TCP SAU TCP/IP

- 1. Care din următoarele layere este identic în modelele TCP/IP si OSI?
 - Vezi laborator

Which of the following layers is identical in both TCP/IP and OSI models?
Select one:
● a. Transport ✓○ b. Session
o c. Data Link / Link
O d. Presentation
e. Applications
Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: Transport

2.TCP oferă multe caracteristici avansate ce lipsesc din UDP. Care din următoarele este un avantaj a lui UDP față de TCP?

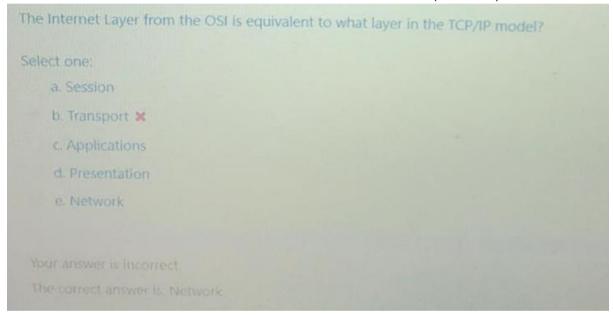
TCP provides many advanced features missing from UDP. Which of the following is an advantage that UDP has over TCP?
Select one or more: a. It reacts to network congestion
✓ b. It adds little overhead to the data transfer ✔
c. It provides reliable data transfer d. It can recover gracefully from packet loss
Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: It adds little overhead to the data transfer

3. Care din dimatoarele nu este o caracte	ristica a protocolului	TOF!
Which of the following is not a characteristic of t	he TCP protocol?	
Select one or more:		
a. Reliable data transfer		
□ b. Full-duplex operation		
c. Flow control supported		
☑ d. Connectionless operation ✓		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: Connectionless operation		
4.Ce înseamnă acronimul TCP?		
What does the acronym TCP stand for?		
Select one or more:		
✓ a. Transmission Control Protocol ✓		
b. Transfer Correction Protocol		
c. Transition Control Protocol		
d. Transition Correction Protocol		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: Transmission Control Protocol		
5.In timpul procesului de decapsulare in	ce ordine traversam T	CP/IP lavers?
During the decapsulation process in what order do we traverse th		or milayoro.
Selectione:		
a. Applications-> Internet -> Transport -> Network Access		
b. Applications-> Transport -> Network Access ->Internet		
c. Network Access-> Internet - > Transport -> Applications	y	
d. Applications-> Transport -> Internet -> Network Access		
e. Applications-> Internet -> Network Access-> Transport		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: Network Access-> Internet - > Transport -	> Applications	

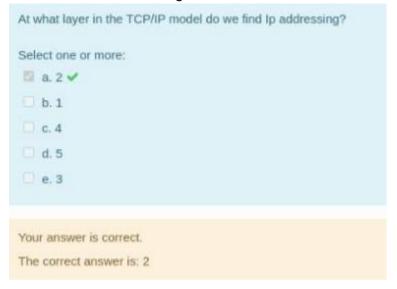
6.La care nivel din stiva TCP/IP putem gasi TCP?

At	what layer in the TCP/IP stack can we find TCP?
Se	lect one or more:
	a. Applications
	b. Network Access
	c. Internet
8	d. Transport 🛩
Yo	ur answer is correct.
Th	e correct answer is: Transport

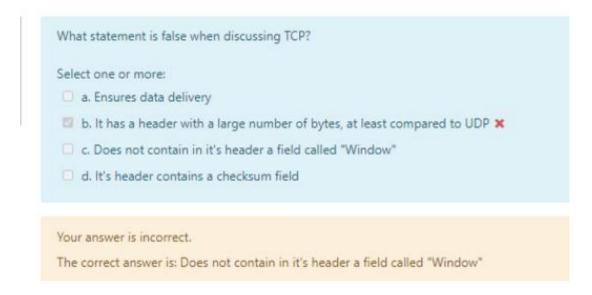
7. Nivelul Internet din OSI este echivalent cu ce nivel din TCP/IP? (Network)



8.La care nivel in TCP/IP gasim adresarea IP?



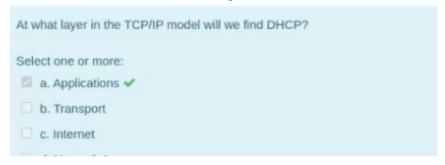
9. Care afirmatie este falsa cand vorbim despre TCP?



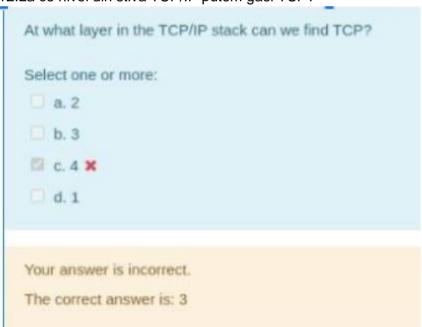
10. Când închidem o sesiune TCP, ce trimite clientul?

elect (one or more:			
a, '	The 2nd and 3n	d messages		
b.	The 1st and 2nd	d messages		
G C, 7	The 1st and 4th	messages v		
d. 1	The 1st and 3rd	i messages		
our an	swer is correct			

11.La ce nivel in modelul TCP/IP gasim DHCP?



12.La ce nivel din stiva TCP/IP putem gasi TCP?

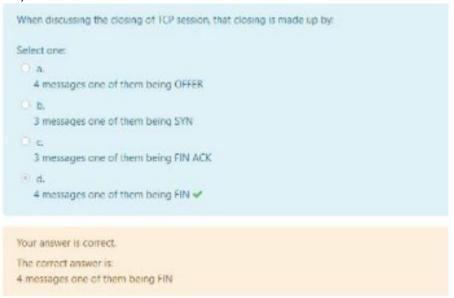


13. Nivelul de acces la rețea din TCP/IP este echivalent cu cate niveluri în modelul OSI?
The Network Access Layer from TCP/IP is equivalent to how many layers in the OSI model?
Select one:
O a. 2
○ b. 1 ⊚ c. 4 ×
O d. 3
O e. 5
Your answer is incorrect.
The correct answer is: 2
14 Lo eo nivel in etivo TD/ID putem gooi LIDD?
14.La ce nivel in stiva TP/IP putem gasi UDP?
At what layer in the TP/IP model stack can we find UDP?
Select one or more:
□ a. 4 ×
□ b. 3
C. 1 D d. 2
L. W. E.
Your answer is incorrect.
The correct answer is: 3

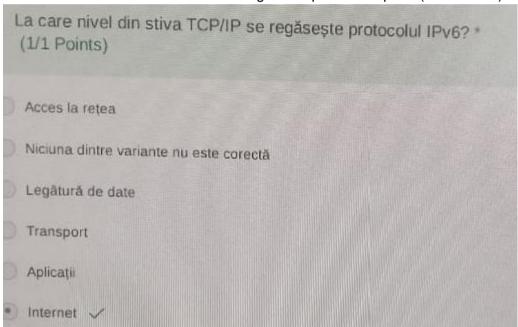
15.La ce nivel in modelul TCP/IP gasim adresa MAC? At what Layer in the TCP/IP model do we find MAC addresses? Select one or more: a. 4 □ b. 3 C. 5 d. 1 e. 2 16. Care din urmatoarele TCP flags nu corespunde cu definitia corecta? Which of the following TCP flags is not matched with the correct definition? Select one or more: a. RST—Re-sets the sequence numbers for a TCP session b. ACK—Acknowledges that a TCP segment has been received c. FIN—Indicates the closing of a TCP session d. SYN—Indicates the start of a TCP connection X Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: RST—Re-sets the sequence numbers for a TCP session

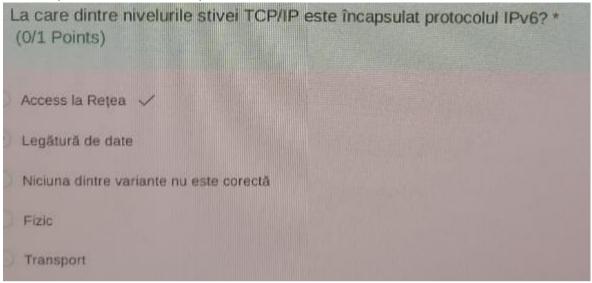
17.La inchiderea unei sesiuni TCP, inchiderea este făcută de (message one of the begin FIN)



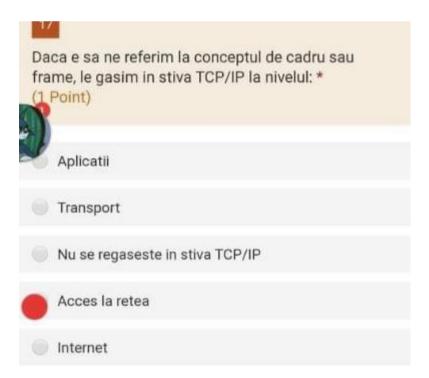
18. La care nivel din stiva TCP/IP se regaseste protocolul Ipv6? (INTERNET)



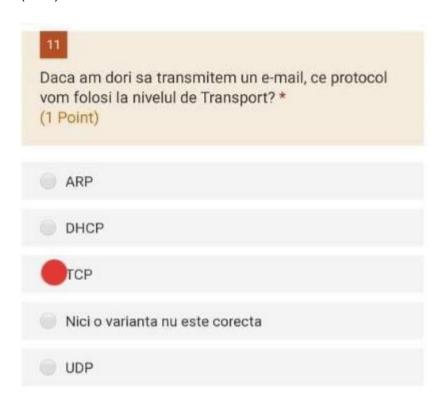
La care dintre nivelurile stivei TCP/IP este incapsulat protocolul IPV6?
 (ACCESS LA RETEA)



