

Exam Report: 6.9.10 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 60%



View results by: ☐ Objective Analysis ☒ Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

You are the computer specialist in a small business. Your company server is named FS1 and has an IP address of 10.0.0.2. The hardware in your company server started to experience intermittent failures, so you transferred the shares on the server to a spare server and took the main server offline. The spare server has an IP address of 10.0.0.3. You edit the existing A record for FS1 on your company's DNS server and redirect the hostname to the spare server's IP address of 10.0.0.3.

Afterward, most users are able to access the shares on the spare server by hostname, but several users cannot. Instead, they see an error message indicating that the FS1 server could not be found.

Enter the command you can run from the command prompt on these workstations that will allow them to access the shares on FS1 without performing a full restart.

`ipconfig /flushdns`**Explanation**

Workstations maintain a cache of recently-resolved DNS names. When you use a DNS name, the computer first checks its cache. If the name is in the cache, the corresponding IP address is used. This can sometimes cause problems if the IP address of a host has changed. Old values in the cache might continue to be used for a time, making communication using the DNS name impossible. To correct this problem on a Windows computer, run **ipconfig /flushdns** to delete the local DNS name cache.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities
[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_FLUSHDNS]

▼ Question 2:

Correct

Which of the following tools allow remote server management? (Select TWO.)

➡ ☒ Telnet

☐ FTP

☐ LDAP

☐ POP3

➡ ☒ SSH

Explanation

Both Telnet and SSH are tools for remote server management. However, you should avoid using Telnet as it sends all data, including authentication information, in clear text on the network. POP3 is for retrieving email from a remote server, and FTP is for transferring files. LDAP is a protocol used to access information about network resources from a directory service.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities
[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_01]

▼ Question 3: Correct

Which of the following utilities can you use from the command line on a Linux system to see a list of the installed network interfaces along with their current statuses and configurations?

- ☐ netinfo
- ☐ netconfig
- ☐ ipconfig
- ☐ netstat
- ☐ iflookup

➡ ☒ ifconfig

Explanation

ifconfig is used on Linux (and Mac OS) systems to display the installed network interfaces, their current status, and the current configuration settings for each interface, including the MAC address, IP address, broadcast address, and subnet address.

ipconfig is used on Windows systems to view the installed network interfaces and their IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway configuration. **netstat** is used on a Windows system to display IP-related statistics. **netconfig**, **iflookup** and **netinfo** are not real networking utilities.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities
[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_02]

▼ Question 4: Correct

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

- ➡ ☒ netstat
- ☐ ping
- ☐ ipconfig
- ☐ nslookup

Explanation

netstat shows IP-related statistics, including:

- 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. **nslookup** resolves (looks up) the IP address of a host name. Ping sends an ICMP echo request/reply packet to a remote host. A response from the remote host indicates that both hosts are correctly configured and a connection exists between them.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities
[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_03]

▼ Question 5: Incorrect

You need to view detailed IP configuration information on Windows workstation. In addition to the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway configuration, you need to see the network card's MAC

address and the addresses of the DHCP and DNS servers the workstation is communicating with. What command would you enter at the command line to see this detailed information?

`ipconfig /all`

When you see the address of the DNS server, you realize that this information needs to be updated. Earlier in the day, you implemented a new DNS server with a new IP address. The workstation will update this information in 24 hours. What command can you enter at the command line to update the DNS server information right away?

`ipconfig /flushdns`

Explanation

Use **ipconfig /all** to view detailed configuration information including the MAC address and the DHCP and DNS servers the workstation is communicating with.

Use **ipconfig /flushdns** to flush (or remove) all the entries in the workstation's current DNS cache. If the IP address of a network server is changed, your local cache will contain the old IP address until the cache is updated (every 24 hours) or the **flushdns** option is used.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_04]

▼ Question 6:

Incorrect

Match each utility on the left with its corresponding description on the right. Each utility may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Resolves (looks up) the IP address of the specified hostname.

ipconfig

nslookup

Tests connectivity between devices and shows the routers in the path between the two devices.

netstat

tracert

Sends an ICMP echo request/reply packet to a remote host.

