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TS: Windows Server 2008 Active Directory Configuring

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QUESTION 1

The Company has a Windows 2008 domain controller server. This server is routinely backed up over the network from a dedicated backup server that is running Windows 2003 OS. You need to prepare the domain controller for disaster recovery apart from the routine backup procedures.

You are unable to launch the backup utility while attempting to back up the system state data for the data controller.

You need to backup system state data from the Windows Server 2008 domain controller server.

What should you do?

A. Add your user account to the local Backup Operators group

B. Install the Windows Server backup feature using the Server Manager feature.

C. Install the Removable Storage Manager feature using the Server Manager feature

D. Deactivating the backup job that is configured to backup Windows 2008 server domain controller on the Windows 2003 server.

E. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770266%28v=ws.10%29.aspx Windows Server Backup Step-by-Step Guide for Windows Server 2008 The Windows Server Backup feature provides a basic backup and recovery solution for computers running the Windows Server?2008 operating system. Windows Server Backup introduces new backup and recovery technology and replaces the previous Windows Backup (Ntbackup.exe) feature that was available with earlier versions of the Windows operating system.

What is Windows Server Backup? The Windows Server Backup feature in Windows Server 2008 consists of a Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in and command-line tools that provide a complete solution for your day-to-day backup and recovery needs. You can use four wizards to guide you through running backups and recoveries. You can use Windows Server Backup to back up a full server (all volumes), selected volumes, or the system state. You can recover volumes, folders, files, certain applications, and the system state. And, in case of disasters like hard disk failures, you can perform a system recovery, which will restore your complete system onto the new hard disk, by using a full server backup and the Windows Recovery Environment.

You can use Windows Server Backup to create and manage backups for the local computer or a remote computer. You can also schedule backups to run automatically and you can perform one-time backups to augment the scheduled backups.

QUESTION 2

Your company Datum Corporation, has a single Active Directory domain named intranet.adatum.com. The domain has two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system. The domain controllers also run DNS servers.

The intranet.adatum.com DNS zone is configured as an Active Directory-integrated zone with the Dynamic updates setting configured to Secure only.

A new corporate security policy requires that the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone must be updated only by domain

controllers or member servers.

You need to configure the intranet.adatum.com zone to meet the new security policy requirement.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Remove the Authenticated Users account from the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.

B. Assign the SELF Account Deny on Write permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.

C. Assign the server computer accounts the Allow on Write All Properties permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.

D. Assign the server computer accounts the Allow on Create All Child Objects permission on the Security tab of the intranet.adatum.com DNS zone properties.

Correct Answer: AD

http://www.advicehow.com/managing-dns-dynamic-updates-in-windows-server-2008-r2/ Managing DNS Dynamic Updates in Windows Server 2008 R2

What Is DNS Dynamic Update?

When a DNS server is installed in a network, during the installation administrators can configure it to accept dynamic updates of client records. Dynamic updates means that DNS client computers can automatically register their names along

with their IP addresses in the DNS server. When this happens DNS server automatically creates a Host (A) record for that client computer that contains hostname of the client and its associated IP address.

Also, during the installation of DNS server administrators can choose an option according to which DNS server should not automatically update its records and in this condition administrators must manually create Host (A) records in the DNS

database.

http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles-tutorials/windows_server_2008_security/DNS-Security- Part2.html

DNS Security (Part 2): DNS Security Steps Prior to Deploying DNSSEC In this article, then, we\\'ll take a look at the details of the following preliminary steps you can take to help secure your Windows DNS infrastructure:

Decide who can resolve Internet host names

Don\\'t co-locate internal and external zones

Lock down the DNS cache

Enable recursion only where needed

Restrict DNS servers to listen on specific addresses

Consider using a private root hints file

Randomize your DNS source ports

Be aware of the Global Query Block List

Limit zone transfers

Take advantage of Active Directory integrated zone security ..

Take advantage of Active Directory integrated zone security Active Directory integrated zones enable you to secure the registration of resource records when dynamic name registration is enabled. Members of the Active Directory domain can

register their resource records dynamically while non-domain members will be unable to register their names. You can also use discretionary access control lists (DACLs) to control which computers are able to register or change their

addressing information.

