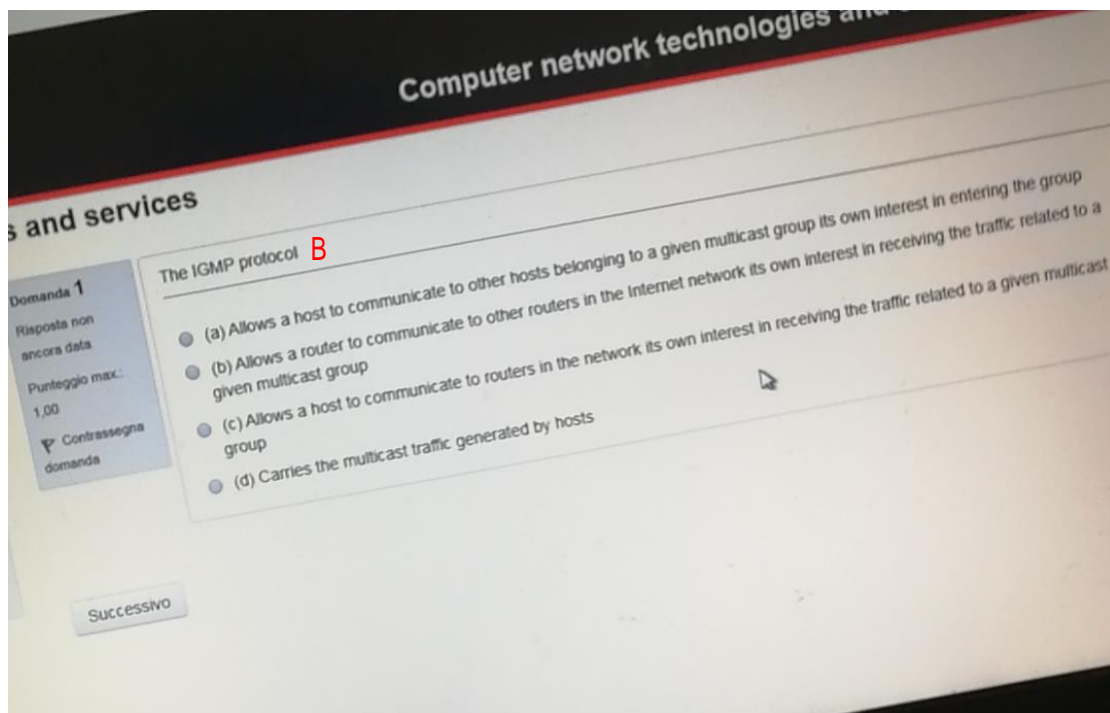
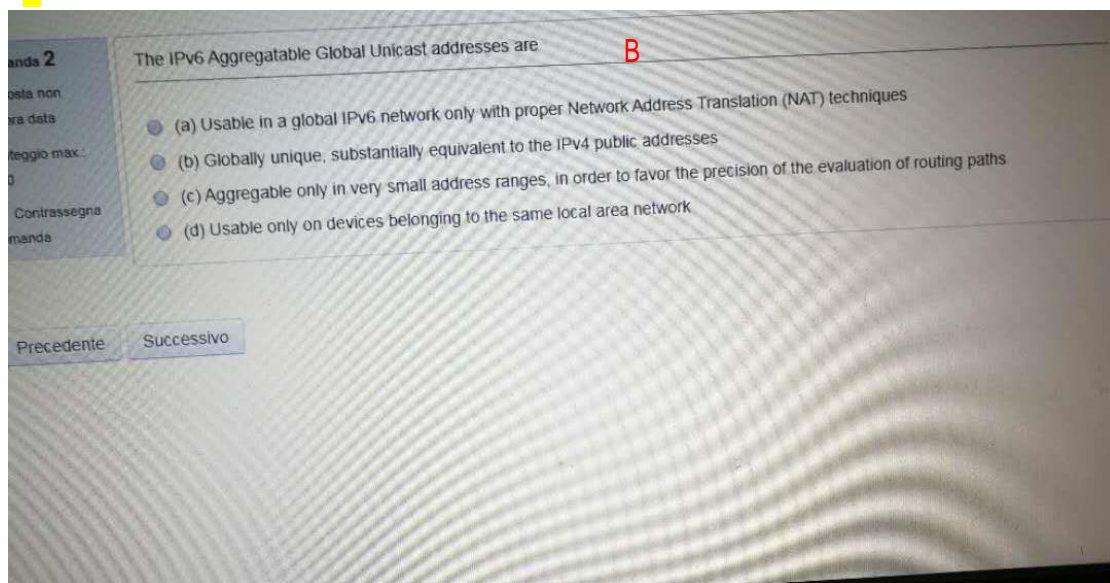


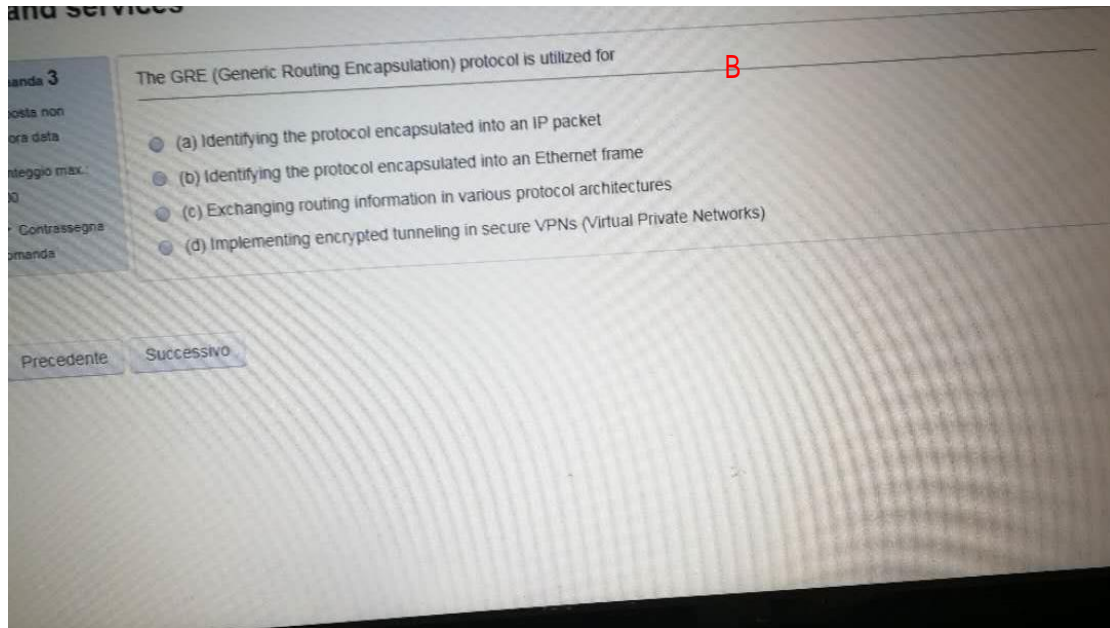
1---B



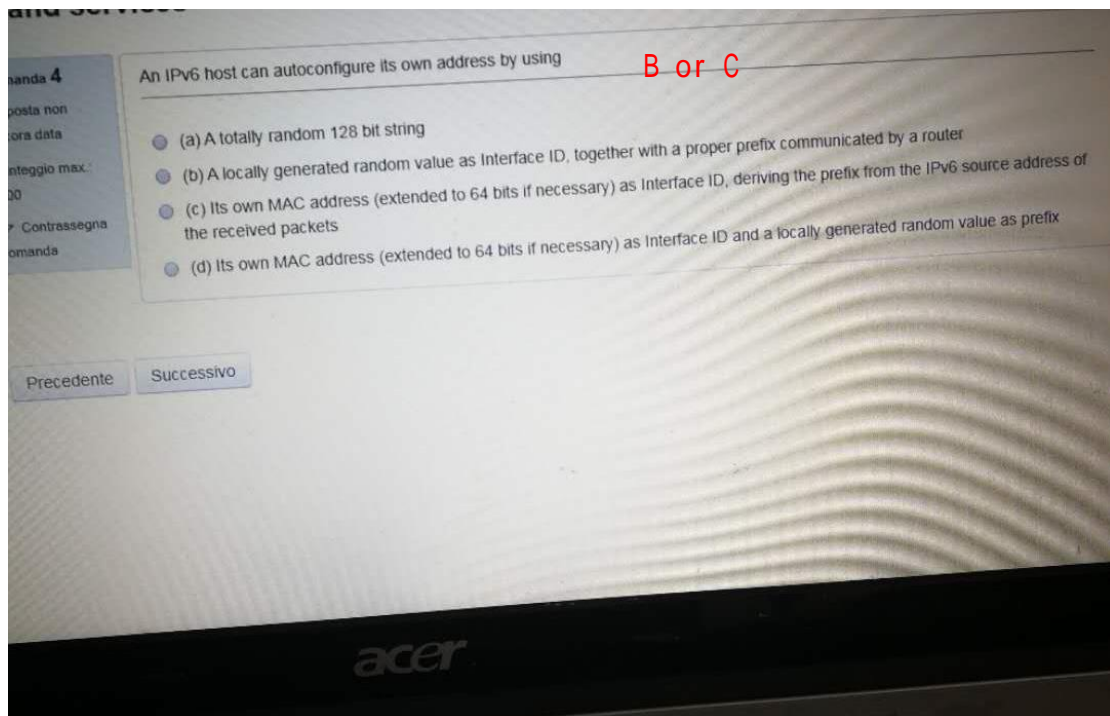
2A



