

Top active directory interview questions

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What are two command-line utilities that can be used to check TCP/IP configurations and IP connectivity, respectively?

Answer- The ipconfig command can be used to check a computer's IP configuration and also view the client's IP address if it is provided by a DHCP server. ping can be used to check the connection between the local computer and any computer on the network, using the destination computer's IP address. View All Answers

Question # 25 What term is used to refer to the first domain created in a new Active Directory tree?

Answer- The first domain created in a tree is referred to as the root domain. Child domains created in the tree share the same namespace as the root domain. View All Answers

Question # 27 How is a server running Windows Server 2008 configured as a domain controller, such as the domain controller for the root domain or a child domain?

Answer- Installing the Active Directory on a server running Windows Server 2008 provides you with the option of creating a new domain for a domain tree or of creating child domains in an existing tree. Installing Active Directory on the server makes the server a domain controller. View All Answers

Question # 28 What are some of the tools used to manage Active Directory objects in a Windows Server 2008 domain?

Answer- When the Active Directory is installed on a server (making it a domain controller), a set of Active Directory snap-ins is provided. The Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in is used to manage Active Directory objects such as user accounts, computers, and groups. The Active Directory Domains and Trusts snap-in enables you to manage the trusts that are defined between domains. The Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in provides for the management of domain sites and subnets. View All Answers

Question # 29 How are domain user accounts created and managed?

Answer- The Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in provides the tools necessary for creating user accounts and managing account properties. Properties for user accounts include settings related to login hours, the computers to which a user can log on, and the settings related to the user's password. View All Answers

Question # 30 What type of Active Directory objects can be contained in a group?

Answer- A group can contain users, computers, contacts, and other nested groups. View All Answers

Question # 31 What type of groups are not available in a domain that is running at the mixed-mode functional level?

Answer- Universal groups are not available in a mixed-mode domain. The functional level must be raised to Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 to make these groups available. View All Answers

Question # 32 What types of Active Directory objects can be contained in an Organizational Unit?

Answer- Organizational Units can hold users, groups, computers, contacts, and other OUs. The Organizational Unit provides you with a container directly below the domain level that enables you to define the logical hierarchy of how your users and other resources are arranged in the Active Directory. View All Answers

Question # 33 What are Active Directory sites in Windows Server 2008?

Answer- Active Directory sites are physical locations on the network's physical topology. Each regional domain that you create is assigned to a site. Sites typically represent one or more IP subnets that are connected by IP routers. Because sites are separated from each other by a router, the domain controllers on each site periodically replicate the Active Directory to update the Global Catalog on each site segment. View All Answers

DIFFERENCE USAGE WISE

Csvde.exe is a Microsoft Windows 2000 command-line utility that is located in the SystemRoot\System32 folder after you install Windows 2000. Csvde.exe is similar to Ldifde.exe, but it extracts information in a comma-separated value (CSV) format. You can use Csvde to import and export Active Directory data that uses the comma-separated value format. Use a spreadsheet program such as Microsoft Excel to open this .csv file and view the header and value information. See Microsoft Excel Help for information about functions such as Concatenate that can simplify the process of building a .csv file.

Note Although Csvde is similar to Ldifde, Csvde has a significant limitation: it can only import and export Active Directory data by using a comma-separated format (.csv). Microsoft recommends that you use the Ldifde utility for Modify or Delete operations. Additionally, the distinguished name (also known as DN) of the item that you are trying to import must be in the first column of the .csv file or the import will not work.

The source .csv file can come from an Exchange Server directory export. However, because of the difference in attribute mappings between the Exchange Server directory and Active Directory, you must make some modifications to the .csv file. For example, a directory export from Exchange Server has a column that is named "obj-class" that you must rename to "objectClass." You must also rename "Display Name" to "displayName."

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/327620> (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/327620>)

27) What are the FSMO roles that have them by default what happens when each one fails?

FSMO stands for the Flexible single Master Operation

It has 5 Roles: -

- **Schema Master:**

The schema master domain controller controls all updates and modifications to the schema. Once the Schema update is complete, it is replicated from the schema master to all other DCs in the directory. To update the schema of a forest, you must have access to the schema master. There can be only one schema master in the whole forest.