20. Dacă e sa ne referim la conceptul de cadru sau frame, le găsim în stiva TCP/IP la nivelul: (ACCES LA RETEA (NETWORK ACCESS))



21. Dacă am dori sa transmitem un email, ce protocol vom folosi la nivelul de transport? (TCP)



22.Dacă e sa ne referim la procesul de decapsulare, la nivelul 2 din stiva TCP/IP, ne gândim la:

(pachete)

Daca e sa ne referim la procesul de decapsulare, la nivelul 2 din stiva TCP/IP, na gandim la: *
(1/1 Points)

cadre

pachete

segmente

date

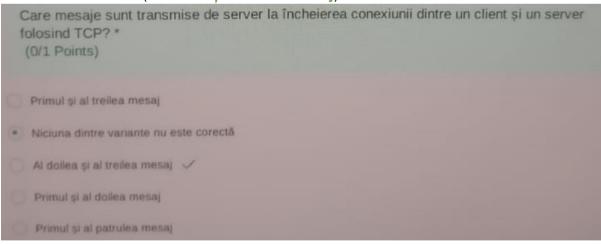
23. Dacă discutam despre three-way handshake în cadrul TCP mesajele transmise sunt:



Daca discutam despre three-way handshake in cadrul TCP mesajele transmise sunt: *
(1 Point)



24. Care mesaje sunt transmise de server la inchiderea conexiunii dintre un client și un server folosind TCP? (Al doilea și al treilea mesaj)



25.La care dintre nivelurile TCP/IP se adauga un subsol/trailer/CRC?

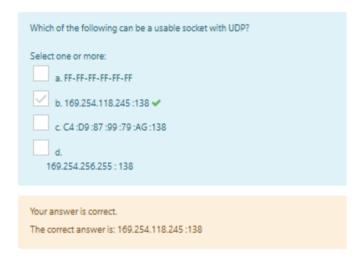
11. La care dintre nivelurile TCP/IP se adaugă un subsol/trailer/CRC? * (1/1 Points)
O Internet
Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă
Acces la rețea
© Fizic
Legătură de date

UDP

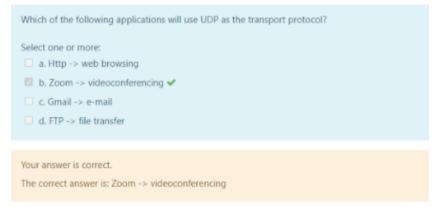
1.La ce nivel in modelul OSI putem gasi UDP?

At what layer in the OSI model stack can we find UDP?
Select one or more:
□ a. 5
☑ b. 4 ✔
□ c. 6
□ d.7
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: 4

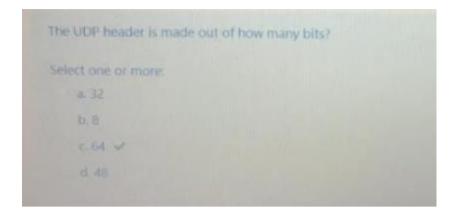
2. Care din urmatoarele poate fi socket instabil cu UDP?



3. Care din urmatoarele aplicatii va folosi UDP ca protocol de transport?



4. Header UDP este format din cati bits?



5. Care din afirmatii este falsa cand vorbim despre UDP?

Which statement is false when discussing UDP?

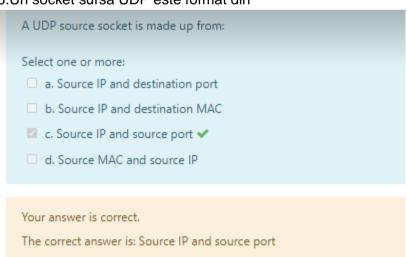
Select one or more:

a. The protocol header is a minimum of 20 Bytes
b. Is used for video-streaming applications
c. It does not offer reliability from it's structure
d. The acronym stands for User Datagram Protocol

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The protocol header is a minimum of 20 Bytes

6.Un socket sursa UDP este format din

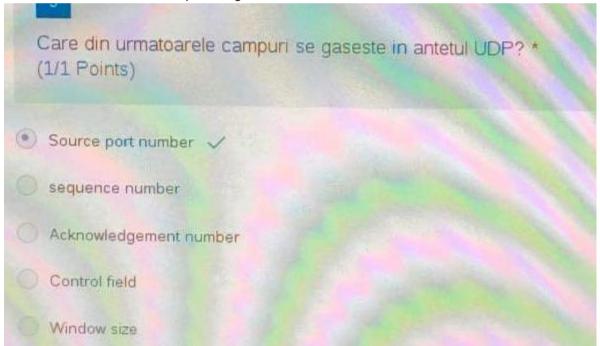


7.In timpul procesului de decapsulare, la ce nivel vom elimina data specifica la UDP, la traversarea datelor conform modelului TCP/IP?

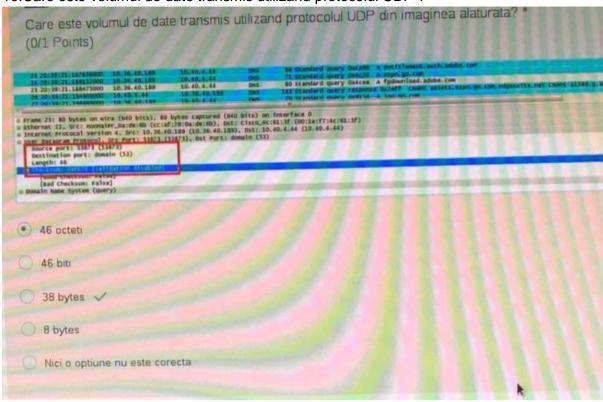
During the decapsulation process, at what layer do we remove data specific to UDP, when travers model?	sing data according to the TCP/IP
Select one or more:	
☑ a. 2 🗙	
□ b. 3	
□ c.4	
□ d. 1	
Your answer is incorrect.	Activate Windows
The correct answer is: 3	Go to Settings to activate Wind
THE COTTECT BISNET IS, 3	

- 8. Care afirmatie este falsa cand vorbim despre UDP?
 - a. Offers data re-segmentation (reordering) at the reception level
 - **b**.The protocol header is composed out of 4 fields
 - **c**.It's a simple and fast protocol
 - **d**.It's basic function is reliability

9. Care din urmatoarele campuri se gaseste in antetul UDP?



10. Care este volumul de date transmis utilizand protocolul UDP ?



DHCP

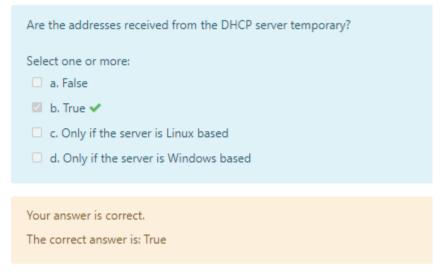
1. Când vom finaliza cu succes un schimb de mesaje DHCP complet, vom primi:

	en successfully completing a full DHCP message exchange we will receive:
ele	ect one or more:
	a. an IP address-> a netmask-> a gateway address
	b. an Ip address-> a gateway address-> a DNS address-> a MAC address
2	c. a IP address-> a netmask-> a DNS address-> gateway address 🗸
	d. a TCP address-> a gateway address -> a DNS address ->a netmask
	e. a MAC address-> a netmask-> a DNS address-> a gateway address

2.Dacă ar fi să analizăm un schimb de mesaje pentru cei mai puțini provin din DHCP, atunci al-4-lea mesaj ar fi:

If we were to look at a message exchange for the lease originate in DHCP, then the 4th message would be:
Select one or more:
☑ a. Acknowledge 🗶
□ b. Request
□ c. Discover
☐ d. No messages are delivered
e. Offer
Your answer is incorrect.
The correct answer is: Request

3. Adresele primite de serverul DHCP sunt temporare?



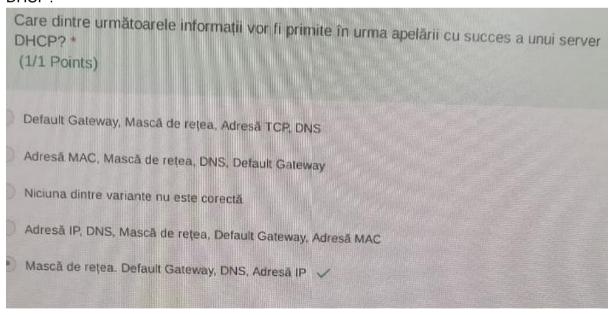
4.Cand ne referim la portul 67, portul folosit de obicei de către DHCP, trebuie sa afirmăm corect ca este un port din următoarea categorie:

When referring to port 67, port usually used by DHCP, we are to correctly state that it is a port from the following category:

Select one or more:

■ a. Well known ports ✓

5. Care dintre următoarele informații vor fi primite în urma apelarii cu succes a unui server DHCP?



MAC

1. Care afirmatie este falsa cand ne referim la adresele MAC?

	Which statement is false when referring to MAC addresses?	
	Select one or more:	
	a. They are formed from 2 components one of them identifying the producer	
	b. They are formed of 48 bits	
	✓ c. They are made of 4 bytes ✓	
	d. They are located on the 4th layer of the TCP/IP model stack.	
	e. They are unique at a global level	
	Your answer is correct.	
	The correct answer is: They are made of 4 bytes	
	Este adevărat ca adresele MAC se modifica în timpul u	nui transfer de date de la rețea la
re	tțea?	

Is it true that MAC addresses change during a data transfer from network to network?
Selectione:
Server one.
O True ✓
True 🗸
False
False
The correct answer is 'True'.

3.De cate caractere hexazecimale avem nevoie pentru a avea o adresa MAC?

