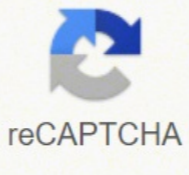I'm not robot

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System administrator interview questions and answers 2017 pdf

Acing the interview is crucial in the hiring process. Before you step into an interview, you need to practice, prepare, and research the company and role. With the right research and preparation, you can breeze through a job interview. Here are six questions every job seeker should be prepared for and the best way to answer each one.1. Why should we hire you?If you have a solid understanding of the company and role, you should implement that information into your answer."Reread the company's job description and practice your answer prior to the interview," said Vicki Salemi, career expert at Monster. "Highlight your strengths and biggest assets that tie directly back to the company's goal for this job and their overall vision for the company."2. Why do you want to work here?The job site WayUp recommends having a three-part answer that focuses on an aspect of the company that you admire, explains how it resonates with you, and highlight your skills and explain how they are relevant to the position.Salemi agrees and said that the best way to answer this question is by showing your passion and doing your homework. "For example, if the company is launching a new product or service, mention how you've enjoyed reading about the strides they're making in the industry," she added. "Correlate your answer to how you can be a productive employee to exceed their goals – it's all about how you can be their next best asset!"3. Tell me about yourself.Salemi said this question is helpful for an interviewer who hasn't had the time to peruse your resume."Provide an overall snapshot of your strengths, what you're doing now, and then walk them through your career progression," Salemi told Business News Daily. "You may also explain why you make certain decisions – like leaving a company, for example – so you can succinctly state your interests developed in a new direction."WayUp notes this is a classic way to open an interview, and it's easy to waste an opportunity with a bad answer. Instead, keep your answer concise and hit key points – your background, a description of your interests, your past job experience, and what you want to achieve with your next job. [Read related article: Things You Should Never Do During and After a Job Interview]4. Why are you looking to leave your current job?This is an important question to be prepared for, because you don't want to speak poorly about your current company. "This one should be simple and positive," said the WayUp team. "First, give your reason without being negative or sounding petty.""Answers for this question can range from 'there's not room to grow' to 'I'm ready for a new challenge,'" Salemi told Business News Daily. "Some candidates find it helpful to tie their answer back and pivot into what they can offer the employer."5. What is your biggest strength?"Highlight your most important strengths while keeping in mind how it can help the company," said Salemi. "Employers list job responsibilities and requirements in descending order – the most important from top to bottom – so review the job description for their [top] three responsibilities and tie one of your strengths back to it."Salemi recommends showing, not telling, by providing examples. "It's one thing to say you're great at something, but you should also be able to illustrate it."WayUp also suggests picking a strength that's most relevant to the job. "If you're applying for a leadership role, you should focus your strength as a project manager."6. What is your biggest weakness?"This question can be tricky, because you have to give an honest answer while avoiding anything that could raise a serious red flag for the interviewer," said WayUp. "The key here is to pose the problem alongside your solutions for it."Salemi also recommends emphasizing what you're doing to improve your weakness into a strength. "For example, a safe answer can be something like, 'I need to improve on delegating when working with someone new, as it's easier to just do the job myself rather than explain it, but I'm working on this.'"If you want more practice, here are the 50 most common interview questions according to Glassdoor. Q1: What is Active Directory? Active Directory is database service which contains all the information about object such as users, group, object, OU and computer. It enables authentication and authorization for client in a network. It's used to manage centralized security in domain network. Q2: Which protocol is used by Active Directory? LDAP protocol Q3: What is DNS? DNS stand for Domain Name System. It is used to resolve FQDN (fully qualified domain name) to IP address and vice versa such as www.example.com to 61.95.352.76. It is use 53 port. Q4: How many records create on DNS? There are Six records create on DNS server: 1.   A and AAAA record 2.   PTR record 3.   CName/ Alias record 4.   SRV record 5.   SOA record 6.   MX record Q5: How many zones are create? There are three zones: 1.   Primary zone 2.   Second zone 3.   Stub zone Q6: What is DHCP? DHCP stand for dynamic host configuration protocol. It is provide automatic IP address range such as subnet, gateway etc. to computer in network. It uses 67 and 68 port. Q7: How does DHCP work? DHCP work on DORA process: D denote as discover DHCP O denote as offer DHCP R denote as request DHCP A denote as acknowledgement Q8: Which ports are used by DHCP? Port 67 and 68 Q9: What is Super Scope? A super scope is a collection of individual scope that can be managed as a single administrative unit in network. Q10: What is different between Window server 2008 and Window server 2012? 1.   Microsoft has removed dcpromo command to install Active Directory domain service from window server 2012 whereas window server 2008 is used to install. 2.   Window server 2008 had release both 32bit and 64bit whereas window server 2012 completely released 64bit for better performance and scalability. 3.   Window server 2012 has upgrade version IISv8 with more features whereas window server 2008 IIS version 7. 4.   Window server 2012 has both interfaces core and graphic it means if want to work on core so may switch core and if want to graphics mode so may switch but in Window server 2008 have both different-different installation. 