StudyPlug Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit: https://studyplug.examzify.com

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What ensures high availability for a Domain Controller?

A. Regular backups

B. Multiple servers in the same location

C. Redundant power sources

D. Geographical distribution

2. What is the core component of a Windows domain?

A. Active Directory

B. DNS Server

C. DHCP Server

D. Network Management System

3. What is a characteristic of static teaming for NICs?

A. Requires dynamic configuration of network cables

B. Is a protocol for automated NIC teaming

C. Requires all NICs to be connected to the same switch

D. Optimizes network bandwidth on a public network

4. If you cannot sign into devices in a newly added forest, what should you configure to resolve this issue?

A. Security group permissions

B. Trust relationship

C. Subnet configuration

D. Network connectivity

5. Which "Resource control" option of the Processor settings assigns a priority to the VM access to processing resources?

A. Relative weight

B. Absolute weight

C. Processor reserve

D. Resource allocation

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6. Which of the following characteristics is true regarding universal groups? Select three.

A. It can be a member of another universal group

B. Changes to universal groups should be minimized

C. It is the only group stored on global catalog servers

D. Must contain at least one member from a domain

7. What type of file system should Orion use to support user and group permissions on files and folders?

A. FAT32

B. exFAT

C. NTFS

D. ReFS

8. Which Azure VM data disk option is recommended for applications requiring high-performance data access?

A. Standard HDD

B. Standard SSD

C. Premium SSD

D. Ultrasonic HDD

9. What is the primary function of a differencing disk in a virtual machine?

A. To store snapshots of the VM

B. To capture temporary changes to the VM

C. To keep the parent disk unaltered

D. To allocate storage across multiple disks

10. Which feature allows for updates to be immediately recognized across multiple Domain Controllers?

A. Single-master replication

B. Multimaster replication

C. Caching directory information

D. Periodic sync

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What ensures high availability for a Domain Controller?

A. Regular backups

B. Multiple servers in the same location

C. Redundant power sources

D. Geographical distribution

High availability for a Domain Controller is primarily ensured by having redundant power sources. This approach is crucial because a Domain Controller must remain operational to manage authentication requests and other critical network services. If a Domain Controller loses power, it becomes unavailable, potentially disrupting access to resources across the network. By implementing redundant power sources, such as uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) and backup generators, organizations can ensure that the Domain Controller remains functional even during power failures, thus maintaining continuous availability for users and systems relying on it. While regular backups are essential for data integrity and recovery purposes, they do not inherently provide immediate high availability. Similarly, multiple servers in the same location can improve availability but are at risk if that location experiences an outage. Geographical distribution of servers can enhance disaster recovery and availability in the event of a localized failure, and while this is beneficial, it doesn't directly address the critical issue of power reliability which is immediately necessary for maintaining domain services operational. Thus, the implementation of redundant power sources stands out as the most direct means to secure high availability for a Domain Controller.

2. What is the core component of a Windows domain?

A. Active Directory

B. DNS Server

C. DHCP Server

D. Network Management System

The core component of a Windows domain is Active Directory. Active Directory is a directory service that Microsoft developed for Windows domain networks. It is responsible for a variety of essential tasks that include the authentication of users and computers, management of group policies, and the organization of resources within a network. Active Directory provides a centralized location for managing domain resources, including user accounts, computers, and security policies. This enables network administrators to enforce security measures and simplify user management, as they can implement changes across the network from a single point of control. Furthermore, Active Directory supports hierarchical organization through domains, trees, and forests, allowing for scalable and flexible network structures. While a DNS server is important for resolving domain names to IP addresses in a network, and a DHCP server is crucial for dynamic IP address assignment, they operate as supplemental components to the Active Directory. A network management system is not specifically required for the core functionality of a Windows domain but may be used for monitoring and managing network resources. Thus, Active Directory stands out as the fundamental component that underpins the structure and function of a Windows domain.

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3. What is a characteristic of static teaming for NICs?

