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## 4. Describe a typical work week for senior network administrator position?



Interviewers expect a candidate for employment to discuss what they do while they are working in detail. Before you answer, consider the position you are applying for and how your current or past positions relate to it. The more you can connect your past experience with the job opening, the more successful you will be at answering the questions.

It should be obvious that it's not a good idea talk about non-work related activities that you do on company time, but, I've had applicants tell me how they are often late because they have to drive a child to school or like to take a long lunch break to work at the gym.

Keep your answers focused on work and show the interviewer that you're organized ("The first thing I do on Monday morning is check my voicemail and email, then I prioritize my activities for the week.") and efficient.

Useful materials: [topinterviewquestions.info/free-ebook-80-interview-questions-and-answers](#)

[topinterviewquestions.info/free-ebook-top-15-secrets-to-win-every-job-interview](#)

System Administrator interview question with answer
<p><b>KCC</b></p> <p>The KCC is a built-in process that runs on all domain controllers and generates replication topology for the Active Directory forest. The KCC creates separate replication topologies, depending on whether replication is occurring within a site (intra-site) or between sites (inter-site). The KCC also dynamically adjusts the topology to accommodate new domain controllers, domain controllers moved to and from sites, changing costs and schedules, and domain controllers that are temporarily unavailable.</p> <p><b>How do you view replication properties for AD?</b></p> <p>By using Active Directory Replication Monitor.</p> <p>Start-&gt; Run-&gt; Repmon</p> <p><b>What are sites? What are they used for?</b></p> <p>One or more well-connected, highly reliable and fast) TCP/IP subnets. A site allows administrators to configure Active Directory access and replication topology to take advantage of the physical network.</p> <p><b>Name some OU design considerations?</b></p> <p>OU design requires balancing requirements for delegating administrative rights - independent of Group Policy needs - and the need to scope the application of Group Policy. The following OU design recommendations address delegation and scope issues:</p> <p>Apply Group Policy An OU is a natural Active Directory container in which you can assign Group Policy settings. Delegating administrative authority usually don't go more than 3 OU levels</p> <p><a href="http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/c783140.aspx">http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/c783140.aspx</a></p> <p><b>What are FSMO Roles? List them.</b></p> <p>Forest roles are server roles in a Forest.</p> <p>There are five types of FSMO roles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.Schema master</li><li>2.Domain naming master</li><li>3.Global catalog</li><li>4.PDC Emulator</li><li>5.Infrastructure master</li></ol>
<p><b>Logical Diagram of Active Directory 7, What is the difference between child domain &amp; additional domain server?</b></p> <p>Well, if you know what a domain is then you have half the answer. Say you have the domain Microsoft.com. Now Microsoft has a server named server1 in that domain, which happens to be the parent domain. So its FQDN is server1.microsoft.com. If you add an additional domain server and name it server2, then its FQDN is server2.microsoft.com.</p> <p>Now Microsoft is big so it has offices in Europe and Asia. So they make child domains for them and their FQDN would look like this: europe.microsoft.com &amp; asia.microsoft.com. Now lets say each</p>
<p><b>System Administrator interview questions and answers</b></p> <p><b>1) Information between NTFS &amp; FAT.</b></p> <p>NTFS is superior to other common file systems. It offers features like security, permissions (to limit other users' access to files), better file size and file name limits, advanced auditing and other other features that FAT doesn't.</p> <p>NTFS is the new Microsoft filesystem, primarily used by the Windows XP file and volume service to maintain an NTFS partition on a PC's hard drive. NTFS offers more control over files and folders, such as permissions, and has better file size limits, which is used for data backup, recovery, and security for NTFS files.</p> <p><b>2) What is VPN.</b></p> <p>VPN - Short for virtual private network, a category of network software that connects multiple computers on the Internet or the intranet of a corporate network.</p> <p><b>3) What is loop back.</b></p> <p>Loopback address is 127.0.0.1.</p> <p>An address that sends outgoing signals back to the same computer for testing.</p> <p><b>4) What is Proxy Server.</b></p> <p>A proxy server is a computer that acts as a gateway between local network (LAN) of the organization and other computers on the Internet and it requests services on the Internet from other computers. In some cases, they also cache some web pages to improve performance and security. In some cases, they also filter some web pages to improve security.</p> <p><b>5) Information between FIREWALL/ANTIVIRUS.</b></p> <p><b>Antivirus:</b></p> <p>The main job of an antivirus is protect your system from computer viruses. Your computer may be infected with a virus that can be spread to other computers. Antivirus programs will identify viruses when you are using your system for any virus threat from other computers. It helps you to delete or quarantine the virus without damaging your system and data safe.</p> <p><b>Firewall:</b></p>
