Exam Report: 5.9.9 Practice Questions

Date: 10/15/2019 5:20:41 pm
Time Spent: 6:29

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 73%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

You work in an office that uses Linux servers and Windows servers. The network uses the TCP/IP protocol.

You are sitting at a workstation that uses Windows 10. An application you are using is unable to contact a Windows server named FileSrv2.

Which command can you use to determine whether your computer can still contact the server?

- **arp**
- **tracert**
- **nwlookup**
- **ping**

Explanation

On a TCP/IP-based network, you can use the **ping** command to check connectivity between a source and destination computer.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #15]

Question 2: Incorrect

You work in an office that uses Linux servers and Windows servers. The network uses both the TCP/IP protocol. The Linux server is used as an FTP server.

Today you have received several calls from people who are unable to contact the Linux server at its known IP address. You are sitting at the Linux server and want to check its IP address.

Which command should you use?

- **winipcfg**
- **route**
- **ifconfig**
- ~~**ipconfig**~~

Explanation

Use the **ifconfig** command to show the TCP/IP configuration for a Linux computer.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #23]

Question 3: Incorrect

Your computer is sharing information with a remote computer using the TCP/IP protocol. Suddenly, the connection stops working and appears to hang. Which command can you use to check the connection?

- **netstat**
- **arp**
- **~~ping~~**
- **ipconfig**
- **nbtstat**

Explanation

Use the **netstat** command to check the status of a TCP connection.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #31]

Question 4: Correct

Which command displays network activity statistics for TCP, UDP, and IP?

- **netstat -s**
- **nslookup**
- **ping -s**
- **telnet**
- **nbtstat -s**

Explanation

Netstat -s displays network activity statistics for TCP, UDP, and IP.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #72]

Question 5: Correct

You are troubleshooting a connectivity problem on a Linux server. You are able to connect to another system on the local network, but 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?

- **ipconfig**
- **winipcfg**
- **dig**
- **ifconfig**

Explanation

Use the **ifconfig** command on systems running Linux to view information on the TCP/IP configuration of network adapters.

Use **ipconfig** and **winipcfg** to view network configuration information on Windows systems. Use the **dig** command on Linux and Unix systems to query Domain Name Service (DNS) servers.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #81]

Question 6: Correct

You have been called in to troubleshoot a connectivity problem on a newly installed Windows Server 2016 system. The system is operating satisfactorily and is able to communicate with other systems on the local network. However it is unable to access any systems on other segments of the corporate network.

You suspect that the default gateway parameter for the system has not been configured, or may be configured incorrectly. Which of the following utilities are you most likely to use to view the default gateway information for the system?

- **ifconfig**
- **ipconfig**
- **winipcfg**
- **netstat**

Explanation

Use the **ipconfig** utility to view the TCP/IP configuration of a Windows Server 2003 system. The information displayed by **ipconfig** includes default gateway information.

Use **winipcfg** to view the TCP/IP configurations on earlier versions of Windows including Windows 98 and Me. It is not supported by Windows Server 2003. Use the **ifconfig** command to view the TCP/IP configuration on a Linux, Unix or Macintosh system. Use the **netstat** command to view statistics on TCP connections.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #97]

Question 7: Incorrect

While working on a Linux server, you are unable to connect to Windows Server 2016 system across the Internet. You are able to ping the default gateway on your own network, so you suspect that the problem lies outside of the local network.

Which utility would you use to track the route a packet takes as it crosses the network?

- **ifconfig**
- **traceroute**
- **dig**
- **ipconfig**
- **nslookup**
- ~~**tracert**~~

Explanation

traceroute is a Linux utility that allows you to track the route of a packet as it traverses the network. The **traceroute** utility is used on Linux systems, while **tracert** is used on Windows systems.

ipconfig and **ifconfig** are utilities used to obtain TCP/IP configuration on Windows and Linux systems respectively. **nslookup** and **dig** are utilities used to perform manual DNS lookups on Windows and Linux systems respectively.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-1 #113]

Question 8: Correct

Which TCP/IP utility gives you the following output?

```
Route Table
===========================================================================
Interface List
0x1 ........................... MS TCP Loopback interface
0x2 ...00 10 4b 73 0e 0e ...... 3Com 3C90x Ethernet Adapter
===========================================================================
===========================================================================
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway       Interface  Metric
          0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0      192.168.1.1   192.168.1.111       1
        127.0.0.0        255.0.0.0        127.0.0.1       127.0.0.1       1
      192.168.1.0    255.255.255.0    192.168.1.111   192.168.1.111       1
    192.168.1.111  255.255.255.255        127.0.0.1       127.0.0.1       1
    192.168.1.255  255.255.255.255    192.168.1.111   192.168.1.111       1
        224.0.0.0        224.0.0.0    192.168.1.111   192.168.1.111       1
  255.255.255.255  255.255.255.255    192.168.1.111   192.168.1.111       1
Default Gateway:       192.168.1.1
===========================================================================
Persistent Routes:
  None
```

- **netstat -r**
- **netstat -a**
- **arp -a**
- **nbtstat -c**

Explanation

netstat -r shows you the computer's route table.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #24]

Question 9: Correct

Which TCP/IP utility gives you the following output?

```
Reply from 192.168.1.168: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.168: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.168: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.168: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128

    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum =  0ms, Average =  0ms
```

