Exam Report: 12.7.8 Practice Questions

Date: 4/4/28 5:11:14 pm
Time Spent: 2:39

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 13%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

Which of the following commands would allow you to see whether a remote computer is reachable?

- **ipconfig**
- **ip addr ping**
- **ping**
- ~~**netstat**~~
- **ifconfig**

Explanation

ping is a useful utility used to test whether a remote computer is reachable via a TCP/IP network. **ping** sends an ICMP packet to a remote host requesting a reply.

ifconfig and **ip addr** are commands that allow you to view and set interface specific network information such as IP addresses and subnet masks. They do not help you test connectivity. (**ip addr** does not have a ping option.)

ipconfig is not a Linux command; it is a Microsoft Windows command used to view IP address settings.
netstat is not used to test connectivity. **netstat** displays information about your local computer's network connections.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

You are having trouble contacting a host on another network. p**ing** fails, but you would like to get more information about the router in the path where the communication stops. Which of the following utilities would you use?

- **route**
- ~~**netstat**~~
- **traceroute**
- **ip route trace**
- **ifconfig**

Explanation

Use **traceroute** to map the path to a destination host. If **ping** fails, **traceroute** can tell you which router might be the last one to respond.

Use **route** to view and configure your host routing table. Use **ifconfig** to view host configuration information. Use **netstat** to view network configuration and statistics. **ip route** does not have a **trace** option.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

You are troubleshooting a workstation that is having trouble while browsing the internet. You want to perform some tests on name resolution.

Which utility would give you the most information?

- **traceroute**
- **ping**
- ~~**nslookup**~~
- **dig**

Explanation

Use **dig** to get the most information about the name resolution process. You can also use **nslookup**, but it does not give you as much information.

Use **ping** and **traceroute** to test connectivity between hosts.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_03]

Question 4: Correct

Which utility would you use to view current connections and active sessions and ports on a computer?

- **ip route**
- **netstat**
- **nslookup**
- **ipconfig**

Explanation

netstat shows IP-related statistics, including:

- Current connections
- Incoming and outgoing connections
- Active sessions, ports, and sockets
- The local routing table

ipconfig displays IP configuration information for network adapters. Use **ipconfig** to view IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway configuration. Use **ipconfig /all** to view detailed configuration information including the MAC address and the DHCP server used for configuration.

nslookup resolves (looks up) the IP address of a hostname. **ip route** shows the routes in the routing table.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting

[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_05]

Question 5: Incorrect

You are troubleshooting a connectivity problem on a Linux server. You are able to connect to another system on the local network, but you are not able to connect to a server on a remote network.

You suspect that the default gateway information for the system may be configured incorrectly.

Which of the following commands would you use to view the default gateway information on the Linux server?

- ~~**ifconfig**~~
- **winipcfg**
- **netstat -r**
- **dig**

Explanation

Use the **netstat** command with the **-r** option on systems running Linux to view the routing table, which includes the IP address of the default gateway.

Use **winipcfg** to view network configuration information on Windows systems. Use the **ifconfig** command to configure network interfaces or to display the status of currently active interfaces. Use the **dig** command on Linux and Unix systems to query Domain Name Service (DNS) servers.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_10]

Question 6: Correct

As you troubleshoot the network connection for your Linux system, you discover that the *eno32* interface is down.

Which command should you use to start the interface?

- **ifconfig eno32**
- **ifup eno32**
- **eno32 ifconfig**
- **eno32 ifup**

Explanation

Use **ifup eno32** to start the eno32 network interface.

ifconfig eno32 displays the network configuration information for the eno32 interface.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_11]

Question 7: Incorrect

Which command could you use to see the path that a packet traveled across a network to a remote host?

- **traceroute**
- **route**
- ~~**ping**~~
- **ifup**

Explanation

traceroute is used to trace a packet's path to a destination. It does this by sending an ICMP packet to a remote computer. The ICMP packet requests that the destination computer respond to both the packet and every router that the packet travels through. This gives you the path across any number of networks that your packet followed. This can be very useful in determining where along this path a problem is occurring.

route does not test connectivity. It allows you to view, add, or delete routes from your local computer's routing table.

ping allows you to see whether a remote computer is reachable, but it does not show you the path that a packet takes to get to the remote computer.

ifup is used to start (bring up) network interfaces. It is not useful for testing connectivity.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_12]

Question 8: Incorrect

Which of the following commands can be used to retrieve the IP address and/or the FQDN or hostname information from a DNS server? (Choose ALL that apply.)

- [ ] **dig**
- [x] **nslookup**
- [x] ~~**netstat**~~
- [ ] **host**

Explanation

The **dig**, **nslookup**, and **host** commands are all designed to allow you to query a DNS server to resolve IP addresses and the FQDN or hostname. The **dig** command is the most powerful because you can retrieve the most information with it. The **nslookup** command is outdated and has been deprecated (or marked for retirement) and may disappear from Linux distributions sometime in the future.

