# C2-3

What Media Access method does Appletalk use?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CS/MACD |
| Correct Response |  | CS/MACA |
|  |  | Token Passing |
|  |  | Demand Priority |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| CS/MACA Collision Sense Multiple Access Collision Avoidance. Appletalk NIC's listen to the media, send a RTS (request to send) packet, then begin sending their packets. | | |

<http://zaielacademic.net/networking/media_access_methods.htm>

When you set the machines up in class, you were able to run the command:  
ping [NetBIOS\_name]  
But you couldn't run the command:  
ping [FQDN]  
Why?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | NetBIOS names are always reachable across a network |
| Correct Response |  | the ping command was able to use NetBIOS for name resolution and we had no DNS server |
|  |  | You are wrong the only thing that worked was ping 10.10.1.4 until we made a hosts file |
|  |  | Name resolution only works when we have TCP/IP loaded |
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|  | | |  |
| the ping command was able to use NetBIOS for name resolution and we had no DNS server (or hosts file) A DNS (Domain Name Server) or a hosts file provides  IP address<->FQDN Name resolution.  On windows machines with properly configured NetBIOS names, NetBIOS also provides name resolution for IP,(or at least some IP utilities) | | | |

You are the Administrator of a TCP/IP Network. What happens if you set the IP address of one system to exactly the same as another system?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | both machines network functionality is disabled |
|  |  | neither machines functionality is disabled |
| Correct Response |  | It used to be that both machines get an error message and one is disabled, depending on OS but now -depending upon which Ethernet drivers are in use- both machines MAY be able to work to some degree. |
|  |  | both machines get an error message and keep working. |

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)is an implementation of what IEEE Network Standard?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | 802.3 |
|  |  | 802.5 |
| Correct Answer |  | 802.9 |
|  |  | 802.7 |
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|  | |  |
| 802.9 is the IEEE specification for ISDN. | | |

Explain the 3-4-5 rule in Ethernet.  
  
An Ethernet network may have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | no more than 3 hubs or repeaters, 4 populated segments, 5 total hosts |
| Correct Response |  | no more than 3 populated segments, 4 hubs or repeaters, 5 total segments |
|  |  | no more than 3 hosts, 4 hubs or repeaters, 5 total segments |
|  |  | none of the above |

What is the significance of 127.0.0.1?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | It is the loopback or localhost IP address that all Windows OS'es have |
|  |  | It is the IP address of all hosts default router or connection to the internet |
| Correct Answer |  | It is the localhost IP address that all NIC's with an IP stack have |
|  |  | none of the above |
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|  | |  |
| It is the loopback or localhost IP address that all NIC's with an IP stack have | | |

What is FDM (Frequency Division Multiplexing)?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | Analog Broadband like cable TV IEEE802.7 |
|  |  | Analog Baseband like cable TV IEEE802.11 |
|  |  | Digital Broadband like cable TV IEEE802.3 |
|  |  | I have no idea, but I am still a good person |

Which layer of the OSI Model is the layer that communicates with another host on the network?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | NIC |
| Incorrect Response |  | Network |
| Correct Answer |  | Physical |
|  |  | Data-Link |
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|  | |  |
| Physical, the physical layer is the only layer that can communicate with another machine | | |
|  | | |

http://www.learncisco.net/courses/icnd-1/building-a-network/host-to-host-communications.html

Which OSI Model Layer transfers electrical signals over the media?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | Physical |
|  |  | Data Link |
|  |  | Network |
|  |  | Topology |
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|  | |  |
| The physical layer is the only layer that transfers data. | | |

Token Ring's media access is often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,  
because access to the media is strictly controlled.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | open-ended |
|  |  | closed to non-ring members |
| Correct Response |  | deterministic |
|  |  | 100Mbps |

What is the difference between an analog amplifier and a digital repeater?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | an amplifier is much faster (less latency) |
|  |  | an amplifier amplifies the signal perfectly |
| Correct Response |  | an amplifier amplifies noise and distortion |
|  |  | a hub or repeater is faster (less latency) |

How does a host on a token ring network gain access to the media?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Listens to the media then sends a token if it wants to transmit |
| Correct Response |  | waits for the token then transmits once in possession of the token |
|  |  | asks the beaconing computer for access to the media |
|  |  | generates a token which will race around the ring telling other hosts to wait |

