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Standard evaluation scale: A (pass rate greater than 75%)

Weighted evaluation scale: A (pass rate greater than 75%)

# SI-Information System Architecture

# Evaluation scale standard: A (% of success greater than 75%)

#### AAVs:

- [5] Strengthen the global view of the Information System
- -[3] Inventory the different components of the Information System
- [4] Analyze the security of the Information System holistically

<b>?</b> Qı	3 Question 1 Single answer question								
Selec	Select the correct proposal:								
Rep	Reponce correct s 1 poi <b>nt</b> obtained on 1								
	Response	Response	Discordant response						
А			Non	The ANSSI allows for network intrusions to be tracked					
В			Non	The ANSSI guarantees the security of the I.S.					
С			Non	The CNIL guarantees the company against data theft					
D			Non	A high-performance S.I. does not suffer any network intrusion					
Е	~	<b>V</b>	Non	The law prohibits hacking into a computer network					

## Commentary on the correction of the question

ANSSI is the national authority for information security and defense. It brings its expertise and technical assistance to public administrations and businesses.

The CNIL accompanies professionals in their compliance and helps individuals master their personal data and exercise their rights. It analyzes the impact of technological innovations and emerging uses on privacy and freedoms.

Accessing or remaining fraudulently in all or part of an automated data processing system is punishable by three years' imprisonment and a fine of €100,000. 00 000

? Question 2
Multiple choice question

Among the following proposals, which ones can embody an "information" in the S.I. ? (2 answers expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response	Discordant response	
Α			Non	NTFS right
В			Non	RAID
С	~	$\checkmark$	Non	Email (with or without attachment)
D			Non	Network equipment
Е	~	$\checkmark$	Non	Record in the ERP database

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

Definition of information in the Larousse dictionary: Element of knowledge that can be represented by conventions to be preserved, processed, or communicated.

RAID is a set of storage virtualization techniques that allow data to be distributed across multiple hard drives to improve either the performance, security, or fault tolerance of the entire or systems. This is not "information".

NTFS (New Technology File System) is the standard file system of Microsoft; NTFS permissions are used to manage access to the data recorded in NTFS file systems. This is not "information".

Un record is an element of a two-dimensional array or a database. A record usually contains several pieces of information related to the same object.

When you send or receive an email, it becomes part of the set of data and information managed by your information system.

Question 3
Multiple choice question

Among the following proposals, which ones are valid? (2 answers expected)

Repones incorrecttests 3 discordances 0 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	A S.I. systematically provides for the use of a password to access any data.
В			Non	The S.I. is protected by the Steering Committee.
С	$\checkmark$		Yes(+1)	The S.I. is managed, among other things, by the General Management.
D		$\checkmark$	Yes(+1)	A firewall on all servers is sufficient protection for the S.I.
Е	✓		Yes(+1)	Not all information of the S.I. has the same sensitivity.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

All the data of an SI is not numerical, so there is not necessarily a password.

The SI must be aligned with the company's strategy and the requirements of the general management of the company. Setting up a firewall on all servers is certainly an important step to strengthen the security of an information system, but it generally does not constitute sufficient protection in itself.

The Steering Committee of an Information System plays an essential role in the management and governance of the SI, but its main responsibility is not directly related to the security of the SI.

**3** Question 4 Single answer question Which software cannot be used in the S.I.? Reponce correct s 1 points obtained out of 1 Response **Discordant response** Response Non Α A non-relational database management system В Non Un extranet C Non A tool type dataviz D Non A customer relationship manager  $\checkmark$ Ε Non None of these proposals Commentary on the correction of the question No restrictions or bans apply to the software that can be used in an information system.

3 Question 5	Multiple choice
	question

What are the erroneous propositions concerning the implementation of an Information System? (2 answers expected)

Rep	once correct	S		0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1
	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	For an S.I. to be implemented, the information needs within the company as a flow of information must be studied
В			Non	An S.I. must allow for certain scalability to accommodate future needs
С	$\checkmark$	~	Non	The implementation of the S.I. ensures a quick return on investment
D	$\checkmark$	~	Non	The complexity of implementing an IT system varies depending on the number of mail servers
Е			Non	Implementing an IT system can take time

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The implementation of an Information System does not guarantee a quick return on investment. The speed of this return on investment depends on many factors. It is not automatic and can vary significantly depending on the goal of the IS. The implementation can take time.

