Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

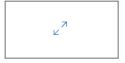
GRADE 93.75%

Networking Services

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

93.75%

1. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

Yep! DNS stands for Domain Name System.



Incorrect

Not quite. Please refer back to Lesson 2 for a refresher.

3. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

Wohoo! ICANN is responsible for maintaining the global domain name system.



Well done! NAT, or Network Address Translation, allows for a device to rewrite the source IP in a packet.

5. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

Great job! A reverse proxy allows for a single server to appear to be the endpoint for many servers behind it.





Right on! A recursive name server performs a full DNS resolution request.

7. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

Great work! A service record is used to set parameters, like the protocol and ports used for a service with a domain name.



Right on! DHCP is used to automatically assign IP addresses to devices on a network.

9. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

Well done! Preservation helps a router determine which traffic belongs to which host when using NAT.





Awesome! A VPN is used by clients to connect securely to a private network.

11. Question 1/1 point



Correct

Woohoo! DNS uses port 53 over UDP for name resolution communications.



Great work! An SOA record establishes a zone and maintains authority over the zone.

13. Question 1/1 point



✓ Correct

You got it! Automatic allocation tries to assign the same IP to the same device during each lease, if the address is available.



Nice job! Forwarding external traffic to the system by using port forwarding maintains internal address secrecy.

15. Question 1/1 point



Correct

Awesome! The Domain Name System (DNS) use records to resolve numeric addresses to friendly names.





Correct

Awesome! The requesting client initiates a query with a DNS server by sending a Synchronize (SYN) packet as a first step in the three-way handshake.