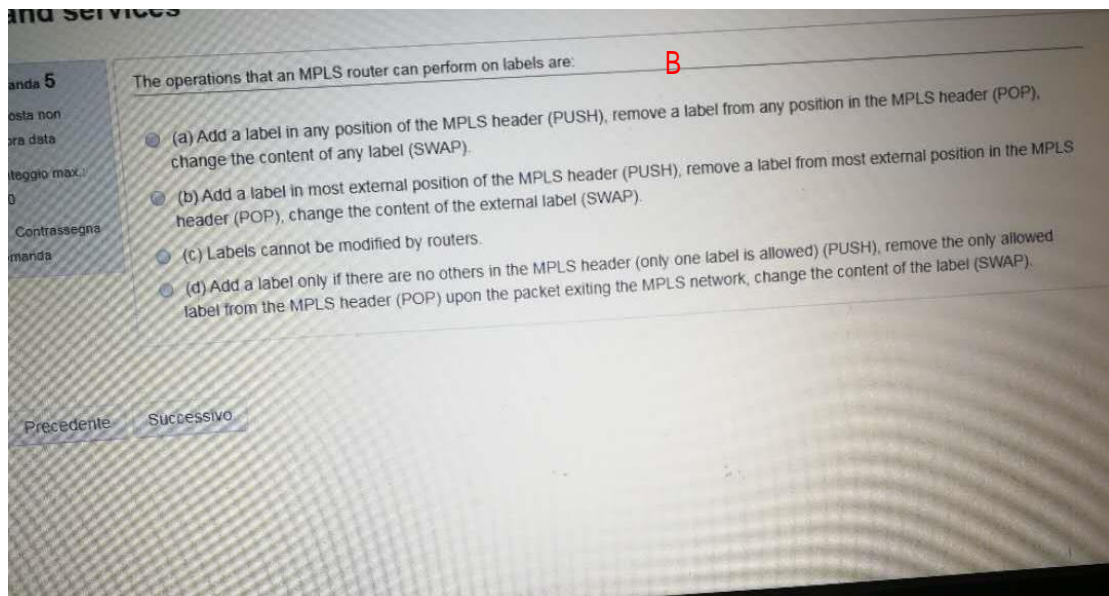
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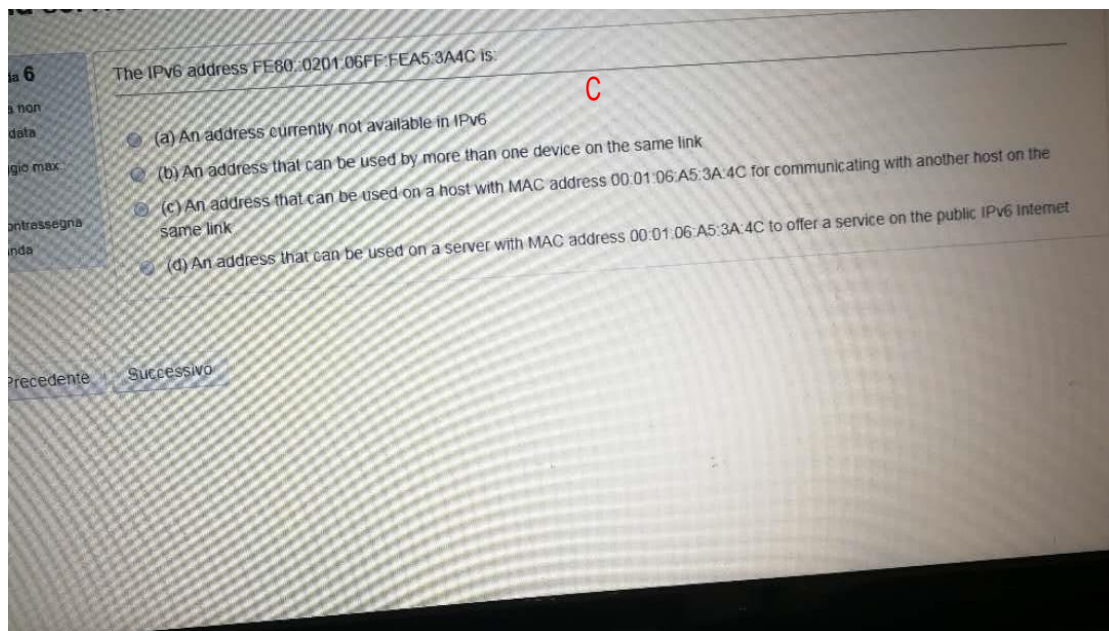
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