A. Requires dynamic configuration of network cables

B. Is a protocol for automated NIC teaming

C. Requires all NICs to be connected to the same switch

D. Optimizes network bandwidth on a public network

Static teaming, also known as static link aggregation, is a method of combining multiple network interface cards (NICs) into a single logical interface to increase throughput and provide redundancy. A defining characteristic of static teaming is that all participating NICs must be connected to the same switch. This is crucial because static bonding does not utilize any dynamic negotiation protocol, such as LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol), to manage the connections. Therefore, for the static teaming setup to function optimally, all NICs must be on the same switch where the configuration is manually set up. While dynamic configurations or protocols can allow for greater flexibility in NIC management, in static teaming, manual setup is essential, which is why the other options do not align with this concept. Dynamic configurations of network cables do not apply as static teaming does not require dynamic protocols; static teaming is not an automated process but rather requires intentional setup by an administrator. Furthermore, optimizing bandwidth on a public network isn't specifically a feature of static teaming; it's more about improving network reliability and bandwidth within a controlled environment, typically in a local area network (LAN) rather than a public network.

4. If you cannot sign into devices in a newly added forest, what should you configure to resolve this issue?

A. Security group permissions

B. Trust relationship

C. Subnet configuration

D. Network connectivity

When dealing with sign-in issues in a newly added forest, configuring the trust relationship is essential. Trust relationships allow for the sharing of resources and authentication between different Active Directory forests. If a forest has been added but there's no established trust, users in one forest will not be able to authenticate against resources that are located in the other forest. By establishing a trust relationship, you enable users and resources from different forests to communicate securely and authenticate with each other. This interconnectivity is crucial for maintaining access across environments, particularly in complex network architectures where multiple forests are employed. The other options, while important in their own right, do not address the specific issue of authentication across two forests. Adjusting security group permissions could help manage access within a single forest but won't resolve cross-forest sign-in issues. Similarly, subnet configuration and network connectivity are essential for overall network functionality but do not directly influence the authentication process across forests. Thus, ensuring that a proper trust relationship is in place is the key solution for enabling sign-in capabilities in a newly added forest.

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5. Which "Resource control" option of the Processor settings assigns a priority to the VM access to processing resources?

A. Relative weight

B. Absolute weight

C. Processor reserve

D. Resource allocation

The "Relative weight" setting determines the priority of virtual machines (VMs) when accessing processing resources in a virtualized environment. By assigning different relative weights, the hypervisor can prioritize access to CPU resources among multiple VMs. For instance, a VM with a higher relative weight will receive more processing time compared to others with lower weights, especially when resources are under contention. This approach allows for more granular control over how CPU resources are distributed among VMs, facilitating better performance for critical workloads. The other options represent different concepts: "Absolute weight" typically refers to a fixed allocation rather than a comparative priority among VMs; "Processor reserve" signifies a guaranteed minimum amount of processing power allocated to a VM; and "Resource allocation" is a broader term that encompasses overall resource distribution, without specifically focusing on relative prioritization of CPU access. Thus, the relative weight is the option that directly addresses how priority is assigned among VMs concerning processing resources.

6. Which of the following characteristics is true regarding universal groups? Select three.

A. It can be a member of another universal group

B. Changes to universal groups should be minimized

C. It is the only group stored on global catalog servers

D. Must contain at least one member from a domain

Universal groups are a specific type of group in Active Directory used for managing permissions and access across multiple domains. Understanding their characteristics helps clarify their role and functionality. The first characteristic is that a universal group can indeed be a member of another universal group. This feature allows for greater flexibility and organization within the directory structure, enabling admins to create sophisticated group hierarchies. Such relationships can aid in managing permissions and resource access efficiently across the entire forest. Minimizing changes to universal groups is advisable because alterations can have wide-reaching effects in a multi-domain environment. Making frequent changes can lead to replication traffic and potentially affect performance. However, it's not an inherent characteristic of universal groups. Regarding global catalog servers, while universal groups are replicated and accessible from these servers, they are not the only types of groups stored there. Domain local groups and global groups are also stored in the global catalog, which provides a comprehensive view of objects in the Active Directory forest. Lastly, universal groups do not have a strict requirement to contain at least one member from a domain, although they often have members from various domains. This allows for cross-domain groups, which is one of the advantages of using universal groups. By knowing these points, one can see how the structure and interactions of universal

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7. What type of file system should Orion use to support user and group permissions on files and folders?

