



Microsoft 70-270

Installing, Configuring and Administering
Microsoft Windows XP Professional

Q&A with explanations

Demo Version

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Topic 1, Installing Windows XP Professional (50 Questions)

Part 1: Perform and troubleshoot an attended installation of Windows XP Professional (7 Questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com.

A Certifyme.com user named Mia Hamm uses a Windows 95 client computer named CERTIFYME-WS270. CERTIFYME-WS270 contains a single hard disk drive with two partitions that have been assigned the drive letters C and D. You need to perform a clean install of Windows XP Professional on CERTIFYME-WS270. You decide to install a second hard disk drive in CERTIFYME-WS270 and assign it the drive letter E.

You want the E: drive to become the boot partition. What should you do?

- A. Select Advanced Options from the Install Options dialog box in Setup.
- B. At the command prompt, run winnt32.exe /syspart:E.
- C. Define the TargetPath option in an answer file and use the answer file to perform an unattended installation.
- D. Use Sysprep to create an image for CERTIFYME-WS270.

Answer: A **Explanation:** The boot partition is the partition that constrains the %SystemRoot% folder into which set up copies the Windows XP Professional system files. This partition can be the primary partition of a logical partition. You can specify which drive letter or partition Setup should use in the Advanced Options dialog box.

Incorrect answers: **B:** The syspart switch is used to copy Set up files to a temporary hard disk drive that can be moved to another computer on which the installation is to be performed. The syspart switch marks the specified drive letter as the system partition to which Setup will copy the Setup startup files. The hard drive can then be moved to a new computer where Windows XP Professional Setup will begin at the next phase.

C:

The TargetPath option of an answer file specifies the name of the folder in which Windows XP Professional will be installed. It does not specify the drive letter or partition.

D: Sysprep is used to create an image that contains the operating system and the applications that are to be installed on a target computer. However, the Sysprep image can only contain a single partition and will replace the C: drive.

Reference:Melissa Craft & Don Poulton, Exam Prep 2: Windows XP Professional, Que Publications, Indianapolis, 2005, Chapter 1

Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 12

QUESTION NO: 2You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com. All servers on the Certifyme.com network run Windows 2000 Server. Half the client computers run Windows NT 4.0 Workstation and the rest run Windows XP Professional. The Certifyme.com network also contains a file server named CERTIFYME-SR24.

You need to upgrade a Windows NT 4.0 client computer named CERTIFYME-WS290 to Windows XP Professional. However, the Windows XP Professional installation CD does not contain the drivers for the network adapter card currently installed on CERTIFYME-WS290. You copy the i386 folder from the Windows XP professional installation CD to a shared folder named i386 on CERTIFYME-SR24. In the i386 shared folder you create a folder named Testadpcrd and copy the drivers for the network adapter card to the Testadpcrd folder.

You want the Testadpcrd folder to be copied to the <systemroot> folder on CERTIFYME-WS290 during the upgrade process. After the upgrade, you want to be able to access the drivers in the Testadpcrd folder for future use.

What should you do on CERTIFYME-WS290?

- A. At a command prompt, run the Winnt.exe command with the /r:testadpcrd switch.
- B. At a command prompt, run the Winnt.exe command with the /rx:testadpcrd switch.
- C. At a command prompt, run the Winnt32.exe command with the /copysource:testadpcrd switch.
- D. At a command prompt, run the Winnt32.exe command with the /copydir:testadpcrd switch.

Answer: DExplanation: In the i386 folder you will find the Winnt32.exe or Winnt.exe. In the command prompt you use the Winnt32.exe command with the copydir switch. The copydir:folder name creates customized subfolders that can be used with the Windows XP Professional installation. If you use the /copydir option, the folder is not deleted.

Incorrect answers:A: The /r switch is used with the winnt command. The winnt command is used to install Windows XP Professional on a computer that is not running Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT 4 Workstation, Windows 2000 Professional, or Windows XP Home Edition.

B: The /rx switch is used with the winnt command. The winnt command is used to install Windows XP Professional on a computer that is not running Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT 4 Workstation, Windows 2000 Professional, or Windows XP Home Edition.

C: The /copysource:folder name is used to create a temporary subfolder for Windows XP Professional files to be used during the installation process. Once the installation process is complete, the folders created with this process are deleted. If you use the /copydir option, the folder is not deleted.

