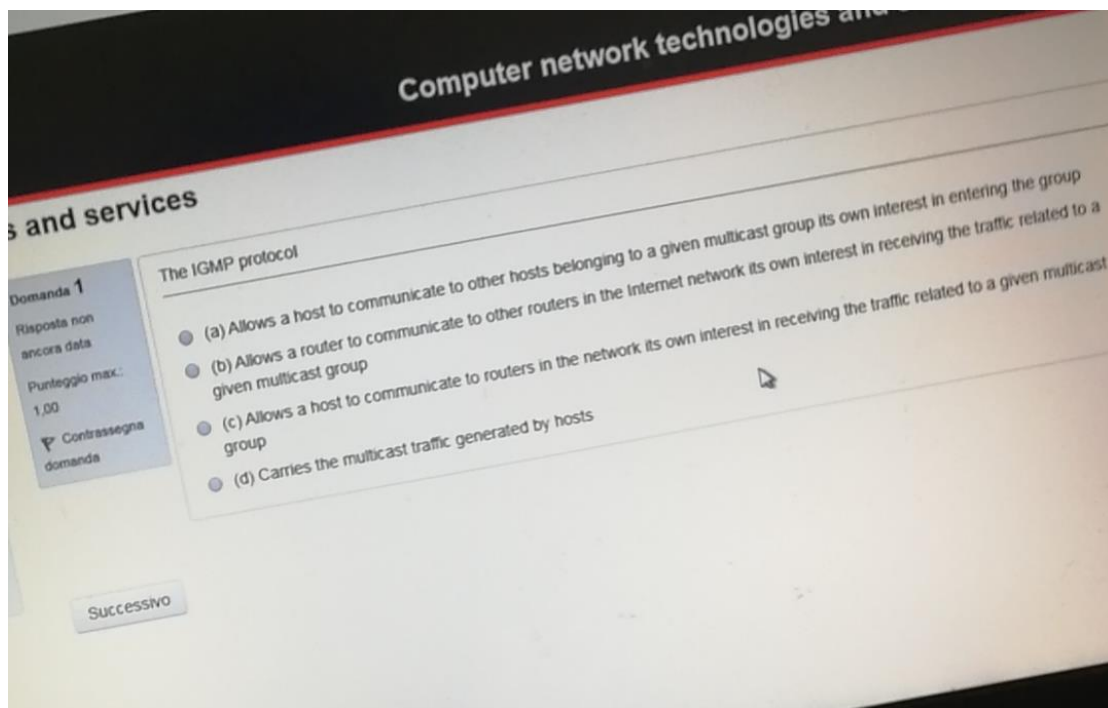
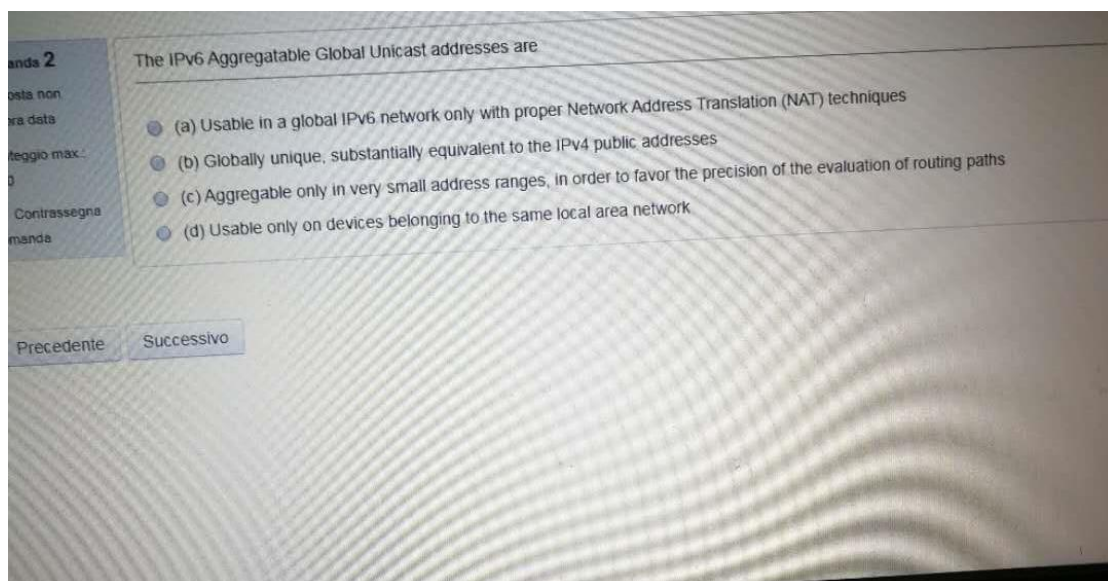