A. FAT32

B. exFAT

C. NTFS

D. ReFS

NTFS, or New Technology File System, is the appropriate choice for supporting user and group permissions on files and folders. One of its key features is the ability to manage access control through a structured permissions system that allows for fine-grained control over who can read, write, execute, and modify files and directories. This makes it an ideal file system for environments where multiple users need different levels of access to shared resources. In contrast, FAT32 and exFAT do not have built-in support for permissions. They are optimized for compatibility and simplicity but lack the advanced features necessary for managing user permissions effectively. ReFS, while designed for high availability and integrity, is not as widely supported for user and group permissions in the same way as NTFS. Therefore, for a system that requires robust user and group management capabilities, NTFS is the most suitable choice.

8. Which Azure VM data disk option is recommended for applications requiring high-performance data access?

A. Standard HDD

B. Standard SSD

C. Premium SSD

D. Ultrasonic HDD

The option of Premium SSD is recommended for applications that require high-performance data access due to its superior features compared to other disk types. Premium SSDs provide low latency, high throughput, and consistent performance, making them ideal for workloads that demand rapid data processing, such as databases and high-transaction applications. Premium SSDs utilize solid-state drive (SSD) technology, which allows for significantly faster read and write operations compared to traditional hard disk drives (HDDs), including both Standard HDD and Ultrasonic HDD options, which are not designed for high-performance scenarios. While Standard SSDs offer improved performance over Standard HDDs, they generally do not match the capabilities of Premium SSDs, especially under heavy workloads. Therefore, for scenarios that require optimal performance and reliability, such as mission-critical applications, the use of Premium SSD disks is the most effective choice.

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9. What is the primary function of a differencing disk in a virtual machine?

A. To store snapshots of the VM

B. To capture temporary changes to the VM

C. To keep the parent disk unaltered

D. To allocate storage across multiple disks

The primary function of a differencing disk in a virtual machine is to keep the parent disk unaltered. When a differencing disk is created, it acts as a virtual layer that captures all changes made to the virtual machine after the point at which the differencing disk was created. This allows the original parent disk to remain unchanged while enabling users to experiment with various configurations, software installations, or changes without affecting the base image. By using a differencing disk, administrators can easily revert to the original state of the VM if needed, as the parent disk retains its integrity and does not record the modifications made in the differencing disk. Any data written or altered is captured in the differencing disk, thus protecting the parent disk from any direct changes. This functionality is crucial for testing and development scenarios, providing flexibility and ensuring that the base system remains stable and unspoiled by temporary alterations.

10. Which feature allows for updates to be immediately recognized across multiple Domain Controllers?

A. Single-master replication

B. Multimaster replication

C. Caching directory information

D. Periodic sync

Multimaster replication is the feature that allows for updates to be immediately recognized across multiple Domain Controllers. This approach enables any Domain Controller to accept updates and replicate those changes to other Domain Controllers within the same directory service. Because every Domain Controller can act as a peer, the system can efficiently manage updates from various locations, ensuring that changes are not only processed but also propagated quickly. The strength of multimaster replication lies in its ability to enhance availability and fault tolerance. In scenarios where one Domain Controller becomes unavailable, others can still handle updates and maintain directory integrity without significant disruptions. In contrast, single-master replication restricts updates to a single Domain Controller, necessitating that all changes must route through that controller before they can propagate to others. This can create bottlenecks and increase the chances of delays in updates. Caching directory information provides a temporary storage solution but does not ensure immediate recognition of changes across controllers. Periodic sync implies a delayed transfer of updates rather than real-time propagation, which can lead to outdated information in some directories until the sync occurs.

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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:

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

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