Reference:Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 11

QUESTION NO: 3

You have been assigned the task of installing Windows XP Professional on the Windows 2000 Professional computers at a branch office to Certifyme. You copy the installation files from the Windows XP Professional CD-Rom to a network shared folder named \\FileSrv01\WinXP.

Next, you download updates from the Windows Update Web site to \\FileSrv01\XPUpdates using the branch office's 56kbps WAN link.

Because your branch office's limited WAN connection is used for other purposes, you want to use the least possible WAN bandwidth while performing the installations. You also want downloaded updates to be applied to the computers with the least possible administrative effort.

Now, you need to install Windows XP Professional and all the updates on all Windows 2000 Professional computers.

Which action should you take on each computer?

- A. Run the \\FileSrv01\WinXP\Winnt32\dudisable command.
- B. Run the \\FileSrv01\WinXP\Winnt32\copydir:i386\XPUpdates\dudisable command.
- C. Run the \\FileSrv01\WinXP\Winnt32 command, accept the Dynamic Updates defaults, and install the updates.
- D. Run the \\FileSrv01\WinXP\Winnt32\dupprepare:\\FileSrv01\XPUpdates command. Then, run the \\FileSrv01\WinXP\Winnt32\dushare:\\FileSrv01\XPUpdates command.

Answer: D.

Explanation: The /dupprepare switch prepares the downloaded update files to be used during an installation with the /dushare switch. When you run Winnt32.exe with the /DUShare switch, the Dynamic Update wizard is not displayed to the user and no attempt is made to connect to Windows Update.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: The /dudisable switch disables the dynamic update wizard but the installation will only use the original installation files without the downloaded updates.
- B: This is an incorrect command.
- C: If we accept the defaults, the installation wizard will connect to the Internet to download the updates.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 3

QUESTION NO: 4

You are the senior desktop administrator for Certifyme. You get a phone call from one of your Trainees, who is performing a clean installation of Windows XP Professional on a computer that currently runs Windows 98.

He states that the text-based portion of Setup finished successfully. Before the GUI-based portion of Setup starts, the computer stopped responding. He investigated and discovered that there is a problem with a device driver.

You want to know which device is causing the problem. What should you tell him to do?

- A. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the /fastdetect switch.
- B. Modify the Boot.ini file to include the /sos switch.

- C. Restart Setup by using the /dudisable switch.
- D. Restart Setup by using the /dushare switch.
- E. Restart the computer. From the Recovery console, read the Dr. Watson.log.
- F. Restart the computer. From the Recovery console, read the Comsetup.log.

Answer: B

Explanation: When trying to troubleshoot startup problems with Windows XP (or Windows 2000/NT), in particular when the system hangs at reboot as in this scenario, we should use the "/SOS switch in the boot.ini startup file. This switch causes the names of drivers to be displayed as they load during boot.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** The /fastdetect switch is used by default. It makes the early boot process, NTDETECT, skip the detection of parallel and serial devices (Plug and Play will find them). This makes booting faster. You cannot configure the /fastdetect switch to log information on device drivers.
- C:** The /dudisable switch is used to configure if dynamic update should be run at setup. If latest patches should be downloaded from the Microsoft Web site. The /dudisable switch will not help finding the problematic device driver.
- D:** The /dushare switch is used to with winnt32.exe to Deploy the Windows XP Dynamic Update packages. It will not help you find the device driver which causes problems.
- E:** Dr. Watson logs application crashes. Dr. Watson log files do not contain information on device drivers.
- F:** The Comsetup.log file is created during the installation process, but it contains Comsetup.log COM+ information, not information on device drivers.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 5

You are the senior desktop administrator for Certifyme.com. The company has a volume licensing agreement to install Windows XP Professional. You send your trainee to a branch office to repair a failed hard disk on a Windows XP Professional computer.

He forgot to bring a Windows XP Professional CD-ROM with you, and none is available at the branch office so he purchases a retail copy of Windows XP Professional.

After Setup starts, he is prompted for the product key. What should the trainee enter as product key?

- A. Type the serial number that appears in the System Properties dialog box of another Windows XP Professional computer in the branch office.
- B. Contact a Microsoft activation center to obtain your company's Windows XP Professional volume license product key, and type the product key.
- C. Type the product key that appears on the back of the Windows XP Professional CD case.
- D. Type the following product key: 11111-11111-11111-11111.

