

Ch02 Key Terms	
A record	Building block of DNS that maps a single IP address to a DNS host name.
AD LDS	(Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services) Role that provides developers the ability to store data for directory-enabled applications without incurring the overhead of extending the Active Directory schema to support their applications. This feature was introduced in Windows Server 2008.
Admin Role Separation	Feature offered by Read-Only Domain Controllers (RODCs) that enables an administrator to configure a user as the local administrator of a specific RODC without making the user a Domain Admins with far-reaching authority over all domain controllers in the entire domain and full access to the Active Directory domain data.
aging	Dynamic update feature that places a timestamp on record, based on the current server time, when the IP address is added. This is part of the aging and scavenging process.
binaries	Executable files needed to install Windows.
dcpromo	Active Directory Installation Wizard.
Directory Services Restore	Special startup mode used to run an offline defragmentation.
domain netBIOS name	Domain name limited to 15 characters that is maintained for legacy compatibility with older applications that cannot use DNS for their name resolution.
dynamic updates	Enables the DNS database to be updated with the changed information when the Internet Protocol (IP) address of a host changes.
FSMO	(Flexible Single Master Operations) Specific server roles that work together to enable the multimaster functionality of Active Directory.
forward lookup zone	Zone necessary for computer hostname-to-IP address mappings, which are used for name resolution by a variety of services.
FQDN	(fully qualified domain name) Complete DNS name used to reference a host's location in the DNS structure, such as LUCERNEPUBLISHING.
global catalog	Domain controller that contains a partial replica of every domain in Active Directory. The global catalog stores those attributes most frequently used in search operations (such as a user's first and last names) and those attributes required to locate a full replica of the object. The Active Directory replication system builds the global catalog automatically.
incremental zone transfers	Method of conserving bandwidth by transferring part of a zone.
instance	Single occurrence of an element.
latency	Amount of time or delay it takes to replicate information throughout the network.
netdom	Command-line tool that is used to create, delete, verify, and reset trust relationships from the Windows Server 2008 command line.
nslookup	Command-line tool that is critical for working with DNS on Server Core.
OID	(Object Identifier) Unique string used to identify every class or attribute added to a schema. OIDs must be globally unique, and they are represented by a hierarchical dotted-decimal notation string.
Password Replication Policy	List of user or group accounts whose passwords should be stored on a particular Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC) or should not be stored on the specific RODC.
PTR	(pointer) Resource record that is the functional opposite of the A record, providing an IP address-to-name mapping for the system identified in the Name field using the in-addr.arpa domain name.
priority	Mechanism to set up load balancing between multiple servers that are advertising the same SRV records. Clients will always use the record with the lower-numbered priority first. They will only use an SRV record with a higher-numbered priority if the lower-numbered priority record is unavailable.
restartable Active Directory	Feature that enables administrators to place the NTDS.DIT file in an offline mode without rebooting the domain controller outright. This feature was introduced in Windows Server 2008.
reverse lookup zone	Zone that answers queries in which a client provides an IP address and DNS resolves the IP address to a hostname.
scavenging	Process of removing records that were not refreshed or updated within specified time intervals.
Server Core	Special installation option that creates a minimal environment for running only specific services and roles. Server Core runs without the Windows Desktop shell, which means that it must be administered exclusively from the command line or by using Group Policy. This feature was introduced in Windows Server 2008.

Server Manager	Utility that enables administrators to view any other roles the server might be performing. The Server Manager utility launches automatically at startup after the Initial Configuration Tasks utility is closed. It can be accessed manually through the shortcut provided in the Administrative Tools folder or directly from the Start menu.
staged installation	To begin the Active Directory installation at a central location, such as a data center, and then allow a local administrator to complete the configuration.
SYSVOL	Shared folder that exists on all domain controllers that is used to store Group Policy Objects, login scripts, and other files that are replicated domain-wide.
time-to-live	Length of time a record is valid, after which it needs to be reregistered.
unattended installation	Running dcpromo from the command line using a specially formatted text file to specify the necessary installation options.
UPN	(User Principal Name) Naming format that simplifies access to multiple services, such as Active Directory and email. A UPN follows a naming convention that can reflect the forest root domain or another alias that follows the format of username@domainname.
weight	Relative weighting for SRV records that have the same priority. For example, consider three SRV records with the same priority with relative weights of 60, 20, and 20. Because $60 + 20 + 20 = 100$, the record with the weight of 60 will be used $60/100$, or 60 percent, of the time, whereas each of the other two records will be used $20/100$, or 20 percent, of the time.
zone transfers	Process of replicating DNS information from one DNS server to another.