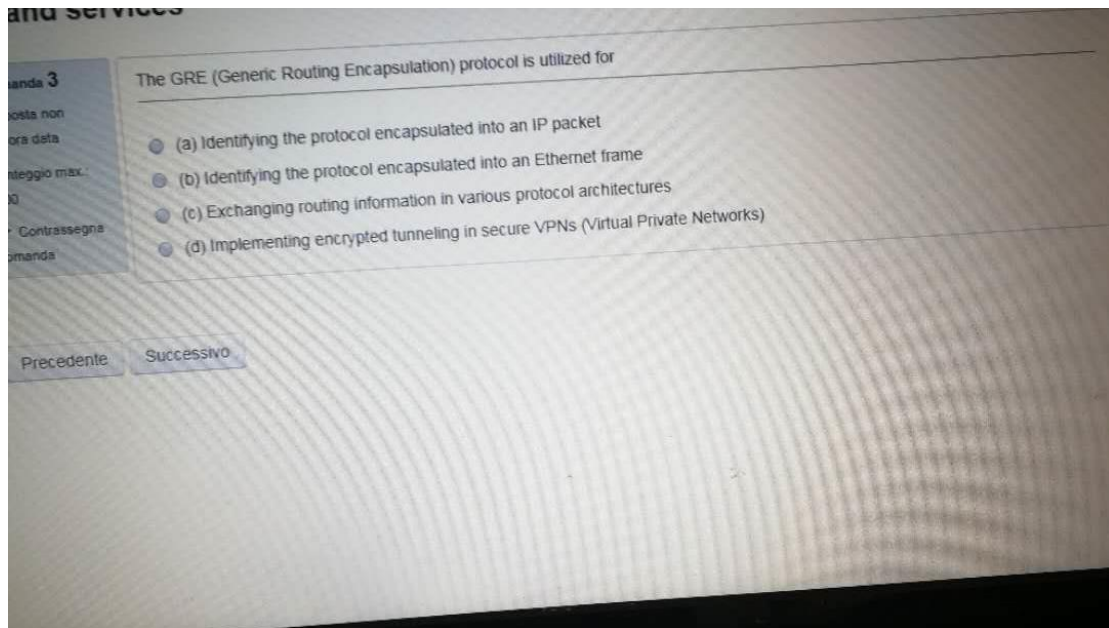
1-C



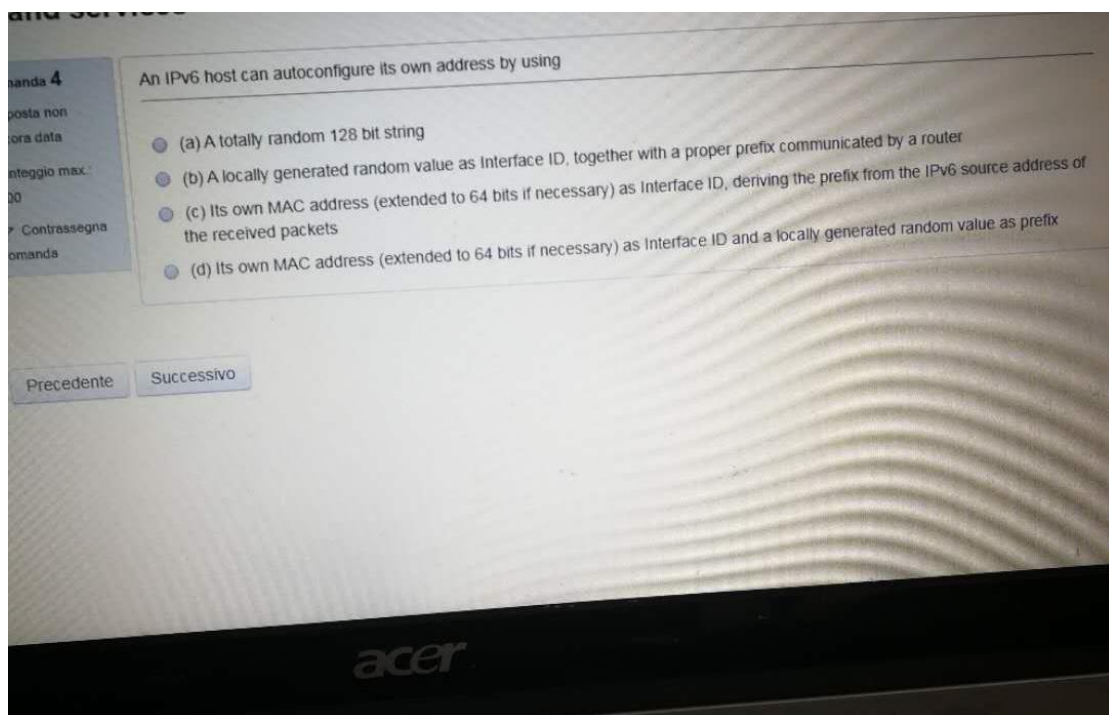
2-B



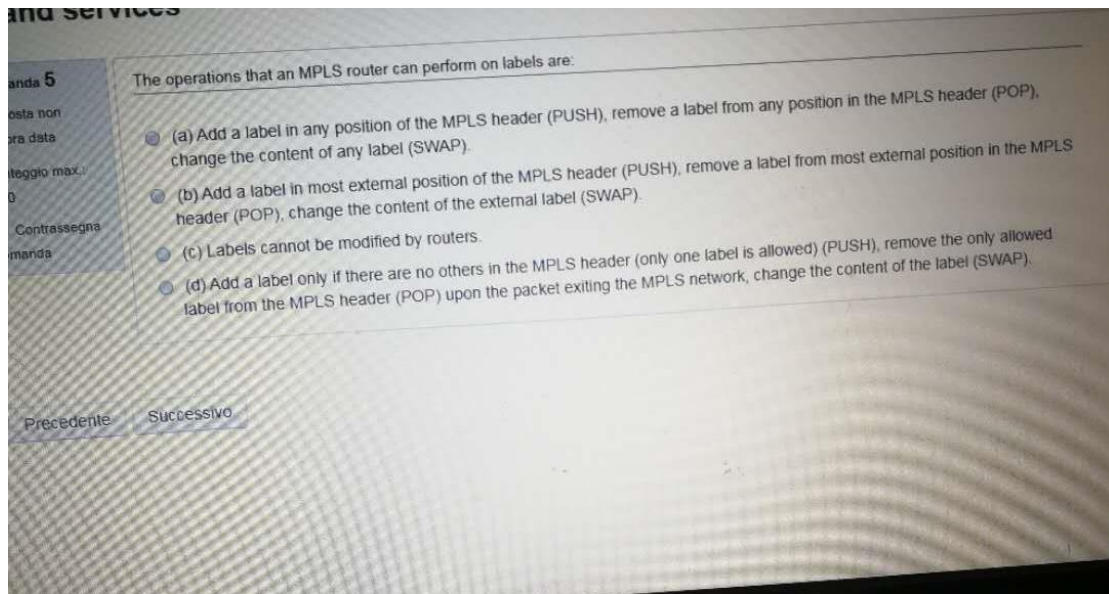
3-A



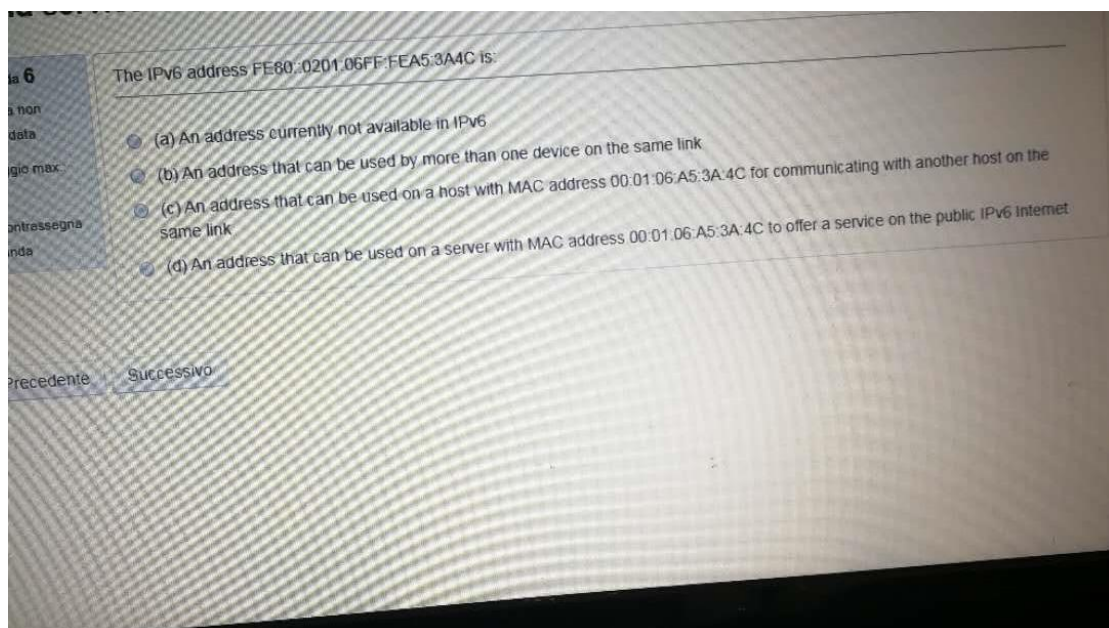
4-B



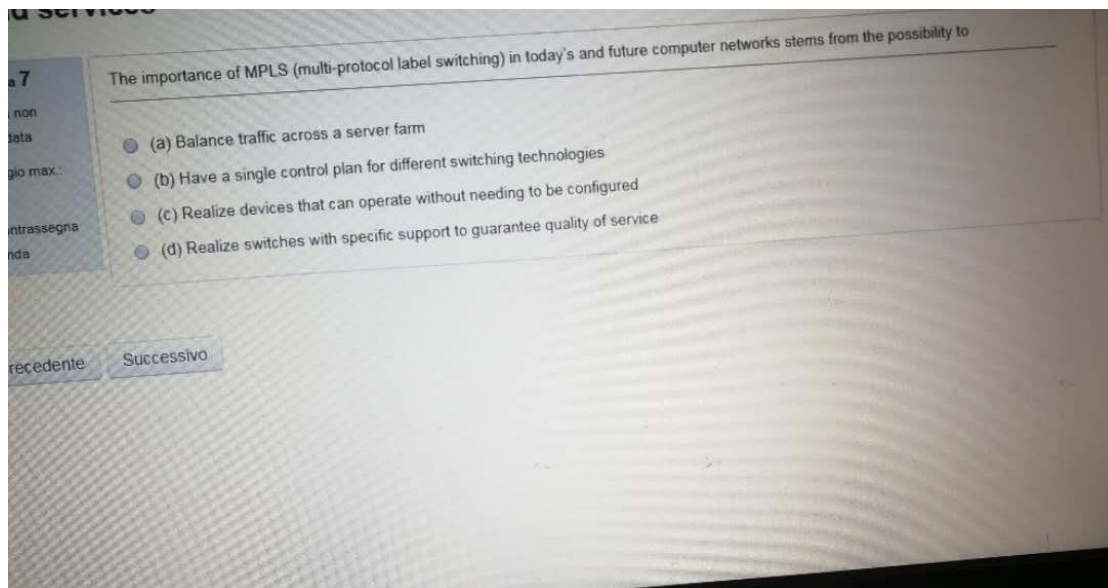
