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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following is NOT a type of motion detector?
A. Photoelectric sensor
B. Microwave Sensor.
C. Passive infrared sensors
D. Ultrasonic Sensor.
Answer: A
Explanation:
A photoelectric sensor does not "directly" sense motion there is a narrow beam that won't set off the sensor unless the beam is broken. Photoelectric sensors, along with dry contact switches, are a type of perimeter intrusion detector.
All of the other answers are valid types of motion detectors types.
The content below on the different types of sensors is from Wikepedia:
Indoor Sensors
These types of sensors are designed for indoor use. Outdoor use would not be advised due to false alarm vulnerability and weather durability.
Passive infrared detectors

Passive Infrared Sensor

The passive infrared detector (PIR) is one of the most common detectors found in household and small business environments because it offers affordable and reliable functionality. The term passive means the detector is able to function without the need to generate and radiate its own energy (unlike ultrasonic and microwave volumetric intrusion detectors that are "active" in operation). PIRs are able to distinguish if an infrared emitting object is present by first learning the ambient temperature of the monitored space and then detecting a change in the temperature caused by the presence of an object. Using the principle of differentiation, which is a check of presence or nonpresence, PIRs verify if an intruder or object is actually there. Creating individual zones of detection where each zone comprises one or more layers can achieve differentiation. Between the zones there are areas of no sensitivity (dead zones) that are used by the sensor for comparison.

Ultrasonic detectors

Using frequencies between 15 kHz and 75 kHz, these active detectors transmit ultrasonic sound waves that are inaudible to humans. The Doppler shift principle is the underlying method of operation, in which a change in frequency is detected due to object motion. This is caused when a moving object changes the frequency of sound waves around it. Two conditions must occur to successfully detect a Doppler shift event:

There must be motion of an object either towards or away from the receiver.

The motion of the object must cause a change in the ultrasonic frequency to the receiver relative to the transmitting frequency.

The ultrasonic detector operates by the transmitter emitting an ultrasonic signal into the area to be protected. The sound waves are reflected by solid objects (such as the surrounding floor, walls and ceiling) and then detected by the receiver. Because ultrasonic waves are transmitted through air, then hard-surfaced objects tend to reflect most of the ultrasonic energy, while soft surfaces tend to absorb most energy.

When the surfaces are stationary, the frequency of the waves detected by the receiver will be equal to the transmitted frequency. However, a change in frequency will occur as a result of the Doppler principle, when a person or object is moving towards or away from the detector. Such an event initiates an alarm signal. This technology is considered obsolete by many alarm professionals, and is not actively installed.

Microwave detectors

This device emits microwaves from a transmitter and detects any reflected microwaves or reduction in beam intensity using a receiver. The transmitter and receiver are usually combined inside a single housing (monostatic) for indoor applications, and separate housings (bistatic) for outdoor applications. To reduce false alarms this type of detector is usually combined with a passive infrared detector or "Dualtec" alarm.

Microwave detectors respond to a Doppler shift in the frequency of the reflected energy, by a phase shift, or by a sudden reduction of the level of received energy. Any of these effects may indicate motion of an intruder.

Photo-electric beams

Photoelectric beam systems detect the presence of an intruder by transmitting visible or infrared light beams across an area, where these beams may be obstructed. To improve the detection surface area, the beams are often employed in stacks of two or more.

However, if an intruder is aware of the technology's presence, it can be avoided. The technology can be an effective long-range detection system, if installed in stacks of three or more where the transmitters and receivers are staggered to create a fence-like barrier.

Systems are available for both internal and external applications. To prevent a clandestine attack using a secondary light source being used to hold the detector in a 'sealed' condition whilst an intruder passes through, most systems use and detect a modulated light source.

Glass break detectors

The glass break detector may be used for internal perimeter building protection. When glass breaks it generates sound in a wide band of frequencies. These can range from infrasonic, which is below 20 hertz (Hz) and can not be heard by the human ear, through the audio band from 20 Hz to 20 kHz which humans can hear, right up to ultrasonic, which is above 20 kHz and again cannot be heard. Glass break acoustic detectors are mounted in close proximity to the glass panes and listen for sound frequencies associated with glass breaking. Seismic glass break detectors are different in that they are installed on the glass pane. When glass breaks it produces specific shock frequencies which travel through the glass and often through the window frame and the surrounding walls and ceiling. Typically, the most intense frequencies generated are between 3 and 5 kHz, depending on the type of glass and the presence of a plastic interlayer. Seismic glass break detectors "feel" these shock frequencies and in turn generate an alarm condition.

The more primitive detection method involves gluing a thin strip of conducting foil on the inside of the glass and putting low-power electrical current through it. Breaking the glass is practically guaranteed to tear the foil and break the circuit.

Smoke, heat, and carbon monoxide detectors

Heat Detection System

Most systems may also be equipped with smoke, heat, and/or carbon monoxide detectors.

These are also known as 24 hour zones (which are on at all times). Smoke detectors and heat detectors protect from the risk of fire and carbon monoxide detectors protect from the risk of carbon monoxide. Although an intruder alarm panel may also have these detectors connected, it may not meet all the local fire code requirements of a fire alarm system.