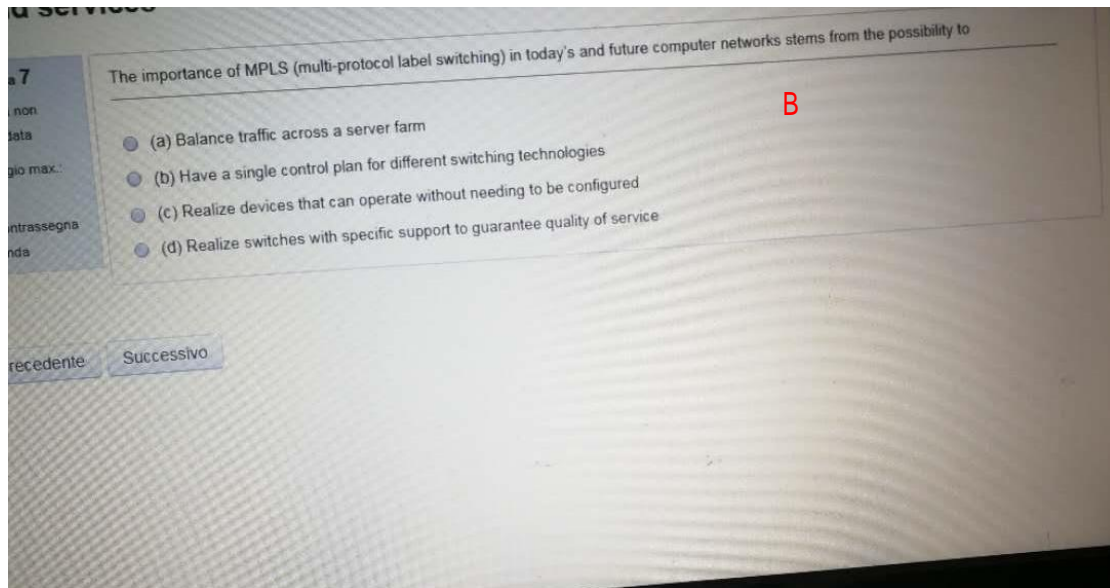
5.B



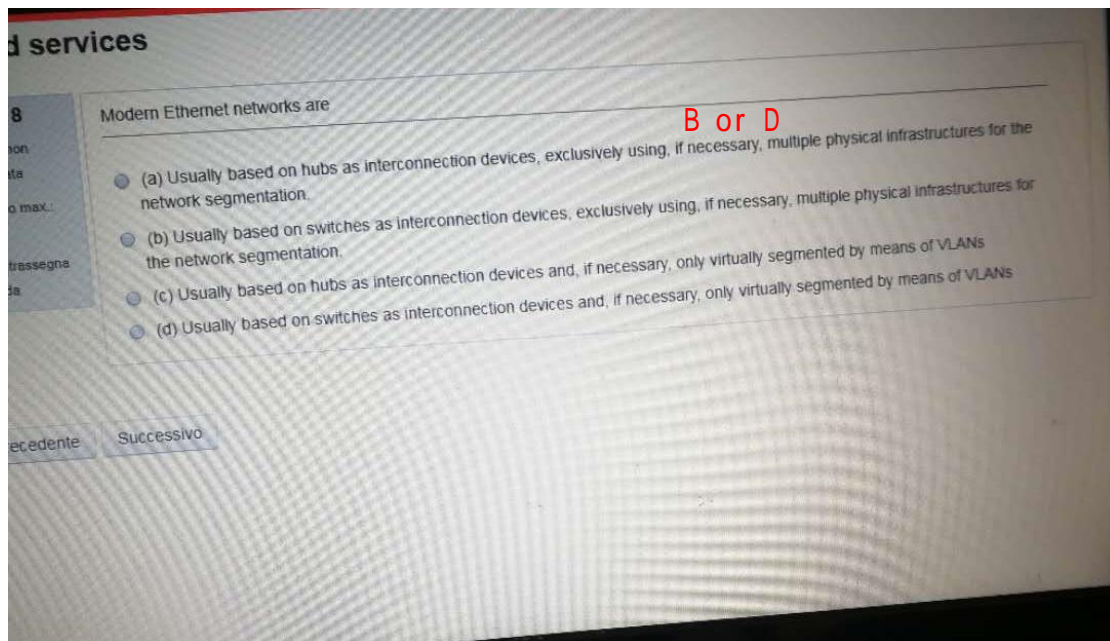
6.C



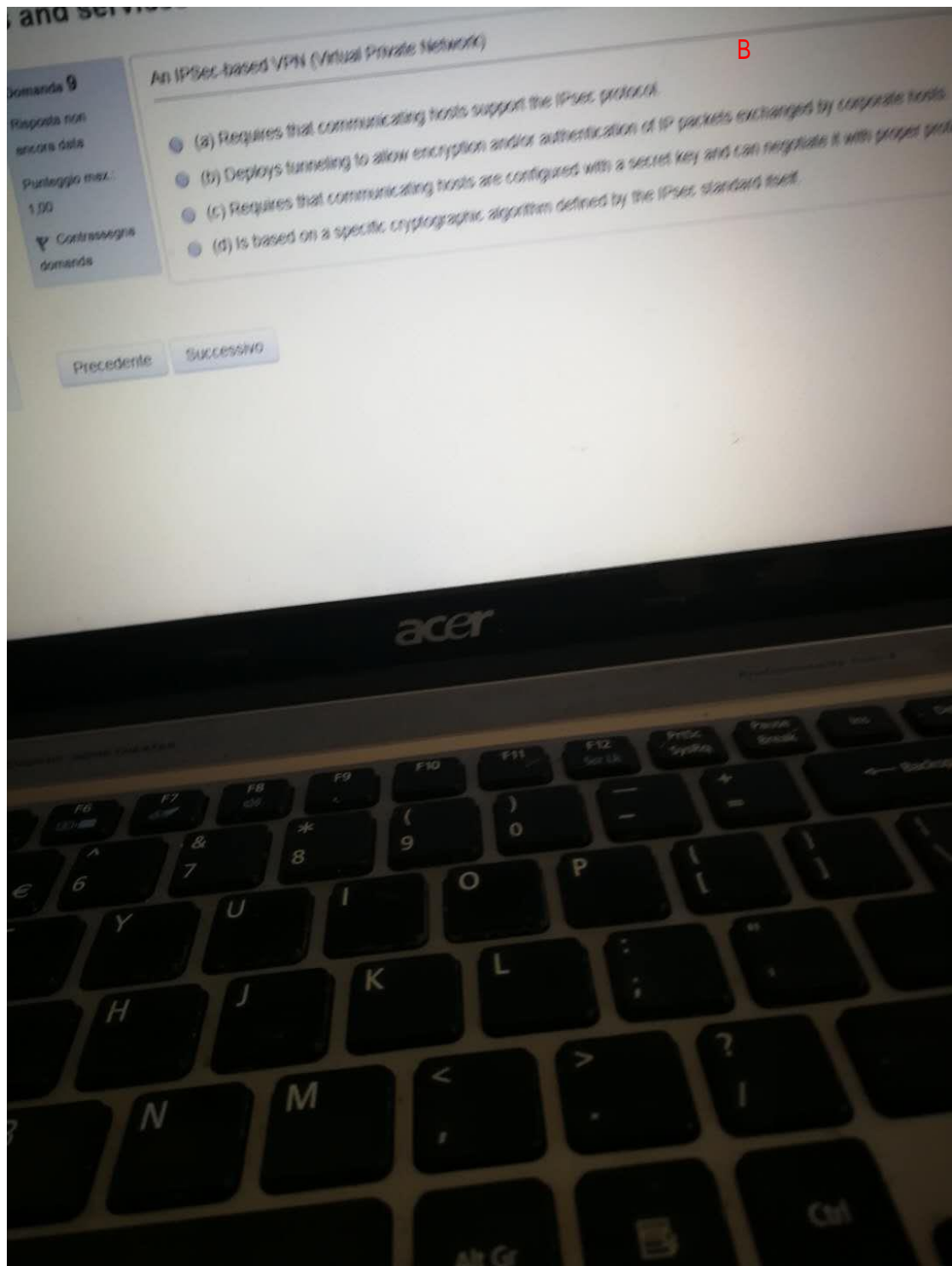
7.B

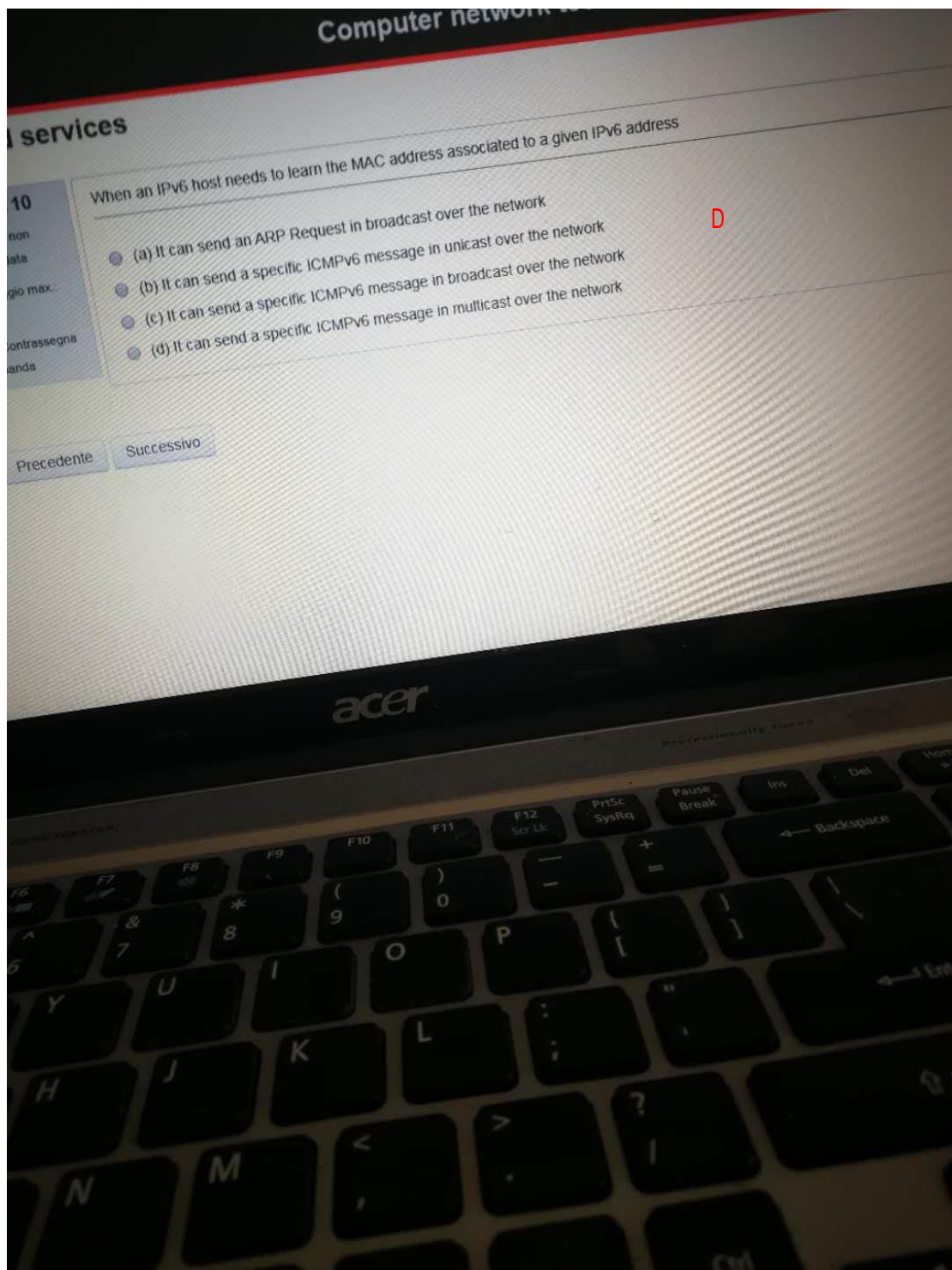


