Exam Report: 5.5.9 Practice Questions

Date: 10/5/2019 10:50:24 pm   Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
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Overall Performance

Your Score: 60%

Passing Score: 80%

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Individual Responses

▼ **Question 1:**   <u>Correct</u>

You need to enable hosts on your network to find the IP address of logical names such as
srv1.myserver.com. Which device would you use?

  ○ IPS

  ○ IDS

  ○ Bandwidth shaper

➡ ● DNS server

  ○ Load balancer

Explanation

Use a DNS server to provide host-name-to-IP-address resolution.

A bandwidth shaper modifies the flow of traffic to keep traffic within predefined limits. A load
balancer accepts incoming client requests and distributes those requests to multiple other
servers. An IDS detects security threats, while an IPS can both detect and respond to security
threats.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.5.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_3-2 #6]

▼ **Question 2:**   <u>Correct</u>

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 protocol should you implement?

  ○ ARP

  ○ Telnet

  ○ DHCP

➡ ● DNS

Explanation

DNS is a system that is distributed throughout the internetwork to provide address/name
resolution. For example, the name **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

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.5.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_1-1 #6]

▼ **Question 3:**   Incorrect

Listed below are several DNS record types. Match the record type on the left with its function on the right.

Points a host name to an IPv4 address.

✔️ A

Provides alternate names to hosts that already have a host record.

~~PTR~~	CNAME

Points an IP address to a host name.

~~CNAME~~	PTR

Points a hostname to an IPv6 address.

✔️ AAAA

Identifies servers that can be used to deliver mail.

✔️ MX

Explanation

Records are used to store entries for host names, IP addresses, and other information in the zone database. Below are some common DNS record types:

- The A record maps an IPv4 (32-bit) DNS host name to an IP address. This is the most common resource record type.
- The AAAA record maps an IPv6 (128-bit) DNS host name to an IP address.
- The PTR record maps an IP address to a host name (in a manner of speaking, it points to an A record).
- The MX record identifies servers that can be used to deliver email.
- The CNAME record provides alternate names (or aliases) to hosts that already have a host record. Using a single A record with multiple CNAME records means that when the IP address changes, only the A record needs to be modified.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.5.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm *NP15_DNS_NAME_RESOLUTION_01]

▼ **Question 4:**   Correct

Which of the following services automatically creates and deletes host records when an IP address lease is created or released?

○ Dynamic NAT

○ DHCP Relay

○ Forward lookup

➡️ ◉ Dynamic DNS

Explanation

Dynamic DNS (DDNS) enables clients or the DHCP server to update records in the zone

database automatically whenever an IP address lease is created or renewed.

A forward lookup is the process of resolving a host name to an IP address. A DHCP relay is used to forward DHCP requests to a DHCP server in a different subnet. Dynamic NAT is used to automatically map internal IP addresses with a dynamic port assignment.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.5.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm *NP15_DNS_NAME_RESOLUTION_03]

▼ **Question 5:** Incorrect

If dynamic DNS is being used, which of the following events will cause a dynamic update of the host records? (Select two.)

☑ ~~A CNAME record is added to the DNS server.~~

➡ ☑ The DHCP server renews an IP address lease.

☐ The browser cache on a workstation is cleared.

☐ An MX record is added to the DNS server.

➡ ☐ The **ipconfig /registerdns** command is entered on a workstation.

Explanation

Dynamic DNS (DDNS) enables clients or the DHCP server to update records in the zone database automatically. Dynamic updates occur when:

- A network host's IP address is added, released, or changed.
- The DHCP server changes or renews an IP address lease.
- The client's DNS information is manually changed using the **ipconfig /registerdns** command.

Clearing a browser's cache has no effect on DNS records. Because MX records and CNAME records need to be manually added and created, they have no effect on DDNS.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.5.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm *NP15_DNS_NAME_RESOLUTION_02]