**Worksheet 6 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ANSWERS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_**

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**MCSE 1 DNS**

1. What do the letters DNS stand for?

[1] **D**omain **N**ame **S**ervice

2. What is the major difference between NetBIOS name resolution and DNS name resolution?

[2] **DNS** and **NetBIOS** allow for identification of various computers in different networks.

**DNS** is used for resolving names of a website or other domain name on the internet with their IP address.

**NetBIOS** is used for resolving names of computers in neighboring networks with their IP Address. ie: DWAN (defense wide area network)

3. From a computer in your house, you browse to the web site www.microsoft .com. Your computer is pointing to the DNS server hosted by your ISP, which is MTS. Draw a diagram to illustrate the DNS activity that is generated by this connection

[5]

4. How do you statically configure a computer so it will find the DNS server?

[1] TCP/IP Properties

5. How do you dynamically configure several computers at the same time so they will find the DNS server?

[1]

6. State three reasons having multiple DNS servers is a good idea.

[3] Configuring multiple DNS servers provides redundancy, load balancing, and helps keep traffic local

7. What is the advantage of having DNS caches on the clients?

[2] The client doesn’t need to contact the DNS server to request the resolution of the domain name. This will reduce network traffic.

8. What is the Microsoft default time to live for cached DNS entries?

[1] Microsoft sets its TTL for cached DNS to 1 hour

9. Where is the time to live value set for DNS caching?

[1] TTL is set on the authoritative DNS server.

10. Draw the flow chart that shows how DNS name resolution works on the client?

[2]

**Hosts file**

**Resolving a host name**

**client**

**DNS DNS NetBIOS**

**cache server**

11. When is a negative cache entry produced?

[2] When a name cant be resolved by the authoritative DNS then an entry is kept in cache indefinitely (negative cache entry). By default, negative cache entries are kept for 5 min.

12. What resources are saved by using negative cache entries with DNS?

[2]

13. What do you type to see what is in the DNS cache?

[1]

14. How do you clear the entries in the DNS cache?

[1]

15. When would you want to make an entry in the hosts file?

[1]

16. What is the full path to the hosts file?

[1]

17. When are entries in the hosts file placed in DNS cache?

[1]

18. How long do entries in the hosts file stay in DNS cache?

[1]

19. For the web site [www.rrc.mb.ca](http://www.rrc.mb.ca) which part of the name is considered the host name?

[1]

20. In the last question, what is the rest of the FQDN called?

[1]