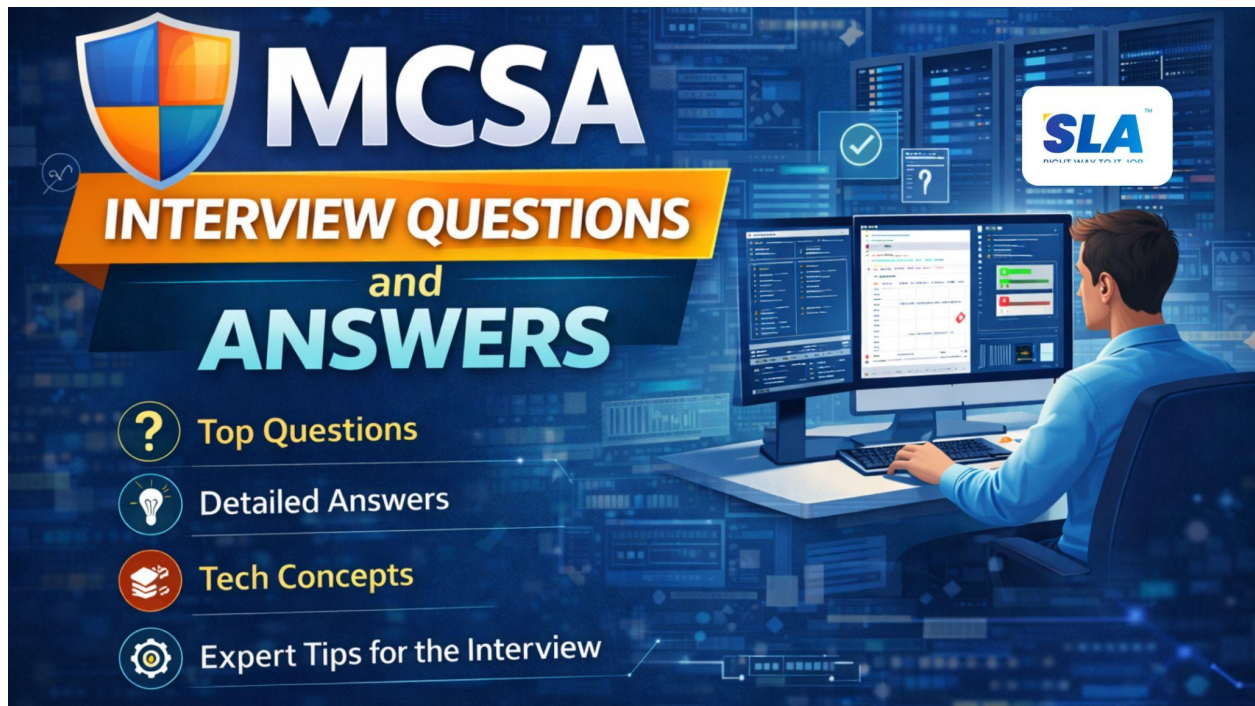




MCSA Interview Questions and Answers

Introduction

MCSA is an important certification-oriented skill for applicants who want to enter jobs related to Microsoft applications and Products Maintenance. Getting MCSA (Microsoft Certified Solutions Associate) certification may seem like a daunting task. But it is worth it as a diamond, and it requires deep digging. We are here to help you with popular and frequently asked **MCSA Interview Questions and Answers** for improving your MCSA skills to ace the interviews easily. Develop your knowledge with hands-on exposure in our [MCSA Training Institute in Chennai](#).

List of MCSA Interview Questions for Freshers

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MCSA Interview Questions and Answers for Freshers

1. Define MCSA.

MCSA stands for Microsoft Certified Solution Associate, and it is a certification program that validates the candidate's skills to obtain entry-level jobs in the Information Technology (IT) domain. It holds significant value in top companies to perform installation, storage, and features of the latest operating system delivered by Microsoft. This MCSA Certification also provides knowledge to identify features and fundamental networking of Windows Servers.

2. What is the importance of MCSA Server 2016?

Windows Server 2016 is very important as it helps in decreasing the cost and increasing the business value for global companies. Windows Server is the product name, and it is the best brand of the operating systems.

3. What is the primary goal of MCSA Windows Server 2012?

The primary goal of MCSA Windows Server 2012 is to equip the professionals in the usage of Windows Server 2012 which ensures success in computer administration.

4. Define Active Directory.

Active Directory is a directory service for the Windows Server of Microsoft, and it has the exclusive role of functioning of locator service.

5. What is a Domain Controller?

A domain controller is a controller that responds to the security authentication requests that always come from the domain server. It is a masterpiece for the Windows Active Directory Service.

6. Explain the process of IntelliMirror.

IntelliMirror helps in reconciling the desktop settings, stored files, and developed applications for users who move between workstations or those who work offline.

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7. What are the types of installation that can be done through remote installation?

We can install the following services with the RIS server or on the other servers through network availability.

- Domain Name System (DNS Service)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- Active Directory Service

8. How will you set up a remote installation procedure without giving the user access permission?

The path for setting up a remote installation procedure without giving access to the user is as follows.

Gponame □ *User Configuration* □ *Windows Settings* □ *Remote Installation Services* □ *Choice Options*.

9. How many types of queries does DNS do?

DNS does the following types of queries

- Iterative Query

- Recursive Query

10. Define a tree in MCSA.

A tree in MCSA is a set of one or more Windows domains that are connected with DNS domains.

Thrive in your hardware and networking career with our [MCSA tutorial for beginners](#).