<p><b>17. What are your salary expectations?</b></p> <p>When completing your preparations for the interview, always have this question in the back of your mind.</p> <p>Have a look at the average salary for someone in this industry, area, and who possesses similar skills to yourself, and you should get a basic idea. But remember: this is only the first interview. You haven't been offered the job. There's no need at this stage to be try and begin negotiations. Giving a broad salary range will usually be enough to move on, but be prepared to back it up if you need to.</p> <p>Just don't be tempted to sell yourself short. If you're not sure where to start, take a look at our average salary checker.</p> <p><b>Right answer:</b> A broad (but realistic) answer e.g. 'I'm looking for a starting salary somewhere between £25,000 and £30,000'</p> <p><b>Wrong answer:</b> 'I'm not sure. How much are you on?'</p> <p><b>Useful material:</b> <a href="https://www.slideshare.net/gbsearchtips2/10-tips-to-negotiate-your-starting-salary">https://www.slideshare.net/gbsearchtips2/10-tips-to-negotiate-your-starting-salary</a></p>
<p><b>9. Did the salary we offer attract you to this senior system administrator job?</b></p> <p>The interviewer could be asking you this question for a number of reasons.</p> <p>Obviously, the salary is an important factor to your interest in this job, but it should not be the only reason for your interest. A good answer to this question is, "The salary was very attractive, but the job itself is what was most attractive to me."</p>
<p><b>Common interview questions for system administrator. Senior systems administrator interview questions and answers pdf. Interview questions for senior network administrator. What does a senior system administrator do. Best system administrator interview questions and answers.</b></p>
<p>Crush your interview with our guide System Administrator Interview Questions System Administrators are responsible for the proper operation of the company's IT systems, including hardware, software and network. SysAdmins are usually the first point of contact, so candidates need to combine excellent troubleshooting skills with an ability to explain technical details to a non-technical audience. During your interviews, test candidates for their knowledge of IT system best practices. For this role, future SysAdmins will deal with various issues (e.g. backing up and recovering data, upgrading servers and installing applications), so it's best to choose candidates with broad technical backgrounds. Keep an eye out for system administrator candidates who are passionate about the IT field and enjoy continuous learning. Many of these questions work well for a windows system admin role. Operational and Situational questions An employee is working from home and has trouble joining a video call. How would you help them? Some employees are complaining about their Internet speed. What steps would you take to identify the problem? We would like to create simple manuals to help employees to use our equipment properly. What instructions would you give to help your colleagues use a printer? How would you deal with a virus? Role-specific questions What are your responsibilities during network infrastructure implementations? Describe the data backup and recovery process on a Mac. How is the process different with a PC? How do you install and configure a printer in Windows 10? How do you determine a server capacity? Why and how often do you need to upgrade a server? What are Forests, Trees, and Domains? Behavioral questions Some of your daily tasks can be repetitive. How do you stay motivated? Describe a time when you used your knowledge of operating systems to optimize a network. When you have to juggle different tasks at the same time, how do you prioritize work? Recall a time when you didn't know how to solve a problem. What did you do? In general, when there's a challenging project, do you like to work with a team or prefer to come up with a solution on your own? How do you stay up-to-date with IT developments? Question 1. What Is Active Directory? Answer :Active Directory provides a centralised control for network administration and security. Server computers configured with Active Directory are known as domain controllers. Active Directory stores all information and settings for a deployment in a central database, and allows administrators to assign policies and deploy and update software. Question 2. What Is A Domain? Answer :A domain is defined as a logical group of network objects (computers, users, devices) that share the same Active Directory database. A tree can have multiple domains. Networking Interview Questions Question 3. What Is Domain Controller? Answer :A domain controller (DC) or network domain controller is a Windows-based computer system that is used for storing user account data in a central database. It is the centrepiece of the Windows Active Directory service that authenticates users, stores user account information and enforces security policy for a Windows domain. A domain controller allows system administrators to grant or deny users access to system resources, such as printers, documents, folders, network locations, etc., via a single username and password. Question 4. What Is Group Policy? Answer :Group Policy allows you to implement specific configurations for users and computers. Group Policy