5.B



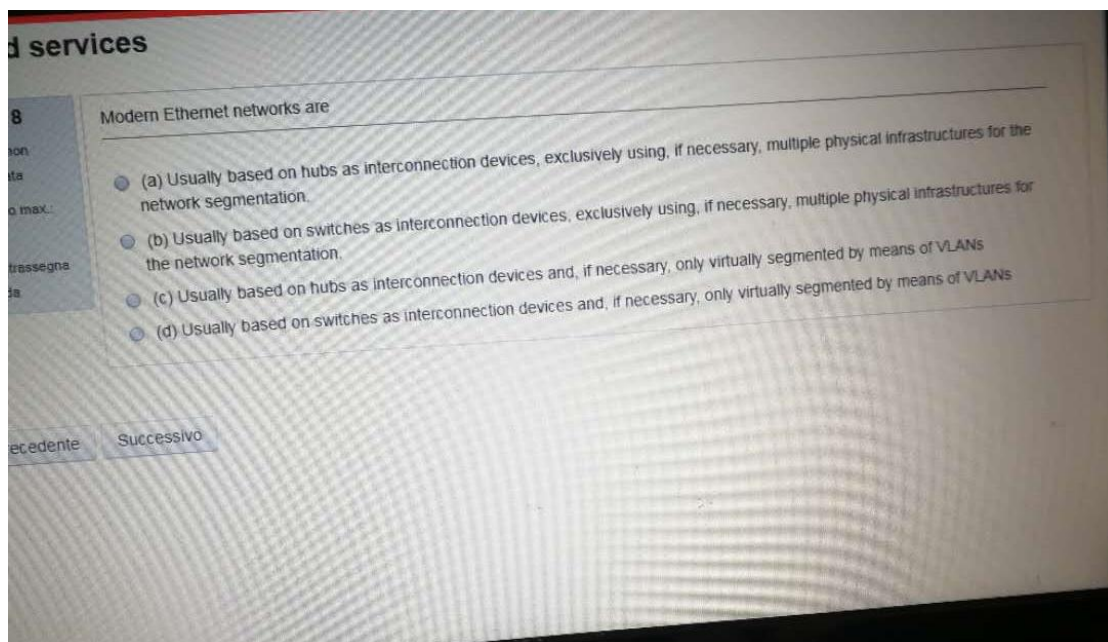
6-C



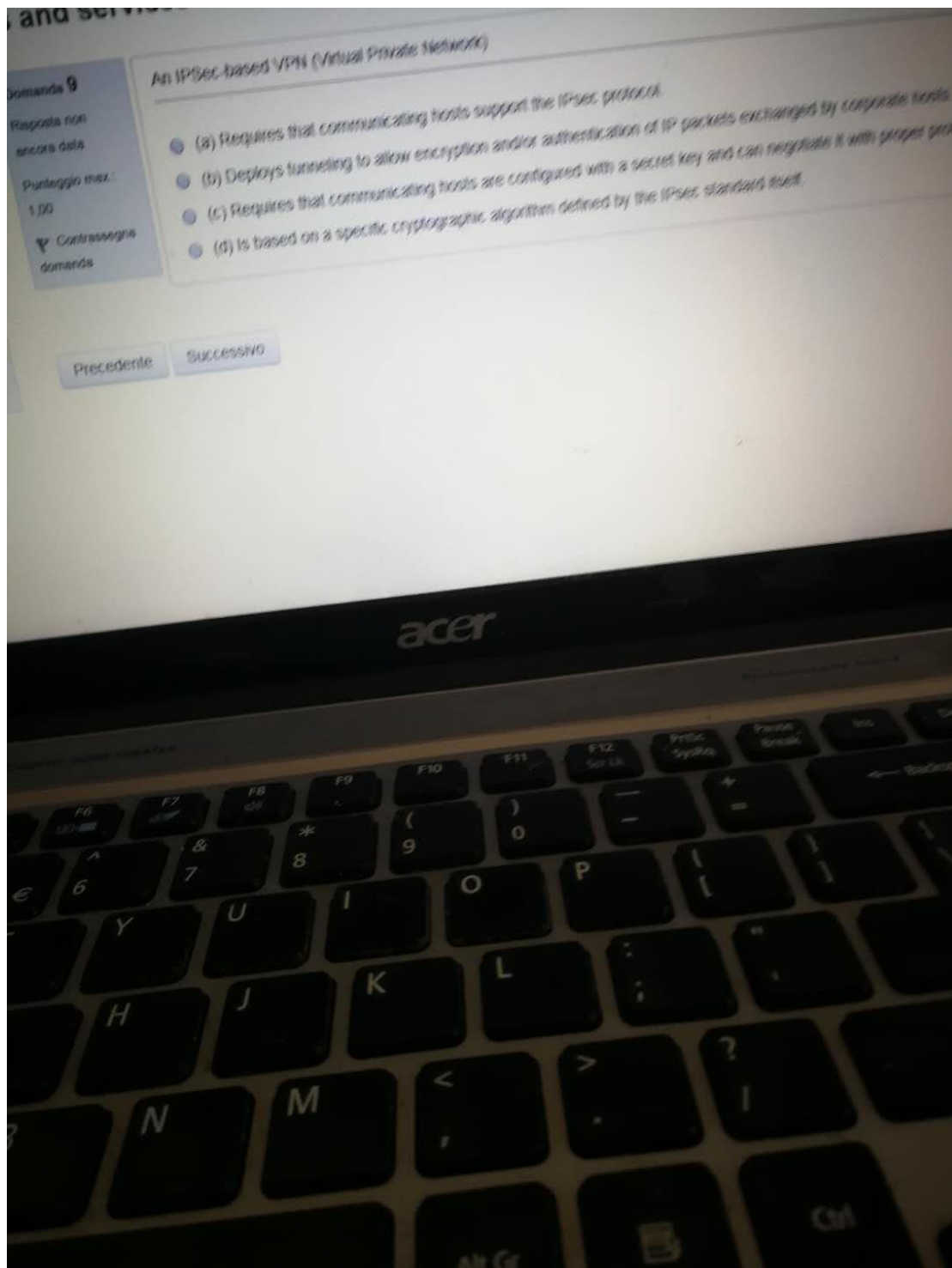
7.B



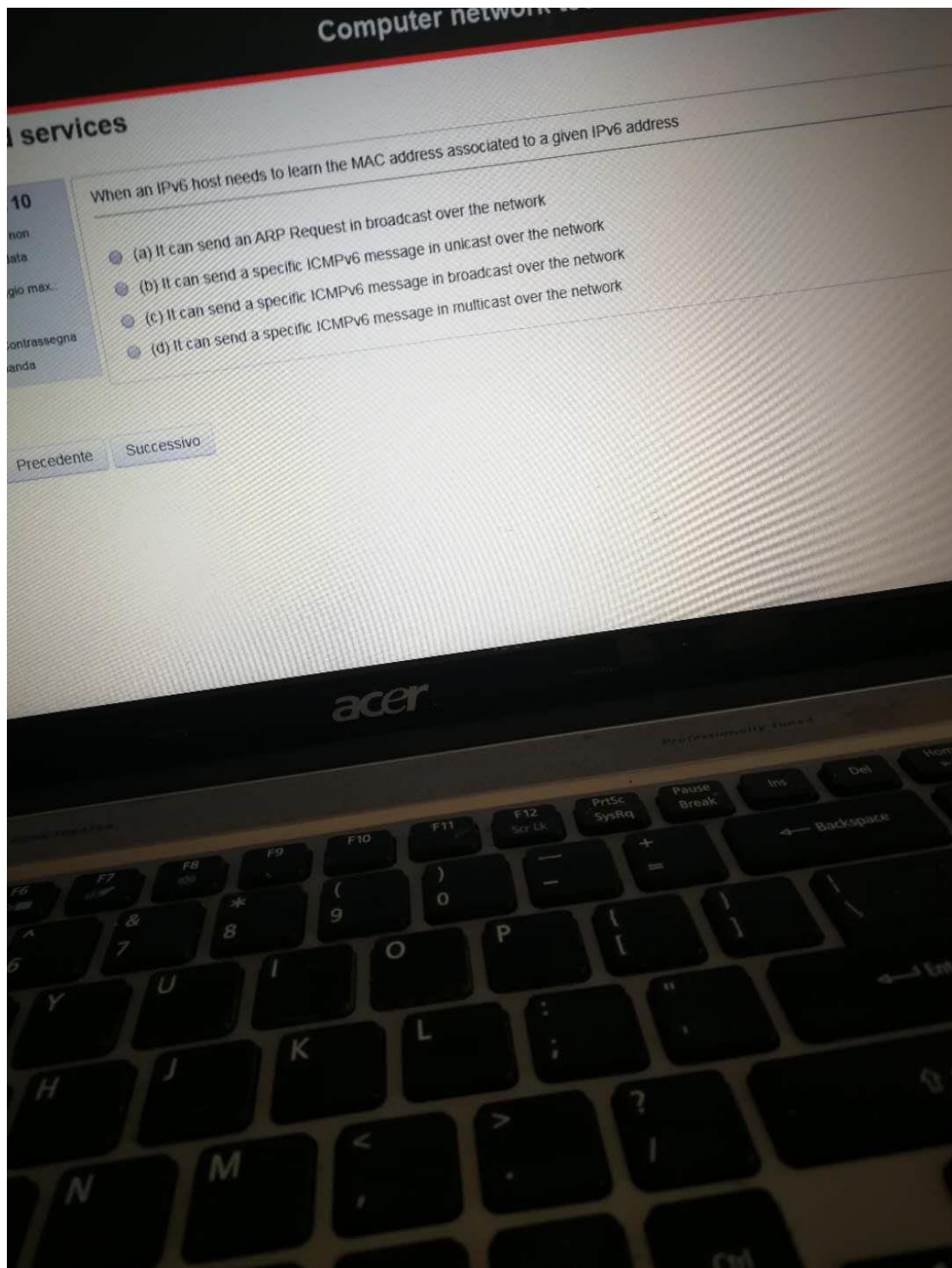
8-D



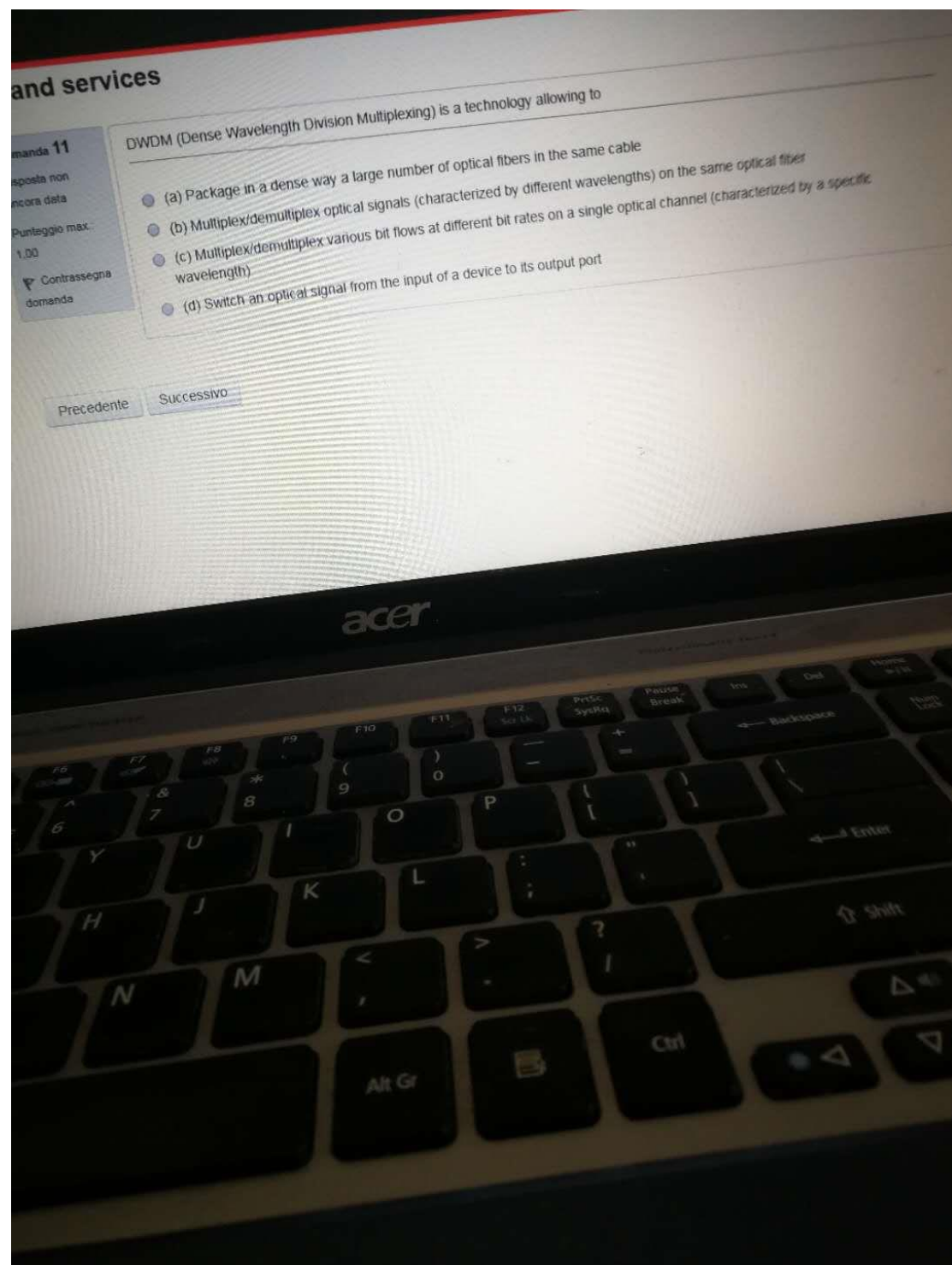
