**1.** What does it mean if someone says they were a victim of a Bluejacking attack?

**A.** An unsolicited message was sent.

**B.** A cell phone was cloned.

**C.** An IM channel introduced a worm.

**D.** Traffic was analyzed.

**2.** How does TKIP provide more protection for WLAN environments?

**A.** It uses the AES algorithm.

**B.** It decreases the IV size and uses the AES algorithm.

**C.** It adds more keying material.

**D.** It uses MAC and IP filtering.

**3.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of the IEEE 802.11a standard?

**A.** It works in the 5GHz range.

**B.** It uses the OFMD spread spectrum technology.

**C.** It provides 52 Mbps in bandwidth.

**D.** It covers a smaller distance than 802.11b.

**4.** What can be used to compromise and defeat callback security?

**A.** Passive wiretapping

**B.** Call forwarding

**C.** Packet spoofing

**D.** A brute force attack

**5.** Which is not considered a firewall architecture used to protect networks?

**A.** A screened host

**B.** A screened subnet

**C.** A NAT gateway

**D.** A two-tiered DMZ

**6.** Why are switched infrastructures safer environments than routed networks?

**A.** It is more difficult to sniff traffic since the computers have virtual private

connections.

**B.** They are just as unsafe as nonswitched environments.

**C.** The data link encryption does not permit wiretapping.

**D.** Switches are more intelligent than bridges and implement security

mechanisms.

**7.** What functionality hangs up on a remote caller and looks at a table of

predefined valid phone numbers?

**A.** Caller ID

**B.** RAS

**C.** Callback

**D.** NOS

**8.** Which of the following protocols is considered connection-oriented?

**A.** IP

**B.** ICMP

**C.** UDP

**D.** TCP

**9.** Which of the following best describes Ethernet transmissions over a LAN?

**A.** Traffic is sent to a gateway that sends it to the destination system.

**B.** Traffic is bursty in nature and broadcasts data to all hosts on the subnet.

**C.** Traffic streams and does not broadcast data.

**D.** Traffic is contained within collision domains but not broadcast domains.

**10.** Which of the following proxies cannot make access decisions on protocol

commands?

**A.** Application

**B.** Packet filtering

**C.** Circuit

**D.** Stateful

**11.** A security concern that is prevalent in distributed environments and systems

is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Knowing the proper proxy and default gateway

**B.** Knowing whom to trust

**C.** Knowing what authentication method is most appropriate

**D.** Knowing how to resolve hostnames

**12.** Which protocol is commonly used to authenticate users on dial-up

connections?

**A.** PPTP

**B.** IPSec

**C.** CHAP

**D.** L2F

**13.** Which of the following shows the sequence of layers as layer 2, 5, 7, 4, and 3?

**A.** Data link, session, application, transport, and network

**B.** Data link, transport, application, session, and network

**C.** Network, session, application, network, and transport

**D.** Network, transport, application, session, and presentation

**14.** What is another name for a VPN?

**A.** Transport session

**B.** Tunnel

**C.** End-to-end connection

**D.** Bandwidth

**15.** When security is a high priority, why is fiber cabling used?

**A.** It has high data transfer rates and is less vulnerable to EMI.

**B.** It multiplexes data, which can confuse attackers.

**C.** It has a high degree of data detection and correction.

**D.** Data interception is very difficult.

**16.** Why are mainframe environments considered more secure than LAN

environments?

**A.** They usually have fewer entry points.

**B.** They have stronger authentication mechanisms.

**C.** They have more auditing and encryption implemented.

**D.** They are actually weaker than LANs.

**17.** What does it mean when computers communicate logically and physically

with each other?

**A.** They speak physically through headers and trailers and logically through

physical connections.

**B.** They speak physically through PVCs and logically through SVCs.

**C.** They speak physically when connected to a backbone network and

logically when they speak to each other within the same LAN.

**D.** They speak physically through electrons and network cables and logically

through layers in the OSI model.

**18.** How does data encapsulation and the protocol stack work?

**A.** Each protocol or service at each layer in the OSI model multiplexes other

packets to the data as they are passed down the protocol stack.

**B.** Each protocol or service at each layer in the OSI model adds its own

information to the data as they are passed down the protocol stack.

**C.** The packet is encapsulated and grows as it hops from router to router.

**D.** The packet is encapsulated and grows when it is passed up the protocol stack.

**19.** Systems that are built on the OSI framework are considered open systems.

What does this mean?

**A.** They do not have authentication mechanisms configured by default.

**B.** They have interoperability issues.

**C.** They are built with internationally accepted protocols and standards so

they can easily communicate with other systems.

**D.** They are built with international protocols and standards so they can

choose what types of systems they will communicate with.

**20.** Which of the following protocols work in the following layers: application,

data link, network, and transport?

**A.** FTP, ARP, TCP, and UDP

**B.** FTP, ICMP, IP, and UDP

**C.** TFTP, ARP, IP, and UDP

**D.** TFTP, RARP, IP, and ICMP

**21.** What is the purpose of the presentation layer?

**A.** Addressing and routing

**B.** Data syntax and formatting

**C.** End-to-end connection

**D.** Framing

**22.** What is the purpose of the data link layer?

**A.** End-to-end connection

**B.** Dialog control

**C.** Framing

**D.** Data syntax

**23.** What takes place at the session layer?

**A.** Dialog control

**B.** Routing

**C.** Packet sequencing

**D.** Addressing

**24.** At what layer does a bridge work?

**A.** Session

**B.** Network

**C.** Transport

**D.** Data link

**25.** Which best describes the IP protocol?

**A.** A connectionless protocol that deals with dialog establishment,

maintenance, and destruction

**B.** A connectionless protocol that deals with the addressing and routing of

packets

**C.** A connection-oriented protocol that deals with the addressing and routing

of packets

**D.** A connection-oriented protocol that deals with sequencing, error

detection, and flow control