70-410 Lesson 12, Deploying and Configuring the DNS Service

15 Multiple Choice

7 Short Answer

For study purpose, no need to submit. Questions may appear in tests for this class.

You may need online research for some of the questions.

Feel free to ask the instructor when you have difficulties.

***Multiple Choice***

1. What are the servers at the top of the DNS hierarchy called?

a. Down-level servers

b. Authoritative sources

c. Root servers

d. Forwarders

2. The typical query one DNS server sends to a root name server is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. recursive query

b. iterative query

c. referral

d. forwarded query

3. The domain name part of a DNS name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and consists of two or more words, separated by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. peer-based; periods

b. hierarchical; commas

c. unranked; commas

d. hierarchical; periods

4. What do you call the source responsible for maintaining a domain’s resource records?

a. Authenticate source

b. Authoritative source

c. Root server

d. Down-level server

5. When using DNS for name resolution only, why should a company consider using DNS servers outside the network perimeter?

a. Less administration

b. Less internal traffic

c. Fewer servers in the communications server rack

d. Less traffic crossing the network perimeter

6. At what level of the DNS hierarchy are actual hosts, apart from the root servers?

a. At the root servers level

b. At the top-level domain level

c. At the second-level domain level

d. At the third-level domain level

7. Who is responsible for the ratification of new top-level domains?

a. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

b. Network Solutions, Inc. (NSI, formerly known as InterNIC)

c. Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

d. Contoso.com

8. What is the character limit on individual domain names, and the limit on the Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs)?

a. 15; 64

b. 63; 255

c. 31; 128

d. 63; 128

9. Concerning DNS, what is negative caching?

a. When a DNS server receives incorrect information about a host

b. When a DNS server receives obsolete information about a host

c. When a DNS server receives information about a non-existent host

d. When a DNS server forwards incorrect information about a host

10. A DNS server receives updated information. Other DNS servers have outdated information cached. What determines the amount of time that the old DNS data remains cached on a server and an update might occur?

a. The distance (number of network hops) between the new information and queried DNS server

b. Network congestion between DNS servers

c. Time To Live (TTL) specified by each DNS server's administrator

d. The version of Windows Server on the DNS server

11. What is the default TTL for a Windows Server 2012 DNS server?

a. 1 hour

b. 12 hours

c. 5 minutes

d. 36 hours

12. Why is the DNS service included in Windows Server 2012 integrated with DHCP service?

a. To allow a DNS server to inform DHCP clients with updated information.

b. To update both DNS and DHCP clients with information from the Active Directory.

c. To allow a DHCP server to request a DNS server to update or create a record.

d. DNS and DHCP services are not integrated in Windows Server 2012.

13. You registered the domain name contoso.com. The FQDNs seattle.contoso.com and halifax.contoso.com are examples of different \_\_\_\_\_.

a. subdomains of contoso.com

b. second-level domains

c. top-level domains

d. IP addresses

14. When a DNS server communicates a name resolution query to another DNS server, what type of datagram is used, and over what port?

a. UDP; 35

b. TCP; 35

c. UDP; 53

d. TCP; 53

15. Concerning DNS domain hierarchy, what are examples of global top-level domains?

a. .com, .net, .org

b. .mil, .gov, .edu

c. .aero, .name, .pro

d. .ca, .cz, .kr

***Short Answer***

1. What is the benefit of name caching?

2. How does a caching-only server differ from a normal DNS server?

3. After a computer attempts to resolve a DNS name, how does the computer continue searching to find the authoritative source?

4. How does an administrator change the TTL setting for a zone on a Windows Server 2012 DNS server?

5. Regarding DNS servers, what is the authoritative source for any domain responsible for?

6. When a DNS server communicates a large zone transfer to another DNS server, what type of datagram is used, and over what port?

7. How do DNS servers know how to find the DNS root name servers?