Answer: C

Explanation: Simply use the product key on the back of the Windows XP Professional CD case.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** The volume licensing serial number of Windows XP Professional would not work with a retailed Windows XP Professional.
- B:** The volume license product key would not work with a retail copy of Windows XP Professional.
- D:** The product key 11111-11111-11111-11111 would not be accepted by the installation program.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2
Windows XP product documentation, Windows XP Product Activation
Microsoft Licensing, Do You Need a Product Key?

QUESTION NO: 6

You are the desktop administrator for Certifyme. You are in the process of upgrading a Windows 98 computer to Windows XP Professional. The user of the computer wants to keep all settings and applications as they were before the upgrade. Windows 98 is installed in a folder named C:\Win98.

You start the upgrade by inserting the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer and restarting the computer. The text on the screen in the test-based portion of Setup states that Windows XP Professional will be installed in a folder named C:\Windows.

You need to ensure that Windows XP Professional upgrades the existing Windows 98 installation and keeps all settings and applications.

What should you do?

- A. Rename the C:\Win98 folder to C:\Windows.
- B. Modify the installation settings in the text-based portion of Setup so that Windows XP Professional is installed in the C:\Win98 folder.
- C. Restart the computer by using Windows 98. Then insert the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM into the computer and run Setup from the CD-ROM.
- D. Use the Windows XP Professional CD-ROM to create a set of Setup floppy disks. Restart the computer by using the first floppy disk in the set to launch Setup.

Answer: C

Explanation: You cannot boot to the XP CD if you want to upgrade the existing operating system. To upgrade Windows 98 to Windows XP, you need to start Windows 98 first. Then insert the Windows XP installation CD and run setup. When setup starts, you will have the option to upgrade the existing operating system.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Renaming the Windows 98 installation folder will not enable you to upgrade the operating system. You must run the Windows XP setup program from within the Windows 98 environment to upgrade Windows 98.

B: This would cause the Windows XP installation to overwrite the Windows 98 installation; it will not upgrade the Windows 98 installation.

D: You cannot use the setup floppy disks to upgrade Windows 98. You must run the Windows XP setup program from within the Windows 98 environment to upgrade Windows 98.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 2, Lesson 2

QUESTION NO: 7

You are the helpdesk technician for Certifyme.com. You have been assigned the task to install Windows XP Professional on a client computer. The computer is equipped with a PCI network adapter, a PCI video adapter, and an industry standard architecture (ISA) SCSI adapter that hosts the hard disk and a CD-ROM drive.

After the installation begins, you receive an error message indicating that Setup cannot find a hard disk.

You verify that the SCSI hard disk is connected and functional and restart the setup. The error message persists and the installation will not resume.

What should you do to complete the installation?

- A. Disable the APM features in the system BIOS.
- B. Enable UDMA in the system BIOS for the primary hard disk.
- C. Reserve an IRQ for the ISA SCSI adapter in the system BIOS.
- D. Set the system BIOS boot device option to boot from the SCSI hard disk.
- E. Restart Setup and install the driver for the SCSI adapter while initially copying the files.

Answer: E.

Explanation: During the early text-mode phase of the setup process, you can press F6 and install the driver for the SCSI adapter.

Incorrect Answers:

- A:** APM is not the problem.
- B:** UDMA is enabled by default. This will not affect the ability of Windows to detect the SCSI adapter.
- C:** This will not fix the problem. Windows cannot detect the SCSI adapter so it cannot assign it an IRQ.
- D:** The system cannot find the hard disk so it cannot boot from it.

Reference:

Rick Wallace, MCSE (Exam 70-270) Microsoft XP Professional Training Kit, Microsoft Press, Redmond, 2002, Chapter 11, Lessons 1 & 2

Part 2: Perform and troubleshoot an unattended installation of Windows XP Professional

A: Install Windows XP Professional by using Remote Installation Services (RIS) (12 Questions)

QUESTION NO: 1 You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network contains ten Windows 2000 Server computers and 1,200 Windows 98 client computers.

Certifyme.com intends to hire another 25 employees over the next 3 months. The company has purchased 25 new client computers that will be issued to the new employees. You have been instructed to install Windows XP Professional as well as a standard set of applications on the new client computers. The new client computers consist of five different hardware configurations as shown in the following table:

	BIOS	Processors	PXE-NIC	VGA Adapter
Computer 1	ACPI	1	3 Com 3C905B	ATI 3D RAGE
Computer 2	ACPI	2	Realtec RTL8029	ATI 3D RAGE
Computer 3	Non- ACPI	2	Realtec RTL8029	Nvidia GForce 3
Computer 4	ACPI	1	Realtec RTL8029	Nvidia GForce 3
Computer 5	Non- ACPI	1	Realtec RTL8029	ATI 3D RAGE

All the hardware on the new client computers appears on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).