Email servers are part of the IS but are not specifically a factor of complexity.

? Question 6
Single answer question

Among the following proposals, which one best defines the actions of an information system?

Reponce correct s 1 point obtained not on 1

	Response	Response	Discordant response	
Α			Non	Collect, store, process, regulate
В	~	$\checkmark$	Non	Collect, store, process, disseminate
С			Non	Collect, decide, check, penalize
D			Non	Collecter, disseminate, regulate
Е			Non	Lead, decide, supervise

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The S.I. has 4 functions: collect, store, process and disseminate information.

**?** Question 7 Single answer question

Is a trainee responsible for organizing paper archives to comply with a legal framework part of the information system?

Reponce correct S 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Non	Yes, it is part of the staff handling information.
В			Non	Yes, if he is doing an internship in information technology.
С			Non	No, the people handling information are not part of the IT department.
D			Non	Yes if it also scans the archives.
Е			Non	No, he must be an employee of the company on a permanent contract to be part of the IS.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The term information system can be defined as a structured set of resources (personnel, data, procedures, equipment, software, etc.) enabling the acquisition, storage, structuring, and communication of information in the form of texts, images, sounds, or encoded data within organizations.

The IS represents the total set of resources (human, material, software) organized to:

- Collect information: Record information (paper, computer...) before processing
- Store information (storage): Preserve, archive (for future use or legal requirement)
- Process information: Perform operations (calculation, sorting, classification, summary, ...)
- Disseminate: Transmit to the right person (edit, print, display, ... information after processing)

? Question 8	Single answer question
What is an ERP?	
Reponce correct s	1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	A system that creates, manages, analyzes, and maps all types of data.
В			Non	A shared electronic management information system used to facilitate the management of document flows.
С			Non	A cloud-based service where you access an application directly via a web browser.
D			Non	A solution that brings together a set of tasks aimed at maintaining, developing, and optimizing all the company's information resources.
Ε	<b>▽</b>	✓	Non	A centralized solution consisting of several independent management information modules that use a single database.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

An integrated software or PGI (in English, enterprise resource planning system or ERP system) is a software thatenables "to manage all the processes of a company by integrating all its functions, including human resource management, accounting and financial management, decision support, as well as sales, distribution, procurement and e-commerce".

# **3 Question 9** Single answer question

Among the following proposals, which one is correct?

Reponce correct S 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response	Discordant response	
А			Non	The information system does not exist without the information technology system
В	~		Non	The information technology system is part of the information system
С			Non	The information system is part of the information technology system
D			Non	The information system is the information technology system
Е			Non	The information system only manages the hardware infrastructure

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The information system should not be confused with the information technology system. The information technology system is a subset of the information system. It encompasses all the information technology resources necessary for information processing: computers, programs, network, software, etc.

<b>3</b> Q	3 Question 10 Single answer question									
Wha	What is the urbanization of the information system?									
Rep	once correct	S		1 points obtained out of 1						
	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response							
A			Non	IT infrastructure and architecture management, that is, servers, computer networks, computers, and workstations						
В			Non	Positioning on the information management function, definition of objectives, indicators.						
С			Non	Data sensitivity classification, based on the impact of their publication.						
D	<b>V</b>	V	Non	A process that consists of mapping all functional areas of the company (HR, marketing, production) and, thanks to this segmentation, design its IT system accordingly.						
Е			Non	The precise definition of needs to match the specific characteristics of the user,						

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

The design and evolution of the architecture of an information system require perfect integration with the other components forming the organizational entity: the strategy, the professions ... Why talk about urbanization? Because the analogy with the architecture of a city well illustrates the issues of the IS: adapt to local needs while maintaining global consistency. In concrete terms, the process consists of mapping all functional areas of the company (HR, marketing, production ...) and, thanks to this segmentation, designing its IT system accordingly. The great strength of this approach is to be able to evolve the technical solutions for the exchange and processing of information easily in conjunction with the new needs issued by the business departments.

taking into account all the constraints affecting the choice of the technical solution.

# Architecture of SI-Active Directory

# Evaluation scale standard: A (% of success greater than 75%)

# AAVs:

- [5] Organize user spaces
- [5] Organize the directory tree according to best practices
- [3] Experiment with the implementation and configuration of Active Directory
- [3] Experiment with the implementation of approval relationships
- [2] Distinguish the functional levels
- [2] Differentiate the FSMO roles

Reponce correct s

② Question 1	Single answer question
Where is the Active Directory database?	

