

# OBJECTIVE MCQ ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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**What are the objectives of disaster management?** AIM: Disaster management aims to reduce, or avoid the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery.

**What are the objectives of assessment in disaster management?** Assessments are used to make decisions and help to identify the most appropriate response to an emergency and what value CARE can add to an emergency response. Through assessments, humanitarian organisations gain accurate data about the needs and operating context.

**What are the objectives of disaster exercises?**

**What are the objectives of emergency management?** Definition: Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

**What is the main objective of disaster risk reduction management?** Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

**What is the objective of a disaster recovery plan?** The objective of a DR plan is to ensure that an organization can respond to a disaster or other emergency that affects information systems –and minimize the effect on business operations.

**What are the objectives of preparedness?** The first objective of preparedness is to reduce the disaster impact through appropriate actions and improve the capacity of those who are likely to be affected most (that is, Page 2 Draft-Chapter 5 Draft State Disaster Management Plan 59 marginalised, poor and handicapped) to get maximum benefit out of relief.

**What are the five phases of disaster management?**

**What are the objectives of mitigation in disaster management?** Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation is taking action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, insuring against risk).

**What is the main objective of disaster rehabilitation?** The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

**What is the goal of emergency preparedness?** The National Preparedness Goal is: A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

**What is the primary goal of a disaster preparedness plan?** Answer: The goal of disaster preparedness is to lessen the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations, to ready an organization for an influx of activity, and to design a coordinated plan that reduces the waste of resources, time, and efforts.

**What is objective of disaster management?** The objectives of disaster management are as follows: Improving tolerance. Preventing losses and dangers. Providing relief to the affected people. Preparing for actions to be taken at the time of disaster.

**What are the four goals of emergency management?** Emergency managers think of disasters as recurring events with four phases: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. The following diagram illustrates the relationship of the four phases of emergency management.

**What are the three objectives of a crisis management plan?** A CMP focuses on the immediate response to a crisis, aiming to minimize damage, protect stakeholders and restore normal operations as quickly as possible.

**What is the importance of disaster management?** Preparing for disasters saves countless lives, speeds up people's recovery and saves money. The IFRC supports National Societies to continually improve their local preparedness and response capacity—ultimately preventing and reducing the impacts of disasters on communities.

**What are the objectives of management survival?** Survival: The essential objectives of any industry is survival. Management must attempt to assure the continuation of the business. In order to survive, an industry must gain enough funds to meet the costs that would be incurred. Profit: Poor survival is not sufficient for the industry.

**What is the main goal of disaster prevention?** Disaster preparedness therefore has two main aims: to help people to avoid impending disaster threats; and to put plans, resources and mechanisms in place to ensure that those who are affected receive adequate assistance.

**Which of the following is an objective of pre-disaster management?** The correct Answer is:Collect information.

**What is the easiest way to understand subnetting?** Quick Definition: Subnetting is the process of taking a network and splitting it into smaller networks, known as subnets. It's used to free up more public IPv4 addresses and segment networks for security and easier management. Subnetting is a fundamental aspect of IP network design and administration.

**What is subnetting explained in detail?** The process of subnetting involves breaking down an IP address into smaller units that can be assigned to individual network units within the original network. This is done by using various techniques. Subnetting divides an IP address into two parts, namely network address and host address.

**How do you solve subnetting?** To calculate the number of possible subnets, use the formula  $2^n$ , where  $n$  equals the number of host bits borrowed. For example, if three host bits are borrowed, then  $n=3$ .  $2^3 = 8$ , so eight subnets are possible if three host bits are borrowed.

**How many subnets are in 26?**

**What are the 3 main classes of subnets?**

**What does 255 mean in a subnet mask?** The 255 address (in binary notation, a host address of all ones) is used to broadcast a message to every host on a network. Just remember that the first and last address in any network or subnet can't be assigned to any individual host.

**What is a simple example of subnetting?**

**What is a subnet in layman's terms?** A subnet, or subnetwork, is a network inside a network. Subnets make networks more efficient. Through subnetting, network traffic can travel a shorter distance without passing through unnecessary routers to reach its destination.

**Are VLANs and subnets the same?** The VLAN will increase communication between the devices on the LAN by making it seem like they're physically connected. The subnet will create multiple hosts to limit the amount of data routed to that host while allowing you to prepare for potential growth.

**What is the formula for calculating subnets?** If you lend 3 bits for the network portion: Number of subnets =  $2^3 = 8$  possible subnets. Seen another way  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$  subnets.

**How to subnet a network step by step?**

**What is subnetting calculator?** IP subnet calculator is an easy-to-use online tool designed to help network administrators and IT professionals quickly and accurately calculate subnets on a network and use this information for network subnetting.

**How many subnets are there in 10.0 0.0 24?** For example, if you create a VPC with CIDR block 10.0. 0.0/24 , it supports 256 IP addresses. You can break this

CIDR block into two subnets, each supporting 128 IP addresses.

