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Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS: 80% or higher

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GRADE

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## Directory Services

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. Question

1 / 1 point

**What are the three ways to authenticate to an LDAP server?**

☐ PGP

☒ SASL

✓ **Correct**

Awesome! In anonymous bind, credentials aren't actually required. Simple bind uses simple username and password authentication and is usually not encrypted. Lastly, SASL incorporates some added security layers to protect credentials.

☒ Anonymous bind

✓ **Correct**

Awesome! In anonymous bind, credentials aren't actually required. Simple bind uses simple username and password authentication and is usually not encrypted. Lastly, SASL incorporates some added security layers to protect credentials.

☒ Simple bind

✓ **Correct**

Awesome! In anonymous bind, credentials aren't actually required. Simple bind uses simple username and password authentication and is usually not encrypted. Lastly, SASL incorporates some added security layers to protect credentials.

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.
2. Question

1 / 1 point

**In order to authenticate user accounts against AD, what must be done to the computer first?**

☐ Enable the administrator account

☒ Join it to the domain

☐ Configure the firewall

☐ Configure remote logging

✓ **Correct**

Excellent! A computer needs to be joined to the domain before user accounts can be authenticated against the domain controller (instead of local accounts).
3. Question

1 / 1 point

**Which component of an LDAP entry contains the unique entry name?**

☐ Common name

☐ Organizational unit

☒ Distinguished name

✓ **Correct**

You got it! The distinguished name, or DN, is the unique entry for an LDAP record.
4. Question

1 / 1 point

**Directory services store information in a heirarchical structure. Which statements about Organizational Units (OUs) of a directory service hierarchy are true? Check all that apply.**

☒ Sub-member OUs inherit the characteristics of their parent OU.

✓ **Correct**

You got it! Any changes made to the higher-level users' OU would affect all sub-OUs.

☐ Parent OUs inherit characteristics of their sub-members.

☒ Changes can be made to one sub-OU without affecting other sub-OUs within the same parent.

✓ **Correct**

You got it! For example, we could enforce stricter password requirements for employees organized under one particular OU than another.

☒ Specific files within an OU, or container, are called "objects."

✓ **Correct**

You got it! Objects are particular data-points with any given Organizational Unit (container), for example, user information.

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.

5. Question

1 / 1 point

**Which of these are advantages of centralized management using directory services? Check all that apply.**

☐ Configuration can take place at each device.

☒ Role-based Access Control (RBAC) can organize user groups centrally.

✓ **Correct**

Great work! In most organizations, access to computer and network resources is based on your role in the organization. If you or another person change roles in the company, then all you have to do is change the user groups that you're a part of, not the rights that you have to directly access resources.

☒ Access and authorization are managed in one place.

✓ **Correct**

Great work! Creating user accounts and granting access to resources can be done all in one place using centralized management!

☒ Configuration management is centralized.

✓ **Correct**

Great work! Having access to configuration management in one place allows us to set up printers, configure software, or mount network filesystems without having to do it separately on each computer!

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.

6. Question

1 / 1 point

**When you log into a website that uses a directory service, what command authenticates your username and password?**

☐ Modify

☐ Add

☒ Bind

☐ Remove

✓ **Correct**

Woohoo! When you log into a website that uses a directory service, the website will use LDAP to check if that user account is in the user directories and that the password is valid. If it's valid, then you'll be granted access into that account.

7. Question

1 / 1 point

**Which of these statements are true about managing through Active Directory? Check all that apply.**

☒ Domain Local, Global, and Universal are examples of group scopes.

✓ **Correct**

You nailed it! Group scope has to do with the way that group definitions are replicated across domains.

☒ The default group's Domain Users and Domain Admins are security groups.

✓ **Correct**

You nailed it! Security groups can contain user accounts, computer accounts, or other security groups. They're used to grant or deny access to IT resources.

☐ Distribution groups can be used to assign permission to resources.

☒ ADAC uses PowerShell.

✓ **Correct**

You nailed it! It turns out that everything that you do in ADAC, or Active Directory Administrative Center, is actually done in PowerShell! Down at the bottom of the console is a Windows PowerShell History pane that we can expand to see the commands that are being run by ADAC.

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.

8. Question

1 / 1 point

**Juan, a network user, sends an email to you, the IT admin of the network, stating that his account is locked because he has lost his password. Select all appropriate steps in helping Juan resolve his situation. Check all that apply.**

☒ Issue a temporary password.

✓ **Correct**

You got it! We don't want to know the user's password, so we're not going to ask Mateo for a temporary password; he might just tell us a variation of his "usual" password, and we don't want that. Some organizations will have policies about how to generate and distribute temporary passwords. You'll want to make sure you know if those exist.

☐ Ask Juan questions to help him remember his password.

☒ We need to check the "User must change password at next login" box so a new password can be created at the next login.

✓ **Correct**

You got it! We're going to have to make sure that the "User must change password at next login" box is checked to force a password reset on next login.

☒ Make sure the password reset is authorized by verifying that Juan is who he says he is.

✓ **Correct**

You got it! Password reset should only be done when you're absolutely sure that the person requesting the password reset is allowed to do so. Many organizations will have policies and procedures that require the request to be made in person, or that the person otherwise prove that they are who they say they are.

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.

9. Question

1 / 1 point

**Which of these are common reasons a group policy doesn't take effect correctly? Check all that apply.**

☒ Replication failure may occur.

✓ **Correct**

Nice job! Replication failure is one reason that a GPO might fail to apply as expected. Changes have to be replicated out to other domain controllers. If replication fails, then different computers on your network can have different ideas about the state of directory objects, like Group Policy Objects.

☒ Fast Logon Optimization may delay GPO changes from taking effect.

✓ **Correct**

Nice job! Fast Logon Optimization means the group policy engine applies policy settings to the local machine that may sacrifice the immediate application of some types of policies in order to make logon faster. It can mean that some GPO changes take much longer to be automatically applied than you might expect.

☐ The GPO may be linked to the OU that contains the computer.

☒ Kerberos may have issues with the UTC time on the clock.

✓ **Correct**

Nice job! Kerberos, the authentication protocol that AD uses, is sensitive to time differences. If the domain controller and computer don't agree on the UTC time (usually to within five minutes), then the authentication attempt will fail.

✓ **Correct**

Great, you got all the right answers.

10. Question

1 / 1 point

**You're trying to remove an organizational unit (OU) that an LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) file refers to. Which Command Line Interface (CLI) command would you use?**

☐ ldapadd

☐ ldapmodify

☒ ldapdelete

☐ ldapsearch

✓ **Correct**

Woohoo! The ldapdelete command will remove the object that the LDIF file refers to.