NDIS is the Network Driver Interface Specification. What does NDIS specify?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | It is a NIC-Driver protocol specifying allowance of multiple protocol stacks simultaneously |
|  |  | It is a Data-Link protocol specifying allowance of only one protocol stack at a time |
|  |  | It is a specification telling where the ARP request should be routed |
|  |  | none of the above |

OSL Model

There are 2 layers of the OSI model where that layer chooses to send data one way or the other. Choose 2 of the following.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Correct Response | |  | Application |
| Correct Answer | Incorrect Response | |  | Presentation |
|  | Correct Response | |  | Session |
|  | Incorrect Response | |  | Transport |
| Correct Answer | Incorrect Response | |  | Network |
|  | Incorrect Response | |  | Data Link |
|  | Correct Response | |  | Physical |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | |
| The Network layer makes routing decisions based upon IP addresses, and the Presentation layer makes decisions at the redirector.  An ARP request maps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | | layer 3 to layer 6 | |  |  | | Network Layer to Layer 4 transport | | Correct Response |  | | Layer 3 to Layer 2 | |  |  | | layer 1 to layer 3 | | [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | | |  | |  | | | | IP address to a MAC address  or layer 2 to layer 3  Correct ARP maps an IP to a MAC | | | | | | | | | | |

ame Resolution matches a computers' name which is layer \_\_\_ to it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is layer \_\_\_ :

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | Layer 6 : IP address : Layer 3 |
| Correct Response |  | | Layer 7 : IP address : Layer 3 |
|  |  | | Layer 6 : MAC address : Layer 2 |
|  |  | | Layer 5 : IP address : Layer 3 |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | |
|  | |  | | |
| Layer 7 : IP address : Layer 3 | | | | |

You are the Administrator of a TCP/IP Network. What happens when a machine is booted on to that network?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The machine comes up and makes an ARP request to see if it's MAC is already on use on the network |
|  |  | The machine comes on and uses the RARP protocol request at Layer 2 to see if another machine is using that MAC. |
| Correct Response |  | The machine comes on and uses the RARP protocol request at Layer 3 to see if another machine is using that IP address. |
|  |  | The machine comes on and uses the RARP protocol request at Layer 2 to see if another machine is using that IP address. |

# C6-7-8

A host with a TCP/IP stack loaded and configured may have ports (BSD-Style Sockets) ranging from 0 to \_\_\_ .

\_\_\_1024\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(65535, 65,535)**

Suppose you do not have any name server for resolution on your network so you have to refer to machines by IP address when you want to connect to them. What file can you edit to give yourself some IP<->name matches?  
  
Please enter only 1 word, not including the path.

\_\_\_arp\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(hosts, lmhosts)**

Are the source port and the destination port the same? In other words, HTTP is usually a port 80 protocol but does the packet from your browser that is making a web request also originate from port 80 on your client?  
  
Answer yes or no

\_\_\_yes\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(no)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| No Your local system generates requests on a port of it's choosing, and then when the Web Server answers back it answers back to the source port of the requesting browser, which is now listeninig on that port for a TCP connection from the server. | |

What are the 2 main versions of TCP currently in use today?  
Enter 2 numbers like:  
3 7

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(4 6, 6 4)**

A Class \_ network can have a first octet between 192 and 233 like 192.243.12.232. There are a possibility of 2,097,152 networks with up to 254 hosts each.

\_\_\_A\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(C)**

Protocol Division Multiplexing was provided by what Ethernet driver standard by 3Com and Microsoft?  
  
Please just enter the acronym like: UUIL

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(NDIS, Network Driver Interface Specification)**

IP is connectionless.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10014-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | |
|  | | |  |
| True. IP is the Network and Name resolution component of TCP/IP. It has nothing to do with establishing and maintaining a connection, which is the job of TCP. | | | |

# Exercise 4

\_\_\_\_ is the name of the most popular DNS server on the network.

\_\_\_google\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(BIND)**

You are looking for a host on the network. It's IP address is 216.125.250.133 . You run the command: nslookup 216.125.250.133 and the DNS Server returns: chewybits.csc.parkland.eduYou then run the command:ping chewybits.csc.parkland.edu and the host does not reply.What is going on here?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | Your DNS Server is down or broken |
|  |  | you cannot ever ping chewybits.csc.parkland.edu by name |
| Correct Answer |  | chewybits.csc.parkland.edu may be turned off |
|  |  | none of the above |

A host is on the network 128.15.211.0 , it's netmask is 255.255.255.192 .  
  