5.   Microsoft has released new version of PowerShell 3 with advance feature where window server 2008 has PowerShell 2 version. 6.   Hyper-v 3.0 has upgrade in Window server 2012 with some features such as virtual machine can be migrating without shared storage. 7.   Window server 2012 has feature that i-pad or phone can be part of domain in network. Q11. What is WDS? WDS stand for Windows deployment service. It is used to install operating system through remotely in network. Q12: How many FSMO roles? There are five FSMO roles: 1.   Schema role 2.   Domain naming master role 3.   Infrastructure role 4.   PDC Emulator role 5.   RID (relative infrastructure) role Q13: In which file active directory database store and location? Ntds.dit and location c:/window/ntds Q14: What are the GPO? Group policy object is collection of group policy security settings. Gpo affects the user and computer accounts located in sites, domain and organization Units(OU). There are two types of Group policy object local and non-local. Q15: How to take gpo backup? Open group policy object management > right click on group policy object > click on backup > select target (where you want to keep your backup file) > ok. Q16: What is DFS? Distributed File System (DFS) allows administrators to group shared folders located on different servers by transparently connecting them to one or more DFS namespaces. A DFS namespace is a virtual view of shared folders in an organization Q17: How many types of Backup? There are five types of Backup: 1.   Normal Backup 2.   Copy backup 3.   Differential backup 4.   Incremental backup 5.   Daily backup Q18: What is different between differential and incremental backup? Differential Backup: Differential backups copy those files that have been changed since the last full backup took place. So if a full backup was done on Day 1, Day 2's differential will copy all of the files that have changed since Day 1's backup copied everything. Day 3's differential backup will also copy all of the files that have changed since Day 1's full copy was made Incremental Backup: Incremental backups copy all of the files that have changed since the last backup was made. They do this whether the last backup was a full one or an incremental copy. So if a full backup was done on Day 1, Day 2's incremental will back up all of the files that have changed since Day 1. Likewise, Day 3's incremental backup will only copy those files that have changed since Day 2's incremental took place Q19: What is WSUS? Windows Server Update Services (WSUS), also called Windows Update Services (WUS), is a free add-on for managing patches and updates to the Microsoft Window operating systems. Q20: How to take active directory backup? 1. Open up your command prompt by clicking Start and type "cmd" and hit enter. 2. In your command prompt type "wbadmin start systemstatebackup -backuptarget:e:" and press enter. Note: You can use a different backup target of your choosing 3. Type "y" and press enter to start the backup process. Q21: How many lookup zone in DNS? There are two lookup zone: 1.   Forward lookup zone 2.   Reverse lookup zone Q22: How many partition in Active Directory? There four partition in Active Directory: 1.   Schema partition 2.   Domain partition 3.   Infrastructure partition 4.   Application partition Q23: What is structure of Active Directory? There are two structure of Active Directory: 1.   Logical structure: Domain and organization Units 2.   Physical structure: Site, tree and forest Q24: What is IIS? Internet Information Server (IIS) is one of the most popular web servers from Microsoft that is used to host and provide Internet-based services to ASP.NET and ASP Web applications. A web server is responsible for providing a response to requests that come from users. When a request comes from client to server IIS takes that request from users and process it and send response back to users Q25: What is FTP? The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of computer files between a client and server on a computer network. Q26: What is DHCP reservation? A DHCP reservation is a permanent IP address assignment. It is a specific IP address within a DHCP scope that is permanently reserved for leased use to a specific DHCP client. Q27: When I am accessing website so error 503 has shown service unavailable how to fix it? Click on Start > Run > Type inetmgr > Press enter key > Expand IIS > click on application pools > Start application pool if it shows stopped > right click on application pool and click on recycle. Q28: How to take database backup Microsoft SQL express server 2014? Open Microsoft SQL express server 2014 > Right click on database > Click on backup > Click on browse and assign path where you have to keep backup file > ok. Q29: How many file create in Microsoft SQL? Microsoft SQL create two files MDF and LDF. Q30: How can I access Microsoft SQL server through IP Address in network? Open Microsoft SQL configuration management > Double click on Network > Enable TCP/IP service. Q31: How many network address? There are five network address: Class A: 1 to 126 Class B: 128 to 191 Class C: 192 to 223 Class D: 224 to 239 Class E: 240 to 255 Q32: What is private and public ip address? Public ip address is unique in throughout world and it is paid ip address and use for WAN environment. It provide by ISP. Private ip address is use for LAN environment and it is free of cost. Q33: What is range of public ip address? Class A: 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 Class B: 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 Class C: 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255 Q34: What is APIPA IP address? When client request for automatic ip address from DHCP server and then DHCP server does not provide any IP address in that case client assign ip address 169.254.x.x itself that is APIPA IP address. Q35: How can I set Desktop Wallpaper through group policy? Open group policy management > create new policy assign name Desktop Wallpaper > Right click on that > select edit > Expand user configuration > Expand Administrative templates > Click on Desktop > Enable prohibited change wallpaper > Enable set Desktop Wallpaper > provide image location >press ok.