考試科目計算機概論系別資訊管理學系/資管組考試時間2月27日(六)第一節 4/6/2

一、[共 20%]: 單選題(共 10 題, 答對每個 2 分, 答錯不倒扣)

請在答案紙上,標記數字編號的題號和對應寫上你所挑選的選項前英文字母(大小寫皆可)

- 1. What is Big Data?
 - A. It describes the oversized packets produced by intermediary devices in the IoT.
 - B. It describes the increased number of end devices, servers, and routers required to accommodate the data.
 - C. It describes the data that only comes from Cloud computing applications.
 - **D**. It describes the collection and analysis of vast stores of data for insights that can help empower decision makers.
- 2. What is meant by the term "Fog computing"?
 - A. It is a type of computing where services are hosted where they are used, such as at the network edge or with end devices.
 - B. It is a type of computing that sends controller data to a sensor.
 - C. It is a type of computing that disperses servers and services globally in distributed data centers.
 - **D**. It is a type of computing that enhances P2P applications.
- 3. Which characteristic describe Ethernet technology?
 - A. It is supported by IEEE 802.5 standards.
 - B. It typically uses an average of 16 Mb/s for data transfer rates.
 - C. It uses the CSMA/CD access control method.
 - D. It uses a ring topology.
- 4. A user can access to a file server that is on the same network, but the traffic of the user cannot reach the Internet. What is a possible cause of the problem?
 - A. The PC default gateway address is missing or incorrect.
 - B. The PC has an incorrect IP address.
 - C. The network cable connected to the user PC is faulty.
 - **D**. The NIC on the PC is faulty.
- 5. What is a definition for CPU throttling?
 - A. the ability to modify CPU clock speed as needed
 - B. overclocking
 - C. the sharing of processing between two or more cores
 - D. upgrading the CPU without changing the motherboard

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- 6. A constructor cannot:
 - A. be overloaded.
 - B. specify return types or return values.
 - C. initialize variables to their defaults.
 - D have the same name as the class.
- 7. A user receives a phone call from a person who claims to represent IT services and then asks that user for confirmation of username and password for auditing purposes. Which security threat does this phone call represent?
 - A. DDoS
 - B. spam
 - C. social engineering
 - D. anonymous keylogging
- 8. Which protocol operates at the application layer of the TCP/IP model?
 - A. PPP
 - B. UDP
 - C. FTP.
 - D. ICMP
- 9. A student is helping a friend with a home computer that can no longer access the Internet. Upon investigation, the student discovers that the computer has been assigned the IP address 169.254.100.88. What could cause a computer to get such an IP address?
 - A. static IP addressing with incomplete information
 - B. unreachable DHCP server
 - C. reduced computer power supply output
 - D. interference from surrounding devices
 - 10. In Java, pass-by-value is used with:
 - A. objects
 - B. primitive types
 - C. arrays
 - D. all of the above

第3頁,共4頁

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- 二、[共 20%]: 現有電子商務、網路銀行多採用 PKI(public key infrastructure)確保交易安全,
 - (1) 請圖示說明 PKI 交易運作流程。[10%]
 - (2) 說明如何達到身分驗證、交易不可否認性、資料完整性與隱密性。[10%]
- 三、[共 20%]: 下列 C 語言程式經審閱有嚴重安全性威脅,可讓使用者執行所有不被允許之指令,請問:
 - (1) 該程式具何種漏洞?[5%]
 - (2) 此漏洞如何造成危害其運作原理是什麼?[10%]
 - (3) 如何修補?[5%]

