Active directory partitions

1. **Write the name of active directory default partition?**

Ans: . Active Directory includes the following default partitions:

■ Configuration partition

■ Schema partition

■ Domain partition

■ Application partitions

MCQ

1. The process of promoting the first domain controller in the forest creates the configuration partition.
2. The configuration partition replicates to all domain controllers in the forest.
3. The schema partition stores defiitions of all objects and attributes as well as the rules for creating and manipulating those objects.
4. The domain partition holds information about domain-specific objects such as organizational units, domain-related settings, user, group, and computer accounts.
5. A new domain partition is created each time you add a new domain to the forest.
6. All objects in every domain partition are stored in the global catalog.
7. Application partitions store application-specific information for applications that store information in Active Directory.

1. What is monitor and manage replication

2. What is function of monitor and manage replication?

**Moving Domain Controllers**

1. The domain controller does not automatically reassign itself to a new site if you create the subnet and site objects in the Active Directory Sites and Services console if it has already been added to the Default-First-Site-Name site

2. the domain controller is instead assigned to the first Active Directory site, which is Default-First-Site-Name unless you have changed it.

3. You can move the domain controller using the Active Directory Sites and Services console

4. we can move a domain controller to a different site using the Move-ADDirectoryServer powershell cmdlet.

5. You might need to move domain controllers to different sites if you installed them

before you configured sites and subnets

Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC)

Q. What is Knowledge consistency checker (KCC)?

Ans: The Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC)runs on each domain controller. The KCC is responsible for creating and optimizing the replication paths between domain controllers located at a specific site.

Q The Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) is responsible for establishing the  
replication topology and ensuring that all domain controllers are kept up-to-date.

MCQ

Q- How long time the KCC topology organization process occurs by default?

1. **every 15 minutes**

Q- Which of the following services of Active Directory is responsible for maintaining the replication topology?

1. File Replication Service
2. **Knowledge Consistency Checker**
3. Windows Internet Name Service
4. Domain Name System

Multi-master replication

Q. What do you mean multi-master replication?

Active Directory uses multi-master replication. This means that any writable domain controller is able to make modifications of the Active Directory database and to have those modifications propagate to the other domain controllers in the domain. Domain controllers use pull replication to acquire changes from other domain controllers.

Q. A domain controller notifies its first replication partner that a change has occurred

1. within 15 seconds

Q. Additional replication partners have occured after the previous notification.

1. every 3 seconds

Q. Domain controllers also periodically poll replication partners to determine whether changes are available so that those changes can be pulled and applied to the local copy of the relevant partition. By default, polling occurs once-

1. Every 60 minutes.

Title: Configure RODC password replication

1. What is the purpose of RODC?

Ans: It is compressed the pressure of writable domain controller specially the field of password and replicate the other delegated action allowed by writable domain controller.

1. Which groups have a Deny setting by default?

■ Account operators  
■ Administrators  
■ Backup operators  
■ Denied RODC password replication group  
■ Server operators

1. The Password Replication Policy tab of an RODC’s computer account properties dialog box displays the configuration of allowed and denied security groups for password replication to that RODC.
2. What is the purpose of RODC Password replication?

Ans: The Password Replication Policy is unique to each RODC, and it enables you to ensure that the passwords that are replicated to each RODC are unique to that RODC.

1. You can check which passwords have replicated to a specifi RODC by clicking the Advanced button on the Password Replication Policy tab of the RODC’s computer account’s Properties
2. You delete the computer account of an RODC and choose to reset the passwords of  
   computer accounts. What step do you need to take next to restore the computers  
   to normal functionality?

Ans: You need to rejoin the computers to the domain to restore normal functionality

Re-arranged by Moshiur Rahman

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Thank You.

***Creating site links***

Site link works:

Site links enable to specify how different Active Directory sites are connected to each other. Sites that are connected to the same site link are considered to be able to replicate with each other directly.

From where:

We can create a new IP site link using the Active Directory Sites and Services console.

Default properties of Site link:  
We can configure site link properties. The default Cost is 100, and site links that have lower costs are preferred for replication over site links that have a higher cost. Replication occurs every 180 minutes by default, 24 hours a day.

PowerShell command:

We can create a site link in windows PowerShell using the New-ADReplicationSiteLink cmdlet.

New-ADReplicationSiteLink “ADL-CBR” –SitesIncluded ADL-SITE, CBR-SITE.

***Site link bridge***

Site Link Bridge works:

Site link bridges create transitive links between site links. Site link bridges are only necessary  
to do this with complex network topologies as site link bridges are automatically created based on the topology created when you configure site links.

From where:

You can create a site link bridge using the Active Directory Sites and Services console  
by specifying the two sites links that will be in the bridge. A site link  
bridge must contain at least two site links.

PowerShell command:

You can create a new site link bridge in using the Windows PowerShell   
New-ADReplicationSiteLinkBridge cmdlet.  
New-ADReplicationSiteLinkBridge “MEL-ADL-CBR” –SiteLinksIncluded “MEL-ADL”,”MEL-CBR”

1. What is SYSVOL?  
   SYSVOL is simply a folder which resides on each and every [domain controller](http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/16757.active-directory-glossary.aspx#Domain_Controller) within the [domain](http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/16757.active-directory-glossary.aspx#Domain). It contains the domains public files that need to be accessed by clients and kept synchronized between domain controllers. The default location for the SYSVOL is C:\Windows\SYSVOL although it can be moved to another location during the promotion of a domain controller. It’s possible but not recommended to relocate the SYSVOL after [DC](http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/16757.active-directory-glossary.aspx#DC) promotion as there is potential for error. The SYSVOL folder can be accessed through its share \\domainname.com\sysvol or the local share name on the server [\\servername\sysvol](file:///\\servername\sysvol).
2. SYSVOL replication

Ans:

MCQ:

You can verify that SYSVOL is using DFS using the dfsrmig.exe command with the /getglobalstate

You can use the Dfsrming.exe utility to migrate SYSVOL replication so that it uses DFS rather than FRS.

1. What is RODC replication?

*RODCs* are a special type of domain controller that are suitable for branch office locations  
that require a local domain controller for authentication but don’t have a secure location  
where the server can be stored. The key difference between an RODC and a writable domain  
controller is that RODCs aren’t able to update the Active Directory database.

1. What is the function of RODC?

RODCs perform inbound replication using a  
replicate-single-object (RSO) operation. These cases include:

■ The password of a user whose account password is stored on the RODC is changed.

■ A DNS record update occurs where the DNS client performing the update attempts to use the RODC to process the update and is then redirected by the RODC to a writable DC that hosts the appropriate Active Directory Integrated DNS zone.  
  
  
■ Client attributes including client name, DnsHostName, OsName, OsVersionInfo, supported encryption types, and LasLogonTimeStamp are updated.