- **Domain naming master:**

The domain naming master domain controller controls the addition or removal of domains in the forest. This DC is the only one that can add or remove a domain from the directory. It can also add or remove cross references to domains in external directories. There can be only one domain naming master in the whole forest.

- **Infrastructure Master:**

Windows Server 2003 interview and certification questions

1. How do you enable boot a Win 2003 server host? The boot cd is not an actual cd, and hidden to prevent accidental deleting. To change the boot cd image and which settings, you'll have to open the Control Panel from the Advanced tab and select Startup.
2. What does the Explorer application does? Explor on Windows Server 2003? When an application that runs on an earlier version of Windows cannot be loaded during the startup of a later installation, you must run the compatibility mode function. This is accomplished by right-clicking the application or any program and clicking Properties -> Compatibility -> selecting the previously supported operating system.
3. If you installed Windows Server 2003, which operating system can you revert to? Win 98, Win xp, Win 2K. Note, however, that you cannot revert to Win 98 with Windows Server 2003.
4. How do you get to Internet Firewall settings? Start -> Control Panel -> Network and Internet Connections -> Network Connections.
5. What are the Windows Server 2003 keyboard shortcuts? Winkey opens or closes the Start menu. Winkey + R opens the Run dialog box. Winkey + F opens the Search box. Winkey + E opens the Explorer application in the toolbar. Winkey + B moves the focus to the notification area. Winkey + A shows the desktop. Winkey + G opens Windows Explorer showing My Computer. Winkey + F opens the Search panel. Winkey + CTRL + F opens the Search panel with search for Computer results selected. Winkey + D opens My Computer. Winkey + M minimizes all Winkey + SHIFT + M makes notification. Winkey + E opens Run dialog. Winkey + V copies the Copy Manager. Winkey + L locks the computer.
6. What is Active Directory? Active Directory is a network-based object store and service that locates and manages resources, and makes those resources available to authorized users and groups. An underlying principle of the Active Directory is that everything is considered as object-people, servers,

Q.1. What is Active Directory?
Active Directory provides centralized control for network administration and security. Server computers configured with Active Directory are known as domain controllers. Active Directory stores information and settings for a deployment in a central database, and allows administrators to assign policies and deploy and update software.

Q.2. What is NetBIOS protocol?
NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) Protocol allows applications on separate computers to communicate over a LAN. It runs over TCP/IP going each computer in the network a NetBIOS name and IP address. E.g. It can be used for computers running Windows 2000 for being a peer-to-peer network running Windows 2000 for server.

Q.3. What are FSMO Roles?
There are five server roles in a Forest:

- 1) Schema master
- 2) Domain naming master
- 3) Rid master
- 4) PDC emulator
- 5) Infrastructure master

Q.4. What is LDAPv2? It's a file stored on a host machine that is used to resolve NetBIOS to specific IP addresses.

Q.5. What is ARP? ARP is used to resolve a known IP address to a MAC address. For a host to communicate with another host, it must know the MAC address of the destination host (if they are on the same network) or next-hop router. This is the reason for ARP.

Q.6. What is DHCP? (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) The Windows function that provides DHCP auto configuration addressing. DHCP assigns a class IP address from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 to the client when a DHCP server is either permanently or temporarily unavailable. Designed for small non-routable networks, if a DHCP server becomes available later, the DHCP address is replaced with one from the DHCP server. For example, when a Windows Vista machine starts up, it waits only as long as it takes for a DHCP server before assigning an IP from the DHCP range. If then continues to look for a DHCP server. Previous versions of Windows looked for a DHCP server for up to three minutes for DHCP auto configuration addressing, DHCP and proxy IP address.

Q.7. What ports are used by DHCP and the DHCP client?
DHCP uses an UDP port 68, Server replies on UDP 67.