You run the command 'ipconfig /all' and see that it has the IP address of 128.15.211.60 .  
  
What is it't broadcast address?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 255.255.255.192 |
|  |  | 255.255.255.63 |
| Correct Response |  | 128.15.211.63 |
|  |  | 128.15.211.255 |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10018-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| 128.15.211.63 | | |

If a host with the IP address of 216.125.250.11 was on a subnet and that hosts broadcast address was 216.125.250.31 . What would that hosts subnet mask be?  
  
Enter the complete subnet mask.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(255.255.255.224)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| 255.255.255.224 | |

If you wanted to find out if a host was registered in the DNS server's database and you knew that the host had an IP address of 216.125.31.250 , you would go to a host that was configured to use a DNS server and type the following command line:  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ping 216.125.31.250\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(nslookup 216.125.31.250, dig 216.125.31.250, host 216.125.31.250)**

|  |
| --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10018-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) |

Hosts on the network with a TCP stack loaded have the possibility of 0-65535 ports in both TCP and UDP.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |

In a class C network with a netmask of 255.255.255.128 a host with the IP address of 10.10.2.13 would send a broadcast packet to what IP address?

\_\_\_10.10.2.127\_\_\_Correct Response

You would edit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ file if you did not have a DNS Server. Your answer should be a complete path and file name.

\_\_\_C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(\windows\hosts)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10018-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| c:\windows\hosts | |

A host with the following TCP/IP configuration is on the network defined by what IP address? Please enter in the IP address of the Network Definition only.  
216.125.250.76 IP  
255.255.255.192 Netmask

\_\_\_216.125.250.64\_\_

# C17

You would type the command \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ to see all TCP and UDP connections to your machine.

\_\_\_ipconfig /all\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(netstat -a)**

You use the following command to see if a machine is running a mail server.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | telnet host 23 |
|  |  | ping host /mail |
| Correct Answer |  | telnet host 25 |
| Incorrect Response |  | ping host 25 |

[**https://kb.acronis.com/content/7503**](https://kb.acronis.com/content/7503)

You use the following command to see if a machine is running a mail server.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | telnet host 23 |
|  |  | ping host /mail |
| Correct Answer |  | telnet host 25 |
| Incorrect Response |  | ping host 25 |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10022-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| telnet host 25  will connect to host on port 25 | | |

You use ping to test a host for open ports

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
| Correct Response |  | False |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10022-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| False. ping is used to see if a host is up, we use telnet to see if a host is listening on a certain port. | | |

You would run the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daemon if you wanted to always monitor your network's arp tables so you know which machines are coming on and off your net.

\_\_\_netstat\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(arpwatch)**

You want to know if the machine server1.parkland.edu is running a mail server. Give the telnet command that you would use to test if the mail port is open.

\_\_\_ping server1.parkland.edu 25\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(telnet server1.parkland.edu 25)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| telnet server1.parkland.edu 25 | |

Which utility can tell you if there is an overloaded router?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | tracert |
|  |  | ping |
|  |  | telnet |
|  |  | netstat |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10022-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| tracert will tell you the time skews that it took for a router to handle a packet. | | |

A host can be configured to look to more than one DNS Server.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.10.10022-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| The DNS Servers are called  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary  And the secondary or tertiary ones are used if the primary (or primary and secondary) DNS Servers are down. | | |

Which command will show you which ports the machine that you are currently at the console of is listening on?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | winipcfg or ipconfig /all |
| Incorrect Response |  | netstat |
| Correct Answer |  | netstat /a |
|  |  | nbtstat |

You use this utility to see what your current default gateway or router's IP address is.

\_\_\_ipconfig /all\_\_\_Correct Response

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| Any of the following should work: ipconfig ipconfig /all winipcfg netstat -r | |

If you wanted to see the NetBIOS statistics for the server surt, you would type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_nbtstat\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(nbtstat -s surt)**

You have a host that you are going to set up on the network, you know that the IP is supposed to be 216.125.253.11 . What command do you run on a machine that is connected to a DNS server in order to find it's name? Be complete.

