Active Directory Practice Quiz • 30 min GRADE Congratulations! You passed! 100% Keep Learning TO PASS 80% or higher **Active Directory TOTAL POINTS 15** 1. What is Active Directory? Check all that apply. 1/1 point An open-source directory server A Windows-only implementation of a directory server ✓ Microsoft's implementation of a directory server ✓ Correct You got it! Active Directory is Microsoft's Windows-specific implementation of a directory server. It's fully LDAP compatible, so it works with any LDAP-supported client, though it has some features unique to the Windows ecosystem. An LDAP-compatible directory server ✓ Correct You got it! Active Directory is Microsoft's Windows-specific implementation of a directory server. It's fully LDAP compatible, so it works with any LDAP-supported client, though it has some features unique to the Windows ecosystem. 2. How is an Organizational Unit different from a normal container? 1/1 point O It's not; it's just a different name for a container O It can hold other objects It can only hold other containers It can hold additional containers ✓ Correct Awesome! An Organization Unit is special kind of container that can hold other objects and other containers. Ordinary containers can't hold other containers. 3. When you create an Active Directory domain, what's the name of the default user account? 1/1 point Superuser Root O Username Administrator ✓ Correct Correct! The default user in an AD domain is Administrator. 1/1 point 4. True or false: Machines in the Domain Controllers group are also members of the Domain Computers group. O True False ✓ Correct That's right! While Domain Controllers are technically computers, they're not included in the Domain Computers group. The Domain Computers group holds all computers joined to a domain for an organization, except for the Domain Controllers, which belong in the DC group. 5. In what way are security groups different from distribution groups? 1/1 point They're the exact same thing. O Security groups are used for computers, while distribution groups are used for users. Security groups are used for users, while distribution groups are used for computers. Security groups can be used to provide access to resources, while distribution groups are only used for email communication. ✓ Correct You nailed it! Distribution groups can only be used for email communication, while security groups can be used to provide access to resources to members of the group. 6. What's the difference between changing a password and resetting a password? 1/1 point Changing a password requires the previous password. Changing a password does not require the previous password. Resetting a password locks the account. They're the same. ✓ Correct Great job! When changing a password, the previous password must be supplied first. When resetting the password, an administrator is able to override this and set the password without knowledge of the previous one. 7. True or false: Joining a computer to Active Directory involves joining the computer to a workgroup. 1/1 point True False ✓ Correct Yep! Joining a computer to Active Directory means binding it, or joining it, to the domain. An AD computer account is then created for it. A workgroup is a collection of standalone computers, not joined to an AD domain. 8. Joining a computer to an AD domain provides which of the following advantages? Check all that apply. 1/1 point Centralized authentication ✓ Correct Awesome job! Active Directory can be used to centrally manage computers that are joined to it by pushing Group Policy Objects. Computers joined to a domain will also authenticate, using Active Directory user accounts instead of local accounts, providing centralized authentication, too. ■ More detailed logging Centralized management with GPOs ✓ Correct Awesome job! Active Directory can be used to centrally manage computers that are joined to it by pushing Group Policy Objects. Computers joined to a domain will also authenticate, using Active Directory user accounts instead of local accounts, providing centralized authentication, too. ■ Better performance What are Group Policy Objects? 1/1 point Special types of containers Special types of computers groups Special types of user groups Settings for computers and user accounts in AD ✓ Correct Exactly! GPOs are objects in AD that hold settings and preferences, which can be applied to user accounts or computer accounts. GPOs allow for centralized management of accounts and computers. 10. What's the difference between a policy and a preference? 1/1 point They're the exact same thing. A policy is used to set a preference. A policy is enforced by AD, while a preference can be modified by a local user. A policy can be modified by a local user, while a preference is enforced by AD. ✓ Correct Right on! Policies are settings that are enforced and reapplied regularly by AD, while preferences are defaults for various settings, but can be modified by users. 11. With a brand new AD domain, what do you need to change before you can target groups of users and machines with 1/1 point GPOs? Nothing; the default configuration is good to go. You need to place users and computers into new OUs. You need to create an administrator account. You need to rename the default groups. ✓ Correct Nice job! Since GPOs can only be applied to sites, domains, and OUs, and because the default users and computers groups in AD are not OUs, GPOs cannot target these groups directly. In order to target specific groups of users or computers, new OUs need to be created, and users or accounts need to be added to them. 1/1 point 12. Select the right order of enforcement of GPOs: Site --> Domain --> OU OU --> Domain --> Site O Domain --> Site --> OU Site --> OU --> Domain ✓ Correct You nailed it! When GPOs collide, they're applied according to site first and domain second. Then, any OUs are applied from least specific to most specific. 1/1 point 13. What can we use to determine what policies will be applied for a given machine? gpupdate A control panel A test domain An RSOP report ✓ Correct Great job! An RSOP, or Resultant Set of Policy, report will generate a report that contains a list of policies that will be applied to a given machine. It takes into account inheritance and precedence information. 14. How does a client discover the address of a domain controller? 1/1 point O It's pushed via an AD GPO. It sends a broadcast to the local network. It makes a DNS query, asking for the SRV record for the domain. O It's provided via DHCP. ✓ Correct Excellent! The client will make a DNS query, asking for the SRV record for the domain. The SRV record contains address information for domain controllers for that domain. 15. Which of the following could prevent you from logging into a domain-joined computer? Check all that apply. 1/1 point You're unable to reach the domain controller. ✓ Correct That's right! If the machine is unable to reach the domain controller for whatever reason, it wouldn't be able to authenticate against AD. Since AD authentication relies on Kerberos for encryption, authentication against AD will depend on the time being synchronized to within five minutes of the server and client. And of course, if the user account is locked, you won't be able to authenticate to the account or log into the computer. Your computer is connected to Wifi. The user account is locked. ✓ Correct That's right! If the machine is unable to reach the domain controller for whatever reason, it wouldn't be able to authenticate against AD. Since AD authentication relies on Kerberos for encryption, authentication against AD will depend on the time being synchronized to within five minutes of the server and client. And of course, if the user account is locked, you won't be able to authenticate to the account or log into the computer. The are time and date are incorrect. ✓ Correct That's right! If the machine is unable to reach the domain controller for whatever reason, it wouldn't be able to authenticate against AD. Since AD authentication relies on Kerberos for encryption, authentication against AD will depend on the time being synchronized to within five minutes of the server and client. And of course, if the

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