Exam Report: 12.5.5 Practice Questions

Date: 4/28/2020 11:03:02 am
Time Spent: 17:12

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## Overall Performance

Your Score: 17%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

**Question 1:** Incorrect

Which of the following configuration files holds the name of the host?

- .rhosts
- ~~/etc/hosts~~
- /etc/hostname
- /etc/networks

### Explanation

The /etc/hostname file holds the variables that define the host and domain names. On some new distributions, particularly Red Hat derivative distributions, you will find this information in /etc/sysconfig/network.

The /etc/hosts file is used on small networks in place of DNS to list the hosts on the network and their IP addresses. The /etc/networks file lists known networks the hosts can communicate with, while the .rhosts file lists hosts allowed to remotely connect to this host.

### References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_01]

**Question 2:** Correct

Your ISP has changed the IP addresses of their DNS servers.
What would you need to do on your Linux system to still be able to continue resolving host and fully qualified domain names if you use statically assigned IP address information?

- Enter the IP addresses of the new DNS servers into the /etc/hosts file.
- Update the DNS entries listed in the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file.
- Enter the IP addresses of the new DNS servers into the /etc/resolv.conf file.
- Update the DNS entries listed in the /etc/sysconfig/network file.

### Explanation

DNS server addresses are stored in the /etc/resolv.conf file.

The /etc/hosts file is used to store IP-address-to-hostname resolution information. Only interface-specific information (such as IP addresses and subnet masks) is stored in the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file. The /etc/sysconfig/network file is typically used to store data such as the local machine's host name and the NIS domain.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_02]

**Question 3:** Correct

You are the system administrator of a test lab that uses the Linux operating system. For security reasons, your lab is not connected to the corporate network. Therefore, you are not able to resolve host names via the corporate DNS server. You want to be able to connect to the lab computers using hostnames, but you do not have the resources to bring up your own DNS server.

Which of the following solutions would satisfy your requirements?

- (selected) Enter the IP addresses and hostnames for all of the lab computers in the /etc/hostsfile on each of the machines in the lab.
- Enter the IP addresses and hostnames for all of the lab computers in the /etc/lmhostsfile on each of the machines in the lab.
- Use a DNS relay agent to forward your DNS requests to the outside world.
- Configure the lab machines to use broadcast name resolution.

## Explanation

The best choice in this case is to enter the IP addresses and hostnames into the /etc/hosts file of each lab computer. The hosts file is used to resolve hostnames to IP addresses in conjunction with or in place of DNS. The biggest downside to using the hosts file is that it must be manually updated.

The lmhosts file is used for NetBIOS name to IP address resolution. NetBIOS names are not used with Linux unless you are using Samba and want to participate in a Windows network.

There is no such thing as a DNS relay agent.

Broadcast name resolution is also only used with NetBIOS.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_03]

**Question 4:** Incorrect

What is the full path and filename of the file you should edit to determine the order in which name resolution is completed?

[ ] /etc/nsswitch.conf

## Explanation

Use the /etc/nsswitch.conf file to specify the order in which name resolution is completed between a host file and the DNS server.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_04]

**Question 5:** Incorrect

You open the /etc/nsswitch.conf file and observe the following line:

hosts: files dns

What is the result of this configuration?

- The /etc/resolv.conf file is populated by the local files on the system.
- DNS server information takes precedence over the configuration in the information/etc/hosts file.
- (selected) ~~The /etc/hosts file sends configured IP information to the local DNS server.~~

- ◯ The /etc/hosts file takes precedence over information obtained from a DNS server when resolving domain names.

## Explanation

Lines in the /etc/nsswitch.conf file specify whether the computer's host file or the DNS server takes precedence if there is a DNS resolution conflict between the two. The line *hosts: files dns* indicates the following files and order of preference:

1. The /etc/hosts file provide the system with domain names for IP addresses. The line contains the IP address, fully qualified domain name, and aliases for the domain name.
2. The /etc/resolv.conf file provides the system with the name of the network DNS server. Up to three servers can be listed, and the servers are accessed in the order specified.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_05]

**Question 6:** Incorrect

What would you enter at the command prompt to find the IP address for the *xyzcomp.com* domain?