From how many hexadecimal characters do we need to have a MAC address?
Select one or more:
☑ a. 12 🗸
□ b. 10
□ c. 8
□ d. 48
□ e. 32
Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: 12

4.Pe cati biti reprezentam o adresele MAC?

On how many bytes do we represent MAC addresses?
Select one or more: ☑ a. 6 ✓
□ b. 4
□ c.48
□ d.8
□ e. 32
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: 6
THE CONTROL MICHAEL SHO

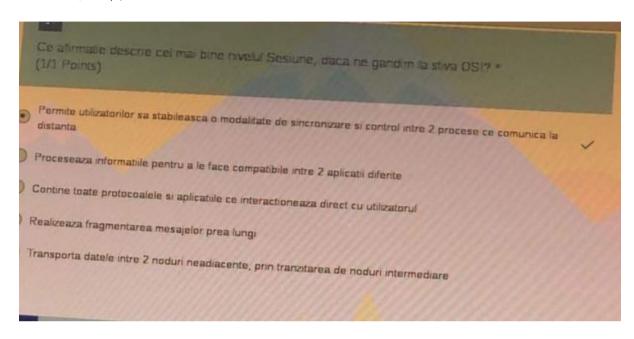
5.Cand un cadru cu o adresa MAC a destinației necunoscută intra într-un switch, în care port va trimite switch?

When a frame with an unknown destination MAC address enters a switch, the switch will forward it out which ports?
Select one or more: □ a. All except the port that received the frame □ b. All □ c. All unicast ports □ d. None
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: All except the port that received the frame

OSI

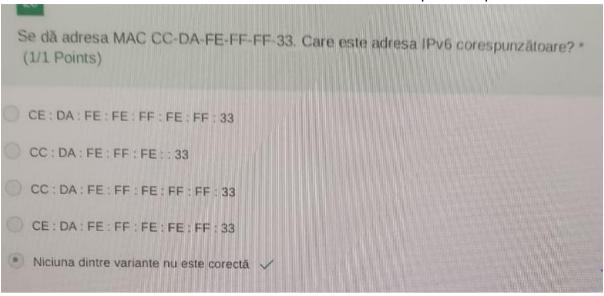
Ce afirmație descrie cel mai bine nivelul Sesiune, dacă ne gandim la stiva OSI?
 Permite utilizatorilor să stabilească o modalitate de sincronizare și control intre

 2 procese ce comunica la distanță (din laborator Gestionează sesiuni de comunicare între diverse aplicații)

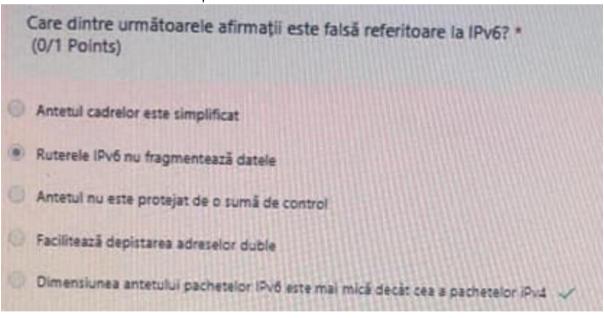


IPV6

1. Se da adresa MAC CC-DA-FE=FF=FF=33. Care este adresa ipv6 corespunzătoare?



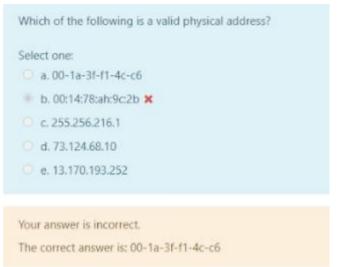
2. Care dintre urmatoarele afirmații este falsă referitoare la IPV6?



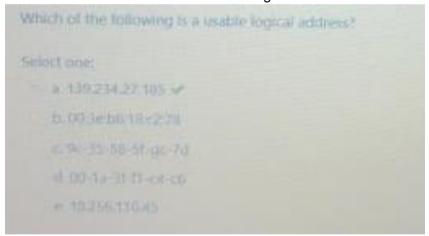
- 3. Care dintre următoarele afirmații referitoare la ipv6 sunt false?
 - a. Antetul pachetelor ipv6 nu este protejat de o sursa de control
 - b. Nicio varianta nu e corecta
 - c. Permite un numar de 10^15 adrese utile
 - d. Exista o dimensiune minima a pachetelor (1280 octeti)
 - e. Oferă servicii incorporate de IPsec comparativ cu ipv6

ADRESA FIZICA / LOGICA /IP (physical/ logic)

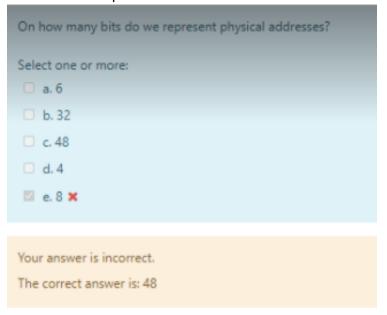
1. Care din urmatoarele este o adresa fizica valida?



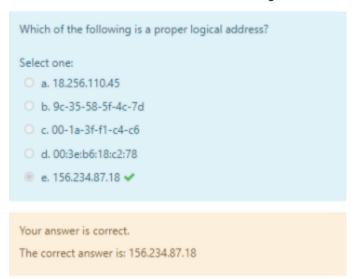
2. Care din urmatoarele este o adresa logica stabila?



3. Pe cati bits representam adresele fizice?

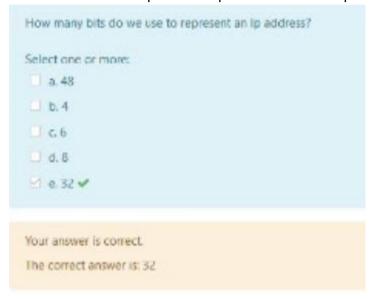


4. Care din urmatoarele este o adresa logica adecvata?

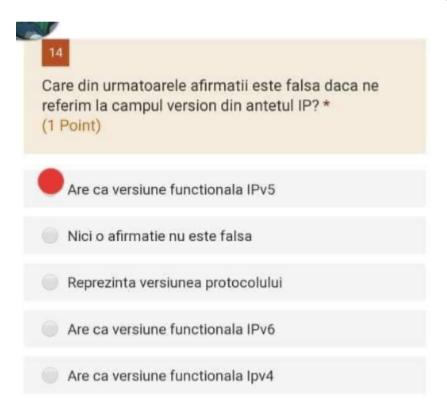


5.Care din urmatoarele afirmatii este adevarata cand ne referim	ı la adresele IF	?
Which of the following statements is true when referring to IP addresses:	>	
Select one or more:		
a. A physical address is unique at a LAN level		
 b. A physical address is composed of 32 bits 		
c. A logical address can be duplicated within a LAN		
d. A physical address is unique at a global level		
Ø e. A logical address is unique in a LAN ✓		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: A logical address is unique in a LAN		
6. Pe cati bytes representam o adresa IP?		
On how many bytes do we represent an IP address?		
Select one or more:		
☑ a. 4 ✔		
□ b. 6		
□ c. 8		
□ d. 32		
□ e. 48		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: 4		

7.Pe cati bits folosim pentru a reprezenta o adresa ip?



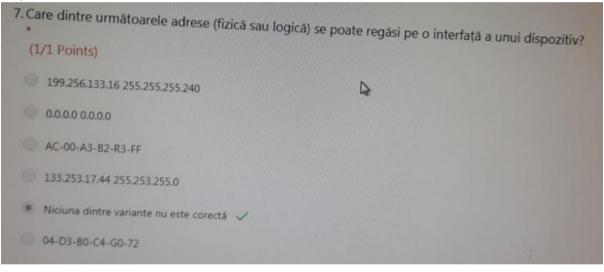
8. Care din urmatoarele afirmatii este falsa dacă ne referim la campul version din antetul IP



9. Care din urmatoarele adrese (fizica sau logica) poate sa apara ca și o adresa destinatie?

Care dintre următoarele adrese (fizic (1/1 Points)	ă sau logică) poate să apară ca și o adresă destinație? *
O FF:FE:FF:FH:FF:FF	
135.243.215.223/27 	
110.124.26.194 255.255.254.128	
○ FE: 56: AC: BG: 51:72	
172.16.227.128 255.255.255.248	
Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă	

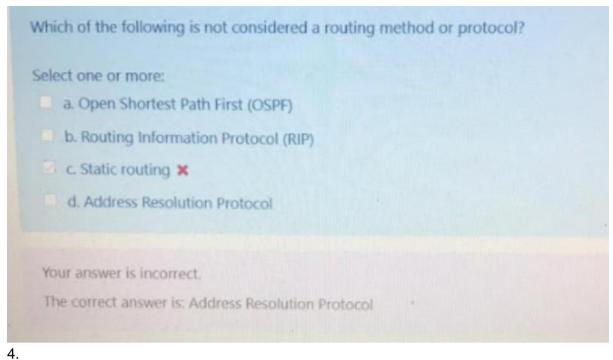
10. Care dintre urmatoarele adrese (fizica sau logica) se poate regăsi pe o interfata a unui dispozitiv?



