Exam Report: 8.7.5 Practice Questions
_____

Date: 3/31/28 10:44:32 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Time Spent: 2:26   Login: mGarsteck
_____

Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: ○ Objective Analysis   ● Individual Responses
_____

Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   Incorrect

Which of the following is an example of a decentralized privilege management solution?

➡ ○ Workgroup

　 ○ TACACS+

　 ◉ ~~Active Directory~~

　 ○ RADIUS

Explanation

A workgroup is an example of a decentralized privilege management solution. In a workgroup, user accounts are defined on each individual system rather than on a centralized access control server. All of the other selections are centralized privilege management solutions.
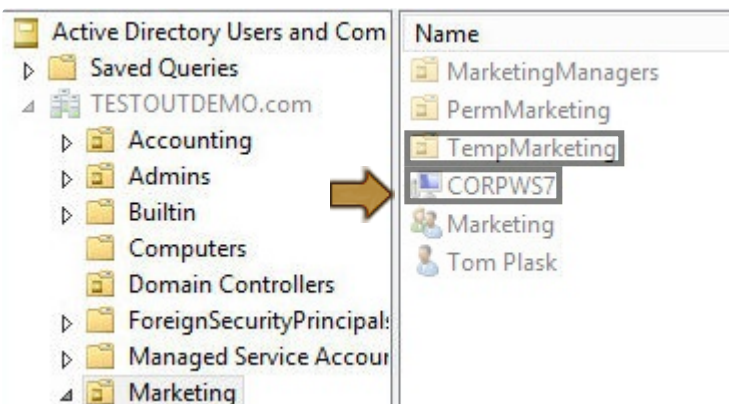
References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.7.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm ACT_DIR_OVW_01]

▼ **Question 2:**   Incorrect

Click on the object in the TESTOUTDEMO.com Active Directory domain that is used to manage individual desktop workstation access.

Explanation

Computer objects are used to manage access for individual computer systems in the domain, including servers, desktops, and notebooks. In this example, the desktop named CORPWS7 is represented by a corresponding computer object in the domain.

A *domain* (in this case TESTOUTDEMO.com) is an administratively defined collection of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies. An *organizational unit* (OU) subdivides and organizes network resources within a domain. Several OUs are displayed in this scenario,

including MarketingManagers, PermMarketing, and TempMarketing. *User objects* are used to manage access for individual employees. In this scenario, the employee named Tom Plask is represented by a corresponding user object in the domain.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.7.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm ACT_DIR_OVW_03]

▼ **Question 3:**   Incorrect

Which of the following best describes Active Directory?

➡ ○ A centralized database that contains user account and security information

◉ ~~An administratively-defined collection of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies~~

○ A collection of related domain trees that establishes the relationship between trees that have different DNS namespaces

○ A group of related domains that share the same contiguous DNS namespace

Explanation

Active Directory is a centralized database that contains user account and security information. With Active Directory, all computers share the same central database.

Following are a few of the components of Active Directory:
• A domain is an administratively-defined collection of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies.
• A tree is a group of related domains that share the same contiguous DNS namespace.
• A forest is a collection of related domain trees. The forest establishes the relationship between trees that have different DNS namespaces.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.7.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm ACT_DIR_OVW_04]

▼ **Question 4:**   Incorrect

Drag the Active Directory component on the left to the appropriate description on the right.

A server that holds a copy of the Active Directory database that can be written to.

| ~~Domain~~ | Domain Controller |

A folder that subdivides and organizes network resources within a domain.

| ✔ Organizational Unit |

An administratively-defined collection of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies.

| ~~Domain Controller~~ | Domain |

A computing element that identifies resources in the Active Directory database.

| ✔ Objects |

Explanation

Active Directory organizes network resources and simplifies management using components that include the following:

Domains, which are administratively-defined collections of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies. A domain is the basic administrative unit of an Active Directory structure. Depending on the network structure and requirements, the entire network might be represented by a single domain with millions of objects, or the network might require multiple domains.

Active Directory also uses organizational units, which are like folders that subdivide and organize

network resources within a domain. An organizational unit:

- Is a container object
- Can hold other organizational units
- Can hold objects such as users and computers
- Can be used to logically organize network resources
- Simplifies security administration

There are also objects within Active Directory. Each resource is identified as an object. Common objects include:

- Users
- Groups
- Computers
- Printers
- Shared folders

A domain controller is a server that holds a copy of the Active Directory database that can be written to. Replication is the process of copying changes to Active Directory between the domain controllers. In contrast, member servers are servers in the domain that do not have the Active Directory database.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.7.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm ACT_DIR_OVW_05]

▼ **Question 5:** <u>Correct</u>

Active Directory is a hierarchical database. Hierarchical directory databases have several advantages over flat file database structures.

Which of the following is **not** an advantage of Active Directory's hierarchical database structure?

- ◯ Delegation

➡ ◉ Decentralization

- ◯ Replication

- ◯ Organization

- ◯ Scalability

Explanation

Decentralization is **not** an advantage of Active Directory's hierarchical database structure. Active Directory makes it possible for all computers to share the same central database, which makes management much easier than when using a decentralized, flat database solution (such as a workgroup).

Hierarchical directory databases have the following advantages over flat file database structure:

- Organization
- Delegation
- Replication
- Scalability

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 8.7.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm ACT_DIR_OVW_06]