List of MCSA Interview Questions for Experienced

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10. Explain about Intra and Inter Sites Replications.

MCSA Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

1. Explain the essence of Application Partitions.

The application partitions are directory partitions that are replicated to domain controllers, and they are part of the Active Directory System. The domain controllers that are in the process of directory partitions hold a copy of that directory partition. The values and attributes of the application partitions can be replicated to any particular domain controller in a forest means that it could lessen replication traffic. When the domain directory partitions transfer all the data to all of the domains, the application partitions can focus on only one in the domain area. This makes more availability of application partitions by redundancy.

2. Explain the Licensing Grace Period.

The server will provide a licensing grace period to offer some time for the deployment and realization of the terminal license server. It means that the users don't require a license server if they acquire the licensing grace period. The licensing grace period enables the user to accept unlicensed clients without the need for further permission from the licensed server. This grace period automatically starts once the user receives their first client, and the licensing period will be extended until the user gets a licensing server. When a licensing period ends, the licensing server will accept new clients and store their information on the server, and this is known as the CAL or the Client's Access License.

3. Explain Direct Access.

Direct Access allows users to access the websites, internal network files, and application shares securely without the need to connect to a virtual private network (VPN). An internal network is also known as a private network or intranet. Direct access sets up bi-directional connectivity with an internal network, even if this happens before the user logs on, and every time a direct access-enabled computer connects to the internet. Users will not have to rely on the intranet connection. The remote computers will be managed outside the office by the IT admins, even if the computers are not connected to the VPN (Virtual Private Network).

4. Define Desktop Virtualization.

Desktop Virtualization is a logical procedure that isolates and extracts the operating system from the client, which is ready for accessing. There are numerous types of desktop virtualizations that include a virtual machine. If the operating system is locally controlled, users have to access their desktop via a network relating to a remote display protocol. The processing of the desktop virtualization is done in a data center, and applications like tablets can connect to the Host Virtual Machine. It can be accessed by an individual and can be personalized the way he wants it. This is a common and simple way to access and use desktop virtualization.

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5. When should we use authoritative and non-authoritative restoration?

The user takes backups to provide fault tolerance. There are two ways to restore active directory backup, such as authoritative and non-authoritative. When there is a hardware or software failure we can restore and back up to allow other DCs to copy the restored one. This is a non-authoritative backup and is a default one. If some objects get removed by mistake and the changes have not yet been propagated to all DCs, then the user picks one DC where the user can still find this object. This DC makes it authoritative for the user by allowing other DCs to be replicated from this DC. But here, not the whole directory is restored; specific objects can be made authoritative. Practice more with our [MCSA project ideas](#).

6. List out the commands related to Active Directory replication.

- Microsoft's Repadmin tool is used to check replication between domain controllers.
- Repadmin / replsummary to check current replication health and summary state for DCs
- Repadmin / showrepl to check the display of the last replication for the specific domain control
- Repadmin / syncall to initiate replication forcefully to sync with other DCs. (More careful, as it causes a lot of traffic)
- Repadmin / replicate is used to replicate the directory partition immediately from source to destination.

7. Define RAID.

RAID is an abbreviation for Redundant Array of Independent Disk that is one of the fault tolerance techniques to provide redundancy, which ultimately offers protection from data loss. The users have various RAID levels that they have to achieve fault tolerance. The two types of RAID configuration are Hardware RAID, in which we require a RAID card, and can be configured with BIOS and Software RAID, in which RAID configuration can be done with the help of an operating system.

8. List out the various types of files in HyperV.

The HyperV Virtual Machine file formats are as follows:

- **VHD/VHDX:** Virtual Hard Disk File.
- **BIN:** HyperV machine saved state file (Pre-server 2016 HyperV).
- **AVHD/AVHDX:** They are different disk formats and are created when a checkpoint (snapshot) is taken for a virtual machine.
- **VSV:** It is a saved state file that is available in Windows 2016.
- **VMCX:** Virtual Machine Configuration File that is available in Windows 2016. It replaces the XML file used in the pre-server 2016 HyperV.
- **VMRS:** Virtual Machine state file that replaces the pre-server 2016 Bin and VSV files.

9. What is GPO?

GPO stands for Group Policy Objects. Group Policy is the hierarchical development infrastructure built in a way that an administrator can access from the Active Directory System, and it will change settings for various users and configurations, also set for the computers, and so on. With this group policy, a network admin sets limits or selects users or computers that can access and utilize the network.

It will be applied to files and folders. If the network admin wants to have control of both the user's web browsing and set up the computer settings to connect with the network, it will be done through the Group Policy Management Console, and with this console, the user can have control over all the objects that are known as Group Policy Objects (GPOs).

10. Explain about Intra and Inter Sites Replications.

Intra-site replication is the process of copying that takes place between controllers inside a single site, and all of the subnets within the site should be linked by high-speed network cables.

Inter-site Replication is the process of copying between sites, and they should be set up by an admin. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) should be used for replication of inter-sites.

Conclusion

We hope these MCSA interview questions and answers will be helpful. Passing an MCSA (Microsoft Certified Solutions Administrator) interview requires your skills to highlight your strong understanding of fundamental infrastructure services. Your skills to handle Active Directory, work with Group Policy Objects, and set up effective DHCP/DNS environments will help you to

ensure a stable and secure network for your organization. With the growing trend of hybrid business models, your understanding of the relationship between on-premises servers and Azure cloud services will give you a huge edge in the competitive job market.

Are you ready to start your journey as a certified systems administrator? Develop your technical skills with our [software training institute in Chennai](#).