\_\_\_nslookup 216.125.253.11\_

# ftp

When generating a key, the system asks you for a passphrase. This passphrase must be your system password or you will not be able to create the keys.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
| Correct Response |  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| False.  The passphrase, is associated with the key and will take presedence over the system password if you are using the keys in an authentication system. | |

Which of these statements best describes public-private keys in use.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | You encrypt things such as files or e-mail transmissions with your public key and then send them to a friend who can decrypt it with your private key that you have shared with him/her. |
| Correct Answer |  | Your private key is the only thing that can decrypt things that have been encrypted with your public key, so someone sending you a file will encrypt that file with your public key. This ensures that only you can read it. |
|  |  | You cannot allow anyone to have access to your public key. It is called 'public' but it is not really public since it must always be encrypted itself before it is distributed. |
|  |  | Both keys must be kept private, with the public one encrypted, because either key may be used to generate the other key. |

Assume that you are sitting at the ftp prompt, it looks like this:  
ftp>  
give the command to connect to the site ftp.microsoft.com

\_\_\_ftp ftp.microsoft.com\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(open**[**ftp.microsoft.com**](ftp://ftp.microsoft.com/)**)**

What is the command to log into the machine csc.parkland.edu using the Secure Shell protocol?  
  
Suppose you are logged in as the user named george at prairienet.org and you are logging into csc as the user named gsmith on csc.parkland.edu

\_\_\_ssh csc.parkland.edu gsmith\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(ssh csc.parkland.edu -l gsmith, ssh -l gsmith csc.parkland.edu, ssh gsmith@csc.parkland.edu, ssh -l gsmith csc.parkland.edu)**

You are logged into a remote system via anonymous ftp, you see a file that you want, but you want it to be downloaded to the parent directory of the directory that you were in when you fired up ftp. What command do you enter before you download to make the downloaded file go to the parent directory?

\_\_\_cd ..\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(lcd .., lcd ../)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150Hide Feedback | |
|  |  |
| lcd .. This is the Local Change Directory command and it will change your local directory to the parent. | |
|  | |
| Assume that you are logged in to an ftp server as user anonymous. You want to log in as yourself, what command do you type at the ftp> prompt to log in as another user?  \_\_\_quit\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(user)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150Hide Feedback | | |  |  | | user The remote server will then ask you for a new username. | |   You have an ftp connection open to a host on the internet, you want to download a file that is a program, before you begin to download the file what command do you give to ensure that this file will not be corrupted in transmission?  \_\_\_pwd\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(binary)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150Hide Feedback | | |  |  | | binary The ftp server will answer back '200 Type set to I'. Which means that you may now download binary files. | | | |
| When you login to a machine using ssh for the first time you will see a message saying: The authenticity of host 'ltsp1 (216.125.253.27)' can't be established. RSA key fingerprint is c1:18:f6:fb:1d:14:64:c0:5f:13:9c:8c:44:3a:bb:a0. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?  You type yes and the key signature of that host will be written to what file? Please use a ~ as the starting point for your answer  \_\_\_~/etc/ssh/known\_hosts\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(~/.ssh/authorized\_keys, ~/.ssh/known\_hosts, known\_hosts, ~/.ssh/known\_hosts, $HOME/.ssh/known\_hosts)** | |
|  | |
| Give the command that will set the transfer type so that you can easily transfer text files. Assume that you are already logged into an ftp server.  \_\_\_binary\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(ascii)** | |
|  | |
| ssh-keygen can only use the RSA type of encryption.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Incorrect Response |  | True | | Correct Answer |  | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150Hide Feedback | | |  |  | | False.  It can use RSA or DSA encryption. | | | |
| You can use most of the same interactive commands in sftp that you used in ftp, but there is no need to set the transfer type to ascii or binary.  True or false.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Correct Response |  | True | |  |  | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150Hide Feedback | | |  |  | | True  get put lls (local list)  and those commands do work and there is | | | |

# Auth Access Control

On a Linux system rights and permissions do not apply to root.

