

Module 4 Glossary

New terms and their definitions: Course 4 Week 4

AAA (authentication, authorization, accounting): The services that the directory service provides to all the computers within a company or organization.

Active directory (AD): The Microsoft alternative to directory services that offers customization and added features for the Windows platform.

Active directory users and computers (ADUC): The client tools that are used for accessing and administering a directory server.

Advanced group policy management (AGPM): A set of add-on tools from Microsoft that gives some added provision control abilities to GPOs.

Bind operation: The operation which authenticates clients to the directory server.

Control management: A central service that provides instructions to all of the different parts of any IT infrastructure.

Change management process: The process to notify others in the organization about the changes that you are about to make.

Computer configuration: Contained within a Group Policy Object (GPO).

Configuration management: The creation of rules about how things should work in your organization, such as printers, configure software, or mounting network file systems.

Default domain control policy: One of the new GPOs that are created when a new Active Directory domain has been made.

Delegation: The administrative tools that you need to perform a lot as a part of your day-to-day job that you don't need to have local access to make changes in AD.

Directory Access Protocol (DAP): A protocol that is included in the X.500 directory standard from 1980.

Directory Information Shadowing Protocol (DISP): A protocol that is included in the X.500 directory standard from 1980.

Directory Operational Bridging Management Protocol (DOBMP): A protocol that is included in the X.500 directory standard from 1980.

Directory server: The server that contains a backup service that provides mapping between network resources and their network addresses.

Directory services: A backup service contained in a network server that provides mapping between network resources and their network addresses.

Directory System Protocol (DSP): A protocol that is included in the X.500 directory standard from 1980.

Distribution group: A group that is only designed to group accounts and contacts for email communication.

DNS records: A DNS request for the IP records matching the domain that it's been bound to.

Domain admin: The administrator of the Active Directory domain.

Domain controller: If the company goes private to the domain master domain controller.

Domain controllers (DCs): The servers that hold copies of the Active Directory database.

Domain local: The tool used used to assign permission to a resource.

Domain users: A group that contains every user account in the domain.

Enterprise admin: The administrator of the Active Directory domain that has permission to make changes to the domain that affect other domains in a multi-domain forest.

Enterprise mobility management (EMM): A system that can create and distribute policies and MDMs.

Fast-lane optimization: The group policy engine that applies policy settings to a local machine may sacrifice the immediate application of some types of policy in order to make things faster.

Flexible single-master operations (FSMO): The single-domain controller that has been tasked with making changes to the AD database that can only be made by one DC at a time.

Forest: The hierarchy above a domain that contains multiple domains, allowing accounts to share resources between domains that are in the same forest.

Functional levels: The different versions of Active Directory, a functional level that describes the features that it supports.

Global: The tool that is used to group accounts into a role.

Group policy management console (GPME): The tools used for creating and editing a group policy object.

Group policy objects (GPOs): The ways to manage the configuration of Windows machines, referring to the objects that represent things in your network that you want to be able to reference or manage.

Group policy settings reference: A spreadsheet that details the GPO policies and preferences that are available and where to find them.

Group scope: The way that group definitions are registered across domains.

Hyperic Nexus: A change of the way group policy is the production environment policy.

Kerberos: A network authentication protocol that uses tickets to allow entities to prove their identity over potentially insecure channels to provide mutual authentication.

LDAP user-searching service: The tool that allows you to authenticate, add, remove users, groups, computers and so on in a directory server.

LDAP Entry: A collection of information that's used to describe something.

LDAP files: A set of files that has attributes and values that describe something.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): An open industry standard protocol for accessing and maintaining directory services; the most popular open source alternative to the DAP.

Linked: A GPO that all of the computers or users under a domain, site, or OU will have a policy applied.

MDM policy: The policies that control settings for the device.

MDM server: The policies that control settings for the device.

One-way cryptographic hash: The method used by AD to store passwords.

OpenLDAP (lightweight directory access protocol): An open source and free directory service.

Organizational units (OUs): A hierarchical model of objects and containers that can contain objects or more organizational units.

Parent group: Groups that are principal groups and contain other groups.

PowerShellAdmin: A tool to manage OpenLDAP.

Preference: Settings that are managed every few minutes, and aren't meant to be changed even by the local administrator.

Precedence: When computers are processing the Group Policy Objects that apply to them, all of those policies will be applied in a specific order based on a set of precedence rules.

Read-write replica: Domain controllers in the Active Directory network that each have a complete copy of the AD database and are able to make changes to it.

Resource object: A factory model that you can trigger from your central MDM rather than having to do it in person on the device.

Replication: The store directory data is copied and distributed across a number of physically distributed servers but still appears as one unified data store for querying and administering.

Replication failure: A reason that a GPO might fail to apply in a network.

Reset: When a system's memory is reset to the state of a new user.

ResetK: A command that will let the machine reboot to complete a domain join.