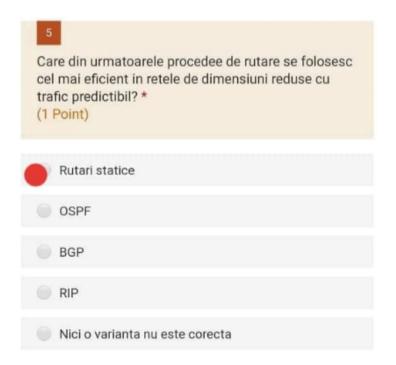
RUTARE STATICA / DINAMICA

1.Ce afirmație este corectă cand discutam despre rutare dinamica (dynamic routing)?
What statement is true when discussing dynamic routing?
Select one or more: a. It does not consider the addition of new nodes or links b. It does not deal with node or link failures c. Every T seconds each router sends its table to its neighbor each each router then updates its table based on the new information d. It implies that edge costs cannot change
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: Every T seconds each router sends its table to its neighbor each each router then updates its table based on the new information
2.Ce afirmație este falsă atunci cand vorbim despre rutare statică? a.It implies that edge costs cannot change b.Routers automatically transmit information from one to another in the form of routing tables c.It does not consider the addition of new or links d.It does not deal with node or link failures
What statement is false when discussing static routing? Select one or more: a. It implies that edge costs cannot change b. Routers automatically transmit information from one to another in the form of routing tables c. It does not consider the addition of new nodes or links d. It does not deal with node or link failures ×
Your answer is incorrect. The correct answer is: Routers automatically transmit information from one to another in the form of routing tables.

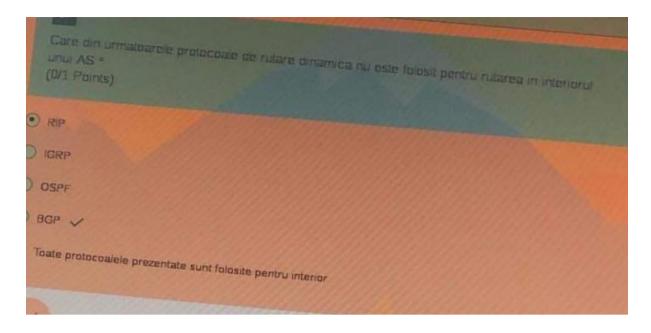
3.Care din urmatoarele nu este considerat o metoda de rutare sau protocol



Care din următoarele procedee de rutare se folosesc cel mai eficient în rețele de dimensiuni reduse cu trafic predictibil?



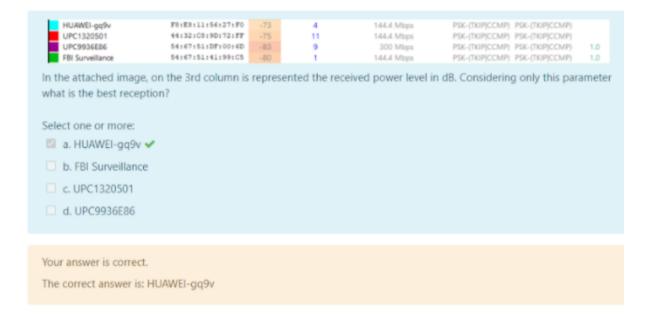
5. Care din urmatoarele protocoale de rutare dinamica nu este folosit pentru rutarea in interiorul unui AS ?



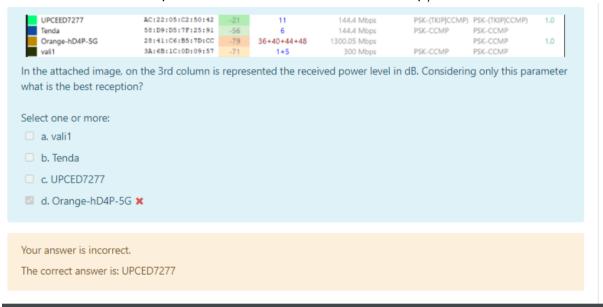
- RIP, IGRP şi OSPF sunt folosite pentru a actualiza tabelele routerelor din interioroul unui AS
- BGP este folosit pentru actualizarea tabelelor folosite de către routerele care fac legătura între AS-uri

ACRYLIC

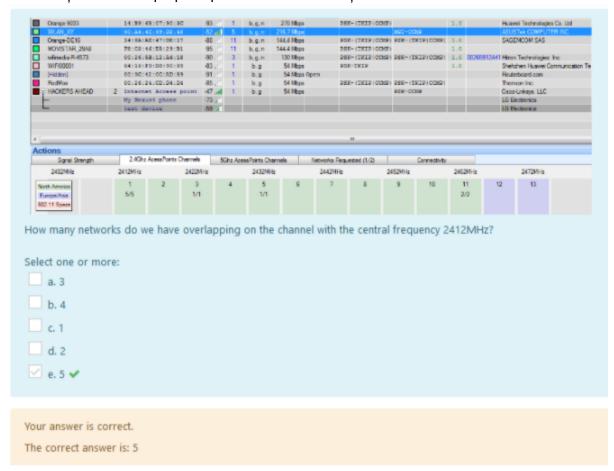
1.În imaginea atașată este reprezentată în a 3-a coloană nivelul puterii primite în dB. Considerând doar acest parametru care este cea mai bună recepție?



2.În imaginea atașată este reprezentată în a 3-a coloană nivelul puterii primite în dB. Considerând doar acest parametru care este cea mai bună recepţie?



3. Cate rețetele sunt suprapuse pe canalul cu frecvența centrală 2412MHz?



4. Tinand cont de imaginea "Acrylic_wifi", obtinuta cu instrumentul Acrylic Wifi Home, ce afirmatie este corectă:



3. Deschideți imaginea "Acrylic.PNG" din directorul "Test_mărire" de pe Desktop. Pe câte canale se (0/1 Points)

3

1

4

Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă

Deschideți imaginea "Acrylic_WiFi" din directorul "Examen_RC" de pe Desktop. Care este adresa fizică asociată dispozitivului cu cel mai slab semnal WiFi? *

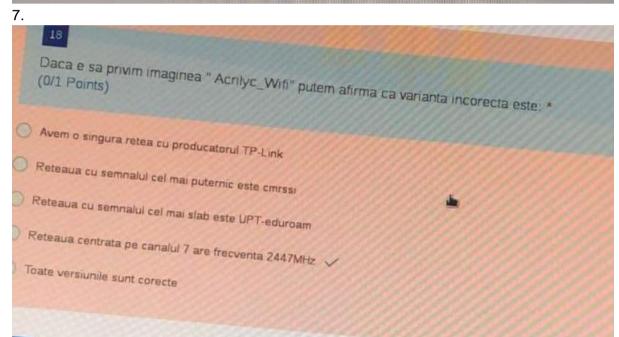
(1/1 Points)

Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă

24: DE: C6: 9C: 51: F0

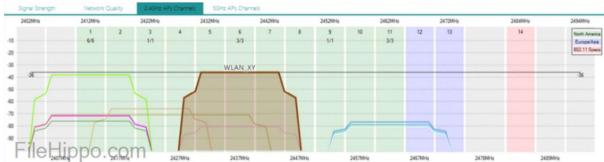
00: 18: 63: 2C: 1F: E8

00: 14: BF: 36: F4: 32



8. Daca e sa privim imaginea "Acrylic_Wifi" (nu stiu unde e poza): putem afirma ca varianta incorecta este:



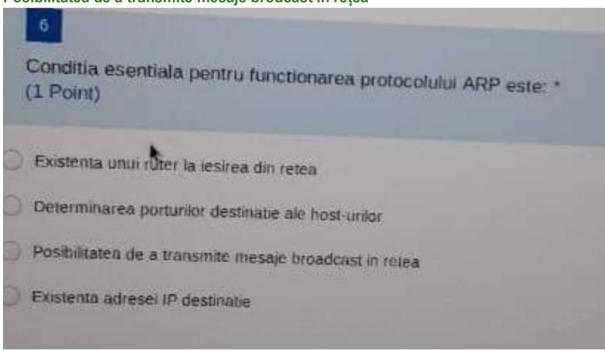


1.Protocolul ARP face legatura intre:

Adresa MAC si o adresa ip



2.Conditia esentiala pentru functionarea protocolului ARP este : Posibilitatea de a transmite mesaje brodcast in rețea



3. Care dintre nivelurile stivei TCP/IP sunt legate prin protocolul ARP?

Care dintre niveluri stivei TCP/IP sunt legate prin protocolul ARP? * (0/1 Points)

Internet - Legătură de date

Transport - Internet

Internet - Acess la retea 🗸

Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă

Legătură de date - Internet

COMENZI ARP

1. Care comanda windows ne-ar oferi output-ul?

```
Internet Address
                      Physical Address
                                             Type
135.243.230.1
                      2c-fa-a2-49-b2-ce
                                             dynamic
135.243.230.47
                      f8-75-a4-13-98-1c
                                             dynamic
135.243.230.62
                                             dynamic
                     98-fa-9b-12-16-70
                     3c-18-a0-b2-b1-88
8c-16-45-ea-90-31
8c-16-45-62-ed-e4
135.243.230.69
                                             dynamic
135.243.230.185
                                             dynamic
135.243.230.195
                                             static
                     ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
135.243.231.255
                                             static
                      01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                             static
224.0.0.22
224.0.0.251
                     01-00-5e-00-00-fb
                                             static
224.0.0.252
                     01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                             static
239.255.255.250
                     01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
                                             static
255.255.255.255
                     ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                             static
```

Which windows command would give us the attached output?

Select one:

- a. ipconfig
- Ob. arp -a
- c. show internet address
- d. netstat X
- e. ipconfig /all

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: arp -a

2.Care comanda windows ne-ar oferi output-ul? (Daca era ping -> era bine)

```
Reply from 10.5.55.248: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=57
Reply from 10.5.55.248: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=57
Reply from 10.5.55.248: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=57
Reply from 10.5.55.248: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=57
Reply from 10.5.55.248: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=57

Ping statistics for 10.5.55.248:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms

Which windows command would give us the attached output?

Select one:
    a. ipconfig
    b. arp -a
    c. traceroute *
    d. No command in this form would give this output
    e. neststat

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: No command in this form would give this output
```

3. Care comanda windows ne-ar oferi output-ul?

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . : fe80::c055:6a23:4f28:4dc3%17
Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address . : 169.254.77.195
Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . :

Which windows command would give us the attached output?