You intend to use RIPrep to deploy Windows XP Professional and the applications on the new client computers. How many RIPrep images would you require?

- A. Twenty Five
- B. Five
- C. Four
- D. One

Answer: CExplanation: The 25 client computers are classed in four categories because you need a separate image for each supported hardware abstraction layer (Hal) that is used in the four different client computers. To use Sysprep, all computers to which you intend to install Windows XP Professional (also known as target computers) must have the same hardware abstraction layer (HAL), Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) support, and mass storage controller devices as found in the reference computer that you prepare using Sysprep. The HAL for the imaged computer and the target computers must match. For example, you could not apply an ACPI-based HAL on a non-ACPI-based computer. For other hardware differences, the RIPrep wizard will use Plug and Play capabilities to detect any hardware differences between the source and destination computers.

Incorrect answers:**A:** There is no need to create 25 images; the installation wizard will detect hardware components. If the devices are Plug and Play, the Plug and Play manager will configure the device.

B, D: You do not need to create one or for that matter five images; different HALs are needed for the computers that support ACPI and those not. Different HALs are needed for single processors and dual-processor systems.

Reference:Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 41
Melissa Craft & Don Poulton, Exam Prep 2: Windows XP Professional, Que Publications, Indianapolis, 2005, Chapter 2

QUESTION NO: 2You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com. Certifyme.com contains a server named CERTIFYME-SR10 that is used for Remote Installation Services (RIS) and Remote Installation Preparation (RIPrep).

Due to company growth, Certifyme.com has acquired 40 new client computers. You have been instructed to install Windows XP Professional as well as a standard set of applications on the new client computers. You intend using the RIS and the RIPrep wizard to install Windows XP Professional on all the new client computers. You install Windows XP Professional and the client applications on a reference computer named CERTIFYME-WS288. After creating the RIPrep image, you discover that Microsoft has just released a new service pack for Windows XP Professional. You want to apply the service pack to the RIPrep image before deploying Windows XP Professional to the new client computers.

What should you do?

- A. At a command prompt on CERTIFYME-WS288, run riprep.exe
- B. Use xcopy to copy the files from the service pack to CERTIFYME-SR10.
- C. Slipstream the service pack files to the RIPrep image on CERTIFYME-SR10.
- D. At a command prompt on CERTIFYME-WS288, run sysprep.exe

Answer: C
Explanation: Slipstreaming is the act of integrating service pack files with operating system installation files, so that the operating system can be installed together with the service pack in a single operation. To maintain the correct version, you must integrate the slipstream the service pack into the RIPrep image of CERTIFYME-SR10.

Incorrect answers:
A: A (RIPrep) image is a type of image configured on a Remote Installation Services (RIS) server. A RIPrep image can contain the Windows XP Professional operating system and applications. This type of image is based on a preconfigured computer. In this case it cannot run until the RIPrep image version matches the version of Windows XP Professional on the server. It can only be done after the slipstreaming.

B: With xcopy you can override the default results for permissions. The /o switch of the Xcopy command copies the file access control list (ACL), which includes all the permissions along with the file. You can use the /x switch to copy the information in addition to the ACL. This means that you cannot create an RIS image of a workstation

D: Sysprep works together with a third-party imaging application such as Norton Ghost or Symantec Drive Image to create cloned copies of the system drive with unique security identifiers (SIDs) that satisfy the requirement that all computers on the network must have a unique SID.

Reference: Melissa Craft & Don Poulton, Exam Prep 2: Windows XP Professional, Que Publications, Indianapolis, 2005, Chapter 2

Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 51

QUESTION NO: 3
You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network contains ten Windows 2000 Server computers and 1,200 Windows 98 client computers.

Due to company growth, Certifyme.com intends to hire an additional 200 employees over the next 6 months. The company has purchased 200 new client computers that will be issued to the new employees. You have been instructed to install Windows XP Professional as well as a number of proprietary applications on the new client computers.

You want to deploy Windows XP Professional and the propriety applications using the least amount of administrative effort?

What should you do?