Q.8. DNS zones - describe the differences between the 4 types:
[Forward Lookup Zones ->

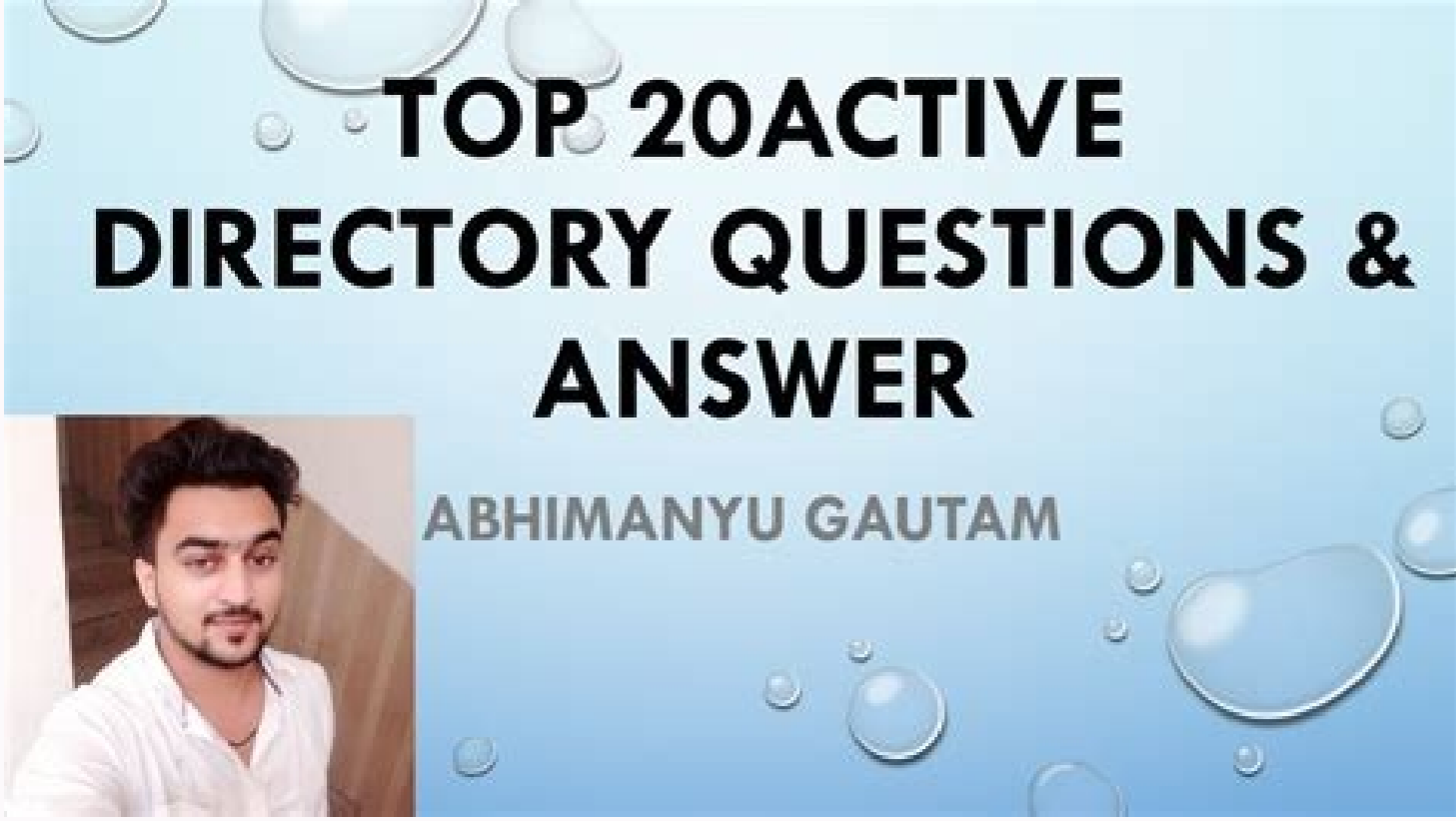
Reverse Lookup Zones ->

This zone is responsible to resolve host name to ip.

This zone is responsible to resolve ip to host name.

Stub Zone ->

Stubzone is read with copy of primary zone but it contains only a records the SOA for the primary zone, NS record and a host file record.



