

TEST UNIT 4

1. What does LAN stand for?
 - a) Linked area network
 - b) Local Area Network**
 - c) Local Open Network
 - d) None of them

2. Which of these is not a type of network?
 - a) Mesh
 - b) Bus
 - c) Star
 - d) Browser**

3. VPN stands for...
 - a) Very Private Network
 - b) Virtual Portable Network
 - c) Virtual Private Network**
 - d) Virtual peripheral network

4. Which one is not correct for a VPN?
 - a) Helps protect the identity of people who connect to the internet
 - b) Can grant access to blocked websites
 - c) It is less secure than a public wi-fi network**
 - d) You can connect to a server in a different country.

5. Firewall can be defined as
 - a) Boundaries between network segments.
 - b) The control of the incoming and outgoing traffic on networks with predetermined security rules**
 - c) The people or groups and the devices that have access to the network applications.
 - d) To run code or open files in a safe isolated environment.

6. Choose the one odd out
 - a) Trojan
 - b) Worm
 - c) Spyware
 - d) VPN**

7. Choose the best definition for Trojan

a) **A trojan is a backdoor program that creates an entryway for malicious users to access the computer system by using what looks like a real program, but quickly turns out to be harmful.**

b) It is a computer virus that gathers information about a person or organization without their express knowledge and may send the information gathered to a third party without the consumer's consent

c) Can slow down computer networks by eating up bandwidth as well as the slow the efficiency of your computer to process data.

d) Can redirect your search requests to advertising websites and collect marketing data about you

8. What is understood by Ransomware?

a) **A type of trojan cyberware that is designed to gain money from the person or organization's computer**

b) A malicious, downloadable file that can lay dormant that replicates itself by changing other computer programs with its own code.

c) A backdoor program that creates an entryway for malicious users to access the computer system by using what looks like a real program

d) Can slow down computer networks by eating up bandwidth as well as slow the efficiency of your computer to process data

9. What is understood by Hyperscale Network Security?

a) **The ability of an architecture to scale appropriately, as increased demand is added to the system XXX**

b) a cybersecurity practice where you run code or open files in a safe, isolated environment on a host machine that mimics end-user operating environments.

c) System that provides remote and secure access to a company network to individual hosts or clients, such as telecommuters, mobile users, and extranet consumers

d) people or groups and the devices that have access to network applications and systems thereby denying unsanctioned access, and maybe threats.

10. Which of the following cannot be considered a benefit of Network security?

- a) Protecting client data and information,
- b) Keep shared data secure
- c) protection from cyber threats
- d) Allow the community to modify code and softwares to improve security**

TEST UNIT 5

1. Which of these is a characteristic of a dedicated server?
 - a) Many clients at the same time, it provides a fixed IP
 - b) Lower prices
 - c) A server for each client**
2. A computer used for hosting multiple websites is called...
 - a) A dedicated hosting
 - b) A shared hosting**
 - c) A virtual hosting
3. What does IP stand for?
 - a) International protocol for the transfer of compressed files.
 - b) An Internet protocol, made up of a group of 3 numbers between 0 and 255, which are assigned by IANA.
 - c) An address used in an interconnection protocol between computers, made up of a group of four numbers between 0 and 255, which are assigned by IANA**
4. What is the term used for copies of data in case the original is lost or damage?
 - a) Bandwidth
 - b) Hosting company
 - c) Back up**
5. The time during which a server is in operation is called...
 - a) Back up
 - b) Bandwidth
 - c) Uptime**
6. The time during which a server is not in operation
 - a) Downtime**
 - b) Uptime
 - c) Working time
7. The largest amount of data that can be moved refers to....
 - a) Uptime
 - b) Bandwidth**
 - c) Downtime

8. What does “A hosting which offer supports 24/7/365” mean?
 - a) **Technical service is available in any moment**
 - b) The server is always working
 - c) Automatic periodical updates.

9. What does SSL stand for?
 - a) **Secure sockets layer**
 - b) Simple sockets loading
 - c) Save source line

10. What is the main difference between backups and Full Backups?
 - a) Backups are complete copies of all files and Full backups are copies made by parts (files, database, and configuration files).
 - b) **Full backups are complete copies of all files and Backups are copies made by parts (files, database, and configuration files).**
 - c) No difference, they both make complete copies of all the files

TEST UNIT 6

1. Choose the correct definition for “LOOP”
 - a) the user interface of a computer or any device
 - b) **a sequence of instructions that repeat the same process over and over until a condition is met and it receives the order to stop**
 - c) collections of prewritten code that users can use to optimize tasks.
 - d) a set of rules, routines, and protocols to build software applications.

2. “A block of organized, reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action.” This refers to:
 - a) **Function**
 - b) Variable
 - c) Constant
 - d) Loop

3. API refers to
 - a) **Application Programming Interface**
 - b) Application Programming Individual
 - c) Advanced Programming Interface
 - d) Advanced Perfect Interface.

4. When we say that we have “A location that stores temporary data within a program which can be modified, store and display whenever need “ we refer to...
 - a) Constant
 - b) **Variable**
 - c) Loop
 - d) Library

5. "Libraries" in programming languages refer to...
 - a) A set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem.
 - b) A value that should not be altered by the program during normal execution
 - c) The smallest individual unit in a program
 - d) Collections of prewritten code that users can use to optimize tasks.**

6. What can be a good definition of framework?
 - a) A block of organized, reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action.
 - b) A foundation with a specified level of complexity that may be altered by the programmer, making use of their code**
 - c) A task is the one that is performed in the background with the user's direct interaction.
 - d) A set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem.

7. What does "Front End" mean?
 - a) A task that is performed in the background with the user's direct interaction.
 - b) A task that is performed in the background with the user's direct interaction.
 - c) The user interface of a computer or any device**
 - d) All the answers are correct.

8. "Compilation" means...
 - a) The process of creating an executable program through a code written by which the computer can understand and run the program without using the programming software used to create it.**
 - b) the user interface of a computer or any device. For example, any operating system provides users with the ease of navigation.
 - c) a sequence of instructions that repeat the same process over and over until a condition is met and it receives the order to stop.
 - d) is a set of rules, routines, and protocols to build software applications.

9. A "token" is...
 - a) a set of rules, routines, and protocols to build software applications.
 - b) the smallest individual unit in a program, often referring to a portion of a much larger data piece**
 - c) is a relatively simple language that consists of easily understood keywords and tags.
 - d) a value that should not be altered by the program during normal execution

10. When we speak about "a set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem" we refer to....
 - a) API
 - b) Token
 - c) Algorithm**
 - d) Framework.