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CCNA Exam Each of these forests still maintains the concept of an organizational layout by [Zhuimeng](#)

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In the organizational forest model, administrators design the forest from the ground up to

accommodate the needs of an organization according to its departments, locations, or other criteria that define the physical layout of the campus and the functional structure of the business model. These MCITP Enterprise Administrator take precedence over any customized scheme provided by the network designer. As an example, the domain model shown in Figure 1.2 was designed to represent the company in a single-forest organizational model. This model is designed logically to divide the company up: first by department, and then by location.

Organizational forest models are useful for businesses with many different departments. Breaking up a campus by department is helpful because it alleviates the need to have a large amount of users in one location.

Fairly often companies will face situations where an environment contains valuable or highly demanding resources that have to be accessed by multiple personnel, and both users and business interests could be exposed to unnecessary liability if the resources are not separated from the rest of the organization at the forest level.

Sometimes, in an environment with a particularly useful or powerful application, shared folder, or other system resource, administrators will create a forest specifically designed for users who need to access that resource. Usually this type of forest is called a resource-based forest, is a new or additional forest in an organization, and trusts are established to access this forest.

Another advantage of a resource-based forest is that it is independent of any other forest; therefore, should there be a problem in a forest unrelated to the forest dedicated to the resource, the resource-based forest will be unaffected. This is particularly useful for backup strategies, which will be discussed later.

Restricted-Access Forest Model

A restricted-access forest, as shown in Figure 1.4, is a forest that is completely separated from another forest but (usually) is linked with a trust. This forest is administered wholly separately from the other forest and does not in any way share the administration needs with the other forest. Ordinarily, the administrators of this forest know nothing about other administration policies throughout the rest of the organization.

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