True or False?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | | False |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.11.10422-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | |
|  | |  | | |
| Rights and permissions do not apply to the superuser on any system this is why root or administrator is such a trusted position. | | | | |

Samba Server running on Unix is used to provide access to which of the following clients?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | Client for Netware Networks |
|  |  | | Client for Samba Networks |
| Correct Answer |  | | Client for Microsoft Networks |
| Incorrect Response |  | | File and Printer sharing |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.11.10422-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | |
|  | |  | | |
| Client for Microsoft Networks which is the default LAN client in all Microsoft OS'es. This is one of the big differences between LAN technologies and WAN technologies. In LANs we have a wider variety of client side things that we typically use such as shared printers and login scripts etc. | | | | |

In a way, a Secure Sockets Layer HTTPS connection can be thought of as a secure tunnel or a VPN that is only for the current TCP session with the web server.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | | True |
|  |  | | False |
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|  | |  | | |
| True SSL is set up when you connect to the web server and is wiped out when the TCP connection is finished. It will be set up again when you go back for a new session. Netscape Communications figured this out using RSA encryption. | | | | |

Anti-virus software uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ files to detect new versions of viruses.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | detection |
| Correct Answer |  | definition |
| Incorrect Response |  | scanning |
|  |  | Prototyping |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where we run one protocol encapsulated inside of another usually more secure protocol.

\_\_\_Tunneling protocol\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tunneling)**

A \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ tries to totally fill up a servers TCP connection que thereby leaving the machine in a Denial of Service condition.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(SYN flood, SYNflood, SYN)**

Share level security requires authentication.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True |
| Correct Answer |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| False. Share level security only requires authorization. We cannot authenticate a user through share level security. | | |

If you have sensitive data that requires authorization to view, you should never remove the tape backup from the premises.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True |
| Correct Answer |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| False.  Tape backups should be stored offsite. Think about the World Trade Center. | | |

Which of the following best describes a DMZ?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | A part of our network that is behind a firewall but not on our internal net. |
|  |  | A private part of our network. |
| Incorrect Response |  | The totally public part of our network. |
|  |  |  |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.11.10422-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| A part of our network that is behind a firewall but not on our internal net. | | |

You could use L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) to transfer protocols over the Internet that are not handled by the Internet, such as AppleTalk or Netware Core Protocol (NCP).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ firewall keeps track of TCP sessions thereby allowing packets that were requested to come back to a machine on the inside.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | IP Chains |
|  |  | Routable Firewall |
|  |  | CISCO PICS |
| Correct Response |  | stateful |

Why have many businesses gone to a DMZ type of network architecture, instead of just a simple firewall blocking the Internet?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | to prevent Internet breakins to wokstations |
|  |  | to prevent unauthorized use of network resources by employees |
| Correct Answer |  | to prevent our public servers from attacking our private network |
|  |  | to provide security to users so their identity cannot be revealed on the internet |

What is the Diffie-Hellman algorithm used for?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | Distribute a private key across an untrusted network using public key cryptography. |
| Incorrect Response |  | Encrypt transmissions using private key cryptography. |
|  |  | Revoke key certificates |
|  |  | none of the above |

Which of the following services is the only one that should be configured to allow anonymous writing to your server?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | ftp |
|  |  | ssh |
| Correct Answer |  | SMTP |
|  |  | telnet |
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|  | | |  |
| SMTP is the only service that you will ever provide that will allow totally anonymous writing to your server. This is why spam is such a problem. | | | |

A policy on the server having the rule that a person must ONLY login to the server from their own company provided workstation is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restriction.(One word only please)

\_\_\_location\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(station, workstation)**

On a LAN File server, -with the exception of a users' home directory- you should not give permissions to individual users. Instead you should give permissions to users through groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| Correct Feedback:  True. It is hard to audit the system if you have given individual permissions.  It is possible to install a client on a Win2000 machine that will allow the Windows client to browse the Unix/Linux systems disk, without having to install SMB Networking on the Unix/Linux Server.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Correct Response |  | True | |  |  | False |   Windows 98 can provide Level 2 security without a PDC to authenticate users.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | True | | Correct Response |  | False | | [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.11.10422-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | | |  | | |  | | False, Win9x cannot authenticate users on it's own, you need a server to provide authentication. All new versions of Windows do have their own authentication engine now. Level 2 security is a basic login and password requirement for basic authentication. | | | | | | |

It is possible to install a client on a Win2000 machine that will allow the Windows client to browse the Unix/Linux systems disk, without having to install SMB Networking on the Unix/Linux Server.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |

DoS attacks are often successful because you do not need to have a vulnerability in your network for the attack to consume all of your bandwidth that connects you to the Internet.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |

In a way, a Secure Sockets Layer HTTPS connection can be thought of as a secure tunnel or a VPN that is only for the current TCP session with the web server.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.11.10422-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | | |
|  | | |  |
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