Active Directory Interview Questions and Answers will guide us now that Active Directory is a technology created by Microsoft that provides a variety of network services, including LDAP-like directory services, Kerberos-based authentication, DNS-based naming and other network information, Central location for network administration and delegation, Information security and single sign-on for user access to networked based resources so learn more by this Active Directory Interview Questions Answer "Active Directory is the directory service used in Windows 2000 Server and is the foundation of Windows 2000 distributed networks." The core of Active Directory is a combination of an LDAP server and MIT Kerberos 5 KDC running on a Windows 2000 server acting as a domain controller that work as a unit to provide authentication ("Who are you?") and authorization ("What are you allowed to do?") information within a group of interlinked systems. Above and beyond that, the LDAP "face" of this structure behaves as an enterprise-wide distributed database that not only contains Windows-specific information but can be extended to incorporate user-defined data as well. The AD is held together by DNS, which is used not only to locate specific machines within the AD but also to locate which functions of the AD are running on which domain controllers. The term "forest" is used to describe a collection of AD domains that share a single schema for the AD. All DC's in the forest share this schema and it is replicated in a hierarchical fashion among them. The preferred model for Windows 2000 AD is to have an organization use a single forest that spans an entire enterprise. While not an administrative block by themselves, forests are a major boundary in that only limited communication is available between forests. For example, it is difficult for a user in one forest to access a resource in another forest. It is very difficult to integrate forests at this time because of potential problems reconciling schema differences between two forests. In Windows 2000, a domain defines both an administrative boundary and a security boundary for a collection of objects that are relevant to a specific group of users on a network. A domain is an administrative boundary because administrative privileges do not extend to other domains. It is a security boundary because each domain has a security policy that extends to all security accounts within the domain. Active Directory stores information about objects in one or more domains. Domains can be organized into parent-child relationships to form a hierarchy. A parent domain is the domain directly superior in the hierarchy to one or more subordinate, or child, domains. A child domain also can be the parent of one or more child domains, as shown below. OU's have many of the attributes of an NT 4 domain. However, instead of requiring server resources to create and support, they are a logical construct within the Active Directory so an OU does not have to support and maintain a domain controller. OU's are created by an administrator of an AD domain and can be freely named (and renamed). The OU can then be populated objects of many types including computers, groups, printers, users and other sub-OU's. The real power of an OU is that once it is established, the administrator of its "parent" can delegate administrative authority -- in total or in part -- to any user or group that is in the AD. When this happens, the designated user/group gains complete administrative authority over all objects in their OU and thus has all of the rights and abilities that a Windows NT domain administrator would have as well as some new ones such as the ability to further segment their OU into sub-OU's and delegate authority over those sub-elements as they see fit. Group Policy is one of the most exciting -- and potentially complex -- mechanisms that the Active Directory enables. Group Policy allows a bundle of system and user settings (called a "Group Policy Object" or GPO) to be created by an administrator of a domain or OU and have it automatically pushed down to designated systems. Group Policy can control everything from user interface settings such as screen background images to deep control settings in the client such as its TCP/IP configuration and authentication settings. There are currently over 500 controllable settings. Microsoft has provided some templates as well to provide a starting point for creating policy objects. A significant advantage of group policy over the old NT-style policies is that the changes they make are reversed when the policy no longer applies to a system. In NT 4, once a policy was applied to a system, removing that policy did not by itself roll back the settings that it imposed on the client. With Windows 2000, when a specified policy no longer applies to a system it will revert to its previous state without administrative interference. Multiple policies from different sources can be applied to the same object. For example, a domain might have one or more domain-wide policies that apply to all systems in the domain. Below that, systems in an OU can also have policy objects applied to it, and the OU can even be further divided into sub-OU's with their own policies. This can create a very complex web of settings so administrators must be very careful when creating these multiple layers of policy to make sure the end result -- which is the union of all of the applicable policies with the "closest" policy taking priority