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Exam :   117-202

Title：Linux Networking Administration

Version :   Demo

1. According to the dhcpd.conf file below, which domain name will clients in the 172.16.87.0/24 network get?

default-lease-time 1800;

max-lease-time 7200;

option domain-name "example.com"

subnet 172.16.87.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

range 172.16.87.128 172.16.87.254;

option broadcast-address 172.16.87.255;

option domain-name-servers 172.16.87.1;

option domain-name "lab.example.com";

}

subnet 172.16.88.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {

range 172.16.88.128 172.16.88.254;

option broadcast-address 172.16.88.255;

option domain-name-servers 172.16.88.1;

}

Answer: lab.example.com

2. Which of the following sentences is true about ISC DHCP?

A. It can't be configured to assign addresses to BOOTP clients.

B. Its default behavior is to send DHCPNAK to clients that request inappropriate addresses.

C. It can't be used to assign addresses to X - terminals.

D. It can be configured to only assign addresses to known clients.

E. None of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: ISC DHCP can Configured to assign the ip address only to

known clients.

3. The host, called "lpi", with the MAC address "08:00:2b:4c:59:23" should always be given the IP address of 192.168.1.2 by the DHCP server. Which of the following configurations will achieve this?

A. host lpi {

hardware-ethernet 08:00:2b:4c:59:23;

fixed-address 192.168.1.2;

}

B. host lpi {

mac=08:00:2b:4c:59:23;

ip=192.168.1.2;

}

C. host lpi = 08:00:2b:4c:59:23 192.168.1.2

D. host lpi {

hardware ethernet 08:00:2b:4c:59:23;

fixed-address 192.168.1.2;

}

E. host lpi {

hardware-address 08:00:2b:4c:59:23;

fixed-ip 192.168.1.2;

}

Answer: D

Explanation:

To assign the Fixed IP address to host by examining the MAC address
we should use the

host hostname {

hardware ethernet MAC address It is a MAC address of host

fixed-address IP Address To assign the fixed IP address to host.

}

By default DHCP server assigns the IP address to host by random basis. If you want to

assign static IP through DHCP server you should write this.

See the sample Configuration:

1.vi /etc/dhcpd.conf

ddns-update-style none;

options routers 192.168.0.1;

option domain-name "example.com";

option domain-name-servers 192.168.0.254;

default-lease-time 1234;

max-lease-time 12345;

subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0

{

range 192.168.0.2192.168.0.100;

range192.168.0.150192.168.0.250;

host server2

{

hardwar ethernet 12:12:12:34:34:e3;

fixed-address192.168.0.2;

}

}

In this sample configuration: domain name is example.com

Gateway is 192.168.0.1

DNS server is 192.168.0.254

That host having MAC address 12:12:12:34:34:e3 assign always fixed address 192.168.0.2

4. Which dhcpd.conf option defines the DNS server address(es) to be sent to the DHCP clients?

A. domainname

B. domain-name-servers

C. domain-nameserver

D. domain-name-server

Answer: B

Explanation:

Domain Name Server is specified in dhcpd.conf file using domain-name-servers option.

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option domain-name "example.com";

option domain-name-servers 192.168.0.254;

default-lease-time 1234;

max-lease-time 12345;

subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0

{

range 192.168.0.2192.168.0.100;

range192.168.0.150192.168.0.250;

