

## QUESTION EASY (10 Questions)

**Q1.** What is the primary function of DNS?

- A. Assign IP addresses
- B. Resolve hostnames to IP addresses
- C. Encrypt network traffic
- D. Monitor bandwidth

**Q2.** Which DNS record maps a hostname to an IPv4 address?

- A. MX
- B. PTR
- C. A
- D. SRV

**Q3.** Which service automatically assigns IP addresses to clients?

- A. DNS
- B. DHCP
- C. IPAM
- D. NTP

**Q4.** What does DHCP stand for?

- A. Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- B. Domain Host Configuration Protocol
- C. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- D. Distributed Host Configuration Protocol

**Q5.** Which protocol does DHCP primarily use?

- A. TCP
- B. UDP
- C. ICMP
- D. IPsec

**Q6.** Which DNS zone type allows read-write replication through AD?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Stub
- D. AD-Integrated

**Q7.** What is the full form of IPAM?

- A. Internet Protocol Access Manager
- B. IP Allocation Mechanism
- C. IP Address Management
- D. Integrated Protocol Address Manager

**Q8.** Which DHCP option specifies the default gateway?

- A. Option 6

- B. Option 3
- C. Option 15
- D. Option 66

**Q9.** Which DNS record is critical for Active Directory logon?

- A. A
- B. MX
- C. SRV
- D. CNAME

**Q10.** Which IP version supports 128-bit addressing?

- A. IPv4
  - B. IPv5
  - C. IPv6
  - D. IPv8
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## MEDIUM (15 Questions)

**Q11.** Why is DNS mandatory for Active Directory?

- A. For IP assignment
- B. For locating domain controllers
- C. For firewall rules
- D. For backup scheduling

**Q12.** Which DHCP process order is correct?

- A. Offer → Discover → Request → Acknowledge
- B. Discover → Request → Offer → Acknowledge
- C. Discover → Offer → Request → Acknowledge
- D. Request → Discover → Offer → Acknowledge

**Q13.** What is the purpose of a reverse lookup zone?

- A. Encrypt DNS queries
- B. Resolve IP to hostname
- C. Speed up DNS caching
- D. Block external queries

**Q14.** Which DHCP feature provides high availability?

- A. DHCP relay
- B. DHCP reservation
- C. DHCP failover
- D. DHCP exclusion

**Q15.** Which IPAM component controls administrative access?

- A. DNS zones

- B. Access scopes
- C. DHCP scopes
- D. IP pools

**Q16.** What happens if a DHCP server is not authorized in AD?

- A. Clients get wrong DNS
- B. Server cannot issue IPs
- C. DNS stops working
- D. IPAM fails

**Q17.** Which DNS record is used for email routing?

- A. A
- B. NS
- C. MX
- D. PTR

**Q18.** Which DHCP option specifies DNS servers for clients?

- A. Option 3
- B. Option 6
- C. Option 15
- D. Option 66

**Q19.** Which zone type contains only name server records?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Stub
- D. Forward

**Q20.** What is the primary benefit of IPAM?

- A. Faster DNS resolution
- B. Centralized IP tracking
- C. Higher bandwidth
- D. Stronger encryption

**Q21.** Which DHCP scope element prevents IP conflicts?

- A. Reservation
- B. Exclusion range
- C. Lease duration
- D. Superscope

**Q22.** Which command tests DNS resolution from a client?

- A. ipconfig
- B. ping
- C. nslookup
- D. tracert

**Q23.** Which DNS feature automatically removes stale records?

- A. Forwarding
- B. Scavenging
- C. Delegation
- D. Caching

**Q24.** Which IPAM limitation exists in Windows Server?

- A. No DHCP management
- B. No DNS support
- C. Limited multi-forest support
- D. No auditing

**Q25.** Which scenario best suits DHCP reservation?

- A. Public Wi-Fi users
  - B. Servers needing fixed IPs
  - C. Temporary devices
  - D. Guest laptops
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## **HARD (15 Questions)**

**Q26.** Why should AD-integrated DNS zones be preferred in enterprises?

- A. Faster Internet access
- B. Automatic replication & security
- C. Reduced disk usage
- D. Manual record control

**Q27.** What happens if SRV records are missing in DNS?

- A. DHCP fails
- B. Users cannot authenticate to domain
- C. IPAM stops
- D. Firewall blocks traffic

**Q28.** Which DHCP failover mode distributes load equally?

- A. Hot standby
- B. Active-passive
- C. Load balance
- D. Split scope

**Q29.** Why is reverse DNS important in enterprise networks?

- A. Security logging & troubleshooting
- B. Faster file transfers
- C. AD replication
- D. DHCP authorization

**Q30.** Which IPAM feature supports compliance auditing?

- A. IP pools
- B. Address utilization
- C. Event logging
- D. DNS scavenging

**Q31.** What is the major risk of running a rogue DHCP server?

- A. Slower DNS
- B. Incorrect IP configuration
- C. AD corruption
- D. Disk failure

**Q32.** Why should DHCP and WDS on different servers use options 66/67?

- A. DNS delegation
- B. PXE boot support
- C. DHCP failover
- D. IPAM discovery

**Q33.** Which DNS attack redirects users to malicious sites?

- A. ARP poisoning
- B. DNS spoofing
- C. DHCP starvation
- D. IP scanning

**Q34.** Which IPAM deployment mode uses GPO provisioning?

- A. Manual
- B. Local
- C. Group Policy-based
- D. Standalone

**Q35.** Why is DHCP lease duration shorter for Wi-Fi networks?

- A. Save disk space
- B. Reduce broadcast traffic
- C. Support frequent device changes
- D. Improve encryption

**Q36.** Which DNS configuration improves WAN authentication performance?

- A. Root hints only
- B. Global Catalog
- C. AD Sites & subnets
- D. Forwarders

**Q37.** What is the impact of incorrect DNS suffix on clients?

- A. Slow boot
- B. Domain join failure

- C. IP conflict
- D. Backup failure

**Q38.** Why is IPAM not considered real-time scanning?

- A. Uses cached data
- B. Depends on scheduled discovery
- C. Requires DHCP relay
- D. Lacks DNS support

**Q39.** Which enterprise design best supports large DHCP environments?

- A. Single DHCP server
- B. DHCP failover pairs
- C. Manual IP assignment
- D. Static addressing

**Q40.** Which practice improves DNS security in AD environments?

- A. Open dynamic updates
- B. Secure dynamic updates only
- C. Disable scavenging
- D. Use public DNS on DCs