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# 第5章 GWS部署

#### 部署分为3个阶段

- 1. Core IT
- 2. Early Adopters
- 3. Global Go-Live

大概需要3个月的时间□CorelT是第一阶段,主要是25人以下的小团队确定测试项目,熟悉GWS系统,第二阶段也占用1个月时间,主要是验证迁移的有效性,获得FB□测试变更计划,最后阶段,是全面展开

### **GCDS**

- GCDS is installed on a local server, connect to local directory
- Data is extracted as a list from AD
- GCDS connects to GWS and generates a list of objects to synchronize
- GCDS compares the lists and updates the Google domain to match the AD data

GWS structure will not reflect AD hierarchy, so don't use OU sync.

## 部署方针

#### 分为4部分

- 1. Users
- 2. Groups
- 3. Shared contacts
- 4. Calendar Resources

## 测试1

How does GCDS support password synchronization from Active Directory?

- 1. GCDS monitors Active Directory for changes to a user's password and then pushes the change up when the next synchronization operation occurs.
- 2. GCDS does not support the Active Directory password format. Customers should deploy G Suite Password Sync to support password changes.
- 3. GCDS continuously monitors Active Directory for changes to a user's password and then pushes the change up immediately.

What is Google's preferred method for verifying domain ownership?

- 1. Add a metatag to your web site's home page.
- 2. Send Google a copy of your DNS invoice stating you own the domain.
- 3. Add a TXT record to your DNS records.
- 4. Add a CNAME record to your DNS records.

How does Google's recommend Core IT users to book calendar resources?

- 1. Manually create all resources in Google Workspace as part of the Core IT phase so they can book resources from Google Calendar.
- 2. Core IT users should not be using Google Calendar. They should continue to use the legacy system calendar and resource booking system.
- 3. Deploy GCDS as part of the Core IT phase so resources can be synchronized and they can be used from the legacy system and Google Workspace.
- 4. Ask Core IT users to book resources in the legacy platform.

How does Google Cloud Directory Sync synchronize directories?

- 1. GCDS ensures the Google directory matches the local LDAP directory by pushing updates to Google only.
- 2. GCDS performs a two way sync so changes made in either directory are updated in the other. Conflicts are handled by applying the most recent change made to an object.
- 3. The GCDS administrator can choose to make either the Google directory or the local LDAP directory the master directory.
- 4. GCDS ensures the LDAP directory matches the Google directory by pulling changes down from Google only.

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