[ ] host xyzcomp.com

## Explanation

Use **host xyzcomp.com** to find the IP address for the xyzcomp.com domain. **host** displays the IP address for the specified domain name.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_06]

**Question 7:** Incorrect

What will be the result of the following command?

**host www.somedom.com**

- ◯ The hostname www.somedom.com isentered into the /etc/hosts file.
- ◯ A remote console session is initiated with www.somedom.com.
- ◉ ~~The hostname of the local machine isset to www.somedom.com.~~
- ◯ The IP address of the computer www.somedom.com isdisplayed.

## Explanation

The host command retrieves the IP address and other information for a FQDN/host name from a DNS server.

To set your local host name, you must edit the /etc/sysconfig/network file. To enter entries into the /etc/hosts file, you must edit it with a text editor. To open a remote console session on a remote computer, you should use a program such as Telnet or SSH.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_07]

**Question 8:** Incorrect

Which of the following files contain information that enables a Linux system to resolve IP addresses to FQDN/host names? (Choose ALL that apply.)

- ☐ /etc/hosts
- ☑ /etc/resolv.conf

- [ ] /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifup
- [ ] /etc/services

## Explanation

The /etc/hosts file is correct because it contains the IP-address-to-hostname mapping and is stored on the local computer. The /etc/resolv.conf file is also correct because it contains a list of IP addresses of DNS servers to query.

The /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifup script is not correct because it is used to bring an interface up and does not contain any information relative to DNS. The /etc/services file is not correct because it contains a list of service names and port numbers and does not contain any information relative to the resolution of FQDN/host names.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_08]

**Question 9:** Incorrect

You are asked to troubleshoot a problem on a user's computer. When the user types the name of any website he recives a message stating, "The page cannot be displayed." You determine that nothing has changed on the computer.

What is MOST LIKELY the problem?

- [ ] The DNS server is down or not reachable.
- [ ] The computer has a virus.
- [ ] The Apache server is down.
- [x] ~~The web browser needs to be upgraded.~~

## Explanation

It is likely that the DNS server is down or not reachable. Domain Name Service (DNS) resolves IP addresses to domain names that are easier for people to remember.

A Linux virus is not likely. Upgrading the web browser will not solve the problem. Since no websites can be accessed, it is unlikely that it is a web server problem.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_09]

**Question 10:** Incorrect

Which network service would you use to get the IP address from the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) hostname?

- [ ] DNS
- [x] ~~FTP~~
- [ ] DHCP
- [ ] NAT

## Explanation

Use the Domain Name System (DNS) to get the IP address from a given host name. The fully qualified domain name (FQDN) is the full DNS name for the computer.

Use DHCP to assign IP address and other configuration information to hosts automatically. Use FTP to transfer files. Use NAT to connect a private network to the internet.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_10]

**Question 11:** Incorrect

You want to implement a protocol on your network that allows computers to find the IP address of a host from a logical name.

Which of the following protocols should you implement?

- DHCP
- ~~ARP~~
- Telnet
- DNS

## Explanation

DNS is a system that is distributed throughout the internetwork to provide address/name resolution. For example, *www.mydomain.com* would be identified with a specific IP address.

ARP is a protocol for finding the IP address from a known MAC address. DHCP is a protocol used to assign IP addresses to hosts. Telnet is a remote management utility.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_11]

**Question 12:** Incorrect

You are the administrator for a small network of Linux hosts. Your network does not communicate with the internet and does not use DNS.

When you add a new host named ENERGY7 to the network, which entry should be added to the /etc/hosts files?

- ENERGY7 #192.168.0.34 #Reception Area
- 192.168.0.34 ENERGY7 #Reception Area
- ~~192.168.0.34:ENERGY7:Reception Area~~
- 192.168.0.34 #ENERGY7 (Reception Area)

## Explanation

The /etc/hosts file uses space as a delimiter between fields. Only two fields need to be given, the IP address and then the hostname. A third field, if it exists and it is not preceded by a pound sign (#), indicates any aliases the computer could be known by. If you want to add comments, you must precede them with a pound sign. All text following the first pound sign is assumed to be comments and is ignored.

## References

Linux Pro - 12.5 Hostname and DNS Configuration
[e_dns_lp5.exam.xml Q_DNS_LP5_12]