- **ping**
- **ifconfig**
- **arp -a**
- **ipconfig**

Explanation

The output of the **ping** command shows you the results of four echo request/reply contacts with a destination host.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #33]

Question 10: Correct

Which TCP/IP utility gives you the following output?

```
Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
  TCP    me:epmap               me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:microsoft-ds        me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:1025                me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:1026                me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:3372                me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:netbios-ssn         me:0                   LISTENING
  TCP    me:1028                WELLW2K:netbios-ssn     TIME_WAIT
  UDP    me:epmap               *:*
  UDP    me:microsoft-ds        *:*
  UDP    me:1027                *:*
  UDP    me:netbios-ns          *:*
  UDP    me:netbios-dgm         *:*
  UDP    me:isakmp              *:*
```

- [x] **netstat -a**
- [ ] **netstat -r**
- [ ] **nbtstat -c**
- [ ] **arp -a**

Explanation

netstat -a shows you the status of all connections and listening ports.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #42]

Question 11: Incorrect

Which TCP/IP utility gives you the following output?

```
Interface: 192.168.1.111 on Interface 0x2
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.1.102         00-60-08-bd-62-5a     dynamic
  192.168.1.168         00-06-5b-1c-48-76     dynamic
```

- [ ] **netstat -a**
- [ ] **nbtstat -c**
- [x] ~~**ipconfig**~~
- [ ] **arp -a**

Explanation

The **arp -a** command shows the current entries in the computer's ARP cache.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #51]

Question 12: Correct

Which TCP/IP utility gives you the following output?

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

        Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : testout.com
        IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.111
        Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
        Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

- **ipconfig**
- **winipcfg**
- **arp -a**
- **netstat -a**

Explanation

The **ipconfig** command shows the computer's TCP/IP configuration information. **winipcfg** also shows the TCP/IP configuration, but in a Windows graphical format.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #60]

Question 13: Correct

Examine the following output.

Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=86ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=43ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=47ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=73ms TTL=115
Reply from 64.78.193.84: bytes=32 time=46ms TTL=115

Which of the following utilities produced this output?

- **ifconfig**
- **ping**
- **tracert**
- **nslookup**

Explanation

The output shown was produced by the **ping** utility. Specifically, the information output was created using the**ping -t** command. The **-t** switch causes packets to be sent to the remote host continuously until stopped manually. **ping** is a useful tool for testing connectivity between devices on a network. Using the **-t** switch with **ping** can be useful in determining whether the network is congested, as such a condition will cause sporadic failures in the **ping** stream.

tracert is similar to **ping** in that it tests connectivity between two hosts on the network. The difference is that **tracert** reports information on all intermediate devices between the host system and the target system. **ping**, on the other hand, does not report information on intermediate devices.

nslookup is a tool provided on Linux, Unix and Windows systems that allows manual name resolution requests to be made to a DNS server. This can be useful when troubleshooting name resolution problems. **ifconfig** is a tool used on Unix, Linux and Macintosh systems to view the configuration of network interfaces, including TCP/IP network settings.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #86]

Question 14: Correct

Examine the following output:

Active Connections
Proto Local Address Foreign Address State
TCP SERVER1:1036 localhost:4832 TIME_WAIT
TCP SERVER1:4798 localhost:1032 TIME_WAIT
TCP SERVER1:1258 pool-141-150-16-231.mad.east.ttr:24076 CLOSE_WAIT
TCP SERVER1:2150 cpe-66-67-225-118.roc.res.rr.com:14100 ESTABLISHED
TCP SERVER1:268 C872c-032.cpe.net.cale.rers.com:46360 ESTABLISHED
TCP SERVER1:2995 ip68-97-96-186.ok.ok.cox.net:23135 ESTABLISHED

Which of the following utilities produced this output?

- **dig**
- **nslookup**
- **netstat**
- **ifconfig**

Explanation

The output shown is produced by the **netstat** command. **netstat** reports the TCP/IP ports open on the local system, as well as identifying the protocol and remote host connected to that port. This information can be very useful when looking for security weaknesses, as a TCP/IP port that is open to traffic unnecessarily represents a security risk.

ifconfig is a tool used on Unix, Linux and Macintosh systems to view the configuration of network interfaces, including TCP/IP network settings. The **dig** command allows you to perform manual DNS lookups from a Linux or Unix system. This can be very useful when troubleshooting name resolution issues. In addition to Linux and Unix systems, **nslookup** allows you to perform manual DNS lookups from a Windows system.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP05_4-2 #102]

Question 15: Correct

Which of the following tools would you use to view the MAC addresses associated with IP addresses that the local workstation has contacted recently?

- **arp**
- **netstat**
- **nbtstat**
- **arping**

Explanation

Use the **arp** command to view the MAC addresses associated with IP addresses that the local workstation has contacted recently. When a workstation uses ARP to find the MAC address of an IP address, it places that information in its ARP table.

Use the **arping** command to send an ARP request to a specified IP address. **arping** works much like ping in that the host with the specified IP address will respond. **netstat** shows IP-related statistics including incoming and outgoing connections and active sessions, ports, and sockets. **nbtstat** displays the NetBIOS name tables for both the local computer and remote computers and the NetBIOS name cache.

References

LabSim for Network Pro, Section 5.9.
[netpro18v5_all_questions_en.exm NP09_5-1 #2]