Test Bank for Computer Security Fundamentals 5th Edition by William Chuck Easttom
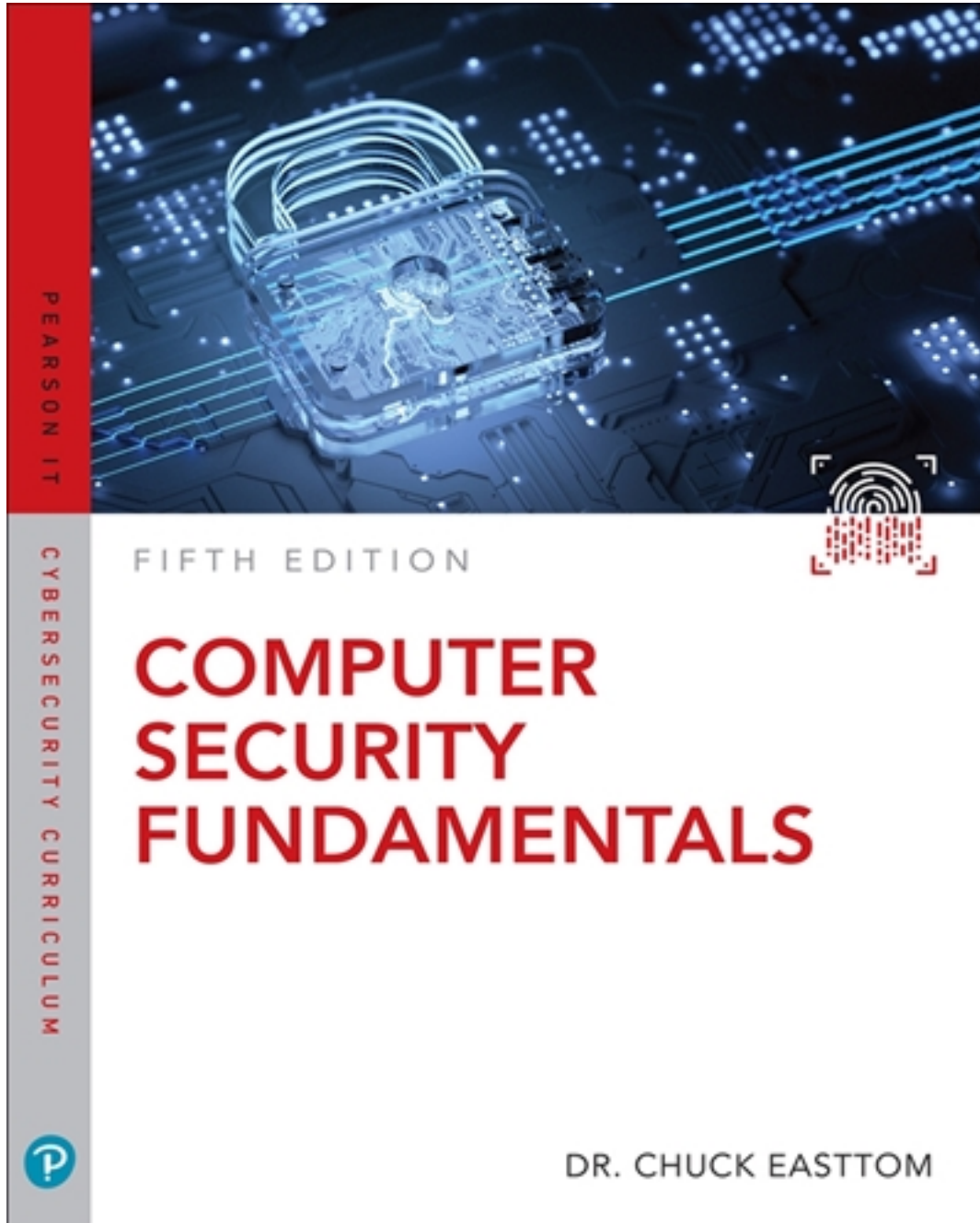
Test Bank

Computer Security Fundamentals 5e
Chapter 2 Networks and the Internet

True / False

1. The notation used to perform variable-length subnet masking for IP addresses is CIDR.
  True

2. The name you type into a browser's address bar, such as www.microsoft.com, is known as the IP locator.
  False—This is called the uniform resource locator (URL).

3. The IP command-line command to determine your computer's IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway is *ping*.
  False—The command that displays this information is *ipconfig*.

4. The IP command-line command to determine the number of hops it takes to get from your computer to its destination is *nslookup*.
  False—The command is *tracert*, followed by the IP address of the destination.

5. No protocols operate at the physical layer of the OSI model.
  True

6. The session layer of the OSI model provides the mechanism to manage the dialogue between end-user application processes.
  True

7. The TCP protocol works at the network layer of the OSI model.
  False—The TCP protocol works at the transport layer, which is Layer 4. The IP and ICMP protocols work at the network layer.

8. A MAC address is a unique address for a NIC.
  True

9. A polycloud combines the elements of private and public clouds.
  False—This describes hybrid clouds.

10. A host is a machine with data on it, to which you can connect.
  True

Multiple Choice

1. Unshielded twisted-pair cable capable with a specification of 100 MHz/100 Mbps is also called Category _____.
  a. 5

b. 6
c. 7
d. 8

Answer A.

2. Which device can connect many computers and send packets out of every port?
    a. Hub
    b. Repeater
    c. Switch
    d. Router

Answer A.

3. Which device is used to boost a signal?
    a. Hub
    b. Repeater
    c. Switch
    d. Router

Answer B.

4. Which device can connect many computers and send data only out of one port based on the MAC address?
    a. Hub
    b. Repeater
    c. Switch
    d. Router

Answer C.

5. Which device can relay packets from one network to another and is usually programmable?
    a. Hub
    b. Repeater
    c. Switch
    d. Router

Answer D.

6. Which TCP/IP protocol operates on port 53 and translates URLs into web addresses?
    a. FTP
    b. SMTP
    c. HTTP
    d. DNS

Answer D.

7. Which TCP/IP protocol operates on ports 20 and 21 and is used for transferring files between computers?
      a. FTP
      b. SMTP
      c. HTTP
      d. DNS

Answer A.

8. Which TCP/IP protocol operates on port 80 and displays web pages?
      a. FTP
      b. SMTP
      c. HTTP
      d. DNS

Answer C.

9. Which TCP/IP protocol operates on port 25 and sends email?
      a. FTP
      b. SMTP
      c. HTTP
      d. DNS

Answer B.

10. A(n) _____ hides the internal network's IP address and presents a single IP address to the outside world.
      a. Firewall
      b. Proxy server
      c. Intrusion detection system
      d. Network monitor

Answer B.

11. An IP version 4 address is a series of four values, separated by periods. Each number is called a(n) _____.
      a. Subnet
      b. Octet
      c. Bit
      d. CIDR

Answer B.

12. If an IP address has the number 194 in the first octet, it is a class _____ address.

        a. A
        b. B
        c. C
        d. D

Answer C.

13. If an IP address has the number 191 in the first octet, it is a class _____ address.

        a. A
        b. B
        c. C
        d. D

Answer B.

14. What is the binary equivalent of the decimal number 240?

        a. 11110000
        b. 11111000
        c. 11111100
        d. 11111110

Answer A.

15. The IP utility used to send a test packet to a machine to find out if the machine is reachable and how long the packet takes to reach the machine is called _____.

        a. CIDR
        b. tracert
        c. ping
        d. ipconfig

Answer C.