1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	In an NTDS.DIT file stored in "%WINDIR%\\system32\\sysvol"
В	$\checkmark$	<b>V</b>	Non	Within an NTDS.DIT file stored in "%SYSTEMROOT%\\NTDS"
С			Non	Within an NTDS.DIT file stored in "%WINDIR%\\system32"
D			Non	In the registry, in  "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\\SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\Services\\NTDS\\Parameters"
Е			Non	In the registry, in  "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\\SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\Services\\NTDS"

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The Active Directory database consists of a single file named ntds.dit. By default, it is stored in the %SYSTEMROOT%\\NTDS folder.

**3 Question 2** Single answer question

Which command is used to display information about the group policies applied on the local machine, and associated with the connected user?

Reponce correct S 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response			
		Response	Discordant response	
Α	$\checkmark$	ightharpoons	Non	gpresult /r
В			Non	gpupdate /force
С			Non	regedit /r
D			Non	addgroup
Е			Non	gpedit

# Commentary on the correction of the question

gpedit displays the Local Group Policy Editor. The addgroup command starts the user group creation script. regedit executes the Windows-specific registry editor. gpupdate /force forces an update of GPO on a client computer.

? Question 3
Multiple choice question

What could prevent the establishment of an approval relationship between domaine1.com and domaine2.com? (3 answers expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
A	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Non	Domain controllers1.com are configured without a nirout gateway to their IP network.
В	~	<b>V</b>	Non	Domaine controllers1.com cannot resolve the name DEDOMAN DOMAINE2.com.
С			Non	Domain controllers do not have access to the internet.
D	~	~	Non	Domain controllers do not have access to DNS servers.
Е			Non	Domain controllers1.com are not DHCP servers.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

In order to establish an approval relationship between 2 domains, it is necessary to ensure that each domain controller can resolve the name of the other domain using its DNS server.

The IP networks of the two domains must be interconnected at the IP level.

The DHCP service is used to assign IP addresses and is not used to configure an approval relationship.

#### **?** Question 4 Single answer question What does this string S-1-5-32-544 represent? Reponce correct s 1 points obtained out of 1 Response **Discordant response** Response Non A RID Α В Non Un sAMAccountName $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ C $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ Un SID Non D Non Une ACL Е Non Une MIB

# Commentary on the correction of the question

In the Active Directory directory, each object is associated with a unique SID. A SID consists of a sequence of numbers preceded by an "S". It follows a strict structure but may have a variable length.

**3 Question 5** Single answer question

What are the examples of www.cctl.com., www.ecole.com., and www.examen.edu.?

Reponce correct s 1 point obtained on 1

	Response Response		Discordant response	
Α			Non	NETBIOS server names
В			Non	Uniform Resource Locator or URL
С	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Non	Full domain names or FQDN
D			Non	Common object names or CN
Е			Non	Different names or DN

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

A full domain name (or FQDN) specifies an exact location for an object in a DNS (Domain Name System) hierarchy. A FQDN is a domain name spelled out without abbreviation, therefore including the possible subdomain, the domain name, and the domain TLD extension.

URLs are used to access all sorts of resources on the Internet. For example: https://elffe.theia.fr or https://www.example.com:8080/page/index.html 0 0

The NetBIOS name (NetBIOS Name) is a short name used to identify a computer or device on a local network, mainly in the Windows environment.

A DN (Distinguished Name) is a concept used in LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directories. Example: CN=Patrick Boss,OU=Users,OU=MyCompany,DC=mydomain,DC=com "CN" means "Common Name" (Common Name) and represents the name of the object (in this case, "Patrick Boss").

**?** Question 6 Single answer question

A person with a user account in a Windows domain leaves their job, at that time an administrator deletes their Active Directory account.

The person returns a few months later and takes up another position in the same company, an administrator creates a new account for this user with the same name. Will this new account automatically regain its old access rights? Check the correct answer.

Reponce correct S 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	Yes, thanks to the SIDHistory of the account, which is very convenient for the administrator.
В			Non	Yes, because the account was created associated with the same email address, which has not changed.
С			Non	Yes, because the account is integrated into the local user group of his new service.
D	✓	<b>V</b>	Non	No, he will not find his old accesses, the administrator will have to provide them again if necessary.
Е			Non	Yes, he retrieves his old access, the account has the same name as the one used before his departure.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The SIDs of the old and new accounts are not the same. The SID is generated at the creation of the object and cannot be reused by another account. In the event of deleting an account, access to all secured files via the SID of that account is lost.