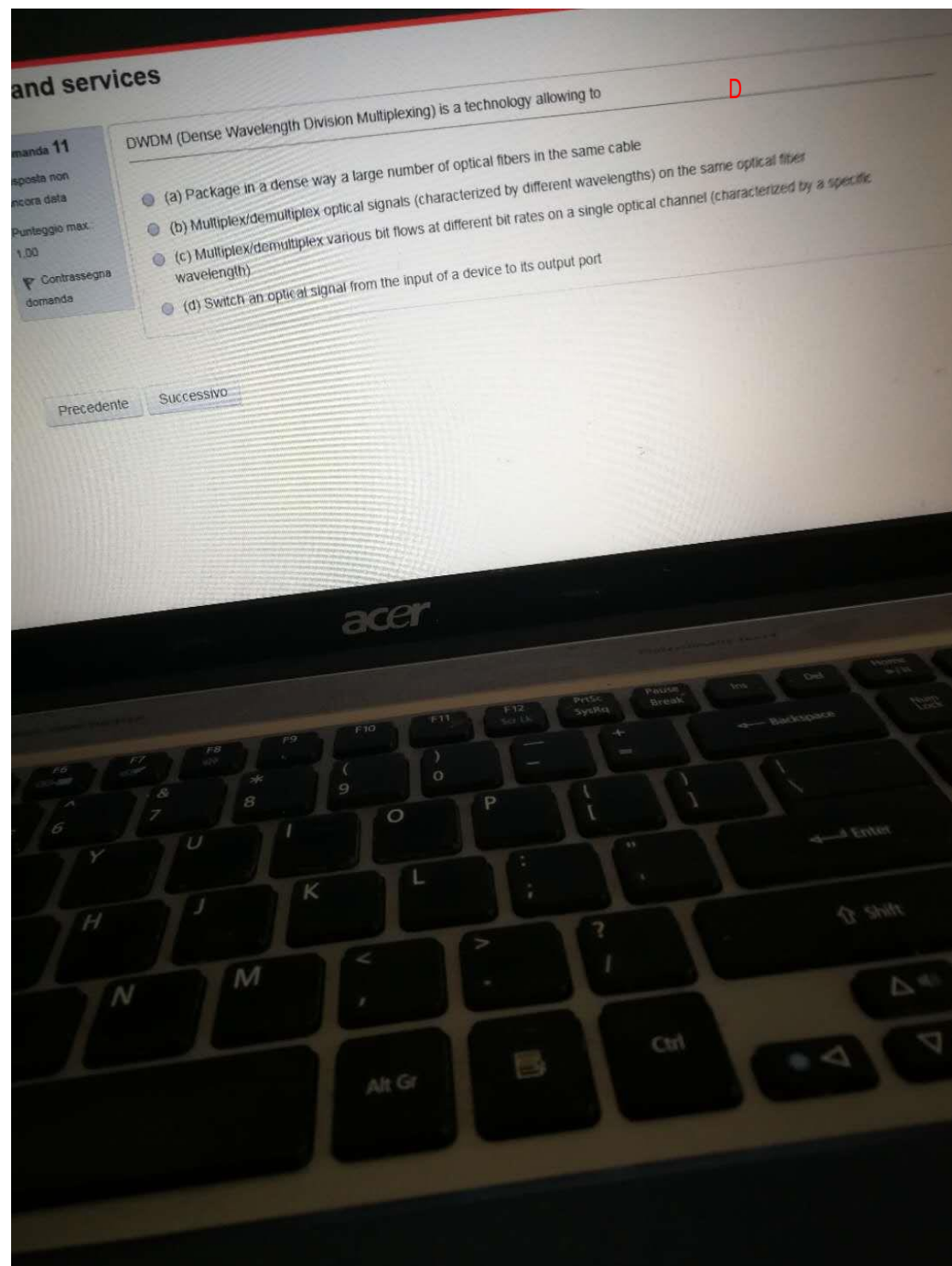
8.D

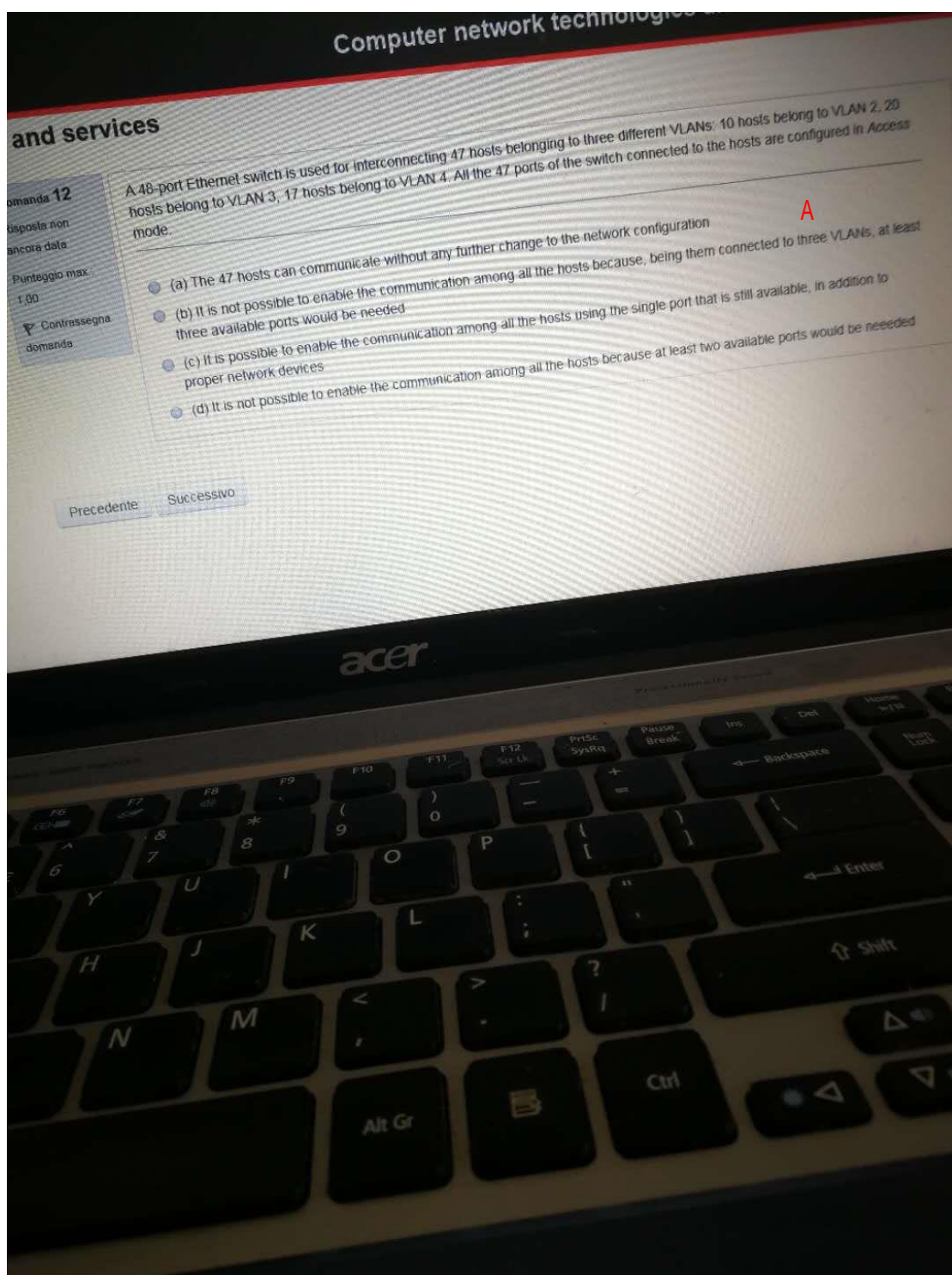


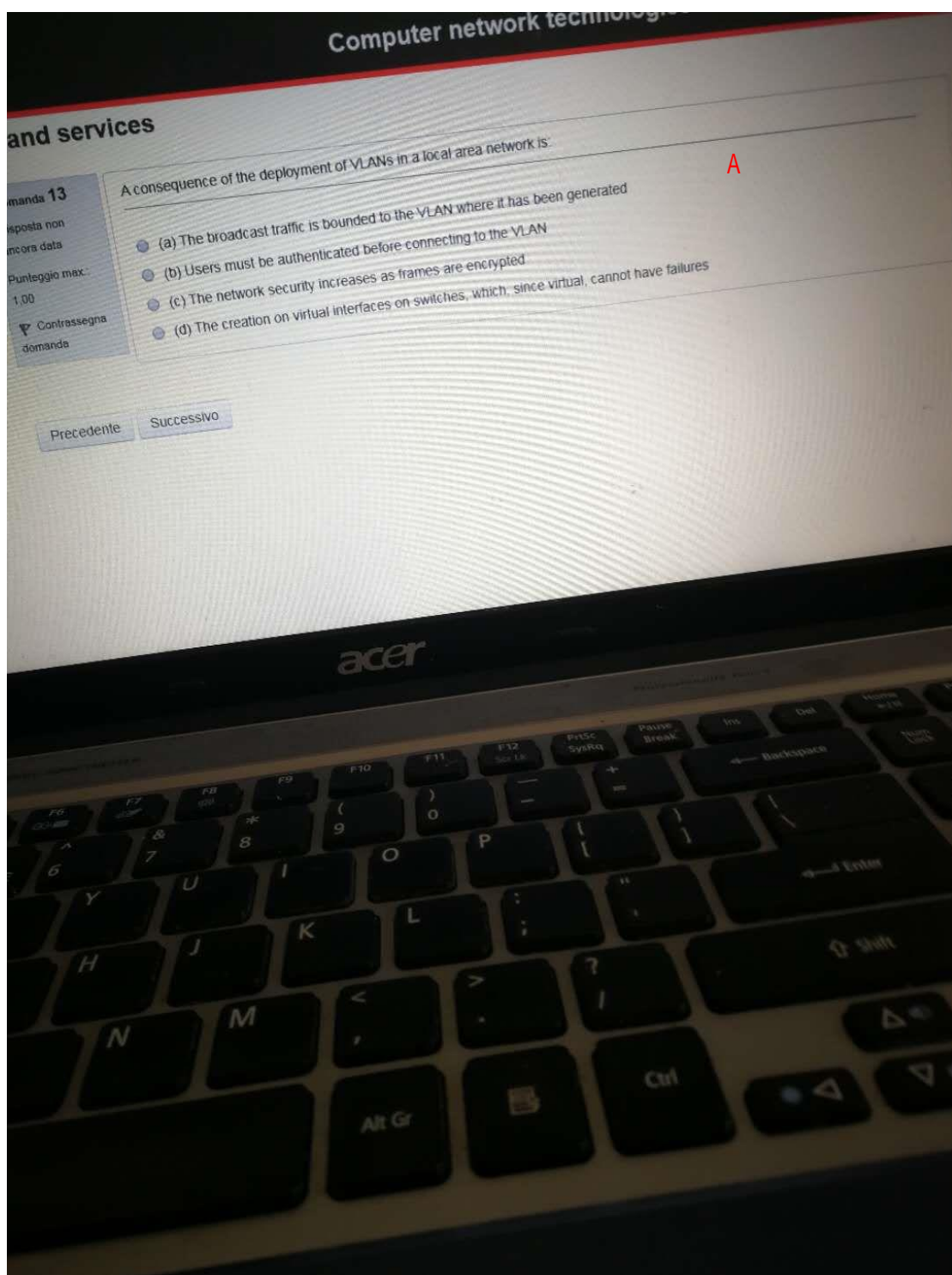
9.C

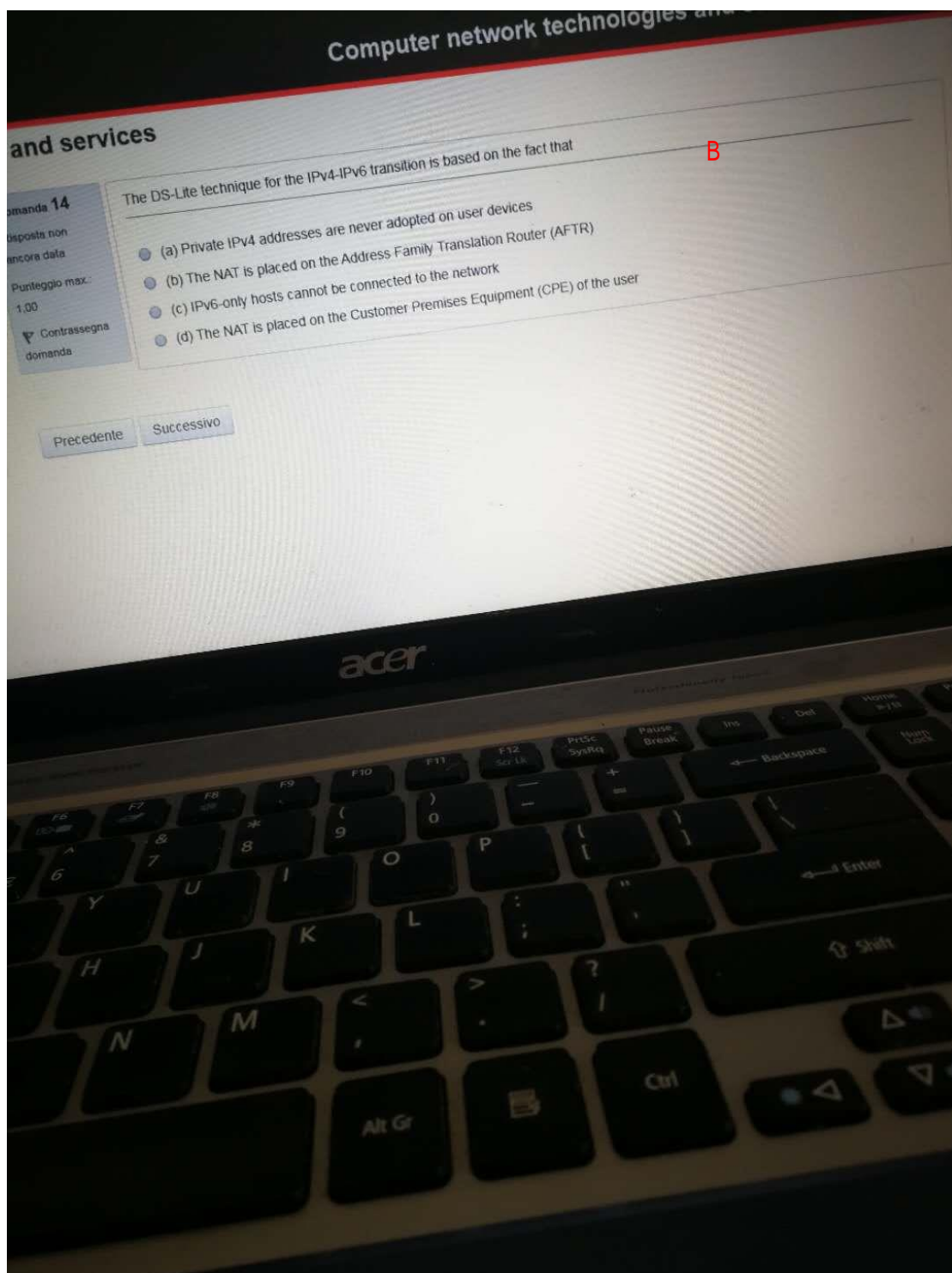