9-B or C



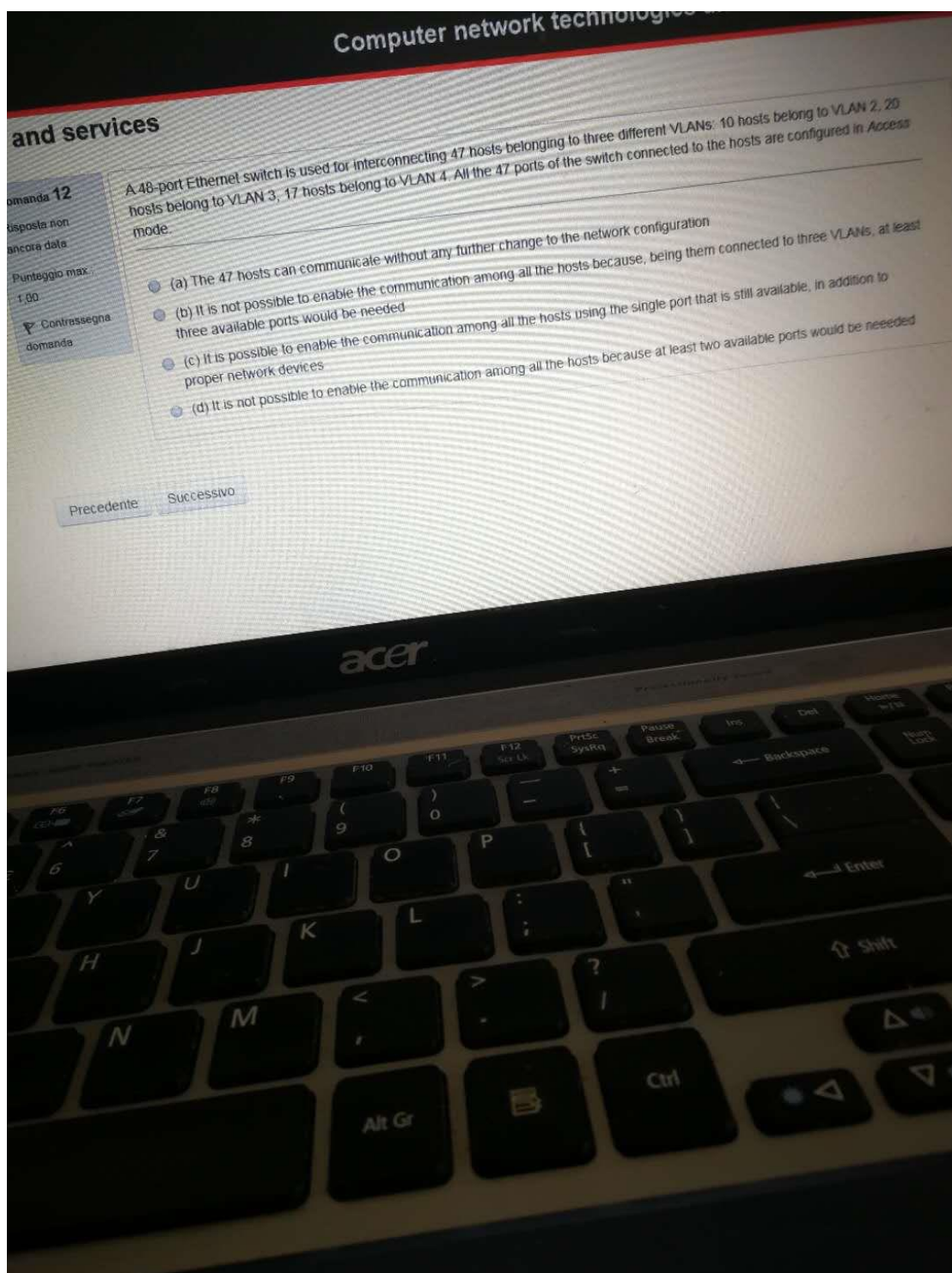
10B



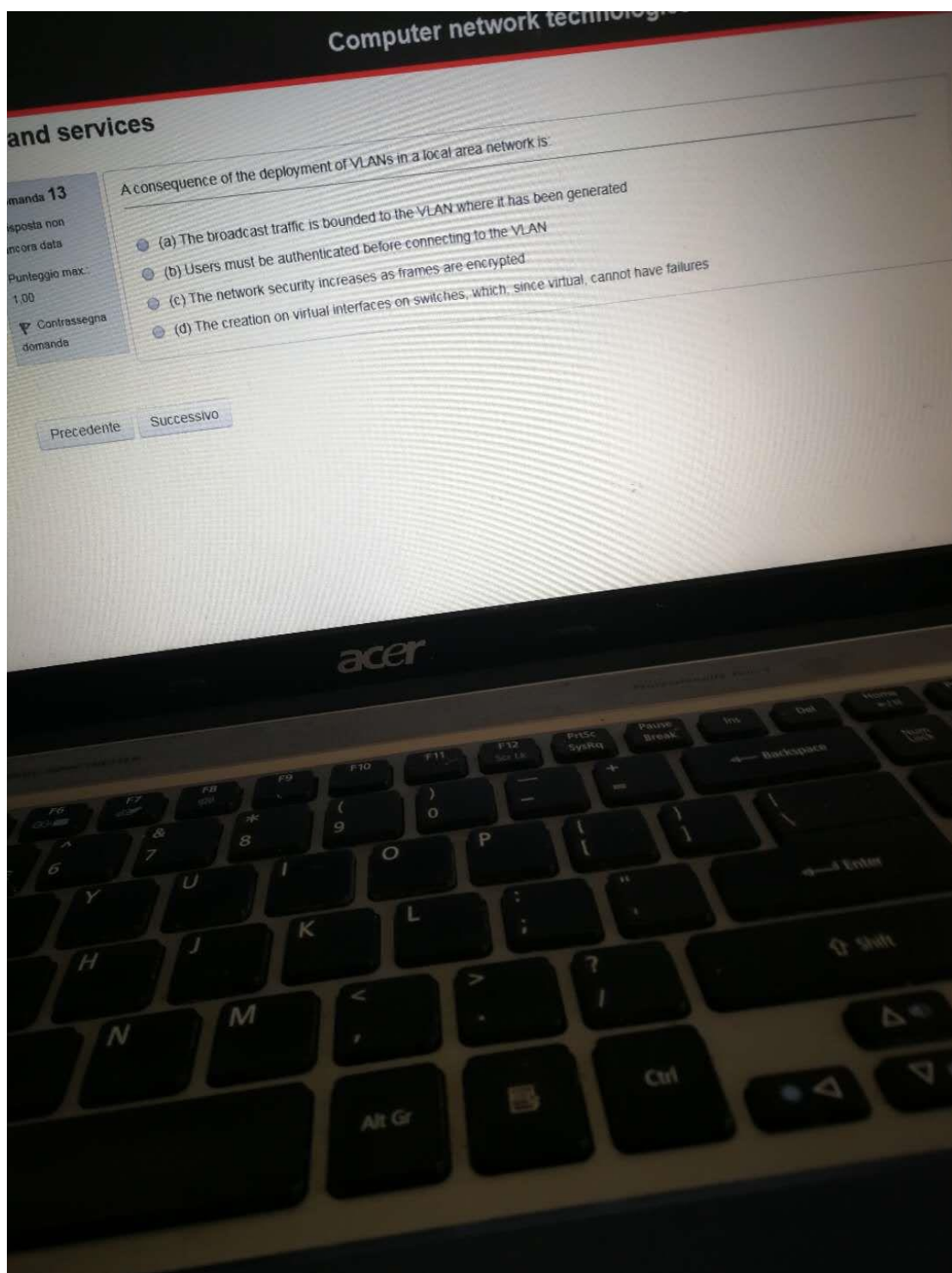
11-B



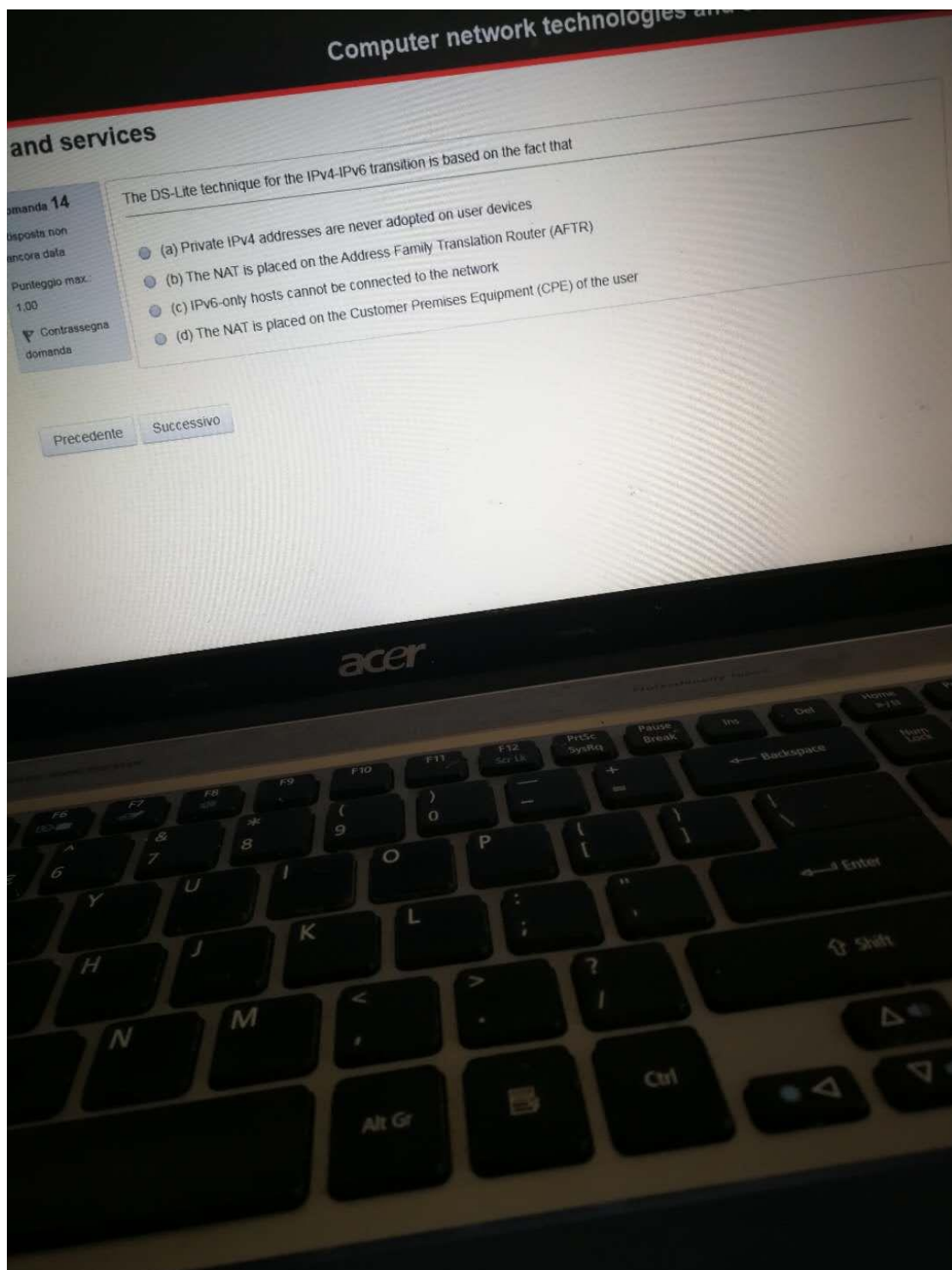
12 C



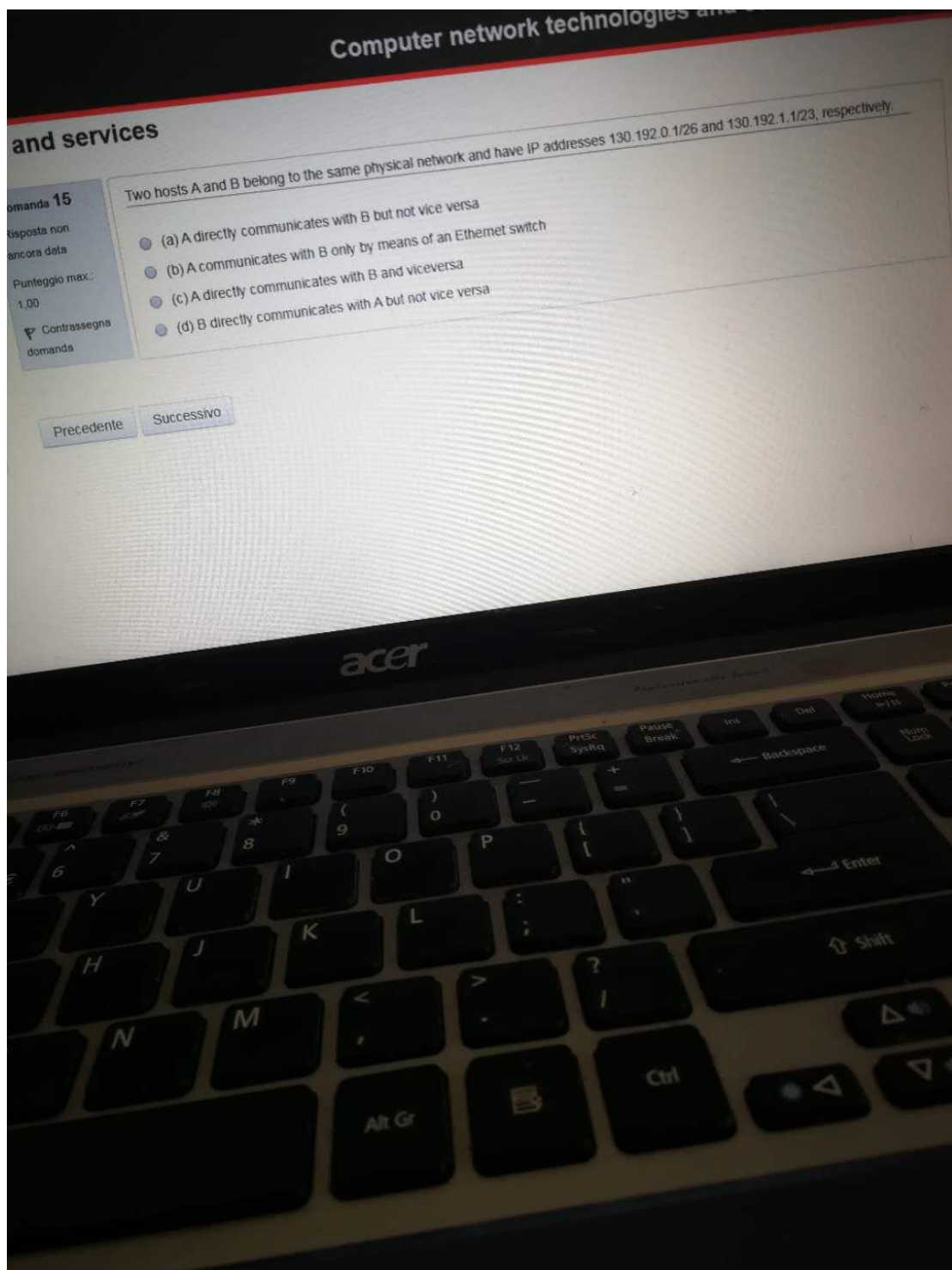
13 A