**?** Question 7 Single answer question

If you create a unidirectional approval relationship between domain A and domain B (A approves B), which statement is true?

Reponce correct S 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
A	~	~	Non	User from domain B will be able to access the resources of domain A but not vice versa.
В			Non	User from domain A will be able to access the resources of domain B but not vice versa.
С			Non	Authentication will work between the two domains.
D			Non	A unidirectional approval relationship is not possible, not between two domains.
Е			Non	Domain B is the "approving" domain and domain A is the "approved" domain.

## Commentary on the correction of the question

A unidirectional approval relationship means that domain A approves domain B without the opposite being applied. As a result, a user from domain B will be able to access the resources of domain A, while the opposite will not be possible!

? Question 8		Multiple choice question
Select the Active Directory items from the followi	ng proposals:	
Reponce correct s	0 discordance	1 point obtenu sur 1

	Response	Response	Discordant response	
А	<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$	Non	Forêt
В			Non	Groupe
С	~	$\checkmark$	Non	Domaine
D			Non	Group strategy
Е			Non	Distribution list

### Commentary on the correction of the question

The question concerns the overall structure of an Active Directory architecture, where potentially multiple domains, trees, and forests will be found. The notion of a tree should make you think of a set with different branches. A tree is a hierarchical grouping of multiple domains. A forest is a set of trees. Security groups are a way to gather user accounts, computer accounts, and other groups into units

Manageable. Group strategies are centralized management functions. A distribution list is a group of email addresses contained in a list with a common email address.

Question 9
Multiple choice question

What functions must the "PDC Emulator" role ensure? (3 answers expected)

Reppartial corrects 2 discordances 0.2 point obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
A	$\checkmark$		Yes(+1)	Synchronize the clocks on all domain controllers (time and date).
В	~	$\checkmark$	Non	Manage account locking.
С	~	<b>∀</b>	Non	Change passwords.
D			Non	Manage references between multiple objects.
Е		$\checkmark$	Yes(+1)	Allocate relative identifier blocks.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

The PDC (Primary Domain Controller) emulator is unique within a domain and is required to fulfill five main missions:

- :
- Modify the domain group policies (avoid conflicts and overwrites):
- Synchronize the clocks on all domain controllers (time and date):
- Manage account locking
- Change passwords
- Ensure compatibility with Windows NT domain controllers.

In summary, it is unique within a domain and performs various security-related missions, and by default, it plays the role of time server for the entire domain.

# **? Question 10** Multiple choice question

In which cases is it recommended to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC)? (2 answers expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	To ensure the continuity of the directory services.
В	~	~	Non	In remote or subsidiary environments, where physical security is poor.
С			Non	In remote or subsidiary environments, with a large number of users.
D			Non	Primarily to balance the load and distribute the requests.
E	~	abla	Non	In environments that are remote or branch offices, where the staff has limited IT knowledge.

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

A read-only domain controller is primarily designed to be deployed in remote or branch office environments, which generally have relatively few users, poor physical security, low bandwidth

network bandwidth to a hub site, and staff with limited IT knowledge. The deployment of read-only domain controllers allows for improving the security and efficiency of accessing network resources.

? Qı	uestion 11					Multiple choice question			
Iden	Identify the false statements among the following: (2 answers expected)								
Rep	Reppartial ment correctes 2 discordances 0.2 point obtained out of 1								
	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response						
А	abla	abla	Non	By its content, Active Directory is a relational database engine.					
В			Non	Active Direc	tory can manage more than01000	<b>0,000</b> 0 user accounts.			
С	<b>V</b>		Yes(+1)	By default, Active Directory only allows domain administrators to join a computer to the domain.					
D			Non	A Macbook Air can be integrated into an Active Directory domain.					
Е		<b>V</b>	Yes(+1)	It is not pos 2019 domai	sible to integrate a Windows XP <b>6</b> ,	PC into an Active Directory			

# Commentary on the correction of the question

In an directory, data is stored hierarchically, while so-called "relational" databases store records in a tabular manner.

By default, Active Directory allows all domain users to integrate computers into the domain, regardless of whether it is an administrator account or a standard user account.