- A. Use an answer file when installing Windows XP Professional and install the proprietary after the installation is complete.
- B. Run the Winnt32.exe /unattend from a command prompt.
- C. On a reference computer, install the Windows XP Professional and the applications and configure the settings as needed. Then run RIPrep.exe from the command prompt. Then use Remote Installation Services (RIS) to install the RIPrep image.
- D. On a reference computer, install the Windows XP Professional and the applications and configure the settings as needed. Then run Sysprep.exe from the command prompt. Then use Remote Installation Services (RIS) to install the Sysprep image.

Answer: C
Explanation: Because these are new computers you should use Remote Installation Services. RIS can be used only for clean installations and can't be used to upgrade a previous version of Windows. Because the installation comes from a reference computer, these computer's Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) must be the same as the other client computers that need the installation. You should then create an image by using RIPrep.exe, on the reference computer. A (RIPrep) image is a type of image configured on a Remote Installation Services (RIS) server. A RIPrep image can contain the Windows XP Professional operating system and applications. You should connect the client computers to the network and the client computers that are Pre-boot Execution Environment (PXE) enabled will start automatically. PXE is a technology that is used to boot to the network when no operating system or network configuration has been installed and configured on a client computer.

Incorrect answers:
A: You do not want the new employees to intervene with the installation because they do not have much experience. With Winnt.sif a floppy disk is needed, which means the new employees must insert the floppy disk containing the files after the first reboot, when the text-based portion of Setup is beginning.

B: This here is new client computer. You can only use Winnt32.exe if the client computers are already running a 32-bit Windows operating system.

D: You can use Sysprep.exe to create an installation image, but Sysprep images cannot be deployed using a RIS server. You should create a RPrep image instead.

Reference: Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 51

Melissa Craft & Don Poulton, Exam Prep 2: Windows XP Professional, Que Publications, Indianapolis, 2005, Chapter 2

QUESTION NO: 4 You work as the network administrator at Certifyme.com. The Certifyme.com network consists of a single Active Directory domain named Certifyme.com. All servers on the Certifyme.com network run Windows 2000 Server and all client computers run Windows 2000 Professional. The Certifyme.com network contains a file server named CERTIFYME-SR14 and 1,500 client computers.

You have been instructed to perform a clean installation Windows XP Professional on 100 of the client computers. The custom settings and personal data of the users of these client computers must be preserved. You want to use Remote Installation Services (RIS) to deploy Windows XP Professional to these client computers. You also want to use the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. You should copy the user state data to CERTIFYME-SR14 by using the Scanstate.exe and run the Loadstate.exe to apply the settings to the 100 client computers.
- B. On all the 100 client computers you should back up the user state data and perform a operating system upgrade and restore user state data to the client computers from the back ups.
- C. You should copy each of the 100 user's profiles to a network share. When the upgrade is complete the users then can retrieve their profiles.
- D. Backup the Systems State data from the 100 client computer to a network share. Restore the System State data once the installation of Windows XP Professional is complete.

Answer: A

Explanation: The case states that you want to use (RIS). You can use the User State Migration Tool (USMT) to transfer personal data, application settings and personal operating systems data. Windows XP Professional ships with a utility called the User State Migration Tool (USMT) that is used by administrators to migrate users from one computer to another via command-line utilities. The USMT is almost the same as the FAST Wizard with the following differences:

- * The USMT is more configurable and can use INF files to specify which files and settings are transferred.
- * The USMT is scriptable and uses command-line utilities to save and restore user files and settings.

The options also states that you should use Scanstate.exe and run the Loadstate.exe. The USMT consists of two executable files, ScanState.exe and LoadState.exe.

- * ScanState.exe collects user data and settings information based on the configuration of the Migapp.inf, Migsys.inf, Miguser.inf, and Sysfiles.inf files.
- * LoadState.exe then deposits the information that is collected from the source computer to a computer running a fresh copy of Windows XP Professional.

Incorrect answer B: To back up the 100 client computers and to restore the user's personal on all the 100 client computers is more time consuming.

C: The user profile only contains the desktop and logon settings. For the users to retrieve their profiles would not give them their custom settings that are associated with the applications from their client computers.

D: The Systems State data from Windows 2000 and Windows XP Professional is different. Window 2000's Systems State data includes system boot files, the registry, all files that are protected by the Windows File Protection and the COM+ Class Registration database. The option states that you copy the Systems State data from the client computer, which means from Windows 2000. The Windows XP's User State Migration Tool (USMT) to transfer personal data, application settings and personal operating systems data.

Reference: Lisa Donald & James Chellis, MCSA/MCSE: Windows XP Professional Study Guide; Third Edition, Sybex Inc., Alameda, 2005, P. 103
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