The **netstat** command is used to display connection and other network information for the local system, not for retrieving information from a DNS server.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_13]

Question 9: Incorrect

Which utility is similar to **traceroute**,but does not require elevated privileges?

tracepath

Explanation

tracepath is similar to **traceroute**, but does not require superuser privileges. **tracepath** tests connectivity between devices and shows the path between the two devices

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_14]

Question 10: Incorrect

You are attempting to ping another computer on the internet by its IP address, but you are not getting a response. You do get a response when you ping a host on your own network.

Which of the following options would help you better determine where the problem is?

- Run **traceroute** on the IP address of the computer on the internet.
- Run **netstat** on the internet computer's IP address.
- **ping** the computer's FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain name).
- Run **ip route trace** on the IP address of the computer on the internet.
- ~~Run **nslookup** on the internet computer's IP address.~~

Explanation

traceroute is very useful for helping you determine where a network connectivity problem is across multiple networks. Unlike **ping**,it requests a reply from every router that it passes through to get to the specified host. This will help you determine where in the path, from your computer to the destination computer, the problem is located.

Attempting to **ping** the FQDN of a host when you cannot get a response from pinging its IP address will tell you nothing more; it actually tells you less because it introduces the possibility of problems with name resolution (DNS), which did not affect prior results.

nslookup also will not help you determine where the problem is because it will only query a DNS server.

netstat is useful only for getting information about connections into and out of your computer. **netstat** does not help you determine where the problem is.

ip route shows the routing table, but does not have a **trace** option.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_16]

Question 11: Incorrect

You would like to see how many different computers are currently connected to your local workstation.

Which of the following commands would allow you to do this?

- **route**
- ~~**ip route list**~~
- **netstat**
- **traceroute**
- **ping**

Explanation

netstat is correct because it is designed to report the connections into and out of your computer.

ping and **traceroute** are useful only for testing connectivity to other computers and do not give you information about connections into your local machine.

route and **ip route list** are used to view and change your local computer's routing table.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_17]

Question 12: Incorrect

You are attempting to ping the FQDN of a computer on the internet, but are not getting a response.

What is the problem?

- Pinging the FQDN of a computer does not give you enough information to know what the

problem is.

- ○ Your NIC has failed.
- ◉ ~~Your default gateway is configured incorrectly.~~
- ○ Your local IP address information is configured incorrectly.

Explanation

If you attempt to ping a FQDN and do not get a response, there are a number of things that could be wrong:

- Your IP address or DNS settings could be incorrect.
- Your default gateway could be configured incorrectly.
- Any router or network between you and the destination could be having a problem.
- DNS could be malfunctioning on your end or on the server.

Pinging an FQDN command alone cannot give you enough information to determine what is wrong. It is better to ping an IP address and then follow that up with a traceroute to get a better idea of where the problem is occurring.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_18]

Question 13: Incorrect

Which of the following commands could you use to view your local system's default gateway? (Choose ALL that apply.)

- ☐ **netstat -r**
- ☑ ~~**ip addr**~~
- ☐ **route**
- ☑ ~~**ifconfig -r**~~
- ☐ **ip route list**
- ☐ **ifconfig**

Explanation

route and **netstat** (when used with the **-r** option) both display the routing table, which contains the default gateway. **ip route list**, or just **ip route**, displays the routing table, which contains the default gateway.

ifconfig and **ip addr** both display interface-specific information such as the IP address and MAC address, but they do not display any routing information.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_19]

Question 14: Incorrect

After arriving at work in the morning, you turn on your Linux workstation and attempt to visit an internet news site. After a few minutes, your web browser times out telling you that the website is unavailable.

Which of the following troubleshooting steps would help you determine the cause of this issue? (Choose TWO).

- ☐ Use the **route** command to test the route to the FQDN and IP address of the website you are trying to reach.

- [ ] Use the **traceroute** command to traceroute the FQDN and IP address of the website you are trying to reach.
- [x] Use the **ping** command to ping the FQDN and IP address of the website you are trying to reach.
- [ ] Use the **ip addr** command to test whether the IP address of the website you are trying to reach is correct.

Explanation

ping and **traceroute** are commands that can help you troubleshoot a network connectivity problem.

route is used to view, add, and delete routes from your local machine's routing table and would not be helpful in this situation.

ip addr is useful for determining your own network configuration information, but cannot be used to determine the network information for a remote computer.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_20]

Question 15: Incorrect

As the IT System Administrator, you recently setup a new DHCP server, DHCP_03. You want to test connectivity on port 53 from other servers on the network.

Which of the following commands will accomplish that task?

- traceroute DHCP_03
- ~~ifconfig DHCP_03~~
- ping -c 53 DHCP_03
- nc -zv DHCP_03 53

Explanation

The netcat or nc command can scan a port and report if a connection was successfully established. The -z option tell the nc command to not actually send any data but to report the connection status only and the v options indicates verbose mode.

traceroute DHCP_03 will report the network route to that server.

ifconfig DHCP_03 would look for a network device named DHCP_03.

ping -c 53 DHCP_03 will ping the server 53 times.

References

Linux Pro - 12.7 Network Troubleshooting
[e_nettrbl_lp5.exam.xml Q_NET_TRB_LP5_NETCAT]