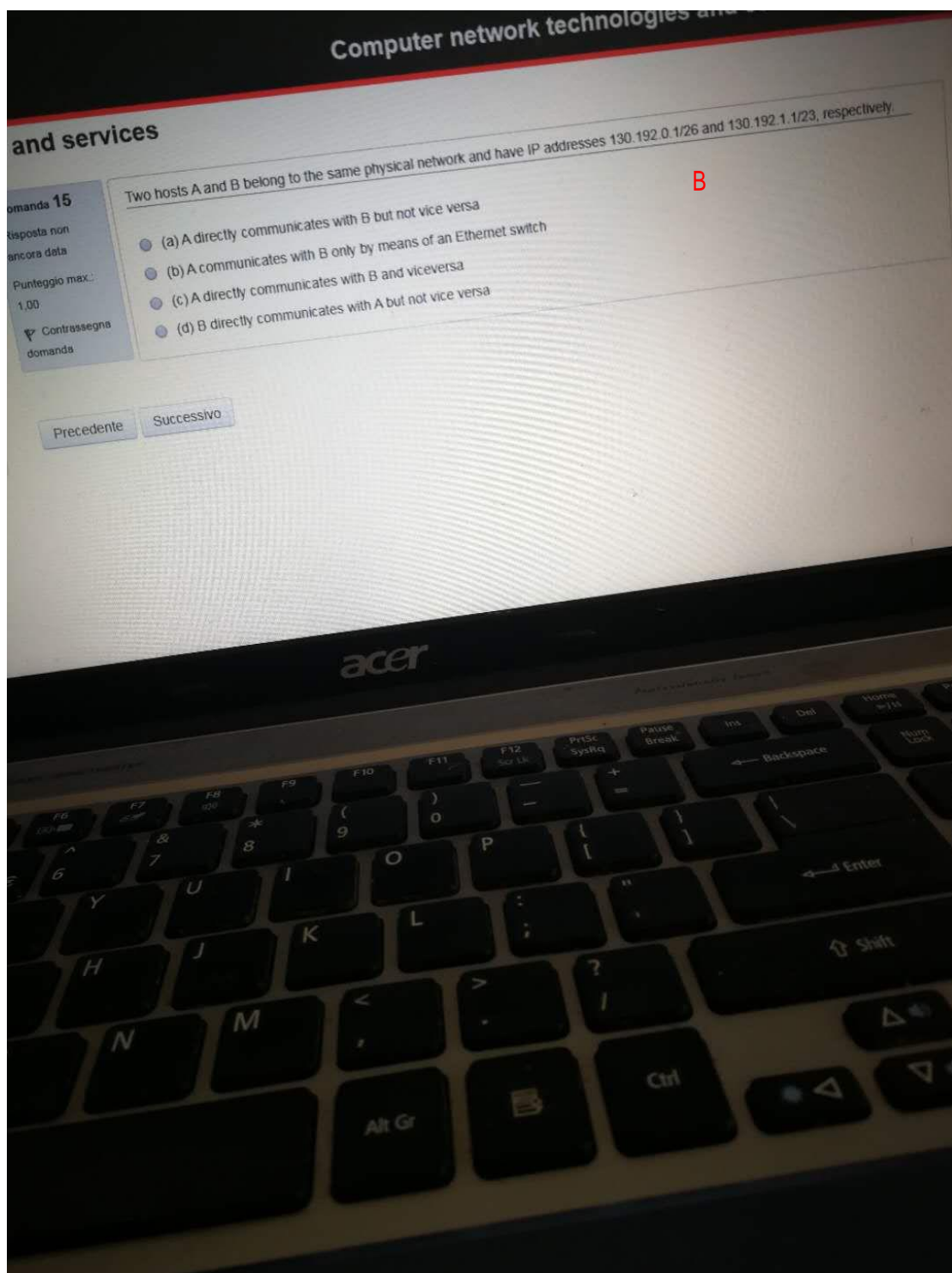




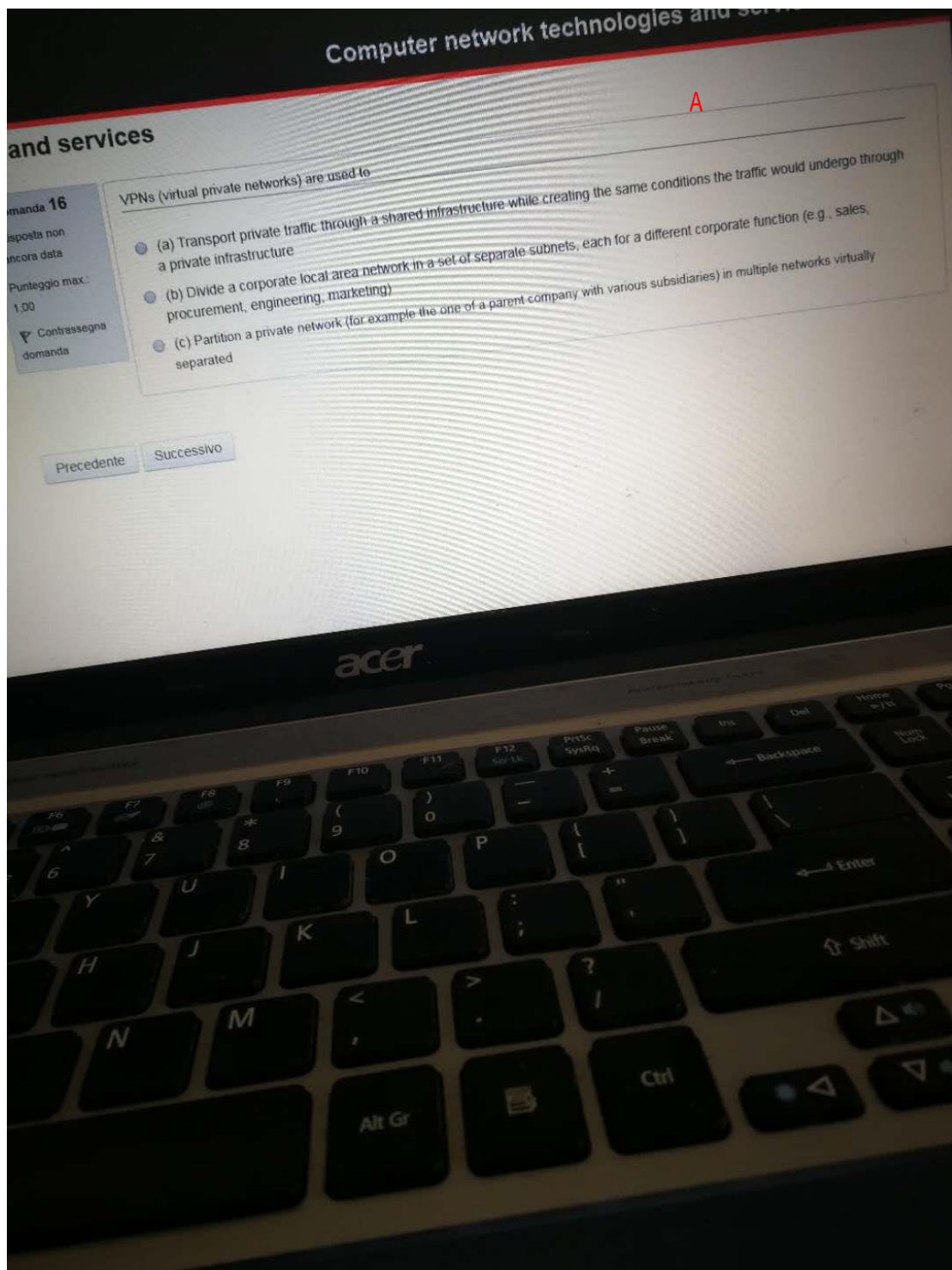








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