**DV300\_29\_SAS on video related to SOHO Routers**

**Q1. SOHO Routers stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_router. And these are the common inexpensive routers that are used in homes and small businesses.**

A1. Small Office/Home Office

**Q2. SOHO router is fairly easy to set up but if you don’t configure the router correctly you will not have access to the network. (True/false)**

A2. True

**Q3. To set up or configure your SOHO router you need to go into the router's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_web page. You just open up your web browser and in the address field you would type in the router's IP address.**

A3. Built-in Configuring

**Q4. The configuration page for a CISCO SOHO router and this where you set up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_settings and make it work for your technical network.**

A4. Router’s custom

**Q5. You can set the SSID which stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is basically the name of the wireless network.**

A5. Service Set Identifier

**Q6. When a wireless laptops scans wireless networks to join it will see the router’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_broadcast called my wireless**

A6. SSID

**Q7. You can set channels for your wireless network to avoid interference by other wireless networks nearby. (True/False)**

A7. True

**Q8. If you click on the wireless security section, you can configure the \_\_\_\_\_\_of wireless security.**

A8. Settings

**Q9. Routers support following security options such as WEP, WPA, and WPA2. (True/False)**

A9. True

**Q10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is one of the security protocols that are used for wireless networks and as its name implies it is meant to supply the same security to the wireless network as it did for wired networks.**

A10. WEP

**Q11. The 40 bit encryption key that WEP used was not secure and it was easily hackable so a better security protocol was needed for wireless. (True/false)**

A11. True

**Q12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is another wireless security protocol that was developed to solve the security problem of WEP.**

A12. WPA

**Q13. WPA has a stronger encryption method using TKIP which stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which dynamically changes keys as it is being used. This ensures data integrity.**

A13. temporal key integrity protocol

**Q14. WAP uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which verifies authorized network users.**

A14. EAP

**Q15. WAP2 was developed to provide even stronger security than WPA by requiring using stronger wireless encryption method. (True/False)**

A15. True

**Q16. CCMP is more secure because it uses an enhanced data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mechanism and since 2006 WAP2 has been developed on all certified wi-fi hardware.**

A16. cryptographic capsulation

**Q17. WPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A17. Wi-Fi Protected Setup

**Q18. Method 1 to connect using WPS technology if your client has a Wi-Fi protected setup u just press WPS’s button in the router itself and then you are connected. (True/false)**

A18. True

**Q19. In method 2 if your client has a WPS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_You can just enter this number and press and it register.**

A19. PIN

**Q20. In method 3 if your client asks for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_number and you just enter the number into your device and then you are connected.**

A20. Router’s PIN

**Q21. Every wireless network has a MAC address. An MAC address is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_number that uniquely identifies each device on a network.**

A21. Hexadecimal

**Q22. MAC filter you can either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ access using a device's MAC address.**

A22. Prevent or Permit

**Q23. DMZ stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A23. Demilitarized Zone

**Q24. A DMZ allows a designated computer to be fully exposed to the internet. And it does this by the router \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_same time with a designated DMZ computer.**

A24. By Forwarding all the ports at the

**Q25. The DMZ computer is outside the firewall and is not protected. So why is DMZ used?**

A25. The DMZ is typically used for testing purposes. So, if you were to just set up a computer that you wanted to access from the internet and if you have a problem configuring the firewall applications. So, it can be accessed from the internet you can simply bypass all firewall security and put the computer in DMZ temporary to make sure everything is working until you can pinpoint the problem, such as firewall settings.

**Q26. It is also important to note that DMZ computers must be assigned a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and not automatically a DHCP server.**

A26. Static

**Q27. When you use these types of requests to your network from the internet the router will forward the requests to the appropriate computer. (True/false)**

A27. True

**Q29. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_configuration page you have to forward the RDP port to the computer.**

A30. Port Forwarding

**Q30. A guest network is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network that’s built into a wireless router that your guest can join so they have access to the internet.**

A30. Separate Wireless