Exam Report: 2.5.5 Practice Questions - Section 2.5

Date: 11/3/2015 3:06:55 pm   Candidate: Belskis, Tomas
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Overall Performance

Your Score: 33%

Passing Score: 80%

Certification Ranking
    Within your class: Within your school: Nationally:

Objective Analysis   View results by: ⦿ Category ◯ Question

1.2 Network administration ————————————————   50%   1 of 2
1.4 Access control ————————————————   0%   0 of 1

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 2.5.
[Questions.exm SP [440]]

▼ **Question 2:**   Incorrect

Match the Active Directory component on the left with the appropriate description on the right. Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Holds a copy of the Active Directory database

| ~~Domain~~ | Domain Controller |

Manages access for a workstation

| ✔ Computer Object |

Manages access for an employee

| ~~Domain Controller~~ | User Object |

Can be created to logically organize network resources

~~Computer Object~~	Organizational Unit

Cannot be moved, renamed, or deleted

~~Organizational Unit~~	Generic Container

Defines a collection of network resources that share a common directory database

~~Schema~~	Domain

Explanation

Active Directory organizes network resources and simplifies management using the following components:
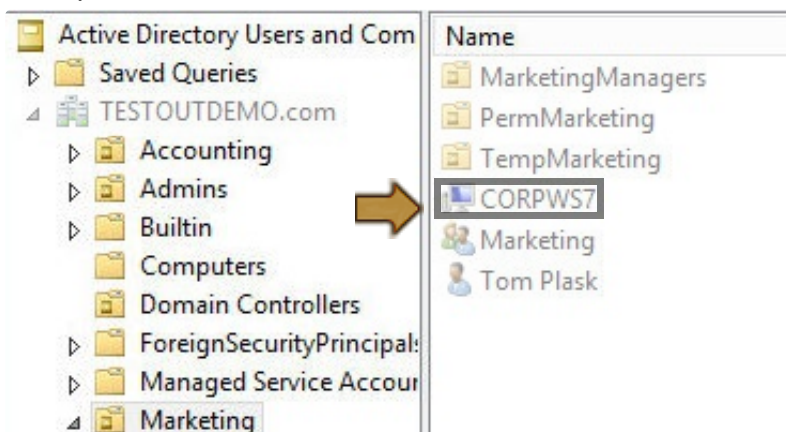
- A *domain* is an administratively-defined collection of network resources that share a common directory database and security policies.
- An *organizational unit* (OU) subdivides and organizes network resources within a domain. You can create your own OUs to fit your organizational structure.
- Like OUs, *generic containers* are used to organize Active Directory objects. However, generic container objects are created by default and cannot be moved, renamed, or deleted.
- *User objects* are used to manage access for individual employees.
- *Computer objects* are used to manage access for individual computer systems.
- The *schema* identifies the object classes (the type of objects) that exist in the tree and the attributes (properties) of the object.
- A domain controller is a server that holds a copy of the Active Directory database that can be written to.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 2.5.
[Questions.exm RT-2.5-1]

▼ **Question 3:** Correct

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

```
Active Directory Users and Com        Name
 ▷ 📁 Saved Queries                    📄 MarketingManagers
 ⊿ 📰 TESTOUTDEMO.com                  📄 PermMarketing
    ▷ 📄 Accounting                    📄 TempMarketing
    ▷ 📄 Admins              ➡         💻 CORPWS7
    ▷ 📄 Builtin                       👥 Marketing
       📁 Computers                    👤 Tom Plask
       📄 Domain Controllers
    ▷ 📄 ForeignSecurityPrincipal:
    ▷ 📄 Managed Service Accoun
    ⊿ 📄 Marketing
```

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 2.5.
[Questions.exm RT-2.5-2]