### **How to determine subnet mask?**

**What does CIDR mean?** Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) allows network routers to route data packets to the respective device based on the indicated subnet. Instead of classifying the IP address based on classes, routers retrieve the network and host address as specified by the CIDR suffix.

**What is the best subnet mask?** The most efficient subnet mask for the network is 255.255.254.0. However, due to the limitations of writing the addresses as dotted quads, the valid host address range for each subnet must be written as two ranges.

**Do subnet masks need to match?** If the subnet mask is 255.255. 0.0, then the first two octets of all devices must be the same. The combination of the last two octets must be different and unique.

**What is the default subnet?** By default, a default subnet is a public subnet, because the main route table sends the subnet's traffic that is destined for the internet to the internet gateway. You can make a default subnet into a private subnet by removing the route from the destination 0.0. 0.0/0 to the internet gateway.

**Is 255.255.255.255 a valid subnet?** Subnet masks of 255.255. 255.255 are somewhat common with ISP connections. It allows for more efficient use of IP address space.

**What is IP 255.255.255.255 used for?** 255.255. 255.255 – Represents the broadcast address, or place to route messages to be sent to every device within a network. 127.0. 0.1 – Represents “localhost” or the “loopback address”, allowing a device to refer to itself, regardless of what network it is connected to.

### **How to convert CIDR to subnet mask?**

**What is the formula for subnetting?** Subnetting formulas can make subnetting much easier. Memorize the following two formulas:  $2^y - 2 = \# \text{ of usable subnets}$  (where y is the number of bits borrowed)  $2^x - 2 = \# \text{ of usable hosts per subnet}$  (where x is the number of bits remaining in the host field after borrowing)

**How do you explain subnetting?** Subnetting is the process of creating a subnetwork (also known as a subnet) within a network. Network interfaces and devices within a subnet can communicate with each other directly. Routers facilitate communication between different subnets.

**How to divide IP address into subnets?**

**What is a subnet mask for dummies?** A subnet mask is a 32-bit number created by setting host bits to all 0s and setting network bits to all 1s. In this way, the subnet mask separates the IP address into the network and host addresses. The “255” address is always assigned to a broadcast address, and the “0” address is always assigned to a network address.

**Can subnets talk to each other?** Each subnet allows its connected devices to communicate directly with each other, while routers are used to facilitate communication between subnets. The size of a subnet is set by the system administrator and depends on the connectivity requirements and the network technology employed.

**What is the difference between subnet and subnet mask?** A subnet is a smaller network within a network that requires a subnet mask. Subnetting is the process of dividing a network into two or more subnets. Its primary function is to make the routing of data within a network more efficient and secure. Subnetting also helps make better use of IPv4 addresses.

**What is the easiest way to calculate subnets?** Calculate the subnet size: Use the formula  $2^n$  (where n is the number of host bits) to find how many addresses are in each subnet.

**What is the first step in subnetting?** The first step in doing so entails determining the size of the subnet block. Then, you calculate the valid host range to see if the second address falls within the same range. You can see the number of network bits is 13, which means the subnet must be set up in the second octet, or the second part of the IP address.

**What is a subnet mask in layman's terms?** The subnet mask splits the IP address into the host and network addresses, thereby defining which part of the IP address

belongs to the device and which part belongs to the network. The device called a gateway or default gateway connects local devices to other networks.

**What is a simple example of subnetting?**

**What subnets does 255.255 255.0 break down into?**

**How many 24 subnets are in a 16?** Since you have 8 more bits to use to define the network in the /24 subnets under the /16, there are 256 /24 subnets in a specific /16.

**What is the formula for making a subnet?** Subnetting formulas can make subnetting much easier. Memorize the following two formulas:  $2^y - 2 = \#$  of usable subnets (where y is the number of bits borrowed)  $2^x - 2 = \#$  of usable hosts per subnet (where x is the number of bits remaining in the host field after borrowing)

**What is the best explanation of subnetting?** Subnetting, the segmentation of a network address space, improves address allocation efficiency. It is described in the formal document, Request for Comments 950, and is tightly linked to IP addresses, subnet masks and Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation.

**What is the first IP in a subnet called?**

**What is the basic knowledge of subnetting?** A subnet, or subnetwork, is a network inside a network. Subnets make networks more efficient. Through subnetting, network traffic can travel a shorter distance without passing through unnecessary routers to reach its destination.

**What does 32 mean in IP address?** This means that the IP address in question represents a single host rather than a network. For example, if the IP address is 192.168.1.100/32, this means that the IP address 192.168.1.100 is being used exclusively by a single device or host.

**What does CIDR stand for?** Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) is an IP address allocation method that improves data routing efficiency on the internet. Every machine, server, and end-user device that connects to the internet has a unique number, called an IP address, associated with it.

**What are the two main reasons for subnetting a network?** It helps avoid congestion by keeping traffic within its own segment and secures data by isolating breaches. It simplifies managing IP addresses and can organize networks across different locations. Essentially, subnetting makes large networks more efficient, secure, and easier to handle.