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
   char *name, *command;
   name = (char*) malloc (10);
   command = (char *) malloc (128);
   strncpy(command, "id", 2);
   printf("Enter your name :");
   gets(name);
   printf("Hello %s \n", name);
   system(command);
}
```

四、[共 20%]: 現有兩個數列如下:

數列 1: 17, 22, 29, 35, 41, 52, 63

數列 2:17,29,35,22,63,52,41

數列 1 為某二元樹 T 所產生之中序(inorder)「已排序」之數列,數列 2 為同一二元樹 T 之後序(postorder)數列:

- (1) 請繪出該二元樹 T 結構並於各節點上註明平衡因子(Balance Factor, BF)之值。[7%]
- (2) 若加入一數 32 於此二元樹 T 之樹葉節點下得到 T', T'之中序仍為已排序之數列,請繪出二元樹 T'並於各節點上註明 BF 值。[5%]
- (3) 請說明 T'是否符合高度平衡樹(AVL Tree)定義?如否請繪出調整後之高度平衡二元樹並於各節點上註明 BF 值。[8%]

國立政治大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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五、[共 20%]:某校園樓層請您進行 IPv4 網路規劃,分配使用 192.168.120.0/24 網段,因內有不同部門與使用目的,要求切成 6 個子網路且路由器允許每個子網路可用不同子網路遮罩,經訪談並考慮日後擴充,已將每個子網路欲連結網路之設備數量列於下表,從 192.168.120.0 開始依 A,B,C,D,E,F 順序分配,依據設備數量進行最小可涵蓋之子網路規劃,請完成下表將各子網路位址、廣播位址、子網路遮罩與預設閘道器(此位址為該子網路最後一個可用位址)標註括弧內編號填寫於答案紙上:

子網路	設備數量	子網路位址	廣播位址	子網路遮罩	預設閘道器 Default Gateway
subnet	No. of Hosts	Network Addr.	Broadcast Addr.	Subnet Mask	
A	4	192.168.120.0	(a2)	255.255.255.248	(a4)
В	16	(b1)	(b2)	(b3)	(b4)
С	60	(c1)	(c2)	(c3)	192.168.120.102
D	12	(d1)	(d2)	(d3)	(d4)
E	5	(e1)	192.168.120.127	(e3)	(e4)
F	100	(f1)	(f2)	(f3)	(f4)



一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

國立政治大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

第1頁,共1頁

考試科目管理資訊系統41613 所別資訊管理學系/資管組 考試時間2月27日(六)第三節

- 一、(25%) 請回答下列問題,並盡可能舉例說明:
- (1) 管理資訊系統的開發與運作,有哪些系統發展方法(System Development Method)可資應用? 各種方法的階段性作業流程為何?各適用於發展哪一些類型的系統?
- (2) 專案管理(Project Management)包含哪幾大項管理功能,其內容為何?專案管理流程可分為哪幾個階段?如何有效應用專案管理方法於資訊系統的開發,以提升系統品質及績效?
- (3) 資料庫管理系統、管理資訊系統、決策支援系統、智慧型系統等,在系統結構上有何不同? 在系統開發方法及流程上又有何主要差異?
- (4) 何謂巨量資料(Big Data)? 其特性為何?再者,如何建構巨量資料分析功能於上述各系統, 並有效應用於商業決策支援?
- 二、(25%) 請回答下列問題,並盡可能舉例說明:
- (1) 何謂行動商務(Mobile Commerce)、雲端商務(Cloud Commerce)及社群商務(Social Commerce)?其個別之特性、組成環境及生態系統為何?
- (2) 何謂開放政府(Open Government)、智慧城市(Smart City)及物聯網(Internet of Things)?其個別之特性為何?有何應用實例?
- (3) 何謂 O2O 行銷、口碑行銷及精準行銷?如何有效進行這幾類行銷方法,以提升商業效益?
- (4) 何謂智慧辨識系統及脈絡感知系統(Context-aware System)?如何與上述應用領域及方法有效結合,以提高個人化服務及自助式服務的效率與效益?
- 三、(25%) 請回答下列問題,並盡可能舉例說明:
- (1) 如何評估大型管理資訊系統的績效,如企業資源規劃(ERP)及供應鏈管理(SCM)系統?
- (2) 如何評估大型政府政策及服務系統專案的績效,如行動台灣、電子發票計畫?
- (3) 如何評估商業網站、網路服務系統及 Apps 的績效,如 PCHome、台北好行等?
- (4) 何謂價值主張及價值創造?何謂商業模式?如何評估電子化企業環境中價值創新及商業模式創新的績效?
- 四、(25%) 請回答下列問題,並盡可能舉例說明:
- (1) 如何選擇、導入及應用各項新興技術與方法,以提升現有觀光旅遊網站的品質及營運績效?
- (2) 如何選擇、導入及應用各項新興技術與方法,以提升現有醫療系統的品質及營運績效?
- (3) 如何選擇、導入及應用各項新興技術與方法,以提升現有電子化政府的品質及營運績效?
- (4) 如何選擇、導入及應用各項新興技術與方法,以提升現有環保系統的品質及營運績效?

註

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考試時間 2 月27日(六)第1節
                                  別資訊管理學系/科技組
                             所
  試 科
         目計算機概論
                     41622
  請指出下列程式之錯誤(15%)
       class Test {
           public static void main(String[] args) {
              Aa = new A(50);
              a.print();
           }
           class A {
            String s;
            A(String s) {
              this.s = s;
            public void print() {
              System.out.print(s);
2. 舉例說明 Java 的繼承 inheritance 以及 override 的機制。(10%)
3. 說明 class variable, instance variable, local variable 等三種變數,其生命期 lifetime 分別為何?(15%)
4. 說明 Singleton pattern 的意義、結構,並撰寫實作程式。(20%)
5. 在關聯式資料庫中,何謂 aggregate function?舉出五個標準 aggregate function,並分別說明其功能。
   (20%)
6. 說明 VPN (virtual private network)的結構與功能。(20%)
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註

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

考試科目資料結構 4/623 所 別資訊管理學系/科技組 考試時間 2月27日(六)第三節

- 1. Find the longest common subsequence of two strings X[0..m-1] and Y[0..n-1], where X and Y are two strings with length m and n, respectively. Let L[i,j] be the longest common subsequence of X[0..i] and Y[0..j].
 - (10%) Specify the recurrence relation of L[i,j] for dynamic programming
 - (20%) Consider X = AABBSCHAAA, Y = BABCSCA. Show the values of L[i,j] in a two dimension array
- 2. Build an AVL binary search tree by inserting the following keys.

15, 3, 12, 7, 35, 28, 16, 13, 29, 20, 2, 38, 18, 22, 36

(20%) Show the construction step by step. (Hint: rebalance tri-nodes when the difference of heights of sub trees is larger than 1)

3. Consider a hash table storing the following keys:

105, 9, 25, 54, 42, 26, 33, 36, 29, 41, 22, 12, 8, 53.

(20%) Let N=23. $h(k) = k \mod 23$ and $d(k) = 11 - k \mod 11$. Show the hash table that handles collision with double hashing.

4. Below is the cost between two places (undirected).

Taidong, Kaoshiung, 450; Taidong, GreenIsland, 800; Kaoshiung, Kenting, 400; Taipei, Kaoshiung, 650; Taipei, Taidong, 750; Taipei, Haulian, 500; Hualian, Taidong, 350; Hualian, GreenIsland, 850; Taidong, Kenting, 300; Taipei, Taichung, 400; Taichung, Nanto, 300; Nanto, Hualian, 400

(10%) Draw an undirected graph that includes all the above information with vertices (labeled with the place name) and edges (labeled with the cost)

(20%) Represent the graph using the structure of adjacency matrices

- 一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

註