70-410 Lesson 15, Creating and Managing Active Directory Groups and Organizational Units

13 Multiple Choice

7 Short Answer

For study purpose, no need to submit. Questions may appear in tests for this class.

You may need online research for some of the questions.

Feel free to ask the instructor when you have difficulties.

***Multiple Choice***

1. Which of the following is NOT a group scope?

a. Universal groups

b. Global groups

c. Domain local groups

d. Security groups

2. What is a key difference between a domain tree hierarchy and the organizational unit (OU) hierarchy within a domain?

a. Ability to apply Group Policy

b. Members allowed within

c. Inheritance

d. Membership

3. Of the key reasons for creating organizational units, which of the following is NOT one of them?

a. Delegating administration

b. Assigning Group Policy settings

c. Duplicating organizational divisions

d. Assigning permissions to network resources

4. What is the only OU created by default after installing Active Directory?

a. Users OU

b. Domain Controllers OU

c. Global OU

d. Computers OU

5. Within a domain, the primary hierarchical building block is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. forest

b. group

c. organizational unit

d. user

6. Members of a universal group can come \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. from different organizational units

b. from different domains

c. from trusted forests

d. only from within the domain

7. The Delegation of Control Wizard is capable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ permissions.

a. granting

b. modifying

c. removing

d. all the above

8. In Windows Server 2012, after a user logs on to Active Directory, a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is created that identifies the user and all the user's group memberships.

a. access token

b. access control entry

c. authentication token

d. universal group

9. An administrator needs to grant an e-mail distribution group of 100 members access to a database, how would the administrator proceed? The e-mail group is obsolete and can be dissolved.

a. Assign the necessary access permissions to the database to the distribution group.

b. Create a new group with the 100 members, then assign permissions.

c. Remove the distribution group, and then convert the members into a universal group, granting access permissions.

d. Convert the distribution group to a security group and then assign the group access permissions.

10. Of the default groups created when Active Directory is installed, what are the types of those groups?

a. Distribution groups

b. Security groups

c. Domain groups

d. All the above

11. What is the group scope for Domain Admins, Domain Controllers, and Domain Users default groups?

a. Distribution

b. Universal

c. Global

d. Domain local

12. Which of the following default groups is a universal group?

a. Certificate Publishers

b. Enterprise Admins

c. Domain Users

d. Domain Admins

13. Which of the following is NOT an example of a special identity?

a. Dialup Service

b. Creator Owner

c. Authenticated Users

d. Anonymous Logon

***Short Answer***

1. What enables you to assign permissions to multiple users simultaneously?

2. When is a user's access token created?

3. If an administrator wants to modify or remove permissions previously delegated to a junior administrator, how would the administrator proceed?

4. What is the interface within ADAC that simplifies the delegation of permissions for domains, OUs, or containers?

5. What do you call the process of configuring one or more groups as members of another group?

6. Can you delete default groups created by Windows Server 2012?

7. Creator Owner and Authenticated Users are two examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.