You can configure a Mac to access basic user account information in a Microsoft Active Directory domain of a Windows 2000 (or later) server, there is an Active Directory connector 000

Active Directory is designed to manage thousands, even millions of user accounts, depending on the configuration.

Windows XP is no longer supported by Microsoft since 201**0**.

<b>3</b> Question 12	Multiple choice question
What types of objects can GPOs be associated with? (3 answers expected)	

Reppartial corrects 2 discordances 0.2 point obtained out of 1

	Response	Response	Discordant response	
А	<b>V</b>		Non	to AD users
В	$\checkmark$		Non	to AD computers
С	<b>V</b>		Yes(+1)	to AD security groups
D			Non	to AD distribution groups
Е			Yes(+1)	to file sharing

# Commentary on the correction of the question

A group policy (GPO) is a set of integrated tools in Windows Server that allows IT administrators to centralize user environment management and machine configuration.

By default, when a group policy is created, the "Authenticated Users" filtering is applied. This means that the GPO applies to all users who connect to a machine. You can use security groups to target GPOs specifically for user or computer groups. By associating a GPO with a security group, only the members of that group will have the GPO configuration settings applied.

Question 13
Multiple choice question

Identify the two valid proposals.

Reppartialcorrectmenttests2 discordances0.2 point obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
А	~	~	Non	There are 3 types of group ranges: local, global, universal.
В	$\checkmark$		Yes(+1)	Local domain scope groups can only be used on PCs belonging to the relevant domain.
С			Non	A universal scope group is accessible/usable in all domains and sub-domains of the concerned domain only.
D			Non	A local domain group cannot contain a global scope group.
Е		~	Yes(+1)	A security group can only contain security groups.

## Commentary on the correction of the question

Un group with the "universal" scope has the maximum reach because it is accessible throughout the entire forest, which implies that it is available on all forest domains.

A group with a "local domain" scope can only be used in the domain in which it is created.

Members of a local scope group can be users, as well as other groups with local, global, or universal scopes.

Security groups are a way to aggregate user accounts, computer accounts, and other groups into manageable units. They can contain accounts, and thus are not limited to security groups alone.

There are indeed three scopes of groups that are used to organize and manage security groups with Active Directory.

**3 Question 14**Multiple choice question

What are the best practices regarding Organizational Units (OU)? (3 responses expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response		
Α	$\checkmark$	~	Non	The OU must have a naming convention.	
В	abla	~	Non	Les OU allow for better configuration of the domain by applying parameters in an organized manner.	
С			Non	The OU allows for greater efficiency / scalability in applying NTFS rights.	
D			Non	The OU must necessarily reflect the hierarchical view of the company.	
Е	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	Non	The order in which GPO objects are applied to an OU may be important.	

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

Des OU must have descriptive and meaningful names that reflect the function or content of each OU. A clear nomenclature facilitates navigation and understanding of the structure by administrators.

The organizational unit hierarchy does not need to reflect the departmental hierarchy of the organization or group.

Organizational units are created for specific purposes, including delegation of administration, implementation of a group strategy, or to limit the visibility of objects.

When a group strategy is applied to an OU, there may be several GPOs associated with that OU, as well as GPOs linked to parent OUs. The order of GPO application follows a principle of hierarchy, where more specific GPOs have priority over more general GPOs.

NTFS permissions apply to groups and not to OU.

Question 15
 Multiple choice question

What are the prerequisites for installing Active Directory Domain Services? (2 answers expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response Response		Discordant response	
А			Non	A dynamic IP address
В	~		Non	A domain name
С	~	abla	Non	A server with a hard drive formatted in NTFS
D			Non	NTFS formatting of RAM
Е			Non	Windows 10 professional system 0

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

The server must have a static (fixed) IP address assigned. Domain controllers should not use dynamic IP addresses, as this may cause connectivity problems.

Unlike hard drives or SSDs, RAM is volatile memory, which means its content is erased when the computer is turned off or restarted. Therefore, RAM is not formatted like a storage medium.

A Windows server cannot be installed on a file system other than NTFS (New Technology File System). Active Directory domain services are installed on a Windows server and not a workstation.

The server must have a unique computer name that conforms to DNS naming conventions.

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) uses DNS resolution services (Domain Name System) to allow clients to locate domain controllers and for domain controllers that host the directory service to communicate with each other. You must assign a name to each domain. Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domains have two types of names: Domain Name System (DNS) and NetBIOS.