Select one or more:
a. arp -a
b. traceroute
c. ipconfig ✓
d. ipconfig /all
e. ping

Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: ipconfig
```

TTL

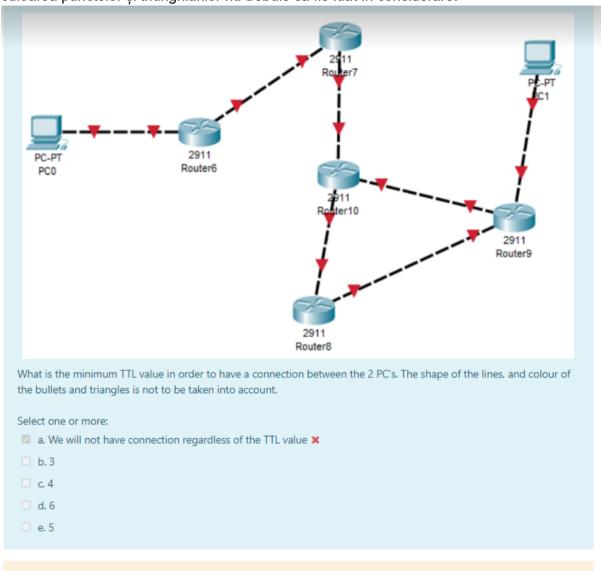
What is the minimum TTL value in order to have a connection between the 2 PC's. The shape of the lines, and colour of the bullets and triangles is not to be taken into account.

Select one:

- ® a.3 **x**
- O b. We will not have connection regardless of the TTL value
- 0 c. 5
- 0 d. 6
- 0 e.4

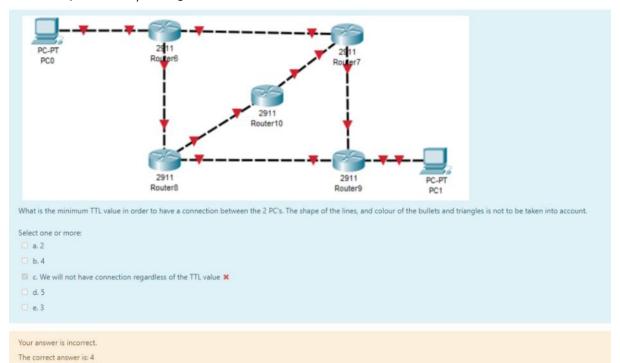
Your answer is incorrect.

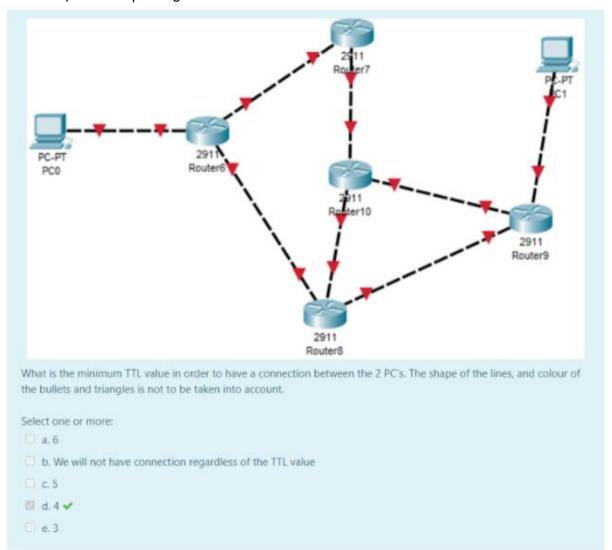
The correct answer is: 4

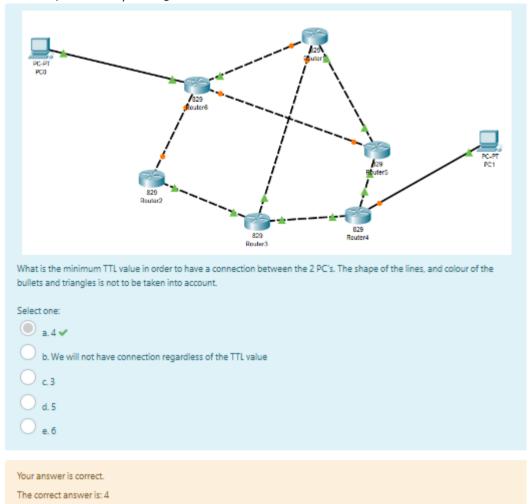


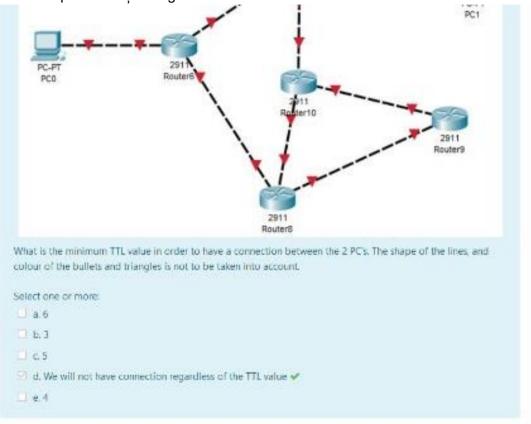
Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 5

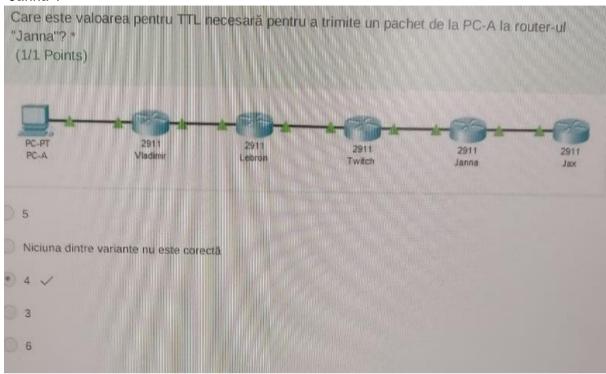




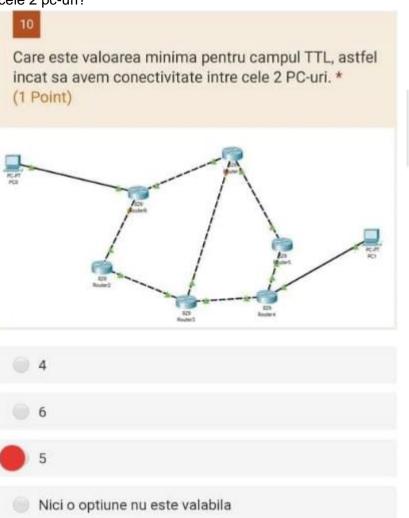




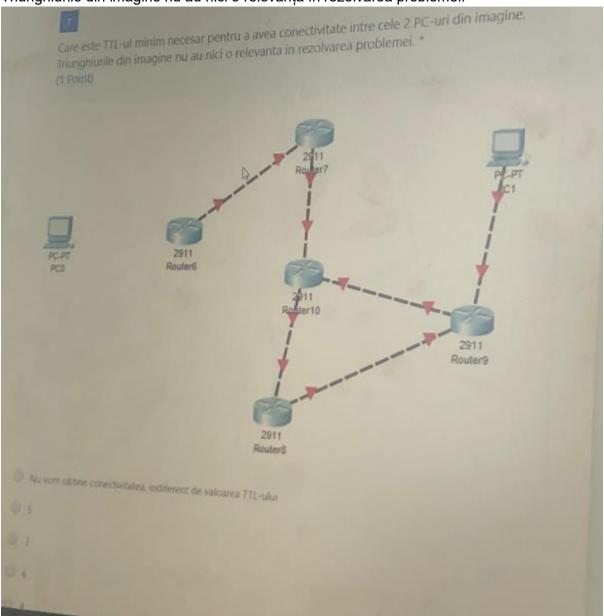
7.Care este valoare pentru TTL necesara pentru a trimite un pachet de la PC-A la router-ul "Janna"?



8.Care este valoarea minima pentru campul TTL, astfel incat sa avem conectivitate între cele 2 pc-uri?



9.Care este TTL-UL minim necesar pentru a a cea conectivitate intr 2 PC-uri din imagine. Triunghiurile din imagine nu au nici o relevanță în rezolvarea problemei.



NU vom obține conectivitate indiferent de valoarea TTL-ului.

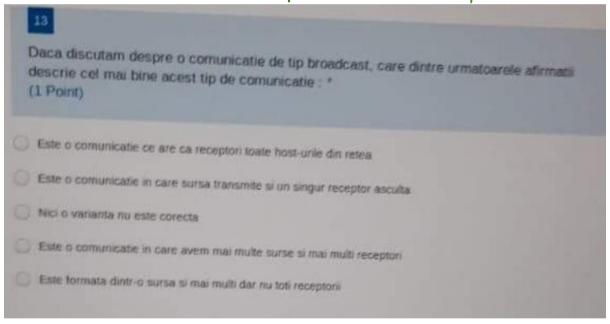
BROADCAST

1. Care din urmatoarele afirmatii este gresit cand vorbim despre broadcast?

Sele	ct one or more:
	a. At the Network Access layer the broadcast address is FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
	b. You need the subnet mask to compute the broadcast address in logical addressing
	c. You can apply the concept only to the Transport Layer
	d. We discuss one emitter and all receivers from a single network
2	e. It is not dependent on the network topology used 🗶
four	answer is incorrect.
he	correct answer is: You can apply the concept only to the Transport Layer

2.Dacă discutam despre o comunicare de tip broadcast, care dintre urmatoarele afirmatii descrie cel mai bine acest tip de comunicare

Este o comunicatie ce are ca receptori toate hosturile din rețea



SIMPLEX / FULL-DUPLEX / MULTICAST / FULL - MESH / UNICAST

1.Dacă urmează sa primim o pagina de la un scaner al unui birou de imprimante , ce tip de comunicare ar trebuie sa folosim?

If we are going to receive a page from the scanner of a centralised office printer, what type of communication would be used?
Select one or more:
a. Broadcast
✓ b. Simplex ✓
c. Autonomous
d. Full-duplex
e. Multicast
Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: Simplex
2. Dacă participam într-o conferința Zoom care încurajează și permite participarea, ce tip de
comunicare ar descrie cel mai bine aceasta situatie?
If we are to participate in a Zoom conference that encourages and allows participation, which type of communication would best describe this situation?
Select one or more:
☑ a. Full-duplex ✔

If we are to participate in a Zoom conference that encourages and allows participation, which type of communication would best describe this situation?

Select one or more:

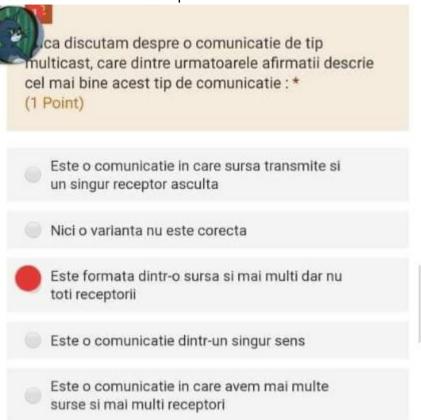
a. Full-duplex
b. Full-mesh
c. Simplex
d. Partial-mesh
e. Half-duplex

Your answer is correct.

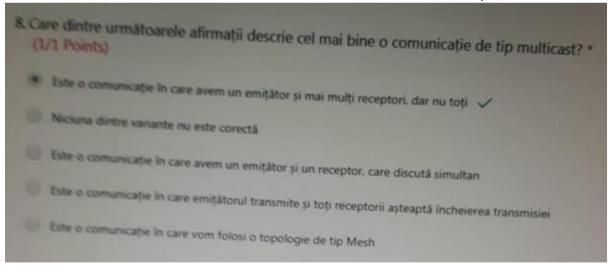
The correct answer is: Full-duplex

3.Ce descriere este cea mai buna pentru full-mesh topology?	