in most cases -- is correct for that system. In addition, because Group Policy is checked and applied during the system boot process for machine settings and again during logon for user settings, it is recommended that GPO's be applied to a computer from no more than five "layers" in the AD to keep reboot and/or login times from becoming unacceptably long. The "empty root domain" is an AD design element that has become increasingly popular at organizations with decentralized IT authority such as universities. The empty root domain acts as a placeholder for the root of Active Directory, and does not typically contain any users or resources that are not required to fulfill this roll [sic]. [...] Only those privileges that have tree or forest-wide scope are restricted to the empty root domain administrators. Departmental administrators can work independently of other departments. This politically neutral root domain provides a central source of authority and policy enforcement, and provides a single schema and global catalog that allows users to find resources anywhere in the university/district/state system. Individual IT departments retain a significant degree of independence and can control their own users and resources without having to worry that actions by administrators in other departments will disrupt their domain. Allows domain controllers running both Windows 2000 and earlier versions of Windows NT to co-exist in the domain. In mixed mode, the domain features from previous versions of Windows NT Server are still enabled, while some Windows 2000 features are disabled. Windows 2000 Server domains are installed in mixed mode by default. In mixed mode the domain may have Windows NT 4.0 backup domain controllers present. Nested groups are not supported in mixed mode. When all the domain controllers in a given domain are running Windows 2000 Server. This mode allows organizations to take advantage of new Active Directory features such as Universal groups, nested group membership, and inter-domain group membership. LDAP is the directory service protocol that is used to query and update AD. LDAP naming paths are used to access AD objects and include the following: • Distinguished names • Relative Distinguished names 1. Windows Server, Advanced Server, Datacenter Server 2. Minimum Disk space of 200MB for AD and 50MB for log files 3. NTFS partition 4. TCP/IP Installed and Configured to use DNS 5. Administrative privilege for creating a domain in existing network 1. Define what is Active Directory? Active Directory is a Meta Data. Active Directory is a database which stores a database like your user information, computer information and also other network object info. It has capabilities to manage and administer the complete Network which connects with AD. 2. Define what is Active Directory Domain Services? In Windows 2000 Server and Windows Server 2003, the directory service is named Active Directory. In Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2, the directory service is named Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS). The rest of this topic refers to AD DS, but the information is also applicable to Active Directory. 3. Define what is domain? A domain is a set of network resources (applications, printers, and so forth) for a group of users. The user needs only to log in to the domain to gain access to the resources, which may be located on a number of different servers in the network. The 'domain' is simply your computer address not to confused with an URL. A domain address might look something like 211.170.469. 4. Define what is a domain controller? A Domain controller (DC) is a server that responds to security authentication requests (logging in, checking permissions, etc.) within the Windows Server domain. A domain is a concept introduced in Windows NT whereby a user may be granted access to a number of computer resources with the use of a single username and password combination. 5. Define what is LDAP? Lightweight Directory Access Protocol LDAP is the industry standard directory access protocol, making Active Directory widely accessible to management and query applications. Active Directory supports LDAPv3 and LDAPv2. 6. Define what is KCC? KCC (knowledge consistency checker) - It generates the replication topology by specifying Define what domain controllers will replicate to which other domain controllers in the site. The KCC maintains a list of connections, called a replication topology, to other domain controllers in the site. The KCC ensures that changes to any object are replicated to all site domain controllers and updates go through no more than three connections. Also, an administrator can configure connection objects. 7. Where is the AD database held? Define what other folders are related to AD? By default AD database is stored in c:\windows\ntds\NTDS.DIT. SYSVOL & NETLOGON are other folders related to AD DS. 8. Define what is the SYSVOL folder? System Volume (Sysvol) is a shared directory that stores the server copy of the domain's public files that must be shared for common access and replication throughout a domain. The term SYSVOL refers to a set of files and folders that reside on the local hard disk of each domain controller in a domain and that are replicated by the File Replication service (FRS). Network clients access the contents of the SYSVOL tree by using the NETLOGON and SYSVOL shared folders. Sysvol uses junction points-a physical location on a hard disk that points to data that is located elsewhere on your disk or other storage devices to manage a single instance store. 