host server2

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{
hardwar ethernet 12:12:12:34:34:e3;
fixed-address192.168.0.2;
}
}
```

In this sample configuration: domain name is example.com

Gateway is 192.168.0.1

DNS server is 192.168.0.254

That host having MAC address 12:12:12:34:34:e3 assign always fixed address 192.168.0.2.

5. What is a significant difference between host and zone keys generated by dnssec-keygen?

A. There is no difference.

B. Both zone key files (.key/.private) contain a public and private key.

C. Both host keys files (.key/. private) contain a public and private key.

D. Host Keys must always be generated if DNSSEC is used; zone keys are optional

E. Zone Keys must always be generated if is used; host keys are optional

Answer: B

Explanation: dnssec-keygen command is used to generate the public and private keys used to secure communicate.

6. According to the configuration below, what is the e-mail address of the administrator for this domain?

$TTL 86400

$ORIGIN example.com

@ IN SOA mars.example.com. hostmaster.example.com (

2005020801

10800 3600

604800 86400)

Answer: hostmaster@example.com

7. Which of these would be the simplest way to configure BIND to return a different version number to queries?

A. Compile BIND with the option -blur-version=my version.

B. Set version-string "my version" in BIND's configuration file.

C. Set version "my version" in BIND's configuration file.

D. Set version=my version in BIND's configuration file.

E. Ser version-bind "my version" in BIND's configuration file.

Answer: C

8. According to the BIND configuration file below, which of the following sentences is true?

A. Any host, from any network, may use this server as its main DNS server.

B. If the server doesn't know the answer to a query, it sends a recursive query to 192.168.0.4.

C. If the server doesn't know the answer to a query, it sends a query to a root DNS server.

D. Hosts in the network 10.0.0.0/24 will be able to ask for zone transfers.

E. If the server doesn't know the answer to a query, it sends a recursive query to 192.168.0.4 and, if this fails, it returns a failure.

Answer: B

Explanation: B is correct answer because forwarding the query to

192.168.0.4 if it doesn't have the answer. forwarders -> Server forwards queries it can't answer to name servers at the IP Address in this list.

9. A BIND server should be upgraded to use TSIG. Which configuration parameters should be added, if the server should use the algorithm hmac-md5 and the key skrKc4DoTzi/tAkllPi7JZA== ?

A. TSIG server.example.com.

algorithm hmac-md5;

secret "skrKc4DoTzi/tAkllPi7JZA==";

};

B. key server.example.com. {

algorithm hmac-md5;

secret skrKc4DoTzi/tAkllPi7JZA==;

};

C. key server.example.com. {

algorithm hmac-md5;

secret "skrKc4DoTzi/tAkllPi7JZA==";

};

D. key server.example.com. {

algorithm=hmac-md5;

secret="skrKc4DoTzi/tAkllPi7JZA==";

};

E. key server.example.com. {

algorithm hmac-md5

secret "skrKc4DoTzi/tAkI1Pi7JZA=="

};

Answer: C

10. DNSSEC is used for?

A. Encrypted DNS queries between nameservers.

B. Cryptographic authentication of DNS zones.

C. Secondary DNS queries for local zones.

D. Defining a secure DNS section.

E. Querying a secure DNS section.

Answer: B

Explanation: dnssec-keygen command is used to generate the public and private keys used to secure communicate.

11. Using only commands included with named, what is the command, with options or parameters, to make named re-read its zone files?

Answer: ndc reload

Answer: /usr/sbin/ndc reload

Answer: rndc reload

Answer: /usr/sbin/rndc reload

12. Which type of DNS record defines which server(s) email for a domain should be sent to?

Answer: MX

13. Some users are unable to connect to specific local hosts by name, while accessing hosts in other zones works as expected. Given that the hosts are reachable by their IP addresses, which is the default log file that could provide hints about the problem?

A. /var/named/log

B. /var/lib/named/dev/log

C. /var/log/bind_errors

D. /var/log/bind/errors

E. /var/log/messages

Answer: E

Explanation: /var/log/messages log file contains the standard log messages i.e user's session open, closed, service start, stop etc.

14. A BIND server should never answer queries from certain networks or hosts. Which configuration directive could be used for this purpose?

A. deny-query { ...; };

B. no-answer { ...; };

C. deny-answer { ...; };

D. deny-access { ...; };

E. blackhole { ...; };

Answer: E

15. What is the purpose of a PTR record?

A. To provide name to IP resolution.

B. To provide IP to name resolution.

C. To direct email to a specific host.

D. To provide additional host information.

E. To direct clients to another nameserver.

Answer: B

Explanation:

PRT (Pointer) For reverse lookup that is PTR records specify the octets

of the domain in the reverse order. For example if the zone were defined as 100.100.192.in-addr.arpa, then the name server would expand the PTR reference in the side into 3.100.100.192.in-addrarpa

16. Performing a DNS lookup with dig results in this answer: What might be wrong in the zone definition?

A. Nothing. All seems to be good.

B. There's no "." after linuserv.example.net in the PTR record in the forward lookup zone file.

C. There's no "." after linuserv in the PTR record in the forward lookup zone file.

D. There's no "." after linuserv.example.net in the PTR record in the reverse lookup zone file.

E. The "." in the NS definition in reverse lookup zone has to be removed.

Answer: D

Explanation: Answer D is wrong because linuserv.example.net is end with dot.

17. What directive can be used in named.conf to restrict zone transfers to the 192.168.1.0/24 network?

A. allow-transfer { 192.168.1.0/24; };

B. allow-transfer { 192.168.1.0/24 };

C. allow-axfr { 192.168.1.0/24; };

D. allow-axfr { 192.168.1.0/24 };

E. allow-xfer { 192.168.1.0/24; };

Answer: A

18. To securely use dynamic DNS updates, the use of TSIG is recommended. Which TWO statements about TSIG are true?

A. TSIG is used for zone data encryption

B. TSIG is a signal to start a zone update

C. TSIG is used in zone files

D. TSIG is used only in server configuration

E. Servers using TSIG must be in sync (time zone!)

Answer: D,E

19. Which option is used to configure pppd to use up to two DNS server addresses provided by the remote server?

A. ms-dns

B. nameserver

C. usepeerdns

D. dns

E. None of the above

Answer: C

20. A DNS server has the IP address 192.168.0.1. Which TWO of the following need to be done on a client machine to use this DNS server?

A. Add nameserver 192.168.0.1 to /etc/resolv.conf.

B. Run route add nameserver 192.168.0.1.

C. Run ifconfig eth0 nameserver 192.168.0.1.

D. Ensure that the dns service is listed in the hosts entry in the /etc/nsswitch.conf file.

E. Run bind add nameserver 192.168.0.1.

Answer: A,D