

DSAC-11 Annex B Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the primary function of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)?**
 - A. Storing and managing information about network resources and users**
 - B. Providing email services**
 - C. Managing firewall rules**
 - D. Hosting websites**

- 2. Which DNS record type can be updated automatically?**
 - A. Static**
 - B. Dynamic**
 - C. Both**
 - D. Neither**

- 3. Which service enables single sign-on authentication in Active Directory?**
 - A. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)**
 - B. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)**
 - C. Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)**
 - D. Active Directory Rights Management**

- 4. Which term refers to a system running a version of Windows Server with the Active Directory Domain Services role installed?**
 - A. Domain Controller**
 - B. DNS**
 - C. Forest**
 - D. Global Catalog Server**

- 5. Which best explains the primary role of an operating system for users?**
 - A. To execute programs and manage resources for applications**
 - B. To provide email hosting**
 - C. To run web servers exclusively**
 - D. To compile all user code automatically**

- 6. This type of storage device uses flash memory as opposed to writing data to platters.**
- A. Hard Disk Drive**
 - B. Solid State Drive**
 - C. Optical Drive**
 - D. Magnetic Tape**
- 7. In a TCP/IP network, the service most associated with domain name resolution is:**
- A. DNS**
 - B. DHCP**
 - C. LDAP**
 - D. FTP**
- 8. What is the effect of applying a Local GPO to a computer and the users who log on to it?**
- A. Changes apply only to that computer and to users logging on to it**
 - B. Changes apply domain-wide**
 - C. Changes apply to all computers in the forest**
 - D. No effect until reboot**
- 9. How can administrators verify DNS hostname resolution and reverse lookup resolution using Command Prompt or PowerShell?**
- A. By using the nslookup command**
 - B. By pinging the hostname only**
 - C. By using tracert**
 - D. By using ipconfig**
- 10. How does the DNS Client service assist in the authentication process for Active Directory domains?**
- A. By querying the DNS server to locate domain controllers**
 - B. By authenticating with the domain using cached credentials**
 - C. By bypassing DNS during authentication**
 - D. By caching logon tokens locally**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary function of Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)?

- A. Storing and managing information about network resources and users**
- B. Providing email services**
- C. Managing firewall rules**
- D. Hosting websites**

Active Directory Domain Services is a directory service that stores and manages information about network resources and users, and it provides centralized authentication and authorization across the domain. It keeps a structured record of objects such as users, computers, groups, printers, and other resources, along with their attributes and permissions. This centralized directory makes it possible to look up who can access what, apply policies consistently, and manage access rights from a single point. This function is what enables administrators to control login rights, group memberships, and resource permissions across the network, rather than needing separate, scattered systems for each resource. Email services, firewall rules, and hosting websites are handled by other tools and servers, not by AD DS itself, which is why storing and managing directory information is the defining role.

2. Which DNS record type can be updated automatically?

- A. Static**
- B. Dynamic**
- C. Both**
- D. Neither**

Dynamic updates are designed to happen without human intervention. A DNS setup that uses dynamic updates allows a client to automatically change its DNS records on the server (for example, A or AAAA records) when its IP address changes, which is common on networks using DHCP. This keeps the domain mapping current without manual edits. Static records, on the other hand, are manually configured and don't update themselves. So the option that best fits "can be updated automatically" is Dynamic, because it specifically enables automatic changes to DNS records.

3. Which service enables single sign-on authentication in Active Directory?

- A. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)**
- B. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)**
- C. Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)**
- D. Active Directory Rights Management**

Single sign-on across applications is achieved when a trusted identity provider issues tokens that prove a user has already authenticated. Active Directory Federation Services is the piece that acts as that federation service, authenticating the user and issuing security tokens (claims) that can be presented to multiple applications or services. Once a user signs in, those tokens let them access various resources without re-entering credentials, across on-premises and cloud apps that trust the federation. The other services do different things: Certificate Services handles digital certificates for encryption and identity; Lightweight Directory Services provides directory services without the full AD DS domain functionality; Rights Management focuses on protecting and controlling access to information rather than authenticating users for multiple apps.

4. Which term refers to a system running a version of Windows Server with the Active Directory Domain Services role installed?

- A. Domain Controller**
- B. DNS**
- C. Forest**
- D. Global Catalog Server**

When Windows Server is running Active Directory Domain Services, that server becomes a Domain Controller for the domain. A Domain Controller stores the directory data (users, computers, groups), handles authentication and authorization, and enforces security policies for the domain. The other options describe related but distinct concepts: DNS is a separate service that AD DS relies on for name resolution, a forest is a collection of domains that share a schema and configuration, and the Global Catalog Server is a Domain Controller that holds a partial replica of all objects in the forest to speed up searches and logons. The server with the AD DS role installed is the Domain Controller because that role enables all the domain-specific directory and auth functions.