9. Define what is the Netlogon folder in AD DS and Define what is it used for? The NETLOGON share is pointing to the %SystemRoot%\sysvol\{DOMAIN}\scripts folder on DC, and its main purpose is for storing login scripts. By default %SystemRoot%\sysvol\{DOMAIN}\scripts is empty. When we have deployed any script via GPO that is the default location for storing the script. By default sysvol includes 2 folders, the scripts folder is shared with the name NETLOGON Policies - (Default location - %SystemRoot%\Sysvol\sysvoldomain name\Policies)\Scripts - (Default location - %SystemRoot%\Sysvol\sysvoldomain name\Scripts) 10. Difference between Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups in AD? Enterprise Admins - Members of this group have full control of all domains in the forest. By default, this group is a member of the Administrators group on all domain controllers in the forest. By default, the Administrator account is a member of this group. Because this group has full control of the forest, add users with caution. Domain Admins - Members of this group have full control of the domain. By default, this group is a member of the Administrators group on all domain controllers, all domain workstations, and all domain member servers at the time they are joined to the domain. By default, the Administrator account is a member of this group. Because the group has full control in the domain, add users with caution. 11. Where are the Windows NT Primary Domain Controller (PDC) and its Backup Domain Controller (BDC) in Server 2003? The Active Directory replaces them. Now all domain controllers share a multimaster peer-to-peer read and write a relationship that hosts copies of the Active Directory. 12. I am trying to create a new universal user group. Why can't I? Universal groups are allowed only in native-mode Windows Server 2003 environments. The native mode requires that all domain controllers be promoted to Windows Server 2003 Active Directory. 13. Define what is LSDOU? It's a group policy inheritance model, where the policies are applied to Local machines, Sites, Domains and Organizational Units. 14. Why doesn't LSDOU work under Windows NT? If the NTConfig.pol file exist, it has the highest priority among the numerous policies. 15. Define what's the number of permitted unsuccessful logons on an Administrator account? Unlimited. Remember, though, that it's the Administrator account, not an account that's part of the Administrators group. 16. Define what's the difference between guest accounts in Server 2003 and other editions? More restrictive in Windows Server 2003. 17. How many passwords by default are remembered when you check "Enforce Password History Remembered"? User's last 6 passwords. 18. Can GC Server and Infrastructure place in single server? If not explain why? As a general rule, the infrastructure master should be located on a nonglobal catalog domain controller that has a direct connection object to some global catalog in the forest, preferably in the same Active Directory site. Because the global catalog server holds a partial replica of every object in the forest, the infrastructure master, will never update anything, because it does not contain any references to objects that it does not hold. But there are exceptions to this "general rule". Two exceptions to the "do not place the infrastructure master on a global catalog server" rule are: Single domain forest: In a forest that contains a single Active Directory domain, there are no phantoms, and so the infrastructure master has no work to do. The infrastructure master may be placed on any domain controller in the domain, regardless of whether that domain controller hosts the global catalog or not. The multidomain forest where every domain controller in a domain holds the global catalog: If every domain controller in a domain that is part of a multidomain forest also hosts the global catalog, there are no phantoms or work for the infrastructure master to do. The infrastructure master may be put on any domain controller in that domain. 19. Define what Intrasite and Intersite Replication? Intrasite is the replication within the same site & intersite the replication between sites. 20. Define what is lost & found the folder in ADS? It's the folder where you can find the objects missed due to conflict. Ex: you created a user in OU which is deleted in other DC & when replication happened ADS didn't find the OU then it will put that in Lost & Found Folder. 21. Define what is Garbage collection? Garbage collection is a housekeeping process that is designed to free space within the Active Directory database. In Windows 2000 and in the original release version of Windows Server 2003, this process runs over every domain controller in the enterprise with a default lifetime interval of 12 hours. You can change this interval by modifying the garbageCollectionPeriod attribute in the enterprise-wide DS configuration object (NTDS). 22. Define what System State data contains? Contains Startup files, Registry Com + Registration Database Memory Page file System files AD information Cluster Service information SYSVOL Folder 23. Define what is the Recommended Maximum Number of Domains in a Forest? For Windows 2000 Server, the recommended maximum number of domains in a forest is 800. For Windows Server 2003, the recommended maximum number of domains when the forest functional level is set to Windows Server 2003 (also known as forest functional level 2) is 1,200. This restriction is a limitation of multivalued, nonlinked attributes in Windows Server 2003. 