https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/224/2021_2022_70-059TCP__
c100_224673.htm I found reading alot of different material rounded
my knowledge the DNS and WINS. Subnetting was easy simple
questions if you know the tables: mask # of subnets Bit interval # of
hosts 192 2 64 62 224 6 32 30 240 14 16 14 248 30 8 6 252 62 4 2 254
126 2 - 255 254 1 - 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1 \\\\\\\\ 192 224 240 248 252
254 255 I passed this monster with 827, really alot of DNS, WINS
and DHCP. Know the utilities: ping ipconfig/all/renew/release
nbtstat -n,-R,-c netstat route print tracert arp -s,-a,-g,-d lpq lpr
Performance Monitor and Network Monitor, know the difference
between which will capture frames (Ethernet) and which will chart or
log data to be viewed thru spreadsheet. You need to know Netbios
Name Resolution and Host name resolution How to integrate WINS
and DNS. How to enable DNS for WINS resolution. DHCP can
only integrate with WINS if you specify the 44/NBNS server, and
/46NBT node type Know the #PRE #DOM #INCLUDE from
lmhosts-file Exclude UNIX clients from any DHCP scopes The
cache.dns file contains name to-IP-addressing information for the
Internets root DNS servers. For routing you need to enable IP
forwarding. RIP for IP effeciently solves problem of having to
0update routing tables. For DHCP to assign IP addresses to a remote
subnet, a DHCP Relay Agent needs to be set up on router in between
subnets to broadcast requests, or DHCP servers must be on both
subnets. Know the problems when you have an LMHOSTS file and

you can remove the # signs out, example: 147.68.56.54 #APPServer 147.68.22.34 #D server 147.68.57.87 #3server Be familiar with the SNMP manager and agent. Know what a community name and a trap are. Know that you need to install TCP/IP printing services to have an NT 4.0 print server print to a UNIX printing device. Know the difference between Global, Scope, and Client Options in DHCP KNOW the CNAME and MX resource records

--- --------- Well I had a few scenario questions which involved the DHCP configuration. Network with 100 workstations and 20 UNIX computers. UNIX computers never move, TCP/IP is protocol used. DHCP configured with one scope for each subnet. All Windows based computers are set up as DHCP clients. Required results: 1) Every Windows based computer on each subnet must be able to access the Windows NT Server computers by computer name. 2) Every Windows based computer on each subnet must also be able to receive its IP address from the DHCP server. Optional: 1) All UNIX systems should access by hostname any Windows NT Server computer that is set up as an FTP server. 2) All Windows based computers should access by hostname any UNIX computer that is set up as an TELNET or FTP server. Proposed Solution: 1) Set up network routers and forward DHCP broadcasts to all subnets 2) Install Wins server on the network 3) Install DNS server and configure it for name resolution 4) Set up DHCP server to supply all DHCP clients with the IP address of both the WINS sever and the DNS server. 5) On the DHCP server, exclude the UNIX computers

IP addresses from the scope. 6) On the WINS server, make static mapping entries for UNIX computers. Produces required and both optional results in this scenario. However, there was one right before it that was close but only produced one of the optional results because they did not install DNS and configure it for name resolution so the.... Optional Result#1) All UNIX systems should access by hostname any Windows NT Server computer that is set up as an FTP server was not achieved. 100Test