settings are contained in Group Policy objects (GPOs), which are linked to the following Active Directory service containers: sites, domains, or organizational units (OUs). Networking Tutorial Question 5. What Are Gpos (group Policy Objects)? Answer :A Group Policy Object (GPO) is a collection of settings that control the working environment of user accounts and computer accounts. GPOs define registry-based policies, security options, software installation and maintenance options, script options, and folder redirection options. There are two kinds of Group Policy objects: Local Group Policy objects are stored on individual computers. Nonlocal Group Policy objects, which are stored on a domain controller, are available only in an Active Directory environment. Network Security Interview Questions Question 6. What Is Ldap? Answer :A LDAP (Light-Weight Directory Access Protocol) determines how an object in an Active Directory should be named. LDAP is the industry standard directory access protocol, making Active Directory widely accessible to management and query applications. Active Directory supports LDAPv2 and LDAPv3. Question 7. Where Is The Ad Database Stored? Answer :The AD database is stored in C:\Windows\NTDS\NTDS.DIT. Network Security Tutorial Active Directory Interview Questions Question 8. What Is The Sysvol Folder? Answer :The SYSVOL folder stores the server copy of the domain's public files that must be shared for common access and replication throughout a domain. All AD databases are stored in a SYSVOL folder and it's only created in an NTFS partition. The Active Directory Database is stored in the %SYSTEM ROOT%\NTDS folder. Question 9. What Is Garbage Collection? Answer :Garbage collection is the online defragmentation of the Active Directory which happens every 12 hours. Windows Administration Interview Questions Question 10. When Do We Use Wds? Answer :Windows Deployment Services is a server role used to deploy Windows operating systems remotely. WDS is mainly used for network-based OS installations to set up new computers. Question 11. What Are Main Email Servers And Which Are Their Ports? Answer :Email servers can be of two types: Incoming Mail Server (POP3, IMAP, HTTP) and outgoing mail server is the server associated with an email address account. There cannot be more than one incoming mail server for an email account. In order to download your emails, you must have the correct settings configured in your email client program. Outgoing Mail Server (SMTP): Most outgoing mail servers use SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) for sending emails. The outgoing mail server can belong to your ISP or to the server where you setup your email account. The main email ports are:POP3 – port 110IMAP – port 143SMTP – port 25HTTP – port 80Secure SMTP (SSMTP) – port 465Secure IMAP (IMAP4-SSL) – port 993Secure POP3 (SSL-POP) – port 995 Red Hat Linux System Administration Interview Questions Question 12. What Do Forests, Trees, And Domains Mean? Answer :Forests, trees, and domains are the logical divisions in an Active Directory network. A domain is defined as a logical group of network objects (computers, users, devices) that share the same active directory database. A tree is a collection of one or more domains and domain trees in a contiguous namespace linked in a transitive trust hierarchy. At the top of the structure is the forest. A forest is a collection of trees that share a common global catalog, directory schema, and directory configuration. The forest represents the security boundary within which users, computers, groups, and other objects are accessible. Networking Interview Questions Question 13. Why Do We Use Dhcp? Answer :Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol assigns dynamic IP addresses to network devices allowing them to have a different IP address each time they are connected to the network. Question 14. What Are Lingering Objects? Answer :A lingering object is a deleted AD object that still remains on the restored domain controller in its local copy of Active Directory. They can occur when changes are made to directories after system backups are created. When restoring a backup file, Active Directory generally requires that the backup file be no more than 180 days old. If you attempt to restore a backup that is expired, you may face problems due to lingering objects. Question 17. How Do You Backup Ad? Answer :Backing up Active Directory is essential to maintain the proper health of the AD database. Windows Server 2003: You can backup Active Directory by using the NTBACKUP tool that comes built-in with Windows Server 2003 or use any 3rd-party tool that supports this feature. Windows Server 2008: In Server 2008, there isn't an option to backup the System State data through the normal backup utility. We need to use the command line to backup Active Directory. 