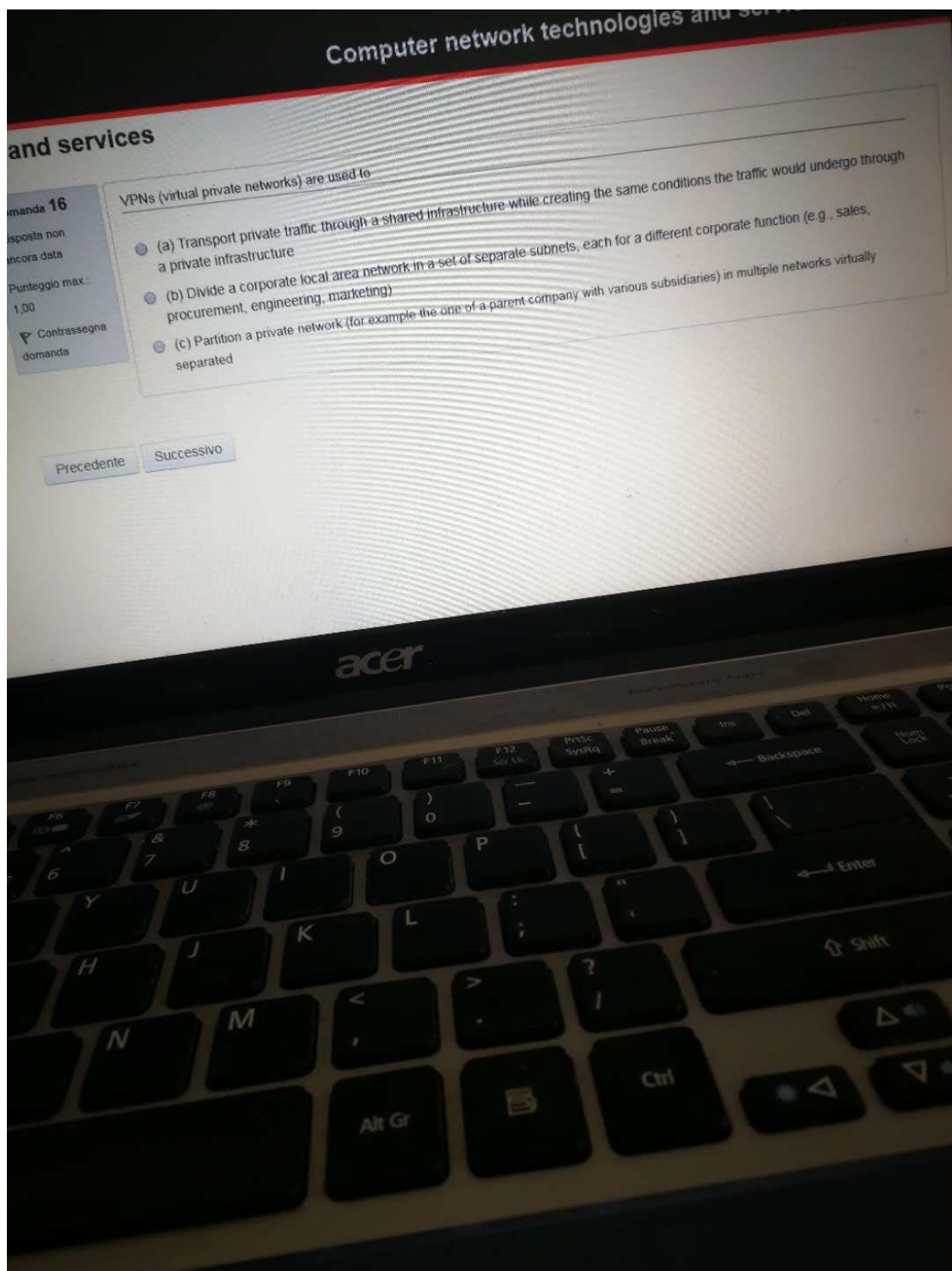
14 B



15-D



16 A



17-D

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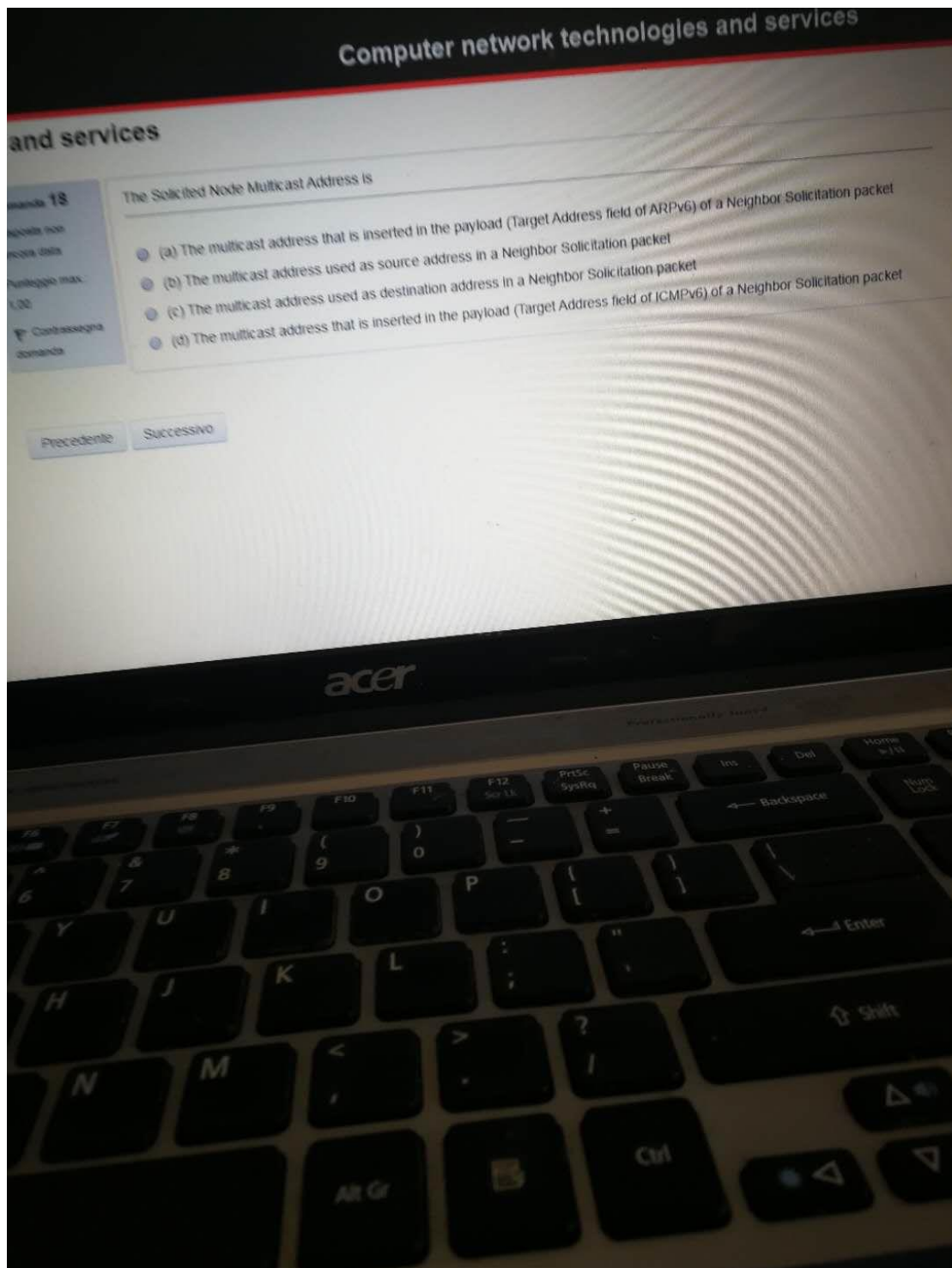
In the context of routing, redistribution consists in