**How to calculate subnetting?** You can find the number of subnets by counting the number of bits by which the initial mask was extended, also known as the subnet bits. Our initial address allocation was 192.168.0.0 with a mask of 255.255.0.0. The calculations found a subnet mask of 255.255.254.0 with the host's formula.

**What are the two types of subnetting?**

**How to divide IP address into subnets?**

### **Tips for Plant Propagation Using Tip Cuttings**

Plant propagation through tip cuttings is a simple and effective method to create new plants from existing ones. Whether you're starting with herbaceous plants or woody shrubs, following these tips will ensure successful propagation.

#### **1. What is a tip cutting?**

A tip cutting is a stem cutting taken from the growing tip of a plant. It typically includes a few nodes (where leaves attach) and apical meristem (the growing point). Tip cuttings are ideal for propagating plants because they retain the genetic characteristics of the parent plant.

#### **2. When is the best time to take tip cuttings?**

The best time to take tip cuttings is during the active growing season, usually in spring or early summer. This is when the plants have succulent new growth that roots easily. Avoid taking cuttings during hot, dry weather or in the fall when the plants are preparing for dormancy.

#### **3. How to prepare tip cuttings?**

- Select healthy, disease-free stem tips with active growth.



- Cut below a node at a 45-degree angle using a sharp knife or pruning shears.
- Remove any leaves from the bottom 1-2 inches of the cutting.
- Dust the cut end with rooting hormone to stimulate root development (optional).

#### 4. How to root tip cuttings?

There are two main methods for rooting tip cuttings:

- **Water rooting:** Place the cutting in a jar or vase filled with water, ensuring that the bottom nodes are submerged. Cover the jar with plastic wrap or a propagation dome to maintain humidity.
- **Soil rooting:** Dip the cut end of the cutting in rooting hormone and plant it in a well-draining potting mix. Keep the soil moist but not soggy.

#### 5. How to care for rooted cuttings?

Once the cuttings have developed roots, they can be transplanted into individual pots or the garden. Keep them in a warm, humid environment until they establish a strong root system. Pinch back the tips to encourage branching and fullness.

**Is he a girl book summary?** Summary: After Casey Hapleton tells him that if he kisses his elbow he will turn into a girl, nine-year-old Marvin experiments and finds himself very confused about his identity. Item Description: "A First stepping stone book."

**What is the book about a boy who kissed his elbow?** Premise: Nine-year-old Marvin Redpost learns from eccentric classmate Casey Hapleton that, if a boy kisses the outside of his elbow, he turns into a girl.

**Why was Marvin Redpost a girl banned?** The North Carolina Values Coalition claimed Marvin Redpost: Is He a Girl? and other books like it were an “attempt by the LGBT community” to “indoctrinate children” and “normalize (LGBT) type of behavior.” UCPS did not remove the book. A parent could choose not to allow their child to read any materials, said UCPS.

**Is he a girl kids book?** Marvin Redpost #3: Is He a Girl? is a part of the Marvin Redpost A Stepping Stone Book ™ collections. This chapter book in Newbery Honor-winning and bestselling author Louis Sachar's Marvin Redpost series offers a sidesplitting take on the differences between girls and boys!

**Is I kissed a girl a true story?** The song was partially inspired by Scarlett Johansson. Perry also stated that the lyrics were inspired by her friendship with a girl as a teenager, commenting that "I did kiss her. I was totally obsessed with her. She was beautiful — porcelain skin, perfect lips."

**How to kiss your elbow?** Imagine someone where pushing on your fingertips and pushing your arm straight back. Loosen up your shoulder a bit. Wrap your arm around your chin. Bring your arm across your body as far as it can, bring your elbow as close as possible to your mouth.

**What happens in 1000 boy kisses book?** Parents need to know that A Thousand Boy Kisses is a romance between a boy and a girl that starts when they're 5 years old. The premise is that the girl, Poppy, promises her grandmother she'll catalog one thousand kisses over her lifetime, which the couple start doing when they're 8.

**What is the plot of the book Girl A?** Abigail Dean's Girl A is just one such debut. The novel tells the story of Lex Gracie, a young woman whose childhood was blighted by her abusive parents. After her mother dies in prison, Lex is bequeathed the 'House of Horrors' in which she and her six siblings were raised.

**What is the plot of schoolgirl book?** Schoolgirl depicts the story of a young girl who seems to be in conflict with not only her class but also with her emotions, which are so often juxtaposed with how she is supposed to behave.

**Who's That girl book Summary?** Banished back to her home town of Nottingham, Edie is not only dealing with a man who probably hasn't heard the word 'no' in a decade, but also suffering an excruciating regression to her teenage years as she moves back in with her widowed father and judgy, layabout sister.

**Is the girls I've been book LGBT?** A total of five characters are part of the LGBTQ community: Nora herself, Iris, Lee, one of Nora's former friends, and Agent North. This is one of the more diverse books I've ever read in terms of romantic identity,

and I'm glad to see that fiction is branching out this way.

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