✓ **ping**

Displays current connections and incoming and outgoing connections.

✓ **netstat**

A few simple replies to this request from the remote host indicates that a connection exists between sender and receiver.

✓ **ping**

Displays active sessions, ports, sockets, and the local routing table.

tracert

netstat

Performs a continuous connection test when used with the -t option.

✓ **ping**

Explanation

ping sends an ICMP echo request/reply packet to a remote host. A response from the remote host indicates that both hosts are correctly configured and a connection exists between them. Using **ping -t** performs a continuous connection test (press **Ctrl+C** to stop sending the ping requests).

tracert is similar to the **ping** utility in that it tests connectivity between devices; however, **tracert** also shows the routers in the path between the two devices. Responses from each hop on the route are measured three times to provide an accurate representation of how long the packet takes to reach and return from the specific host.

nslookup resolves (looks up) the IP address of the specified hostname. It also displays additional name resolution information, such as the DNS server used for the lookup request.

netstat displays the following IP-related statistics:

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

ipconfig displays IP configuration information for network adapters.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_05]

▼ Question 7: Correct

You are an IT technician for your company and would like to be able to:

- Establish a remote server management session.
- Send unencrypted (clear text) transmissions to the remote server.
- Manage specialized industrial and scientific devices.

Which of the following utilities would be the BEST to use to accomplish these tasks?

☐ SSH

☐ xterm

 ☒ Telnet

☐ RUMBA

☐ PuTTY

Explanation

The Telnet utilities is used to:

- Establish a remote server management session.
- Send unencrypted (clear text) transmissions to the remote server.
- Manage specialized industrial and scientific devices.

SSH is similar to Telnet. It is used for remote server management; however, SSH encrypts all communications and is much more secure. PuTTY, xterm, and RUMBA are all terminal emulators.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_06]

▼ Question 8: Correct

What is name of the utility that is (1 similar to Telnet and (2 used to establish a secure remote server management session?



Explanation

Like Telnet, the SSH utility is used for remote server management; however, SSH encrypts all communications and is much more secure.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_NETUTIL_07]

▼ Question 9: Incorrect

A user reports that he can't browse to a specific website on the internet. From his computer, you find that a ping test to the Web server succeeds. A traceroute test shows 17 hops to the destination web server.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- ➡ ☐ Incorrect DNS server address
- ☐ Incorrect subnet mask value
- ☐ Duplicate IP addresses
- ☒ Incorrect default gateway address

Explanation

In this scenario, a ping test to the website succeeds, while accessing the website through the browser does not work. Users type hostnames in the browser to go to websites, and hostnames must be translated to IP addresses by a DNS server. Either the workstation is using the wrong address for the DNS server, the DNS server is not available, or the DNS server does not have an entry for the website. Because the ping and traceroute tests work, you know that the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway values are correct.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_11]

▼ Question 10: Correct

A user is having problems connecting to other computers using hostnames.

Which of the following commands will BEST help you troubleshoot this problem?

- ☐ netstat
- ☐ arp
- ☐ nbtstat
- ➡ ☒ nslookup

Explanation

Use **nslookup** to troubleshoot DNS name resolution problems. Use **arp** to view information about MAC addresses and their corresponding IP addresses. Use **netstat** (network statistics) to displays network connections (both incoming and outgoing), routing tables, and a number of network interface statistics. Use **nbtstat** to help troubleshoot NetBIOS name resolution problems.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_16]

▼ Question 11: Incorrect

You work in an office that uses Linux and Windows servers. The network uses the IP protocol. You are sitting at a Windows workstation. An application you are using is unable to connect to a Windows server named FileSrv2.

Which of the following commands would work BEST to test network connectivity between your workstation and the server? (Select TWO).