What description best fits the full-mesh topology?	
Select one or more:	
a. One element transmits and all other receive	
b. Any element can transmit only when it receives a token	
C. All elements transmit at the same time	
d. Every element is connected to all others	
e. The transmition is done sequentially	
Your answer is correct.	
The correct answer is: Every element is connected to all others	
4. Care din urmatoarele tehnologii asigura ca un pachet unicast este vizibil numai pentru device-ul cu o specifică adresa destinatie?	
Which of the following technologies ensures that a unicast packet is visible only to the device with the specific destination add	ress?
Select one or more:	
a. Satellite	
□ b. Ethernet	
□ c. Wireless LAN ☑ d. Switched Ethernet ✓	
a. Switched Ethernet	
Your answer is correct.	
The correct answer is: Switched Ethernet	

5. Dacă discutam despre o comunicare de tip multicast, care dintre urmatoarele afirmatii descrie cel mai bine acest tip de comunicatie:



7. Care dintr urmatoarele afirmatii descrie cel mai bine o comunicare de tip multicast?



- A. Este formata dintr-o sursa si mai multi dar nu toti receptorii
- B. Este o comunicatie in care avem un emitator si mai multi receptori dar nu toti.
- 6. Care dintre următoarele tipuri de comunicatii este cel mai raspandit pe planetă?

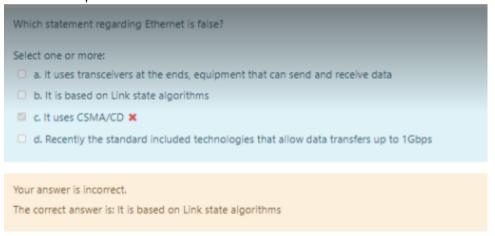
Care dintre următoarele tipuri de co față? * (1/1 Points)	municații este cel mai răspândit pe planetă la momentul de
simplex	
Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă	
full-duplex	
O multicast	
half-duplex	

ETHERNET / WIRELESS / ROUTER

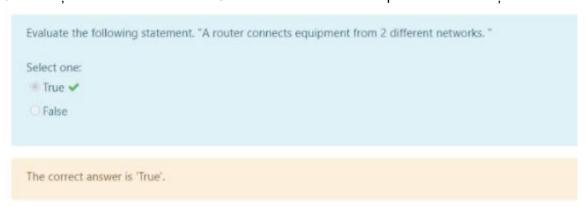
1. Cand discutam despre mediul wireless, ce afirmație este falsă?

When discussing the wireless medium, what is the false statement?
Select one or more:
a. We can use light pulses
b. We can use infrared X
C. We can use radio waves
d. We can use microwaves
Your answer is incorrect.
The correct answer is: We can use light pulses

2. Ce afirmație ce se referă la Ethernet este falsă?



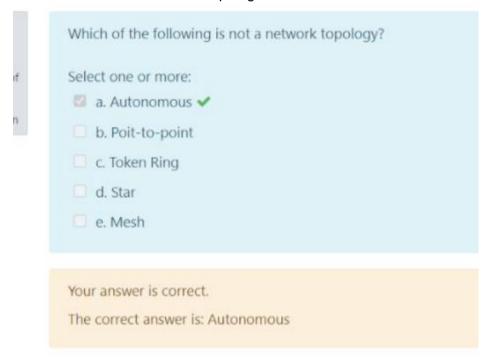
3. Evaluați urmatoarea afirmatie "Un router conecteaza echipamente din 2 rețele diferite"



4.Care din urmatoarele tehnologii asigura ca un pachet unicast este vizibil numai pentru device-ul cu o specifică adresa destinatie?

Which of the following technologies ensures that a unicast packet is visible only to the device with the specific destination address?
Select one or more: ☑ a. Switched Ethernet ✓ ☐ b. Wireless LAN ☐ c. Ethernet ☐ d. Satellite
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: Switched Ethernet

5. Care din urmatoarele nu e o tipologie de retea?



- 6.Ce este caracteristică fundamentală a primei generatii de site-uri internet.
 - a .They are sites that use Artificial Intelligence in the background
 - b. They are sites that encourage interaction between users
- **c.** The use the star system to give recommendations based on previous web searches
 - d. They are sites the give information
 - e. They are sites that easily integrate SMART Technologies

	the fundamental characteristic of the first generation of Internet sites?
select o	ne or more:
a.T	hey are sites that use Artificial Intelligence in the background
□ b. T	hey are sites that encourage interaction between users
☑ c.T	ne use the star system to give recommendations based on previous web searches