# Question 16 Multiple choice question

Which of the following settings can be set using a GPO? (2 answers expected)

0 discordance Reponce correct s 1 points obtained out of 1 Response Response **Discordant response**  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ Α  $oldsymbol{
em}$ Non The computer lock screen background. В  $\checkmark$ lacksquareNon The connection of a network drive. C The integration of a client station into a domain. Non

#### 

# E Non Formatting a USB drive.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

It is possible to encrypt a USB drive or lock a USB drive using a GPO, but not to format it. Joining a computer to a domain or promoting a server in a DC cannot be done via a GPO.

Question 17
 Single answer question

Which proposal does not correspond to a good practice for managing Active Directory groups?

Reponce correct s 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
А			Non	When creating a group, we must choose the most suitable range for the types of objects it will contain.
В			Non	A naming convention for groups must be established.
С			Non	It is possible to delegate the management of group membership to the concerned service.
D	~	~	Non	Groups must reflect the hierarchical vision of the company.
Е			Non	A group must be created to apply access control lists on a file share, even if there is only one user account concerned today.

#### Commentary on the correction of the question

The AGDLP method is a principle of access management to shared resources of a company, recommended by Microsoft, based on Active Directory security groups and their scopes. This method consists of making users (A Ccount), global groups (G lobal), adding these global groups to local domain groups (D omain L ocal) and finally, assigning NTFS permissions to local domain groups on resources

Permissions, NTFS permissions being the permissions assigned to a folder or file object.

A standard naming convention is good practice to facilitate the identification of essential information related to a group. For example, the group name « DL\_Managers\_Modify » means that for the selected folder, the responsible parties should only have modification permissions.

The way you organize security groups in an Active Directory environment does not necessarily depend on the hierarchical structure of the company, but rather on how you want to manage access and permissions in your network.

**?** Question 18 Association question

Here below are the 5 FSMO roles with properties. Link each role to a property (the same property can be used multiple times).

Correct answers 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

Item to associate	<b>Expected response</b>	Response	Discordant response
Master schema	1 Only by forest	1 Only by forest	Non
Domain naming master	1 Only by forest	1 Only by forest	Non
Relative ID master (RID)	1 only per domain	1 only per domain	Non
Primary domain controller (PDC)	1 only per domain	1 only per domain	Non
Infrastructure master	1 only per domain	1 only per domain	Non

## Commentary on the correction of the question

Domain Name Attribution Master: The operator who holds this role is unique within the forest, and he is the only one authorized to distribute domain names to domain controllers during the creation of a new domain.

Schema Master: The schema is unique within the forest, and its manager is also unique.

RID Master: It is unique within a domain, it assigns RID blocks to domain controllers to ensure that the SIDs of objects are unique. The SID consists of a common part that corresponds to the domain.

Infrastructure Master: It is unique within a domain and must manage object references within the domain.

Primary Domain Controller: unique within a domain and it ensures various security-related missions and by default it plays the role of the time server for the entire domain.

? Question 19
Multiple choice question

Which two of the following statements are true regarding default groups? (2 answers expected)

Reponce correct s 0 discordance 1 points obtained out of 1

	Response	Response entered	Discrepancy response	
Α			Non	In a fresh AD installation, there is no group created.
В	~	abla	Non	In a fresh AD installation, there are default groups integrated called « Built-in ».
С			Non	The « Administrators » group of an AD directory contains all local administrator accounts of client workstations.
D			Non	The « Guests » group allows by default read-only access to all domain network shares.
Е	<b>▽</b>		Non	Users group «Authenticated Users» includes computers from the domain.

# Commentary on the correction of the question

Members of the Guests group have the same access as members of the Default Users group. The Guests group allows occasional or one-time users to log in with limited privileges to the integrated Guest account of a computer. It has no predefined rights on shares.

Members of the Administrators group have unrestricted access to the computer. If the computer is promoted to domain controller, members of the Administrators group have unrestricted access to the domain, but the Administrators group will not contain the local administrator accounts of the domain computers.

Any user who accesses the system with a login process has the identity Authenticated Users. Authenticated Users covers all users who have logged in with a username and password. A computer joined to the domain has a computer account. Computer accounts are similar to user accounts, they have a name and a password.

Integrated groups ("Built-in"): These are groups that allow for assigning administrative permissions, generally or on specific features, in order to finely manage security. These groups are directly integrated and stored in the Active Directory within the "Builtin" container.