**\\ LOKESH PANCHAL //**

**Module: 13- Networking with Windows Server**

**25.** Discuss the role of Windows Firewall in Windows Server and how to configure it. **Ans.** Windows Firewall in Windows Server filters network traffic to prevent unauthorized access and protect against threats. It can be configured using the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security interface or PowerShell to set inbound and outbound rules.

**26.** What is Network Address Translation (NAT) in Windows Server, and how do you configure it? **Ans.** Network Address Translation (NAT) in Windows Server allows multiple devices on a private network to share a single public IP address for internet access. It can be configured using the Routing and Remote Access Service (RRAS) by enabling the NAT feature and specifying the public and private interfaces.

**27.** Explain the concept of Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and how to configure it in Windows Server 2016. **Ans.** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) automates the assignment of IP addresses, subnet masks, default gateways, and other IP parameters to network devices. In Windows Server 2016, DHCP is configured through the DHCP role in Server Manager, where you define scopes (ranges of IP addresses), options, and reservations for specific devices on the network.

**28.** Describe the process of configuring DNS (Domain Name System) in Windows Server. **Ans.** Configuring DNS in Windows Server involves installing the DNS Server role via Server Manager, creating forward and reverse lookup zones for domain resolution, configuring zone properties like dynamic updates and aging/scavenging, setting up forwarders or root hints for external name resolution, and optionally configuring DNSSEC for enhanced security.

**29.** What is Server Manager, and how do you use it to manage servers in Windows Server? **Ans.** Server Manager is a management console in Windows Server that allows administrators to oversee and administer server roles, features, and configurations from a centralized interface. It provides tools for adding new roles, installing updates, monitoring server performance, configuring local and remote servers, and accessing various management tools such as Event Viewer and Task Scheduler.

**30.** Discuss the role of Remote Desktop Services (RDS) in Windows Server 2016 or 2019 and how to configure it. **Ans.** Remote Desktop Services (RDS) in Windows Server 2016 or 2019 enables users to access desktops and applications remotely, facilitating centralized management and secure remote access. Configure RDS by installing the Remote Desktop Services role, deploying Remote Desktop Session Hosts (RDSH), configuring Remote Desktop Gateway for secure access, and managing sessions through Remote Desktop Connection Broker and Remote Desktop Web Access roles.