**DV162\_27\_PAS on video related to Optimization and Fault Tolerance   
Possible Answers Sheet**

**Q1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is used to control network traffic. You can use it to set upload and download limits on less important data such as web creation.**

A1. Bandwidth Shaper.

**Q2. You can prioritize important data like business needs and make sure it has the highest upload and download limits using bandwidth shaper. (True/False)**

A2. True.

**Q3. A term\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is similar to what a bandwidth shaper does. It prioritizes applications and guarantees bandwidth for more important services.**

A3. Traffic Shaping.

**Q4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a piece of hardware and software that is used to evenly distribute data activity across a network so that no single server or computer becomes overwhelmed with the workload**

A4. Load Balancer.

**Q5. We can add a load balancer so that all servers in network shares evenly network activity (True/False)**

A5. True.

**Q6. QOS stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A6. Quality Of Service.

**Q7. In a computer networking QOS is the term that is used to provide a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of data delivery within a certain period of time**

A7. Guarantee.

**Q8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is one of the ways to provide security to a network. It is done on the firewall**

A8. Port Blocking.

**Q9. As a network administrator you can control which port should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or closed depending upon the applications.**

A9. Opened.

**Q10. If you close some of these ports, for example port 80 then our network will not be able to access\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A10. Webpages from HTTP.

**Q11. Port blocking can be a great way to keep the network safe. But it can also cause problems if you by mistake the closed wrong ports. (True/False)**

A11. True.

**Q12. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a term that is used to guarantee a period of uptime of continual operation.**

A12. High Availability.

**Q13. In order to keep a network on constant operation you need to make sure that they always have power (True/False)**

A13. True.

**Q14. In order to prevent a disruption in network operation from a loss of power you need to use a**

A14. UPS.

**Q14.1. UPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it’s a battery backup that supplies powers to your equipment if powers outages will be happen**

A14.1. Uninterrupted Power Supply.

**Q15. UPS is also protected against surges and spikes. (True/False)**

A15. True.

**Q16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is has the ability of having a continuous connection to the network in the event of a failure.**

A16. Link Redundancy.

**Q17. In a broadband connection If the primary card fails the secondary card will automatically kick in so you would still have a continuous connection. (True/False)**

A17. True.

**Q18. A backup server is to keep your \_\_\_\_\_\_in constant operation.**

**A18.** Network**.**

**Q19. A standby server is a secondary server with the exact configuration as the primary. (True/False)**

A19. True.

**Q20. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is when a company has a group of servers work together for load balancing and fault tolerance.**

A20. Server Clustering.

**Q21. In clustering setup servers will share workload if one of the server fails (True/False)**

A21. True.

**Q22. A full backup just as its name suggests backs up \_\_ data.**

A22. All.

**Q23. Which is the simplest form of backup and why?**

A23. Full Backup, because it uses only one tape.

**Q24. What is the disadvantage of a full backup?**

A24. It takes a long time to perform a backup.

**Q25. When will performing a full backup daily not be efficient?**

A25. If Organization has a large amount of data.

**Q26. What is an advantage of full backups?**

A26. An advantage of full backups is that if you ever need to restore data, then that one tape is all you need for restoration.

**Q27. Incremental backup is much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a full backup**

A27. Faster.

**Q28. The advantage of incremental backup is that it is the fastest backup compared to full or differential backup. (True/false)**

A28. False.

**Q29. What is the disadvantage of incremental backup?**

A29. The disadvantage of incremental backup is that when you have to restore data, you have to restore a full backup along with the incremental backups.

**Q30. A differential backup is faster than a \_\_\_\_\_\_but it's not as fast as an incremental backup.**

A30. Full Backup.

**Q31. If you ever needed to restore the data from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you would only need the last full backup and the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ backup to completely restore your data.**

A31. Differential Backup, Differential.

**Q32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where you backup your data and have it stored in different geographical locations for safety purposes.**

A32. Offsite Storage.

**Q33. In offsite storage if some kind of natural disaster happen in your location and your main office is destroyed you would still have a copy of all your data in other (True/False**)

A33. True.

**Q34. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is similar to a hot spare but with it you must turn off the power first in order to replace the piece of equipment.**

A34. Cold Spare.

**Q35. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is defined as the equipment that can be swapped out without the need of turning off the power.**

A35. Hot Spare.