Resultant set of policy (RSOP): The policy that forms when all of the group policies have been grouped together for a specific machine and apply precedence rules to them.

Role-based access control (RBAC): The process of changing permissions group that they are a part of when they have changed roles within a company to limit or change their access to resources.

RSOP report: The process of troubleshooting group policy and comparing what you expect to be applied to a computer with the resultant set of policy report.

Security account manager (SAM): A database in windows that stores user names and passwords.

Security filtering: A tool to make group policies apply more selectively.

Security groups: One of the categories that groups in Active Directories can be part of; they can contain user accounts, computer accounts or other security groups.

Security principles: One of the ways that can be authorized by the system, such as a user account, a computer account, or a group of people that make the security control of a server or computer account.

Service discovery: One of the services that the domain controller provides to the clients.

Simple authentication and security layer (SASL): The authentication method that can employ the help of security protocols like TLS, requires the client and the directory server to authenticate using same method.

System results: A collection of results that defines the location of various specific services.

System administrator (sysadmin): A person who works only to system administration, configuring servers, monitoring the network, provisioning, or setting up new users in computers and taking responsibility of systems.

System tool: The tool that is used to group global roles in a forest.

User configuration: Contained within a Group Policy Object (GPO).

User Groups: The management of resources on a computer and on a network through registering user accounts into various groups.

Windows management instrumentation (WMI): The container that is used to define powerful targeting rules for your GPO.

Windows registry: A hierarchical database of settings that Windows, and Windows applications, use for storing configuration data.

WMI filter: A tool to make group policies apply more selectively on the configuration of the computer.

Work group computer: A Windows computer that isn't joined to a domain.

X.500 directory: The agreed upon directory standard that was approved in 1988 that includes, DAP, DSP, DISP, DOP, DSP, and LDAP.

Terms and their definitions from previous weeks

A

Automating: A system that allows the services to increase or reduce capacity as needed, while the service owner only pays for the cost of the machines that are in use or are green time.

C

Cloud computing: The concept and technological approach of accessing data, using applications, storing files, etc. from anywhere in the world as long as you have an internet connection.

D

Databases: Databases allow us to store query, files, and manage large amounts of data.

Data center: A facility that stores hundreds, if not thousands of servers.

Deployment: Hardware is set up so that the employee can do their job.

Domain Name System (DNS): A global and highly distributed network service that resolves strings of letters, such as a website name, into an IP address.

F

File storage service: Allows to centrally store files and manage access between files and groups.

H

HTTPS: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure is a secure version of HTTP that ensures the communication your web browser has with the website is secured through encryption.

HTTP status code: For codes or numbers that indicate some sort of error or info message that occurred when trying to access a web resource.

Hybrid cloud: Used to describe situations where companies might run things like their most sensitive proprietary technologies on a private cloud or on-premise while encrypting their less sensitive servers to a public cloud.

I

IT infrastructure: The software, the hardware, network, and services required for an organization to operate in an enterprise IT environment.

Internet: An internal network inside a company, accessible if you are on a company's network.

K

KVM Switch: Keyboard, video, & mouse switch that looks like a hub that you can connect multiple computers to and control using one keyboard, mouse, and monitor.

L

Load balancer: Ensures that each VM receives a balanced number of queries.

M

Maintenance: When software is updated and hardware issues are fixed if, and when, they occur.

N

NTP: Network Time Protocol, keeping clocks synchronized on machines connected to a network.

Network file systems: A protocol that enables files to be shared over a network.

P

Platform services: A platform for developers to completely build and deploy software applications, without having to deal with OS maintenance, server hardware, networking or other services that are needed to use the platform itself.

Private cloud: When a company owns the services and the rest of the cloud infrastructure, whether on-site or in a remote data center.

Provisioning: Hardware is purchased or leased for an employee.

Production: The parts of the infrastructure where certain services are executed and serve to the users production.

Proxy server: An intermediary between a company's network and the internet, receiving network traffic and relaying that information to the company network.

Public cloud: The cloud services provided by a third party.

R

Region: A geographical location containing a number of data centers.

Reproduction case: Receiving an error to test a solution to make sure the problem is gone after a fix has been applied.

Retirement: Hardware becomes unusable or no longer needed, and it needs to be properly removed from the fleet.

Rollback: Reverting to the previous state before you made changes.

S

Secondary or stand-by machine: A machine that is the same as a production machine, but won't receive any traffic from actual users until enabled.

Server operating systems: Regularly operating systems that are optimized for server functionality.

Software services: It services the requests that allow them to do their daily job functions, such as word processors, internet browsers, email clients, chat clients, and more.

System Administration: The field in IT that is responsible for maintaining reliable computer systems, in a Multi-user environment.

T

Test environment: A virtual machine running the same configuration as a production environment, but isn't actually serving any users of the service.

V

Web server: A web server stores and serves content to clients through the internet.

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