1. Open up your command prompt by clicking Start, typing "cmd" and then hit Enter.2. In your command prompt, type "wbadmin start systemstatebackup -target:" and press Enter.3. Input "y" and press Enter to start the backup process. When the backup process has finished you should get a message that the backup completed successfully. If it did not complete properly you will need to troubleshoot. Network Administrator Interview Questions Question 18. What Experience Do You Have With Hardware Components? Answer :Installation and replacement are some of the most frequently performed operations with hardware. Sometimes a system administrator might need to rebuild a hardware component. Network Security Interview Questions Question 19. Give An Example Of Systems You Have Been Working With As An Administrator? Answer :These typically are: Windows and Linux, which support either Asset Management or GIS. Typical duties include engineering, support and maintenance, and research for the purpose of innovation and upgrading. Question 20. What Are The Personal Characteristics Of A System Administrator? Answer :System administrators are experts at handling hardware and software. They are quick with both their hands and their head. They can work alone, but they know when and how to communicate with others, whether to report problems, learn information needed to fix problems, or instruct employees regarding technical issues. Database Administration Interview Questions Question 21. What Role Do Characteristics Such As Assertiveness And Problem Solving Play In The Career Of A System Administrator? Answer :Analytical thinking and problem solving is crucial to be able to analyze software or hardware malfunction. They are also necessary to be able to improve or upgrade systems so that they suit company needs. Assertiveness also plays a role because administrators have to make decisions. They decide on solutions, security measures, and things like system upgrades. Question 22. Is Team-work Part Of A System Administrator's Typical Day? Answer :Administrators are typically called in to offer technical support for teams working on a project. Support might mean technical troubleshooting or the development and explanation of technological strategy with regards to the project goals and means. Question 23. Differentiate Between Ntfs &amp; Fat? Answer :NTFS is the current file system used by Windows. It offers features like security permissions (to limit other users' access to folders), quotas (so one user can't fill up the disk), shattering (backing up) and many other features that help Windows. FAT32 is the older Microsoft filesystem, primarily used by the Windows 9X line and Window could be installed on a FAT32 partition up to XP. In comparison, FAT32 offers none of what was mentioned above, and also has a maximum FILE (not folder) size of 4GB, which is kind of small these days, especially in regards to HD video. Hadoop Administration Interview Questions Question 24. What Is Voip? Answer :VOIP :Short for Voice Over Internet Protocol, a category of hardware and software that enables people to use the Internet as the transmission medium for telephone calls by sending voice data in packets using IP rather than by traditional circuit transmissions. Networking Interview Questions Question 25. What Is Loop Back? Answer :Loopback address is 127.0.0.1. An address that sends outgoing signals back to the same computer for testing. Question 26. What Is Proxy Server? Answer :A proxy server is a computer that acts as a gateway between a local network (e.g., all the computers at one company or in one building) and a larger-scale network such as the Internet. Proxy servers provide increased performance and security. In some cases, they monitor employees' use of outside resources. Windows Server Support Interview Questions Question 27. Differentiate Between Firewall/Antivirus? Answer :Antivirus: The prime job of an antivirus is protect your system from computer viruses. Your computer may be standalone or part of network or connected to Internet you need an antivirus program. It actively monitors when you are using your system for any virus threat from different sources. If it found one it tries to clean or quarantine the virus ultimately keeping your system and data safe. Firewall: Firewall is in other hand a program which protects your system from outsider/intruder/hacker attacks. These attacks may not be virus type. In some cases hackers can take control of your system remotely and steal your data or important information from system. If your system is directly connected to internet or a large network then you can install a software firewall in your PC to protect you self from unauthorized access. Firewall is available either in software or in hardware form. For a single PC you may need a software firewall while a large corporate implements hardware firewall to protect all of their systems from such attacks. Windows Administration Interview Questions Question 28. What Is APIPA? Answer :Stands for Automatic Private IP Addressing APIPA is a DHCP fail over mechanism for local networks. With APIPA, DHCP clients can obtain IP addresses when DHCP servers are non-functional. APIPA exists in all modern versions of Windows except Windows NT. When a DHCP server fails, APIPA allocates IP addresses in the private range 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254. Question 29. What Is Wins Server? Answer :Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) servers dynamically map IP addresses to computer names (NetBIOS names). This allows users to access resources by computer name instead of by IP address. If you want this computer to keep track of the names and IP addresses of other computers in your network, configure this computer as a WINS server. If you do not use WINS in such a network, you cannot connect to a remote network resource by using its NetBIOS name. Windows Server Administration Interview Questions Question 30. What Is The Windows Registry? Answer :The Windows Registry, usually referred to as "the registry," is a collection of databases of configuration settings in Microsoft Windows operating systems. Page 2</p>



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