The figure below shows how you configure secure dynamic updates.
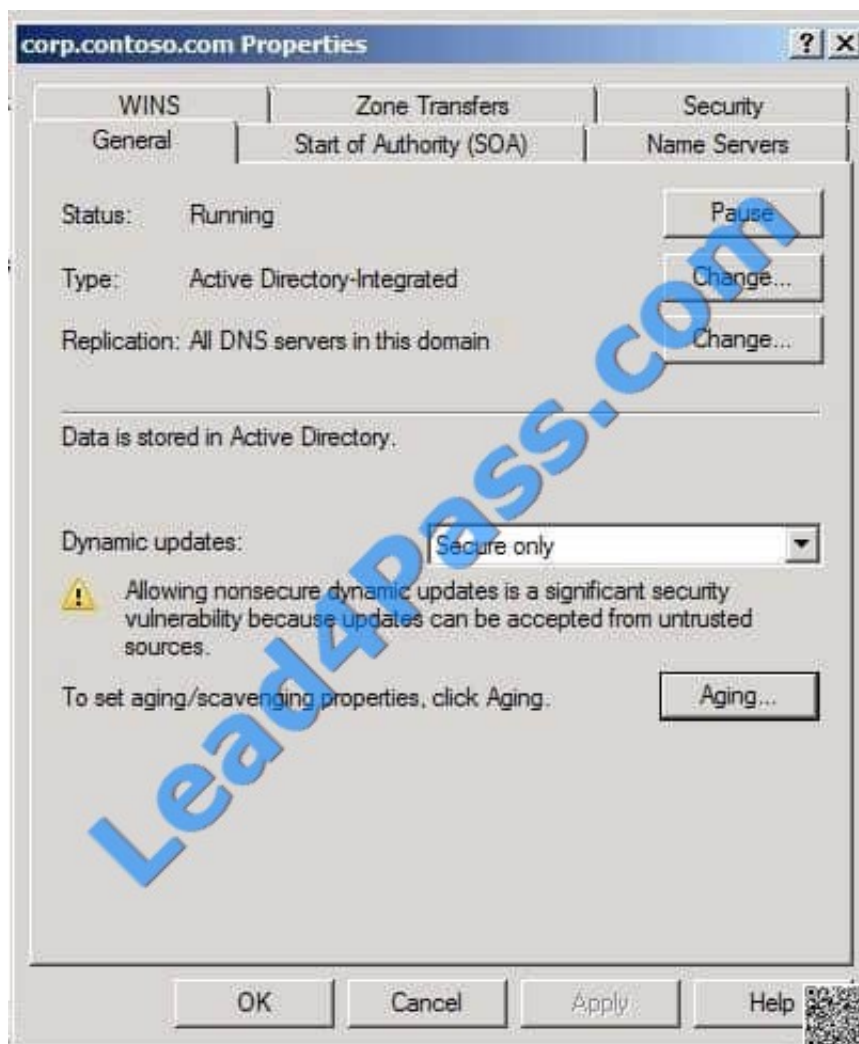
http://www.tutorialspoint.com/shorttutorials/configuring-dns-server-for-secure-only-dynamic-updates/ Configuring DNS Server for Secure Only Dynamic Updates

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QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains two file servers. The file servers are configured

as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operatingsystem	Location
Server1	Windows Server 2008	Organizational unit (OU) named OU1
Server2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)	Organizational (OU) named O...

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named GPO1 and you link GPO1 to OU1.

You configure the advanced audit policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You discover that the settings are not applied to Server1. The settings are applied to Server2.

You need to ensure that access to the file shares on Server1 is audited.

What should you do?

A. On Server1, run secedit.exe and specify the /configure parameter.

B. On Server1, run auditpol.exe and specify the /set parameter.

C. From GPO1, configure the Security Options.

D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, modify the permissions of the computer account for Server1.

E. From Active Directory Users and Computers, add Server1 to the Event Log Readers group.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. All servers are located in the same Active Directory site. The domain contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2. Both domain controllers host an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com.

The Start of Authority (SOA) record of the contoso.com zone is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You have a member server named Server1. Server1 hosts a secondary zone of contoso.com.

On DC1, you add a new record to the contoso.com zone.

In the table below, identify the maximum amount of time required to replicate the record to each server. Make only one selection in each column.

Hot Area:

	Maximum time to replicate to DC2	Maximum time to replicate to Server1
Less than one minute	○	○
15 minutes	○	○
25 minutes	○	○
One hour	○	○
One day	○	○

Correct Answer:

	Maximum time to replicate to DC2	Maximum time to replicate to Server1
Less than one minute	●	○
15 minutes	○	●
25 minutes	○	○
One hour	○	○
One day	○	○

Note:

* If you use Active Directory integrated DNS when you configure a domain controller as a DNS name server, zone data is stored as an Active Directory object and is replicated as part of domain replication.