d.T	hey are sites the give information
e.T	hey are sites that easily integrate SMART Technologies
frant seni	wer is incorrect.
iour ans	Wet is inconect.
The con	ect answer is: They are sites the give information

7. Care din urmatoarele este un parametru de identificare a performanței rețelei?

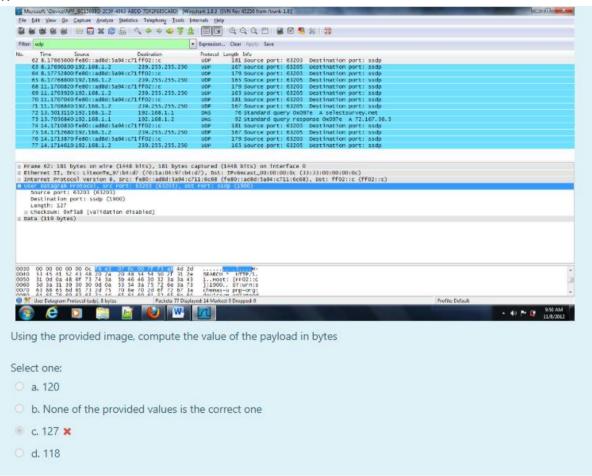
Which of the following is a parameter to identify a networks performance?
Select one or more: □ a Connectivity □ b. Latency □ c. OSPF □ d. Ethernet
Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: Latency

8. Ce tip de informații sunt transmise pe cablu Ethernet? INFORMATII BINARE

	Ce tip de informații sunt transmise pe cablu Ethernet? * (1/1 Points)
ij	Informații zecimale
9	Informații binare 🗸
3)	Informații optice
0	Niciuna dintre variante nu este corectă
8	Informații hexazecimale

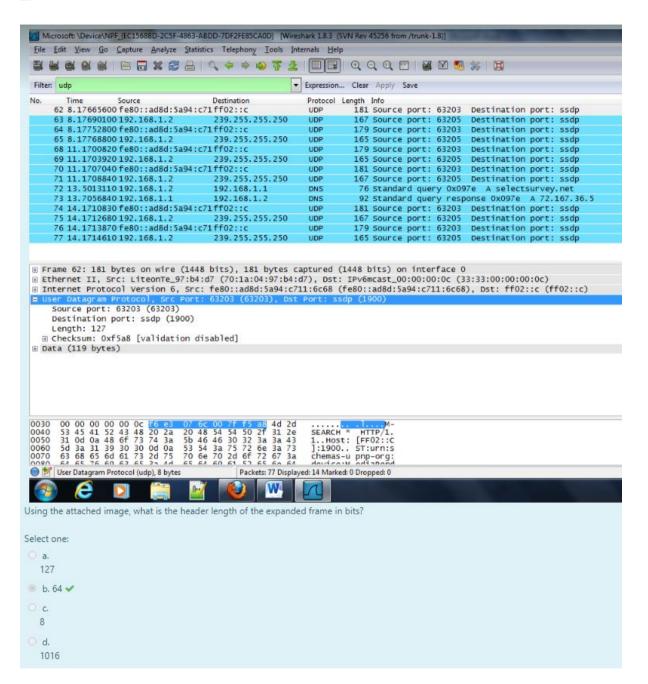
WIRESHARK

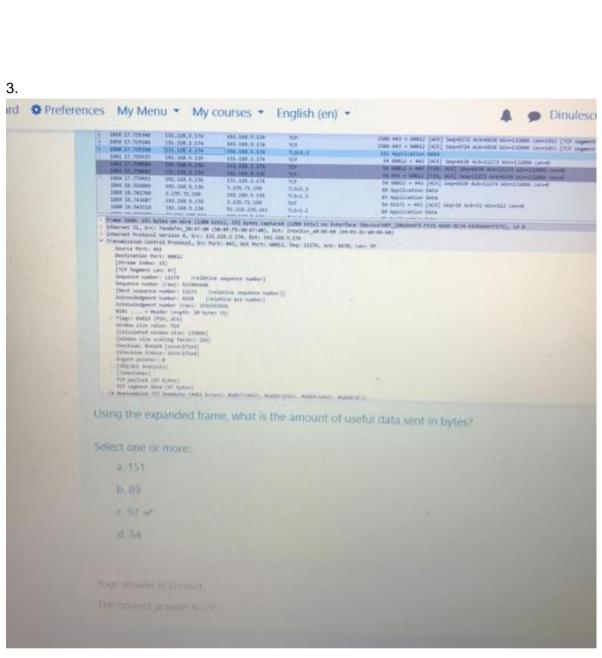
1.

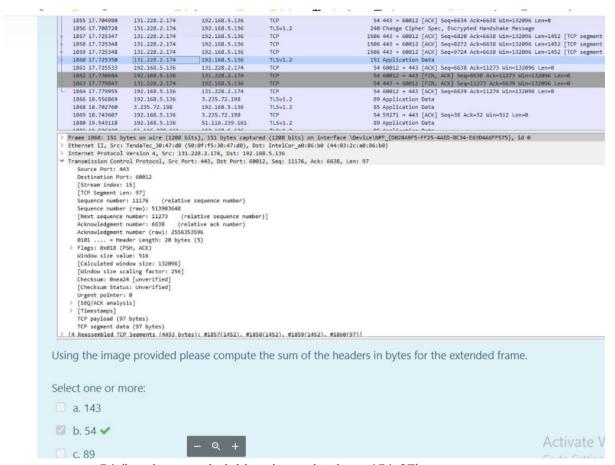


Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: None of the provided values is the correct one



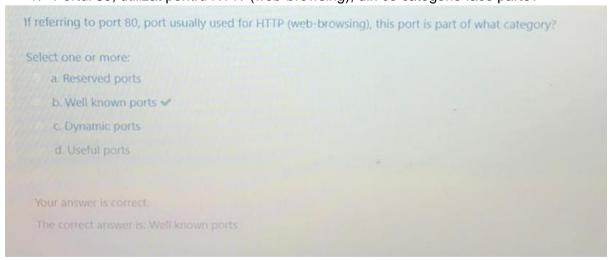




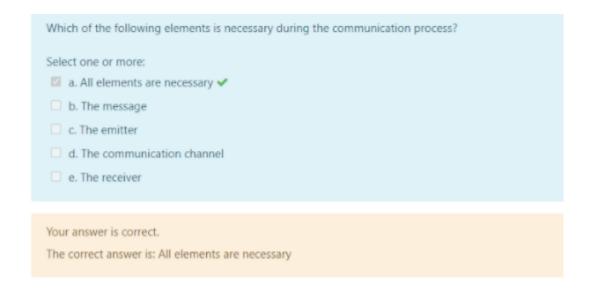
• 54 (lungimea cadrului-lungimea datelor = 151-97)

PORTUL 80 / COMUNICATII

1. Portul 80, utilizat pentru HTTP(web-browsing), din ce categorie face parte?



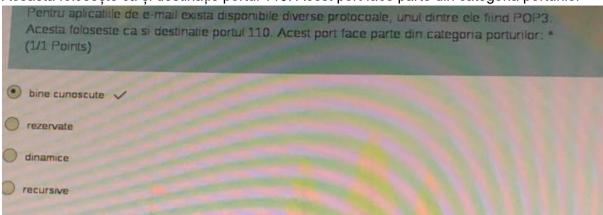
2.Care din urmatoarele elemente este necesar in timpul procesului de comunicare?



3. Dacă discutam despre portul 8080, port uzual folosit pentru aplicații web, acesta face parte din categoria porturilor:



4.Pentru aplicațiile de e-mail exita disponibile diverse protocoale, unul dintr ele fiind POP3. Aceasta folosește ca și destinație portul 110. Acest port face parte din categoria porturilor

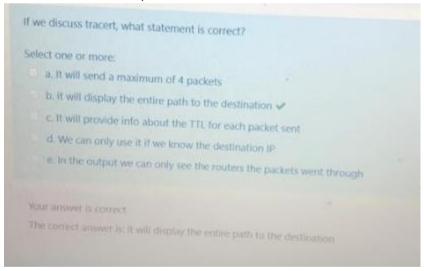


PING / TRACERT / HUBS

1.Daca ne referim la comand ping putem spune ca:

elect one: a. Can return	the message "request time out"
b. Shows us	the time needed for the packet to get to the destination and back again
c. On window	vs it will send 4 packets each of 32 bytes
d. All variant	s are correct 🛩
e. Its purpos	e is to check the connection to a distant device
our answer is co	rrect.
ne correct answ	er is: All variants are correct

2.Dacă discutam despre tracert, care afirmatie e corecta?



3. Care din urmatoarele afirmatii este falsa?

Which of the following statements is false?
Select one or more:
✓ a. Hubs provide collision domain separation
b. Switches provide collision domain separation
c. VLANs provide broadcast domain separation
d. Which of the following statements is false?
Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: Hubs provide collision domain separation

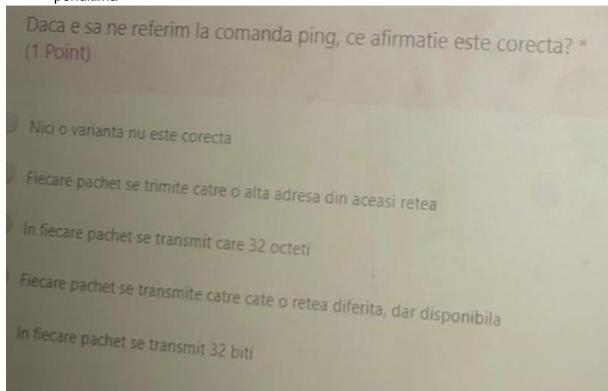
4. Daca ne referim la comanda tracert, ce afirmație este corectă?

If we refer to the tracert command, what is the correct statement?
Select one or more:
 a. In order to reach the destination we must not exceed the TTL value
b. It will show us only the time to reach the destination *
c. It will send a maximum of 4 packets of 32 bytes
d. We can only use it if we know the destination IP
e. It will check the availability of a distant host without giving any other output
Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: In order to reach the destination we must not exceed the TTL value

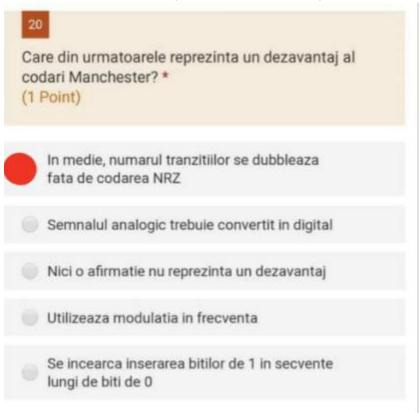
5.Daca e sa ne referim la comanda ping, ce afirmație este corectă