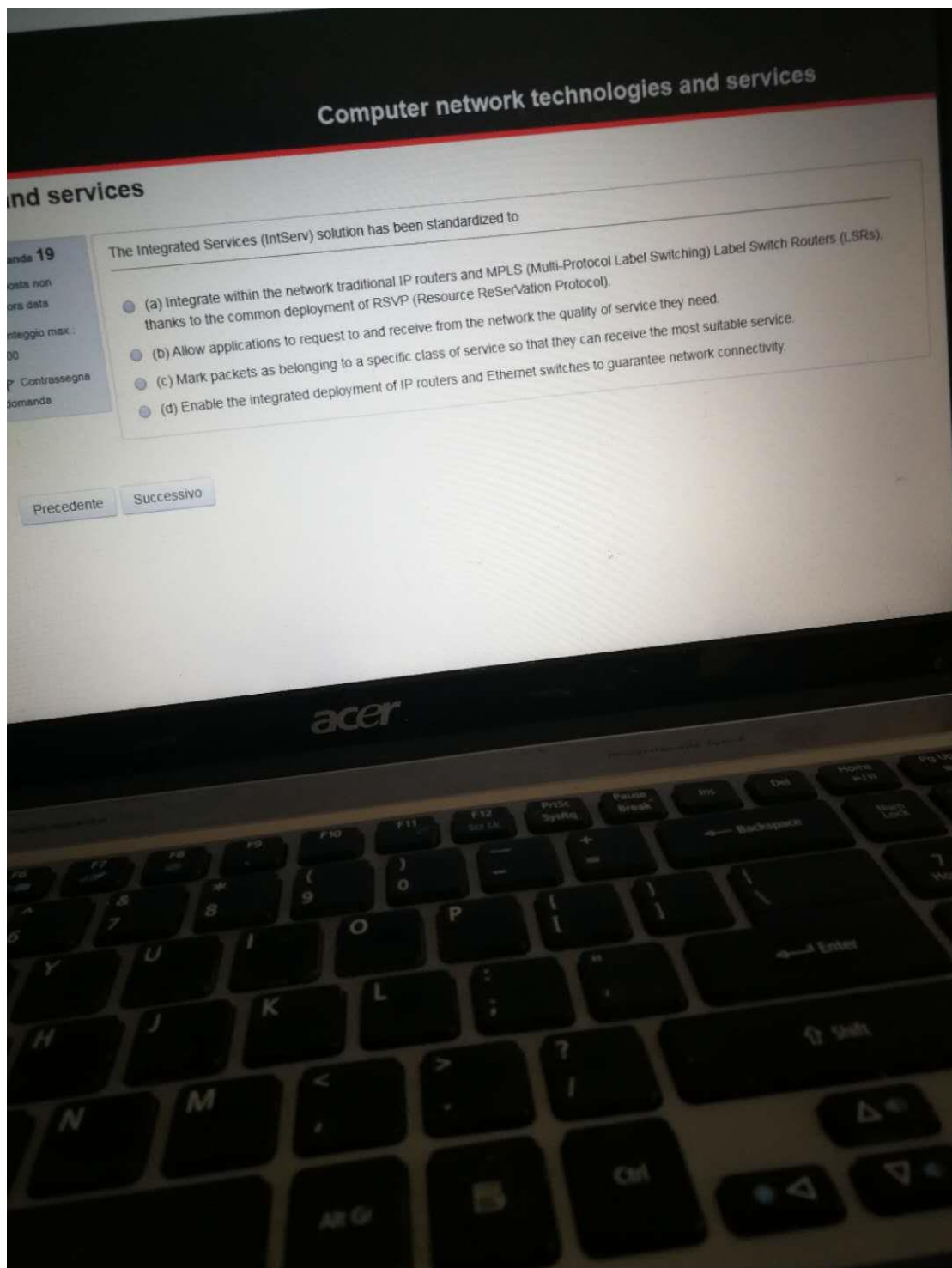
- ☐ (a) Redistributing traffic across multiple alternative paths to fully deploy network resource and avoid congestion on specific paths
- ☐ (b) Learning how to reach destinations without needing to exchange routing information with other routers
- ☐ (c) Distributing the routing table of a router across multiple devices in order to reduce the memory occupancy on each device
- ☐ (d) Distributing via a routing protocol routes acquired via another routing protocol, even though this leads to loss of information

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Label distribution in MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching)

- ☐ (a) Can be performed with the RSVP (Resource ReSeRVation Protocol)
- ☐ (b) Is not needed when network nodes deploy the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) routing protocol.
- ☐ (c) Involves both network nodes and hosts.
- ☐ (d) Can be performed implicitly through the routing protocol OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)

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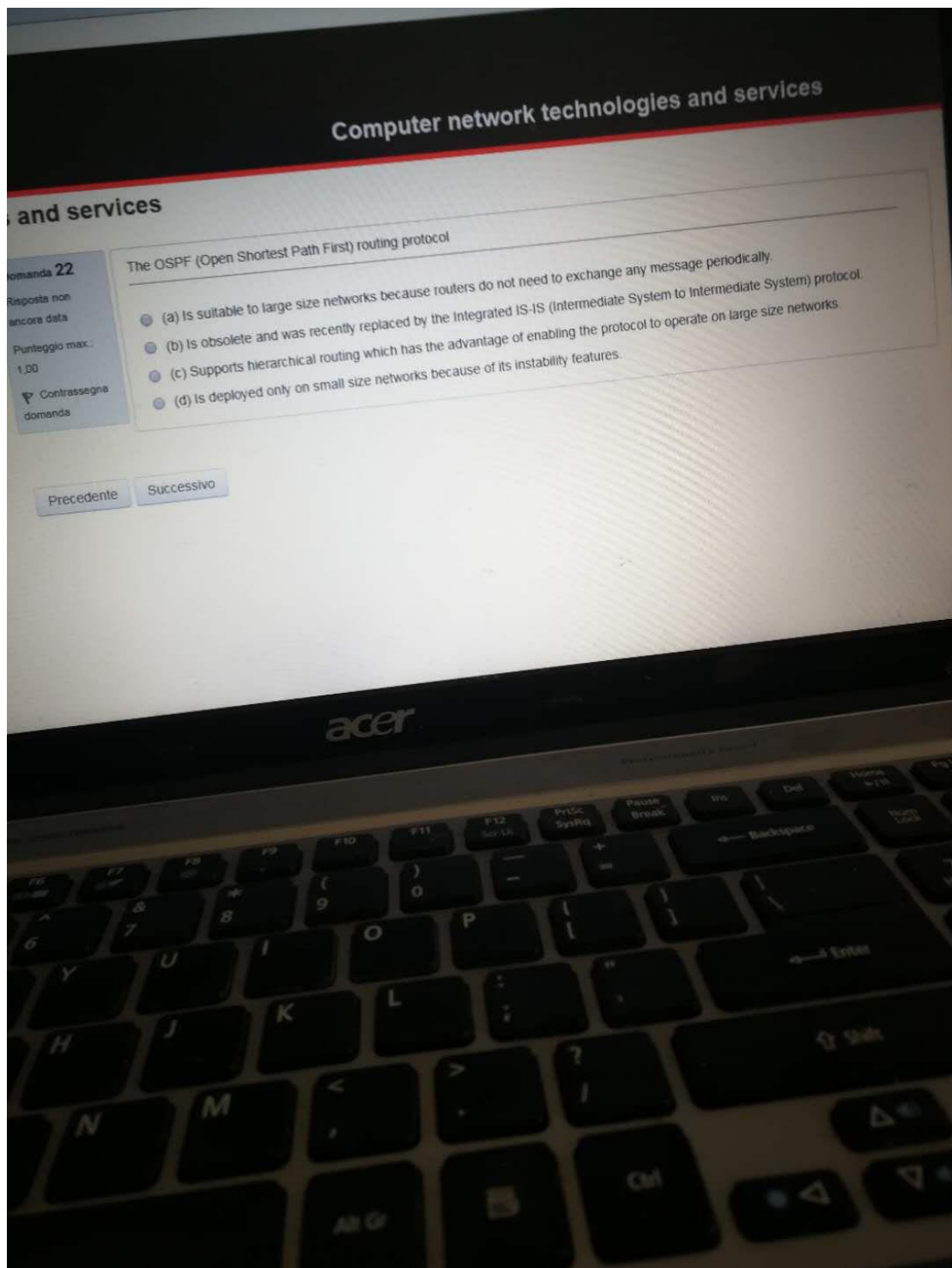
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In an IPv4 network:

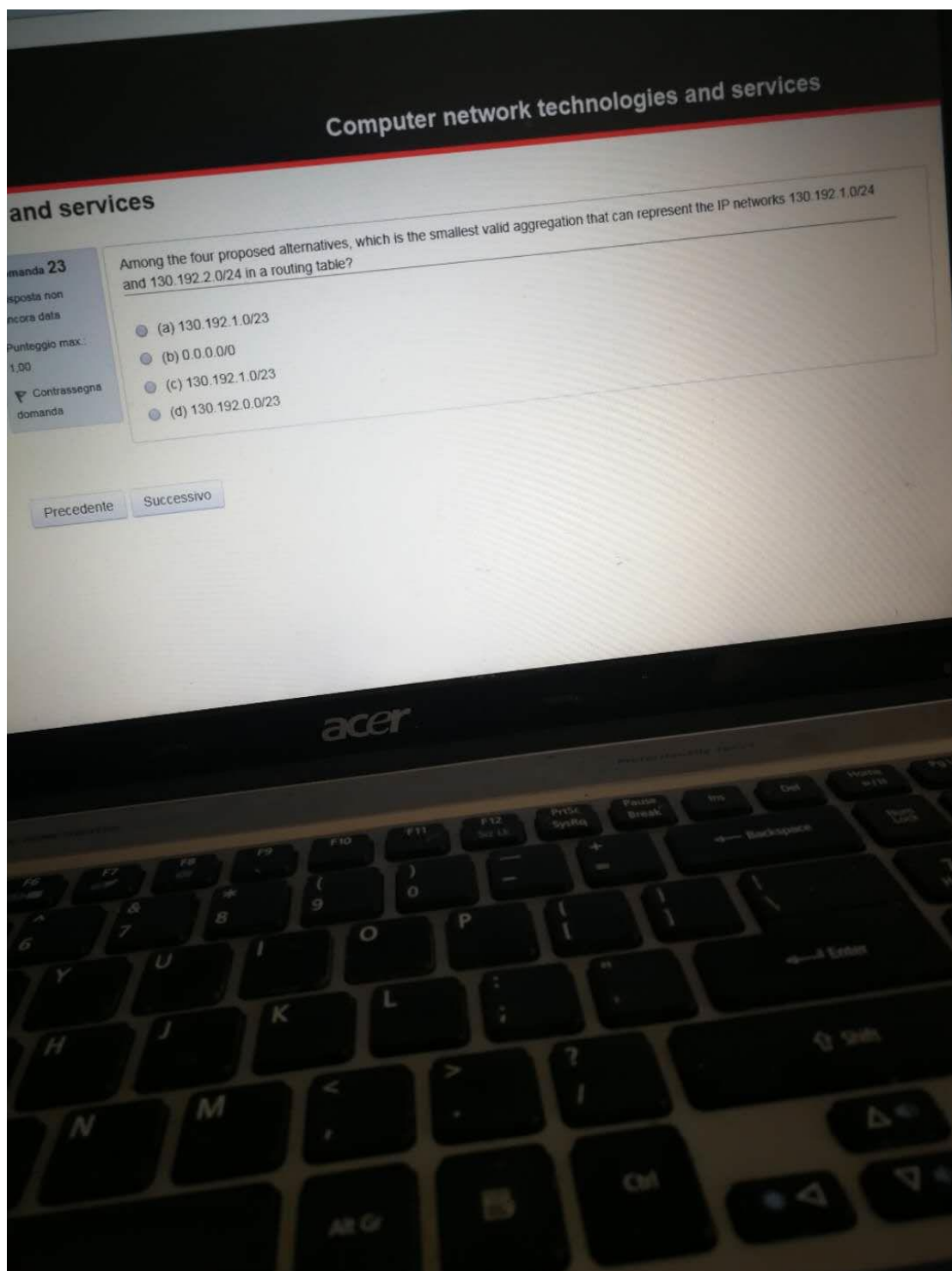
- ☐ (a) A host always delivers to the application layer all the multicast packets received
- ☐ (b) A host cannot understand a multicast IPv4 packet
- ☐ (c) A host is reached by a multicast packet related to a specific group only if it joined that group, whichever is the layer 2 technology adopted in the network
- ☐ (d) A host can be reached by a multicast packet related to a specific group even if it did not join that group before