Other types of volumetric sensors could be:
Active Infrared
Passive Infrared/Microware combined
Radar
Accoustical Sensor/Audio
Vibration Sensor (seismic)
Air Turbulence

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which two of these describe Meet-Me conferencing? (Choose two)
A. Anyone who has calling privileges to call the directory
number while the conference is active can join the conference.
B. Multiple ad hoc conference can be added.
C. The conference originator of the conference acts as the
controller of the conference and is the only participant who
can add or remove other participants.
D. A range of directory numbers must be allocated for exclusive
use by the conference.
E. Any participant can add and remove other conference
participants.
Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION: 3
A prospect needs to refresh their environment but has a very
small budget for the project. Four years after their last
infrastructure refresh, the prospect's core datacenter is only
running at 40% utilization. In addition, they have 25 satelite
offices.
Each office has a requirement to run 4 to 6 VMs locally.
Which two Nutanix platform capabilities should the SE hlight to
address the prospects concerns? (Choose two)
A. Automated data storage tiering
B. Pay as you grow
C. Single node backup
D. Software only
E. Multi-site management
Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION: 4
You create a new Active Directory domain.
The functional level of the domain is Windows Server 2008 R2.
The domain contains five domain controllers.
You need to monitor the replication of the group policy
template files.
Which tool should you use?
A. Ntfrsutl
B. Dfsrdiag

C. Fsutil
D. Ntdsutil
Answer: B
Explanation:
http://www.windowsnetworking.com/articles-tutorials/common/Understanding-Group-Policy-Replication.html
Understanding Group Policy Replication
Group Policy replication is controlled by two different replication mechanisms: FRS and Active Directory replication. We will take a look at both mthods within this article.
As Group Policy becomes more important for managing desktops and servers in Active Directory, it makes sense that the details around Group Policy need to be understood more completely. There are many moving parts to Group Policy, including client side extensions, ADM/ADMX files, GPC, GPT, and much more. When a change occurs to a Group Policy object (GPO), that change only occurs on one domain controller. Thus, the change to the GPO must be replicated to all of the other domain controllers. This replication affects multiple replication mechanisms and can cause odd effects if not completed properly. This article will discuss the replication of Group Policy and what you can do to verify that all replication has occurred.
..
Replication of the Group Policy Template
The portion of the GPO that stores the settings into one or more files is the Group Policy Template (GPT). This portion of the GPO and the related files are stored on domain controllers under the Sysvol. The default path for these files is c:\Windows\Sysvol\Sysvol\<domainname>\Policies, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: All GPOs store settings in files under the Sysvol on domain controllers.
The Sysvol on domain controllers is used to deliver Group Policy settings and logon scripts to clients at logon. Since Sysvol is used for authentication of users and computers, it must be up to date on all domain controllers. When any information is changed under the Sysvol on one domain controller, it triggers replication of the Sysvol to all other domain controllers.
The Sysvol is replicated using the File Replication System (FRS). FRS does not have a schedule associated with it. FRS uses state-based replication instead. This means that as soon as there is a change to any file under the Sysvol folder structure, replication is triggered. This creates a very efficient and fast replication model for the GPT.
As a side note, FRS replication does not adhere to any site boundaries. Thus, replication will converge to all of the domain controllers within only a few minutes, even to those domain controllers in remote locations.
Note: Windows Server 2008 can use FRS or DFS-R to replicate the contents of the Sysvol.
...

Verifying GPO Replication
The easiest tool to use to verify that both the GPC and GPT
have replicated is GPOTool. This tool is free and very easy to
use. It comes with the operating system and can be run from a
command prompt. Just
type gpotool <dcname> /verbose from the command prompt,
like you see in Figure 7.

Figure 7: GPOTool provides information on the convergence of
both parts of the GPO.
The results of running this command will display the GPT and
GPC version numbers for each GPO on the listed domain
controller.
If a portion of the GPO has not replicated to the domain
controller that you are authenticating to, there is a chance
that the new settings in the GPO will not apply. Thus, if you
know a GPO has been changed, yet the settings are not being
delivered, it is a good idea to verify that the GPO has
replicated to the domain controller that you are authenticating
too.
http://blogs.technet.com/b/filecab/archive/2009/05/28/dfsrdiag-
exe-replicationstate-what-s-dfsr-up-to.aspx
'Dfsrdiag.exe ReplicationState': What's DFSR up to?
.. This command line switch can be executed against servers
running Windows Server 2008 R2 only. The output of this command
line switch consists of a list of updates that are currently
being serviced by the replication service on all inbound and
outbound replication connections. Since this command line
switch provides a point in time snapshot of replication
activity on a server, it is possible to see whether replication
is making any progress by comparing the output of this command
obtained at different points in time. ..
Monitoring replication on the branch office server
n order to monitor the current replication state of the DFS
replication service on these servers, the command 'dfsrdiag.exe
ReplicationState' can be used. The /member (or /mem) option can
be used along with the 'ReplicationState' command line switch
to specify the server against which this command should be run.
In this example, I've dumped a few files from the
'Windows\System32' directory into the replicated folder.
dfsrdiag ReplicationState /member:CONTOSO-BRANCH ...

Older information:
It's hard to find some info on this.
[Slightly edited to make it more readable:]
With domain functional level 2008 you have available dfs-r
sysvol replication. So with DFL2008 you can use
the DFSRDIAG tool. It is not available with domain functional
level 2003.
With domain functional level 2003 you can only use Ntfrsutl.

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