24. Define what is the Recommended Maximum Number of Domain Controllers in a Domain? To ensure reliable recovery of SYSVOL, we recommend a limit of 1200 domain controllers per domain. 25. Active Directory Replication Topology Options The Active Directory replication topologies typically utilized are: Ring Topology: With intrasite replication, the KCC creates a ring topology that defines the replication paths within a site. In a ring topology, each domain controller in a site has two inbound and outbound, replication partners. The KCC creates the ring so that there is no greater than three hops between domain controllers in a site. Full Mesh Topology: This topology is typically utilized in small organizations where redundancy is extremely important and the number of sites is quite small. A full mesh topology is quite expensive to manage and is not scalable. Hub And Spoke Topology: This topology is typically implemented in large organizations where scalability is important and redundancy is less important. In this topology, one or multiple hub sites exist that have slower WAN connections to multiple spoke sites. The hub sites are usually connected to each other through high-speed WAN connections. Hybrid Topology: The hybrid topology is a combination of any of the above topologies. 26. Define what is SPN? A service principal name (SPN) is the name by which a client uniquely identifies an instance of a service. If you install multiple instances of a service on computers throughout a forest, each instance must have its own SPN. A given service instance can have multiple SPNs if there are multiple names that clients might use for authentication. For example, an SPN always includes the name of the host computer on which the service instance is running, so a service instance might register an SPN for each name or alias of its host. services. 27. Define what is AD Certificate Services? Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) provides customizable services for issuing and managing public key certificates used in software security systems that employ public key technologies. 28. Define what is Active Directory Federation Services? Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) simplifies access to systems and applications using a claims-based access (CBA) authorization mechanism to maintain application security. AD FS supports Web single-sign-on (SSO) technologies that help information technology (IT) organizations collaborate across organizational boundaries. AD FS 2.0 is a downloadable Windows Server 2008 update that is the successor to AD FS 1.0, which was first delivered in Windows Server 2003 R2, and AD FS 1.1, which was made available as a server role in Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2. Previous versions of AD FS are referred to collectively as AD FS 1.x. 29. Define what is the Active Directory Management Gateway Service? Windows Server 2008 R2 introduces a web service interface for application accessibility to Active Directory (AD), and the Windows Server 2008 R2 PowerShell cmdlets use this service. ADMGMS provides this web service interface for Windows Server 2003 SP2 and Windows Server 2008 domain controllers (DCs). The service lets Server 2008 R2 AD PowerShell cmdlets and other applications work against the DCs with ADMGMS installed. 30. Define what is Offline Domain Join? Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controllers include a new feature named Offline Domain Join. A new utility named Djoin.exe lets you join a computer to a domain, without contacting a domain controller while completing the domain join operation, by obtaining a blob from a Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controller at an earlier point in time. The computer is domain-joined when it first starts, so no restart is needed as with a normal domain join. 31. Define what is the AD Administrative Center? Active Directory Administrative Center provides network administrators with an enhanced Active Directory data management experience and a rich graphical user interface (GUI). Administrators can use Active Directory Administrative Center to perform common Active Directory object management tasks (such as user, computer, group, and organization units management) through both data-driven and task-oriented navigation. Administrators can use the enhanced Active Directory Administrative Center GUI to customize the Active Directory Administrative Center to suit their particular directory service administering requirements. 32. Define what is AD DS Best Practices Analyzer? Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) Best Practices Analyzer (BPA) is a server management tool that can help you implement best practices in the configuration of your Active Directory environment. AD DS BPA scans the AD DS server role as it is installed on your Windows Server 2008 R2 domain controllers, and it reports best practice violations. You can filter or exclude results from AD DS BPA reports that you do not need to see. You can also perform AD DS BPA tasks by using either the Server Manager graphical user interface (GUI) or cmdlets in the Windows PowerShell command-line interface. 