially removed from the hard disk. Instead, the space on the disk that was occupied by the deleted data is "deallocated." After it is deallocated, the space is available for use when new data is written to the disk. Until the space is overwritten, it is possible to recover the deleted data by using a low-level disk editor or data-recovery software.

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

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

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

## Topic 4, Volume D

### Question No : 8 - (Topic 4)

A company has client computers that run Windows 7 Enterprise.

You need to ensure that Windows does not display notifications when programs try to

install software or make changes to the computer, or if users make changes to Windows settings.

Which two choices should you use to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. the leads command
- B. the netsh command
- C. share permissions
- D. Device Manager
- E. Local Users and Groups
- F. the folder Properties window
- G. the Services management console
- H. the Group Policy management console
- I. the User Account Control Settings Control Panel window

**Answer: H,I**

### Topic 5, Volume E

#### Question No : 9 - (Topic 5)

You use a portable computer that has Windows 7 Enterprise SP1 installed. A conference room at your company has a network projector installed on a server within the company network.

You need to connect to the projector from your computer. What should you do?

- A. From Device Manager, click Add legacy hardware.
- B. From Accessories, click Connect to a Network Projector.
- C. Run the Displayswitch.exe command and select Projector only.
- D. From Display, click Connect to a projector.

**Answer: C**

#### Question No : 10 - (Topic 5)

You plan to install Windows 7 on a new portable computer.

The computer will be shared by users who speak English, French, and German.



You need to select an edition of Windows 7 that enables users to change languages as required.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Starter
- B. Ultimate
- C. Home Premium
- D. Professional

**Answer: B**