- ➡ ☒ ping
- ➡ ☐ tracert
- ☐ arp

☐ **dig**☒ **nslookup**

Explanation

On an IP-based network, you can use the **ping** command to check connectivity between a source and destination computer. You can also use **tracert** on a Windows system to check the routing path between two hosts. The **tracert** command performs the same function as **ping**, but includes the path information. Use **nslookup** and **dig** on Windows and Linux to resolve the IP addresses of host names using DNS lookups. Use **arp** to view information about MAC addresses and their corresponding IP addresses.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_17]

▼ Question 12: Correct

You are troubleshooting network connectivity issues on a Windows workstation. Which command would you use to view the MAC address of the network adapter?

☐ **netstat**☐ **nslookup**☐ **ipconfig**☒ **ipconfig /all**☐ **ping**

Explanation

Use **ipconfig /all** to view detailed network configuration information. The **/all** switch shows additional information not shown by using **ipconfig** alone. **ping** sends an ICMP echo request/reply packet to a remote host. **nslookup** resolves (looks up) the IP address of a host name. **netstat** displays network connections, routing information, and network statistics.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_18]

▼ Question 13: Incorrect

Examine the following output:

4 22 ms 21 ms 22 ms sttlwa01gr02.bb.ispzy.com [154.11.10.62]

5 39 ms 39 ms 65 ms plalca01gr00.bb.ispzy.com

[154.11.12.11]

6 39 ms 39 ms 39 ms Rwest.plalca01gr00.bb.ispzy.com [154.11.3.14]

7 40 ms 39 ms 46 ms svl-core-03.inet.ispzy.net [205.171.205.29]

8 75 ms 117 ms 63 ms dia-core-01.inet.ispzy.net [205.171.142.1]

Which command produced this output?

☒ **ping**☐ **nslookup**☒ **tracert**☐ **netstat**

Explanation

The output is from a **tracert** command run on a Windows Server system. The **tracert** command provides information on each step in the route a packet takes to reach a remote host. Responses from each hop on the route are measured three times to provide an accurate representation of how long the packet takes to reach and return from that host. This information can be useful in locating congestion points on a network or when verifying that network routing is operating as expected. The **ping** command is used to test connectivity between devices on a network. Like **tracert**, **ping** sends three packets to the target host, but it does not report information on any intermediate devices it traverses to reach the target. **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.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_24]

▼ Question 14: Correct

Examine the following output:


Server: helicuplar.xct.takro.net

Address: 209.53.4.130

Name: westsim.com

Address: 64.78.193.84

Which command produced this output?

- ☐ netstat
-  ☒ nslookup
- ☐ ipconfig
- ☐ tracert

Explanation

The output is from the **nslookup** command on a Windows Server system. **nslookup** is a tool that allows you to send manual DNS resolution requests to a DNS server. The output displays the IP address and hostname of the DNS server that performed the resolution and the IP address and hostname of the target specified for resolution. **nslookup** can be a useful tool when troubleshooting DNS name resolution problems. The **ipconfig** utility is used on a Windows system to view the TCP/IP configuration of network interfaces. **netstat** is used to view protocol connections that have been established by the system, as well as what incoming TCP/IP ports are in use by the system. **tracert** is a tool used to view information on the route a packet takes as it traverses the network to a remote host.

References


TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_25]

▼ Question 15: Correct

You are the network administrator of a branch office of your company. The branch office network is part of a WAN that covers most of the United States. Users have been complaining that they are unable to access resources over the WAN at the main headquarters. You suspect that one of the routers between your office and the main headquarters is not working properly.

To troubleshoot the routers, which of the following TCP/IP utilities would be BEST to use?

-  ☒ tracert
- ☐ nslookup
- ☐ netstat
- ☐ nbtstat

Explanation

tracert shows you the series of routers that are used between the source and destination computers. If a router is not functioning, **tracert** can help you find which router is not working by showing you the last router it was able to contact. **netstat** is a command line tool that displays network connections (both incoming and outgoing), routing tables, and a number of network interface statistics. Use **nbtstat** to help troubleshoot NetBIOS name resolution problems. Use **nslookup** to find the IP addresses of a particular computer using DNS lookup.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 6.9 Network Utilities

[e_netutil_pp6.exam.xml Q_TCP_UTIL_TRB_NETWORKING_26]