1. What is Active Directory?

   Active Directory is a directory service that serves as a central hub for managing users, computers, groups, and other objects within a Windows network. It acts as a repository for information about these objects and their relationships, enabling efficient administration and security management.

2. What are the benefits of Active Directory?

Active Directory offers several advantages for organization including the ff:

- **Centralized management:** It provides a single point of control for managing network resources, simplifying administrative tasks and improving efficiency.
- **User authentication:** It authenticates users when they log in to the network, ensuring that only authorized individuals can access resources and preventing unauthorized access.
- **Policy enforcement:** It allows administrators to create and enforce policies that govern how users can access and use network resources, helping to maintain security and compliance.
- **Resource sharing:** It facilitates the sharing of resources such as files, printers, and applications across the network, enabling collaboration and productivity.
- **Security management:** It helps organizations implement robust security measures, such as password policies and access controls, to protect sensitive data and prevent unauthorized access.
- **Integration with other systems:** It can be integrated with other systems and applications, providing a unified view of the IT environment and streamlining workflows.

3. What do you understand about the Domain in Active Directory?

   Active Directory domains are logical groupings of users, computers, and network resources that share a common database and security policies. They are used to organize resources and establish trust relationships between different parts of the network. Each domain has its own unique domain name and provides a security boundary for objects within it.

4. What do you mean by term forest in Active Directory?

Active Directory forests are the highest-level logical containers in the AD hierarchy. They consist of one or more domains that share a common AD schema but can have different policies, configurations, and security boundaries. Forests are used to create trust relationships between domains, allowing them to share resources across different parts of an organization.

5. Explain what a child DC is?

A child DC (Domain Controller) is a domain controller in a child domain, which is a sub-domain within a larger domain structure in a forest. The child domain inherits certain policies from its parent domain but can also have its own unique policies and security settings.

6. What is the difference between the domain and forest?

Domains are individual units of administration, while a Forest is a collection of one or more domains that share a common schema and directory configuration.