

Windows Server

Identity with Windows Server

1. Explain the process of installing and configuring Hyper-V virtualization in Windows Server 2016.

A:

* Open Server Manager > Manage > Add Roles and Features > Select Hyper-V and install.
* Run Install-WindowsFeature -Name Hyper-V -IncludeManagementTools in PowerShell.
* Open Hyper-V Manager from the Start menu and set up your virtual switches and virtual machines.

2. How do you monitor server performance and manage event logs in Windows Server?

A:

**Monitoring Server Performance**

* **Task Manager:** Right-click taskbar > **Task Manager** > **Performance** tab.
* **Performance Monitor:** Search for **Performance Monitor** > Add counters for detailed metrics.
* **Resource Monitor:** Open Task Manager > **Performance** tab > **Open Resource Monitor**.

Managing Event Logs

Event Viewer: Search for Event Viewer > View logs under Windows Logs.

Clear/Export Logs: Right-click log category > Clear Log or Save All Events As.

3. Describe the different types of storage options available in Windows Server.

A:

* Local Storage: Direct Attached Storage (DAS) with physical drives connected to the server.
* Network Storage: NAS for file-level access over a network, and SAN for block-level access via high-speed networks.
* Storage Spaces: Pools multiple drives into a single unit for flexibility and redundancy.
* Virtual Hard Disks (VHD/VHDX): Used by Hyper-V for virtual machine storage.
* Cloud Storage: Integration with services like Azure for scalable, off-site storage.

4. What is the role of File Server in Windows Server, and how do you configure it?

A: A File Server in Windows Server centralizes file storage and access. Install it via Server Manager or, then create shared folders, set sharing and NTFS permissions, and optionally enable Access-Based Enumeration to control file visibility.

5. Explain the process of implementing and managing Distributed File System in Windows Server 2016.

A:

* Install DFS Roles: Use Server Manager or PowerShell.
* Configure DFS Namespaces: Open DFS Management, create a new namespace, and add folders.
* Set Up DFS Replication: In DFS Management, create a replication group and add servers.
* Manage and Monitor: Use DFS Management to oversee the namespace and replication status.

6. Discuss the built-in backup and recovery options available in Windows Server 2016 or 2019.

A: Windows Server Backup: Creates full or incremental backups of files, folders, and the entire server. Managed via the Backup console.

System State Backup: Backs up essential system files and configurations.

Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS): Takes snapshots of volumes to recover previous versions of files.

File History: Backs up user files periodically for easy recovery.

7. How do you configure Windows Server Backup to back up critical data?A:

* Install Windows Server Backup via Server Manager > Manage > Add Roles and Features > Features.
* Open Windows Server Backup from Server Manager > Tools.
* Set Up Backup: Choose Backup Once for a one-time backup or Backup Schedule for regular backups.
* Select Backup Type: Choose Full Server or Custom to select specific data.
* Choose Backup Destination: Pick a local drive, remote folder, or volume.
* Complete Setup: Review and start the backup.

8. Explain the steps for restoring files and folders using Windows Server Backup.

A:

* Open Windows Server Backup from Server Manager > Tools.
* Click Recover.
* Choose This server or Another server.
* Select the backup date and time.
* Choose Files and Folders for recovery.
* Select the files and folders to restore.
* Choose the restore location.
* Click Recover to start the process.

9. What are some common troubleshooting techniques for Windows Server startup issues.

A:

* Check hardware connections.
* Boot into Safe Mode.
* Use Last Known Good Configuration.
* Review Event Logs.
* Run Startup Repair from installation media.
* Check disk errors with chkdsk.
* Update drivers and firmware.
* Perform System Restore.
* Run sfc /scannow to fix system files.

10. How do you troubleshoot network connectivity problems in Windows Server?

A:

* Check cables and connections.
* Verify IP settings with ipconfig.
* Ping local and remote hosts.
* Check DNS settings with nslookup.
* Restart network services.
* Review firewall rules.
* Update network drivers.
* Ensure network adapter is enabled.

11. Discuss common Active Directory-related issues and their troubleshooting steps.

A:

* Replication Failures: Use repadmin, check network, review logs.
* Authentication Problems: Verify credentials, domain controllers, and Kerberos settings.
* DNS Issues: Check DNS config with nslookup, ensure SRV records.
* Group Policy Problems: Use gpresult, check logs, verify GPO links.
* Trust Issues: Validate with netdom, ensure DNS resolution.
* Database Corruption: Use ntdsutil, restore from backup if needed.
* User Account Issues: Verify account status and permissions.

12. Explain how to troubleshoot performance problems on Windows Server 2016 or 2019.

A:

* Monitor Resources: Use Task Manager and Performance Monitor.
* Analyze Data: Check Resource Monitor and performance counters.
* Review Logs: Look for errors in Event Viewer.
* Update Drivers: Ensure they are up-to-date.
* Check Disk Health: Use chkdsk.
* Analyze Network: Check network performance and settings.
* Optimize Settings: Adjust paging file and power plans.
* Review Applications: Check for resource-heavy applications.