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23-B



24-A

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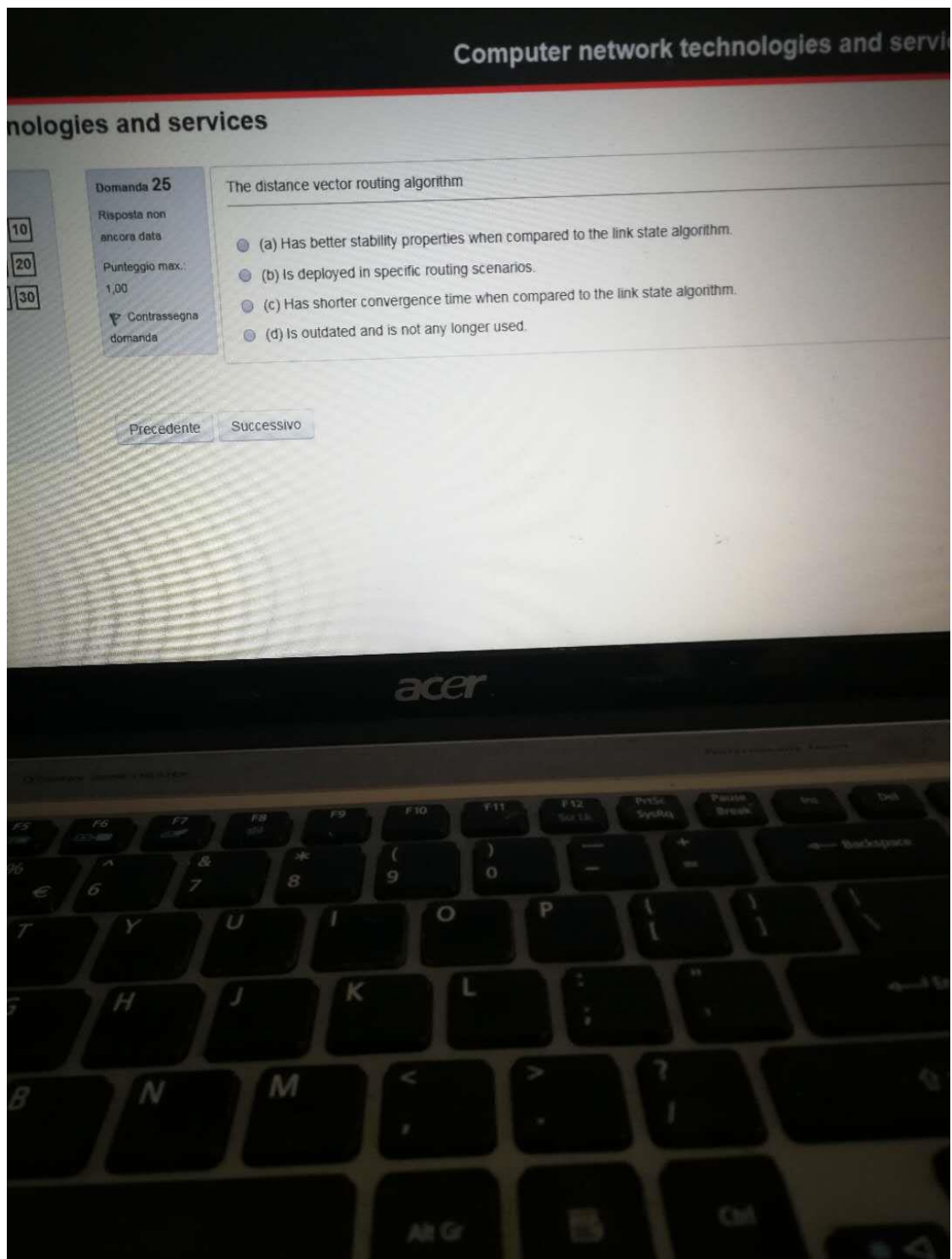
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In a provider provisioned access VPN (Virtual Private Network) solution, a remote host that activates a VPN session with its corporate network has

- ☐ (a) A single address used to communicate with any other host (both on the corporate network and outside).
- ☐ (b) A single address used to communicate only with corporate hosts.
- ☐ (c) Two addresses: one used to reach the VPN gateway, and the other one to communicate with any other host (both on the corporate network and outside).
- ☐ (d) Two addresses: one used to communicate with corporate hosts, the other one to reach the corporate VPN gateway and hosts outside the corporate network.

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Given a network based on several physical networks interconnected by routers and a range of IP addresses to use it is possible to define an addressing plan that optimizes routing on a given router of the network by

- ☐ (a) Splitting the network in areas and defining, within the given address range, smaller distinct address ranges to area
- ☐ (b) Assigning to the various physical networks distinct network IDs selected within the address range given for the network. In particular, this assignment must proceed from in a decreasing order of network size
- ☐ (c) Assigning to the various physical networks distinct network IDs randomly selected within the address range given for the entire network

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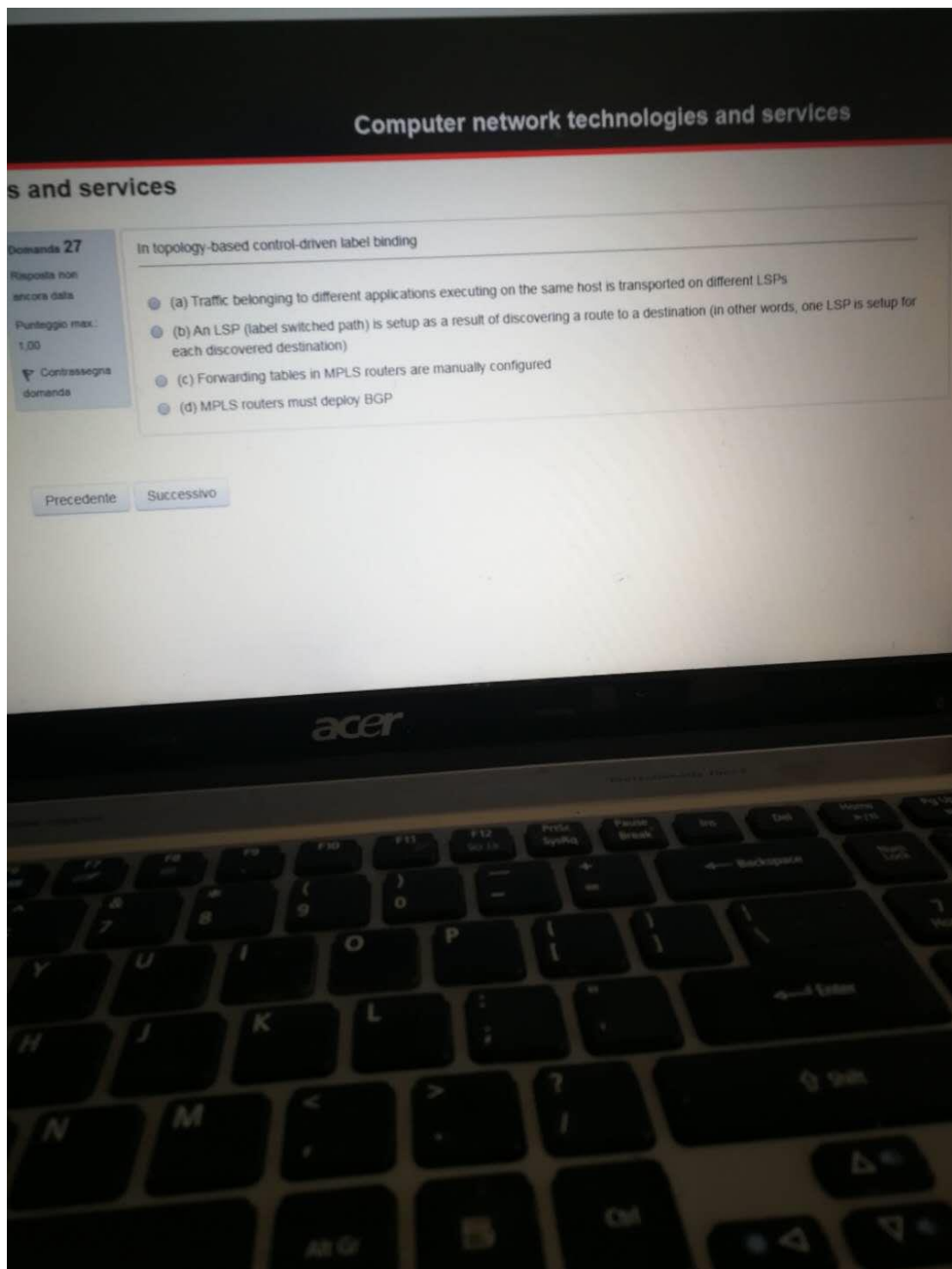
Given a network based on several physical networks interconnected by routers and a range of IP addresses to use in that network, it is possible to define an addressing plan that optimizes routing on a given router of the network by

- ☐ (a) Splitting the network in areas and defining, within the given address range, smaller distinct address ranges to use in each area
- ☐ (b) Assigning to the various physical networks distinct network IDs selected within the address range given for the entire network. In particular, this assignment must proceed from in a decreasing order of network size
- ☐ (c) Assigning to the various physical networks distinct network IDs randomly selected within the address range given for the entire network

