Daniel Clark

415

Create a Test

1. Which type of network would be used to connect computers from state to state?
   1. Local Area Network
   2. Interstate Network
   3. Wide Area Network
   4. Long Distance Network
2. What is an established set of rules that determines how computers communicate with each other?
   1. Protocol
   2. Path
   3. Route
   4. Host
3. Which type of device accesses resources on a network?
   1. Client
   2. Server
   3. Router
   4. Host
4. Which type of device provides resources on a network?
   1. Client
   2. Server
   3. Router
   4. Host
5. What protocol is used to facilitate message exchange between devices on a network
   1. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
   2. Open Systems Interconnect (OSI)
   3. Internet Service Provider (ISP)
   4. Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
6. What describes the broken down pieces of a message sent from one device to another?
   1. Packet
   2. Program
   3. Fragment
   4. Shard
7. Which layer is NOT a part of the OSI model?
   1. Session
   2. Presentation
   3. Internet
   4. Transport
8. Encapsulation is \_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Enclosing a lower layer protocol packet in a higher layer protocol packet
   2. Enclosing a higher layer protocol packet in a lower layer protocol packet
   3. Enclosing data within a packet
   4. Opening up a packet to retrieve the information
9. The Physical Layer of the OSI model handles what part of communication?
   1. Communication medium (i.e. fiber optics)
   2. Creating application data
   3. Choosing the proper communication protocol
   4. Addressing the sending and receiving computers
10. The Data Link Layer of the OSI model handles what part of communication?
    1. Communication medium (i.e. fiber optics)
    2. Creating application data
    3. Choosing the proper communication protocol
    4. Addressing the sending and receiving computers
11. What type of router connects a network to the Internet?
    1. Edge router
    2. Internet router
    3. IP router
    4. WAN router
12. A hash is a \_\_\_\_.
    1. Function that maps data of differing size to data of a fixed size
    2. Function that splits data up into fixed pieces
    3. Function that codes data using an algorithm
    4. Function that identifies data sent from specific computers
13. What is it called when two items hash to the same slot?
    1. Collision
    2. Rehash
    3. Twin Hash
    4. Double Hash
14. Rehashing is when \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. One item is hashed to a different slot after a collision
    2. A previously hashed item is hashed again
    3. Two separate hashes are combined
    4. One hash is split into two
15. A hash table consists of what?
    1. Table that stores created hashes
    2. Table used to create hashes
    3. Table used to encode hashes
    4. Table used to decode hashes
16. What is NOT a characteristic of a good hashing function?
    1. Should generate different hash values for a similar string
    2. Easy to understand and simple to compute
    3. Produces keys that get distributed, uniformly over an array
    4. Generates the same hash for similar strings
17. The Internet of Things focuses on connecting what to the Internet?
    1. Commonly used items (i.e. clothing, thermometers, cars, etc.)
    2. Previously connected devices
    3. People to monitor various functions
    4. Disposable items
18. What provides a connection to the Internet for an IoT device?
    1. Router
    2. Sensor
    3. Host
    4. Server
19. One benefit of IoT includes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Being able to monitor all aspects of life
    2. Collecting useful information related to the device and storing it in a database
    3. Collecting all information from every device and storing it in a database
    4. Storing all existing information within a database
20. What is a blockchain?
    1. A chain of information that cannot be changed
    2. A chain of information that can be edited at any point
    3. A physical chain of blocks within a computer to increase processing
    4. A chain of blocks used save information on a computer
21. Blockchain utilizes what security method to identify each block?
    1. Hashing
    2. Encryption
    3. Authentication
    4. Password
22. What is the computational problem needed to create a new block in a chain?
    1. Block Code
    2. Proof of Work
    3. Block Key
    4. Add Block
23. What principle of blockchain makes it secure?
    1. Distributed
    2. Authorized
    3. Protected
    4. Isolated
24. What is not a step in a blockchain transaction?
    1. A transaction is requested
    2. The transaction is broadcasted to the network
    3. Each node on the network creates a new block for the information
    4. The new block is added to the chain
25. Latency in a network is \_\_\_\_.
    1. The amount of time data takes to get from the source to destination
    2. Delay between communication within a single computer
    3. The amount of data being sent
    4. The amount of data a network can support