5. Which best explains the primary role of an operating system for users?

- A. To execute programs and manage resources for applications**
- B. To provide email hosting**
- C. To run web servers exclusively**
- D. To compile all user code automatically**

The main idea is that an operating system provides a usable environment for running programs and using hardware resources. It loads programs into memory, schedules their execution, and manages access to CPU time, memory, disks, and I/O devices. By acting as an intermediary, it abstracts away the hardware details so applications can run and interact with the system in a consistent way. This is what enables users to start programs, switch between tasks, and work with files without needing to manage the hardware directly. Other options describe services or tools that sit on top of an OS (like email hosting or running a web server) or development tools (like automatic compilation), which are not the OS's primary role.

6. This type of storage device uses flash memory as opposed to writing data to platters.

- A. Hard Disk Drive**
- B. Solid State Drive**
- C. Optical Drive**
- D. Magnetic Tape**

The main idea here is the physical storage medium that a device uses. A solid-state drive stores data in flash memory, which is non-volatile memory that keeps data without power and has no moving parts. This contrasts with devices that rely on spinning magnetic platters (hard disk drives), optical discs read by lasers (optical drives), or magnetic coating on a flexible tape (magnetic tape). Because the statement specifies using flash memory instead of writing to platters, the device that fits this description is the solid-state drive. The other options depend on spinning or rotating media or different data encoding methods, so they don't match the flash-based storage described.

7. In a TCP/IP network, the service most associated with domain name resolution is:

- A. DNS**
- B. DHCP**
- C. LDAP**
- D. FTP**

The main idea is mapping human-friendly hostnames to IP addresses, which is handled by DNS. When you enter a domain like example.com, your device asks a DNS resolver to translate that name into the numerical IP address needed to reach the server. DNS is designed as a distributed naming system with a hierarchy of servers and caches, so name resolution happens quickly and reliably across the Internet. It uses port 53 and typically operates over UDP for simple queries, switching to TCP for larger transfers or zone updates. DHCP, on the other hand, assigns IP addresses and related network configuration to hosts automatically, but it does not resolve domain names. LDAP provides directory services and is used for querying and updating directory information, not for name-to-address translation. FTP is a protocol for transferring files and is unrelated to resolving domain names. Therefore, DNS is the service most associated with domain name resolution.

8. What is the effect of applying a Local GPO to a computer and the users who log on to it?

- A. Changes apply only to that computer and to users logging on to it**
- B. Changes apply domain-wide**
- C. Changes apply to all computers in the forest**
- D. No effect until reboot**

Local Group Policy is stored on the computer itself and controls both computer configuration and user settings for anyone who signs in to that machine. Because it's local, it doesn't propagate to other computers or across the domain or forest. When the computer starts, the Local GPO's computer settings are applied; when a user logs on, the Local GPO's user settings apply for that user on that machine. The policy framework refreshes periodically, so many changes take effect on logon or during a background refresh, and reboot isn't required for all changes (though some settings do need a restart). In short, applying a Local GPO affects only that specific computer and the users who log on to it.

9. How can administrators verify DNS hostname resolution and reverse lookup resolution using Command Prompt or PowerShell?

- A. By using the nslookup command**
- B. By pinging the hostname only**
- C. By using tracert**
- D. By using ipconfig**

DNS queries can be tested with a DNS query tool to verify both forward and reverse resolution. Using nslookup in Command Prompt or PowerShell lets you ask a DNS server for the IP address of a hostname (forward lookup) and, by supplying an IP address, obtain the associated hostname (reverse lookup). For example, nslookup example.com will show the IP address for that hostname, while nslookup 203.0.113.5 will attempt a reverse lookup to reveal the hostname tied to that IP. You can also use interactive mode to tailor queries, such as switching to PTR records with set type=PTR or selecting a specific DNS server with the server command. This direct ability to query DNS records makes nslookup the best tool for confirming both kinds of DNS resolution. Pinging a hostname, tracing a route, or checking IP configuration, while useful for other purposes, does not provide direct verification of DNS name-to-IP or IP-to-name mappings.

10. How does the DNS Client service assist in the authentication process for Active Directory domains?

- A. By querying the DNS server to locate domain controllers**
- B. By authenticating with the domain using cached credentials**
- C. By bypassing DNS during authentication**
- D. By caching logon tokens locally**

In Active Directory authentication, finding a domain controller is the first crucial step, and the DNS Client service makes that possible. It uses DNS to locate which servers are domain controllers by querying the domain's service records. These SRV records, such as those for LDAP and Kerberos services, tell the client where to connect to perform authentication. Once the client discovers a DC through DNS, it can contact that DC to complete the logon process. The DNS Client service may cache these results to speed up future logons, but it does not perform the actual authentication itself, nor does it bypass DNS or cache logon tokens locally.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://dsac11annexb.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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