* Most of the Domain Name System (DNS) zone settings that you can change control how the zone is transferred between primary and secondary servers.

* Refresh interval /Refresh interval it is use to regulate the secondary DNS server at what interval the secondary DNS server can request a copy of the zone transfer. /The refresh interval, which is how often the zone is transferred / The time, in seconds, that a secondary DNS server waits before querying its source for the zone to attempt renewal of the zone. When the refresh interval expires, the secondary DNS server requests a copy of the current SOA record for the zone from its source, which answers this request. The secondary DNS server then compares the serial number of the source server\\'s current SOA record (as indicated in the response) with the serial number in its own local SOA record. If they are different, the secondary DNS server requests a zone transfer from the primary DNS server.

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The aging and scavenging settings of the contoso.com zone are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
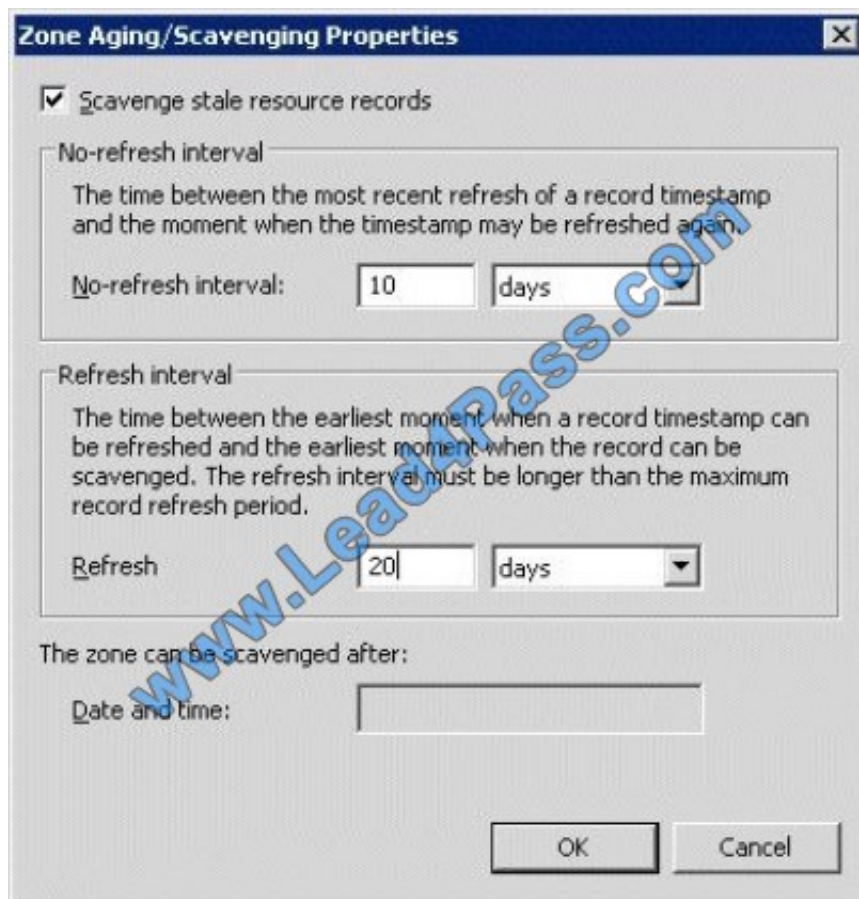
Hot Area:

A dynamic record that has not changed for at least ... days will be deleted when the scavenging process runs.

10
20
30

A static record that has not changed for 20 days will ... when the scavenging process runs.

be deleted
remain unchanged
be marked with a new timestamp

Correct Answer:

A dynamic record that has not changed for at least ... days will be deleted when the scavenging process runs.

10
20
30

A static record that has not changed for 20 days will ... when the scavenging process runs.

be deleted
remain unchanged
be marked with a new timestamp

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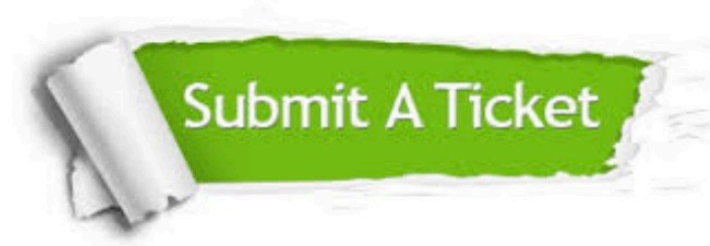Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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