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

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**MCSE 1 DNS**

1. What do the letters DNS stand for?

[1] Domain Name Service

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

[2]

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]

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]

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

[2]

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

[1]

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

[1]

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

[2]

11. When is a negative cache entry produced?

[2]

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]