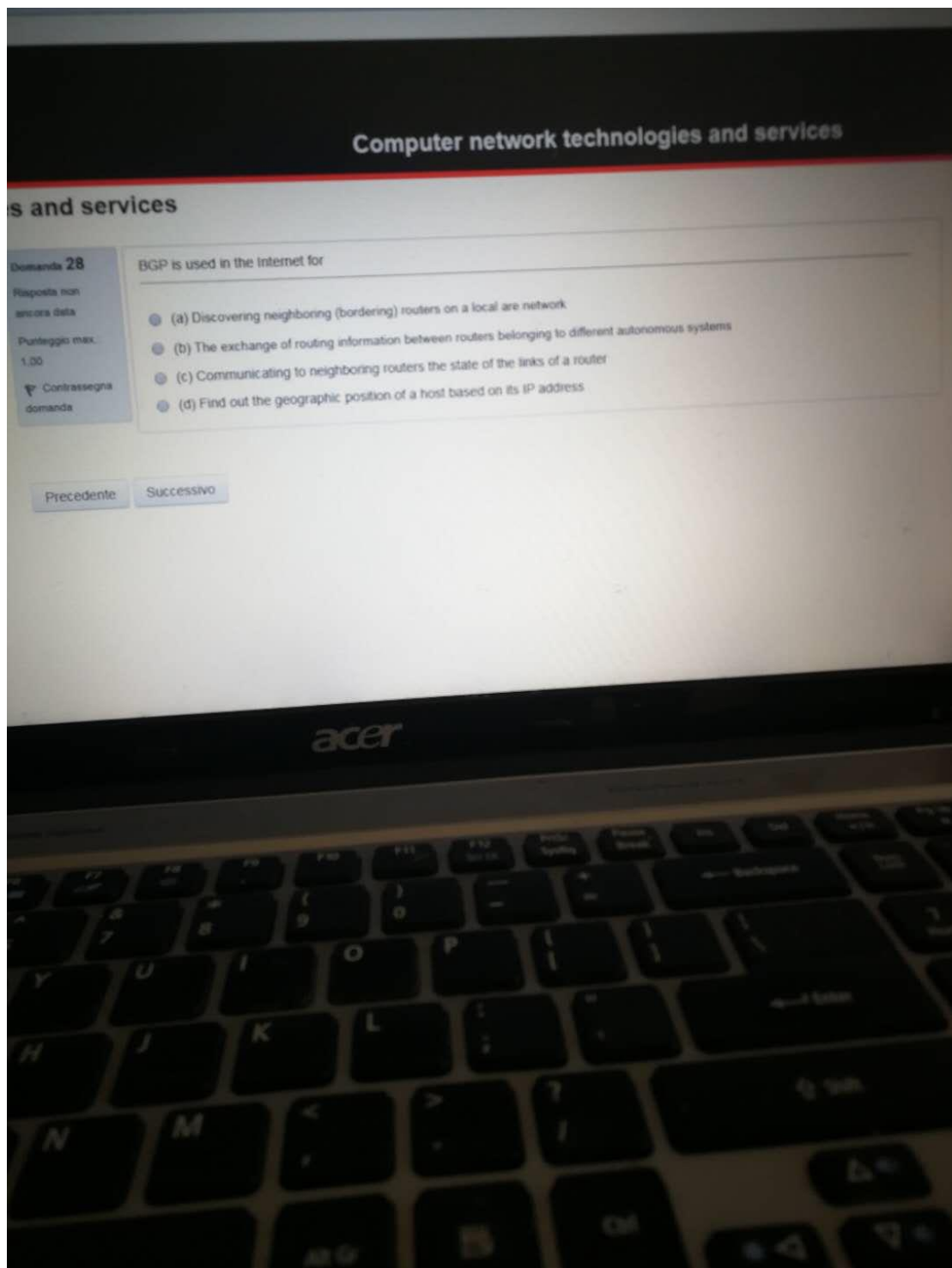
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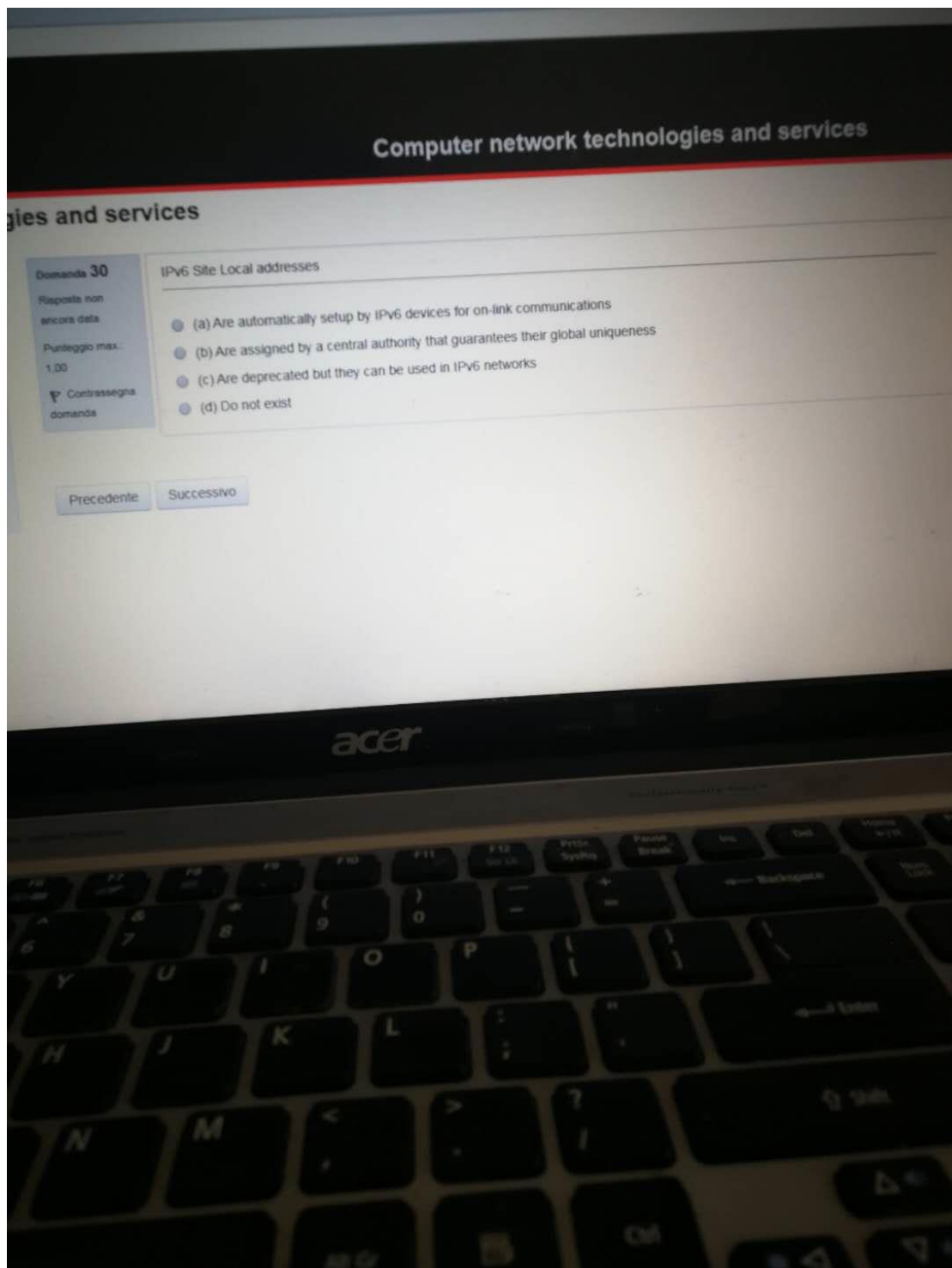
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The Mapping Address and Port (MAP) technique for the IPv4-IPv6 transition is based on

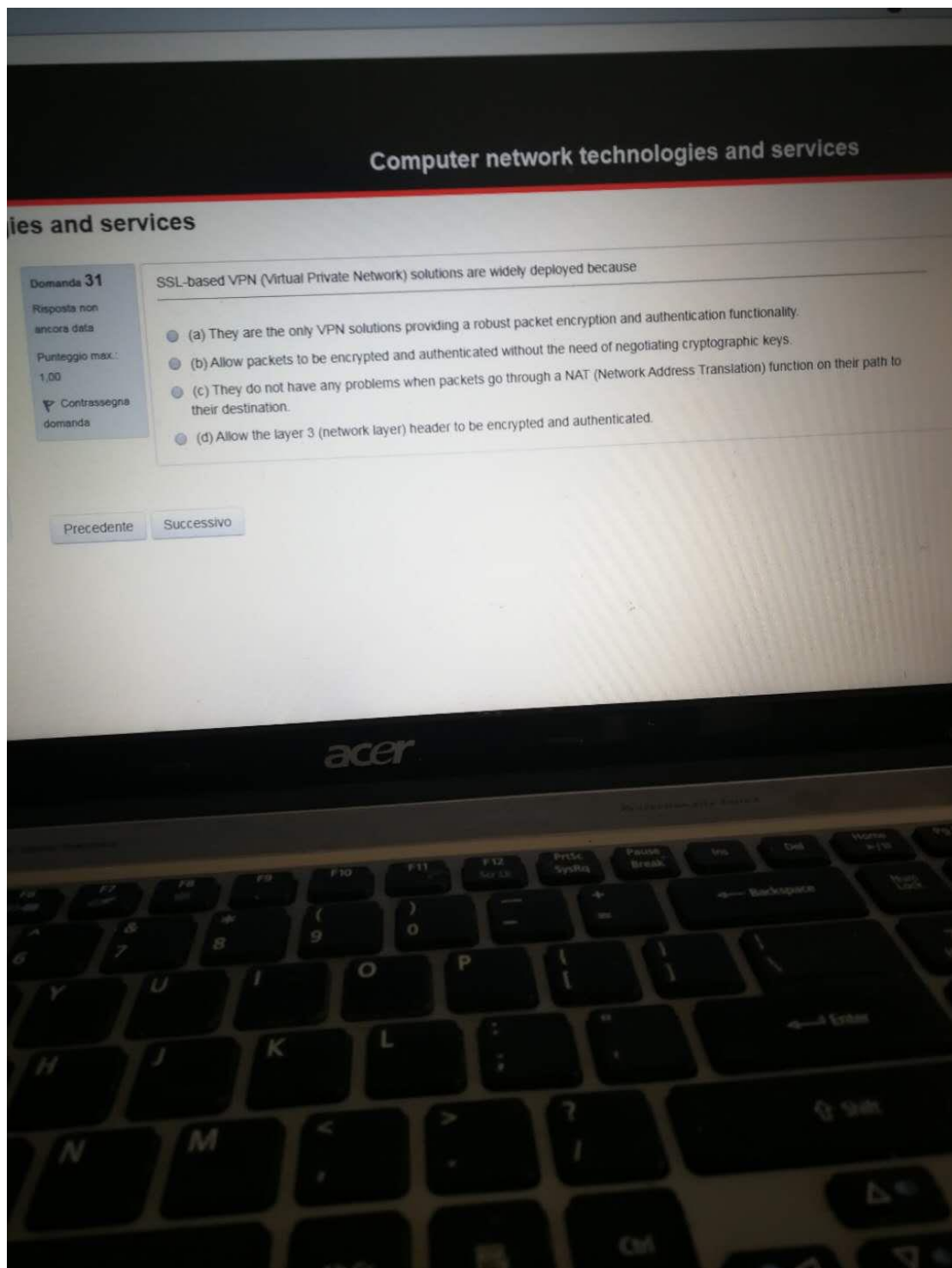
- ☐ (a) The utilization, on the Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), of an IPv6 address selected among a fixed set of addresses defined by a standard
- ☐ (b) The utilization, on the Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), of an IPv6 address derived from the IPv4 address and the Port Set ID assigned by the provider to the customer
- ☐ (c) The utilization, on the Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), of an IPv6 address which varies on the basis of the IPv4 destination address that the user would like to reach
- ☐ (d) The utilization, on the Border Relay, of an IPv6 address derived from the IPv4 address and the Port Set ID assigned by the provider to the various customers

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32-D

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LSP (Label Switched Path) setup in MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching) implies that

- ☐ (a) The hosts sending and receiving packets belonging to the LSP support MPLS.
- ☐ (b) The upstream router on a link communicates to the downstream router which label should be prepended to packets belonging to the LSP.
- ☐ (c) Routers at the two ends of the LSP (Label Edge Routers) directly exchange routing information.
- ☐ (d) Routers connected at the ends of a link share which label should be prepended to packets belonging to the LSP.

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