- penultima

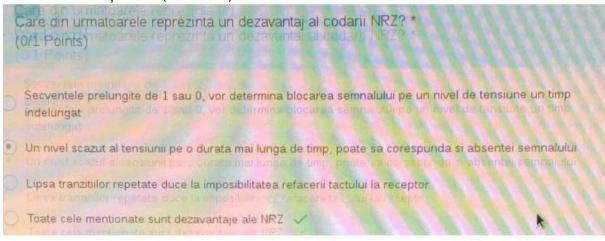


MANCHESTER / NRZ

1. Care din urmatoarele reprezinta un dezavantaj al codari Manchester?

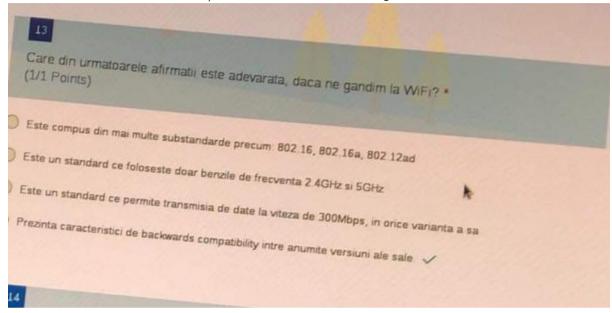


2.Care din urmatoarele reprezinta un dezavantaj al codarii NRZ? **Toate cele menţionate** (vezi curs)

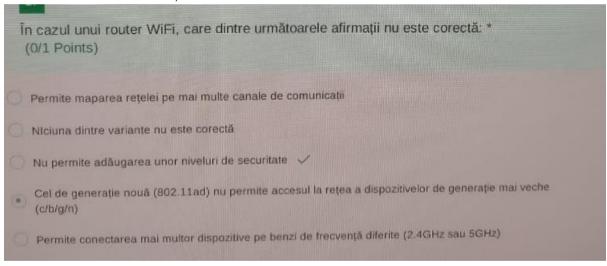


WIFI

1. Care din următoarele afirmații este adevărată, dacă ne gandim la WiFi?



2.In cazul unui router WiFi, care dintre urmatoarele afirmatii nu este corecta:



Care din urmatoarele afirmatii este incorecta daca ne referim la WiFi? *

(1 Point)

Este un standard ce poate folosi diverse metode de criptare

Este un standard ce functioneaza doar in benzile 2.4 si 5GHZ

Foloseste un Ap ce poate fi descoperit active sau pasiv

Cu cat urcam in banda de frecvente canalele de WiFi sunt mai libere

3. Care din următoarele afirmații este incorectă dacă ne referim la wifi?

INCAPSULARE

1. Dacă e sa ne gandim la procesul de încapsulare, care este ordinea corecta?

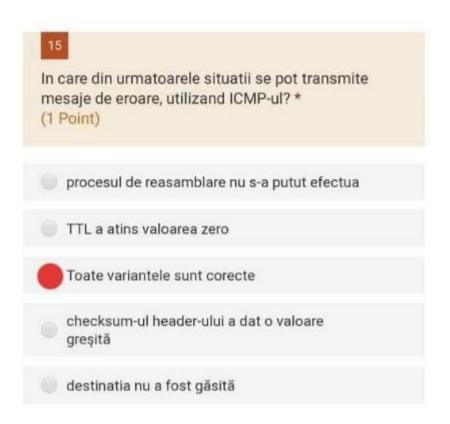


Aplicaţii	4
Transport	3
Internet	2
Network Access	1

InternetAplicaţiiPacheteDateTransportNetwork AccessSegmenteCadru/frame

ICM / ICMP

1.In care din urmatoarele situatii se pot transmite mesaje de eroare, utilizând ICMP-ul?



2. În care din următoarele situații se pot transmite mesaje de eroare, utilizând ICM-ul?

In care din urmatoarele situatii se pot transmite mesaje de eroare, utilizand ICMP-ul? *
(1 Point)

procesul de reasamblare nu s-a putut efectua

TTL a atins valoarea zero

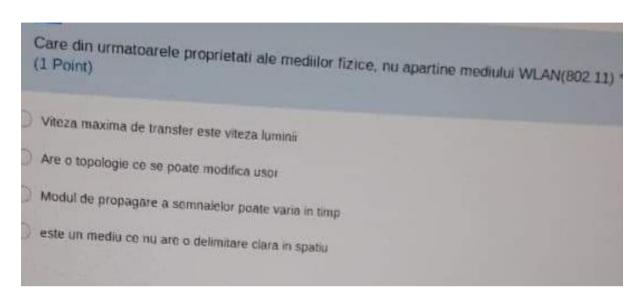
Toate variantele sunt corecte

checksum-ul header-ului a dat o valoare greșită

destinatia nu a fost găsită

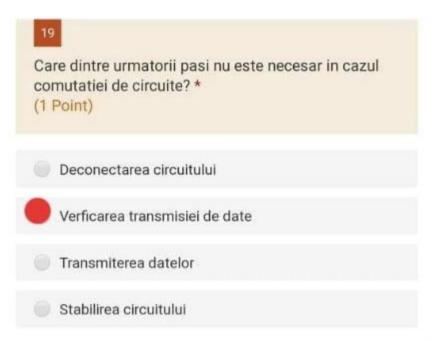
WLAN

1.
Care din următoarele proprietăți ale mediilor fizice, nu aparține mediului WLAN?
Viteza maximă de transfer este viteza luminii

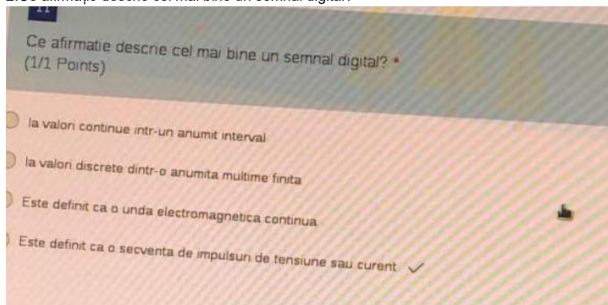


COMUTATIE CIRCUITE/ SEMNAL DIGITAL

1. Care dintre urmatorii pasi nu este necesar in cazul comutației de circuite?

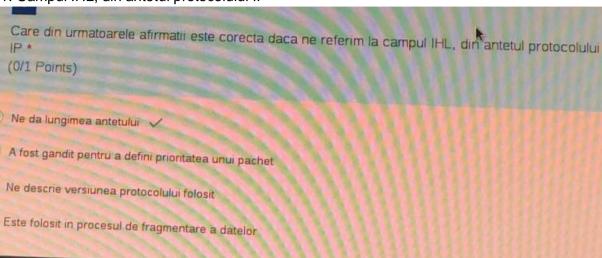


2.Ce afirmație descrie cel mai bine un semnal digital?



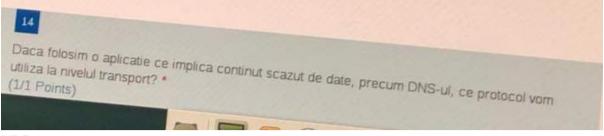
PROTOCOLUL IP

1. Campul IHL, din antetul protocolului IP



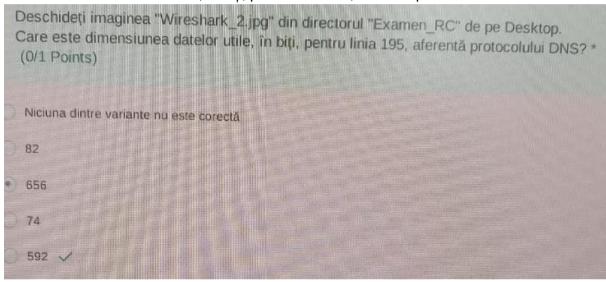
DNS

1.



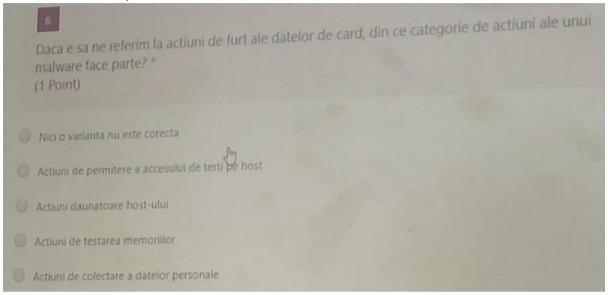
UDP

2.Deschideți imaginea "Wireshark_2.jpg" din directorul "Examen_RC" de pe Desktop. Care este dimensiunea datelor utile, în biți, pentru linia 195, aferentă protocolului DNS?



INTREBARI FARA RASPUNS

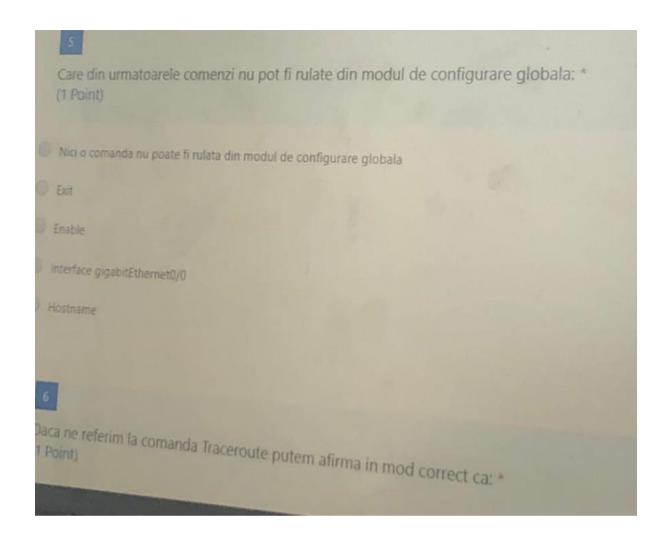
1. Dacă e să ne referim a acțiuni de furt ale datelor de card, din ce categorie de acțiuni ale unui malware face parte:



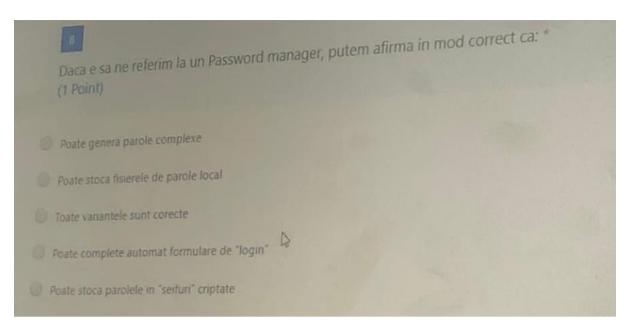
2.Dacă e să ne referim la modul de configurare a dispozitivelor Cisco, putem afirma în mod corect că:

Daca e sa ne referim la modul de configurare a dispozitivelor Cisco, putem afirma in mod corect ca: * (1 Point)
Este modul in care putem configura protocoale de rutare
Nici o varianta nu este corecta
Este modul definit des ca si modul 'view-only'
Modul ce are promptul: device≠
Modul in care intram foliosind doar comanda enable

3. Care dintre următoarele comenzi nu pot fi rulate din modul de configurare globală



4.Dacă e să ne referim la un Password manager, putem afirma că



5. În acest moment cele mai multe probleme de Securitate se găsesc la nivelul