33. Define what is the Recommended Maximum Number of Users in a Group? For Windows 2000 Active Directory environments, the recommended maximum number of members in a group is 5,000. This recommendation is based on the number of concurrent atomic changes that can be committed in a single database transaction. Starting with Windows Server 2003, the ability to replicate discrete changes to linked multivalued properties was introduced as a technology called Linked Value Replication (LVR). To enable LVR, you must increase the forest functional level to at least Windows Server 2003 interim. Increasing the forest functional level changes the way that group membership (and other linked multivalued attributes) is stored in the database and replicated between domain controllers. This allows the number of group memberships to exceed the formerly recommended limit of 5,000 for Windows 2000 or Windows Server 2003 at a forest functional level of Windows 2000. So far, testing in this area has yet to reveal any new recommended limits to the number of members in a group or any other linked multivalued attribute. Production environments have been reported to exceed 4 million members, and Microsoft scalability testing reached 500 million members. 34. What system state data contains? Contains startup files Registry Com + Registration Database Memory page file System files AD information SYSVOL Folder Cluster service information 35. Define what is Kerberos? Kerberos is an authentication protocol for the network. It is built to offer strong authentication for server/client applications by using secret-key cryptography. 36. Where does the AD database is held? Define what other folders are related to AD? AD database is saved in %systemroot%\ntds. In the same folder, you can also see other files; these are the main files controlling the AD structures they are dit log chk 37. Define what is PDC emulator and how would one know whether PDC emulator is working or not? PDC Emulator: There is one PDC emulator per domain, and when there is a failed authentication attempt, it is forwarded to PDC emulator. It acts as a "tie-breaker" and it controls the time sync across the domain. These are the parameters through which we can know whether PDC emulator is working or not. Time is not syncing User's accounts are not locked out Windows NT BDCs are not getting updates If pre-windows 2000 computers are unable to change their passwords 38. Define what are lingering objects? Lingering objects can exist if a domain controller does not replicate for an interval of time that is longer than the tombstone lifetime (TSL). 39. Define what is TOMBSTONE lifetime? Tombstone lifetime in an Active Directory determines how long a deleted object is retained in Active Directory. The deleted objects in Active Directory is stored in a special object referred to as TOMBSTONE. Usually, windows will use a 60-day tombstone lifetime if time is not set in the forest configuration. 40. Define what is Active Directory Schema? A schema is an active directory component describes all the attributes and objects that the directory service uses to store data. 41. Define what is a child DC? CDC or child DC is a subdomain controller under root domain controller which share a namespace 42. Define what is RID Master? The RID Master stands for Relative Identifier for assigning unique IDs to the object created in AD. 43. Define what are the components of AD? Components of AD includes Logical Structure: Trees, Forest, Domains, and OU Physical Structures: Domain controller and Sites 44. Define what is Infrastructure Master? Infrastructure Master is accountable for updating information about the user and group and global catalog. 45. How many types of replication in Active Directory? Active Directory Intrasite Replication Intrasite replication in Active Directory takes place between domain controllers within the same site. This makes intrasite replication an uncomplicated process. When changes are made to the replica of Active Directory on one particular domain controller, the domain controller contacts the remainder of the domain controllers within the site. The domain controller checks the information it contains against information hosted by the other domain controllers. To perform this analysis, the domain controller utilizes logical sequence numbers. Intrasite replication utilizes the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) protocol to convey replication data over fast, reliable network connections. With intrasite replication, replication data is not compressed. Active Directory Intersite Replication Intersite replication takes place between sites. Intersite replication can utilize either RPC over IP or SMTP to convey replication data. This type of replication has to be manually configured. Intersite replication occurs between two domain controllers that are called bridgeheads or bridgehead servers. The role of a bridgehead server (BS) is assigned to at least one domain controller in a site. A BS in one site deals with replicating changes with other BSs in different sites. You can configure multiple bridgehead servers in a site. It is only these BSs that replicate data with domain controllers in different domains by performing intersite replication with its BS partners. With intersite replication, packets are compressed to save bandwidth. This places additional CPU load on domain controllers assigned the BS role. BSs should, therefore, be machines that have enough speed and processors to perform replication. Intersite replication takes place over site links by a polling method which is every 180 minutes by default.

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