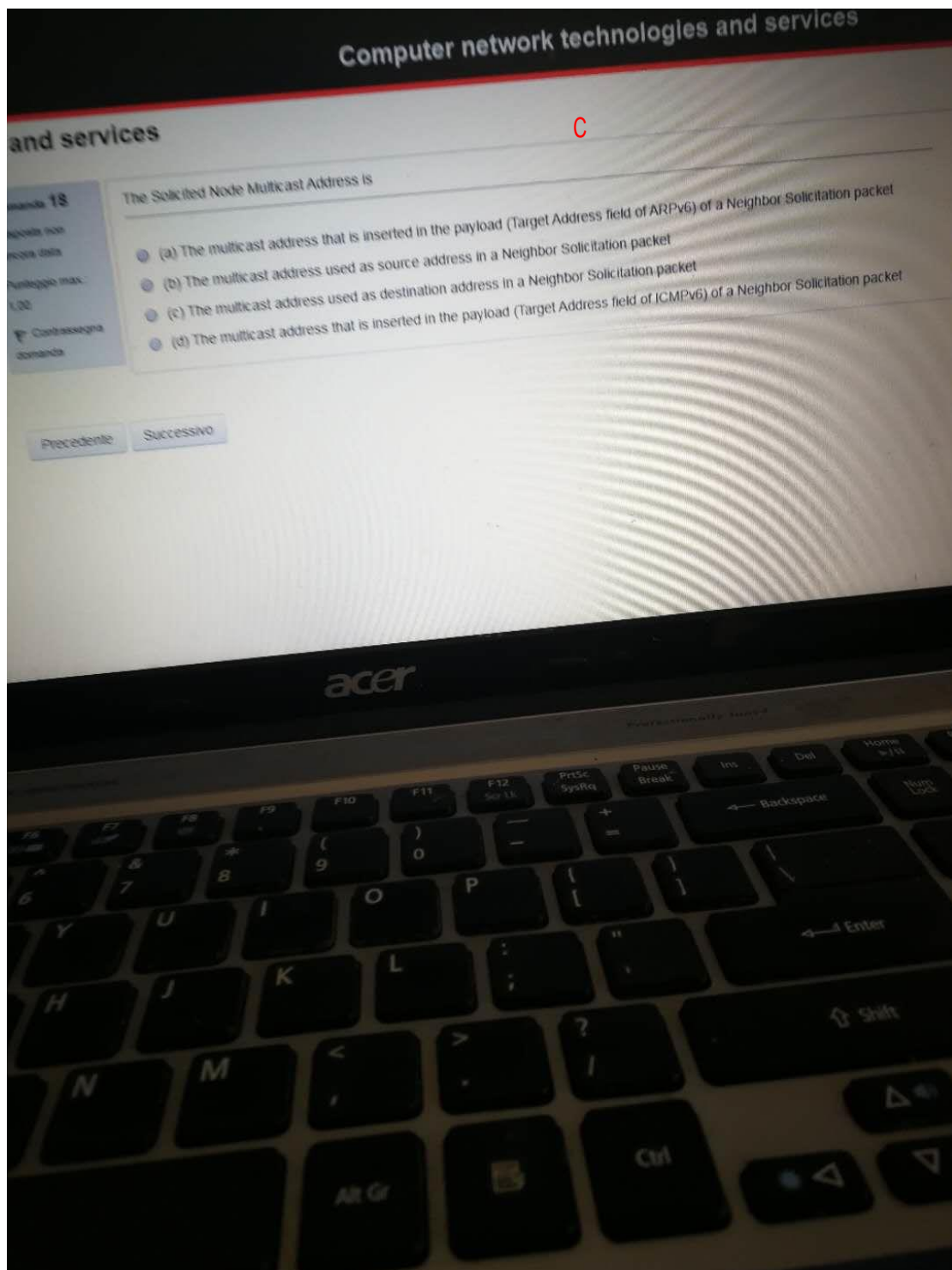
In the context of routing, redistribution consists in

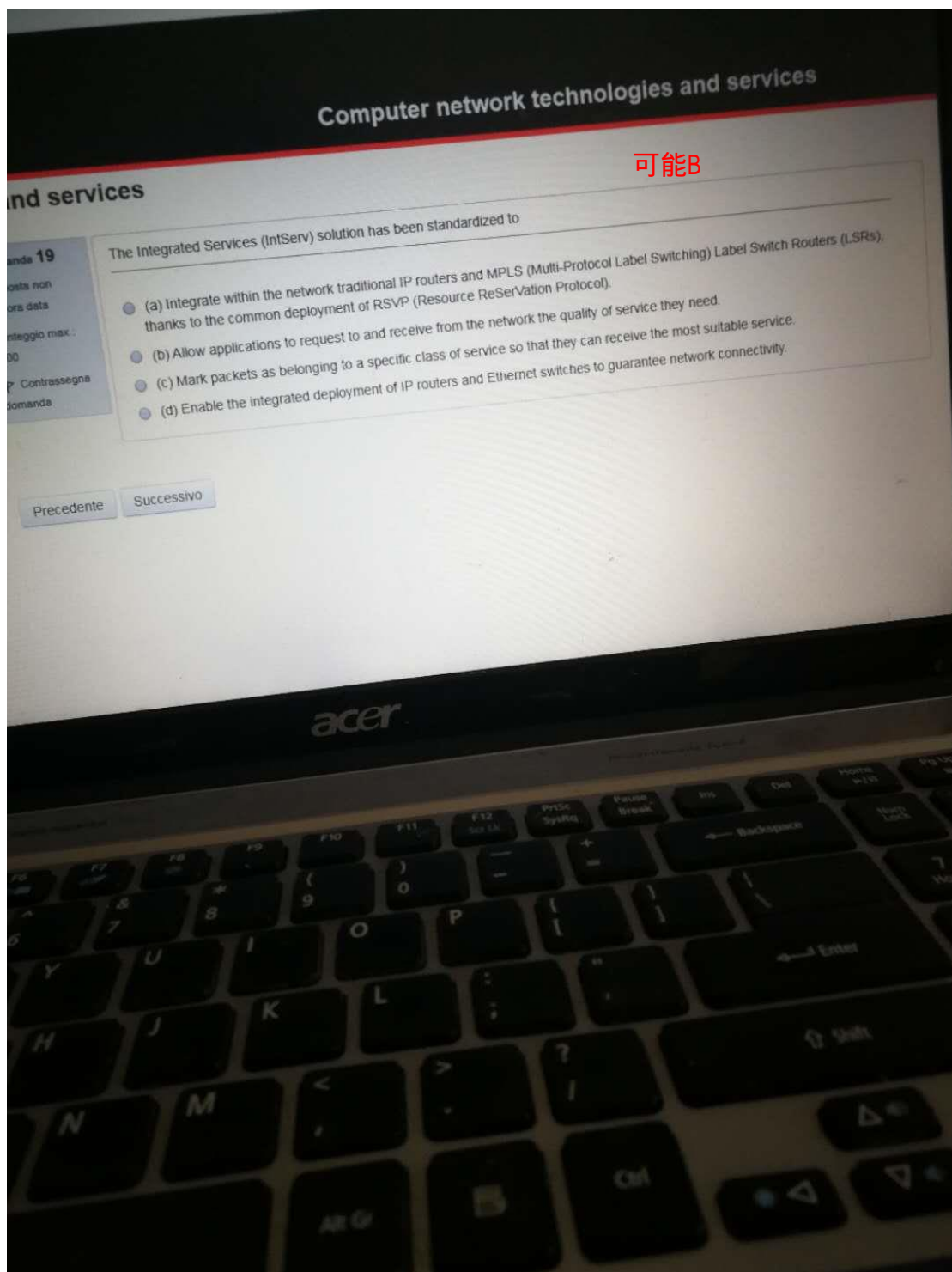
- ☐ (a) Redistributing traffic across multiple alternative paths to fully deploy network resource and avoid congestion on specific paths
- ☐ (b) Learning how to reach destinations without needing to exchange routing information with other routers
- ☐ (c) Distributing the routing table of a router across 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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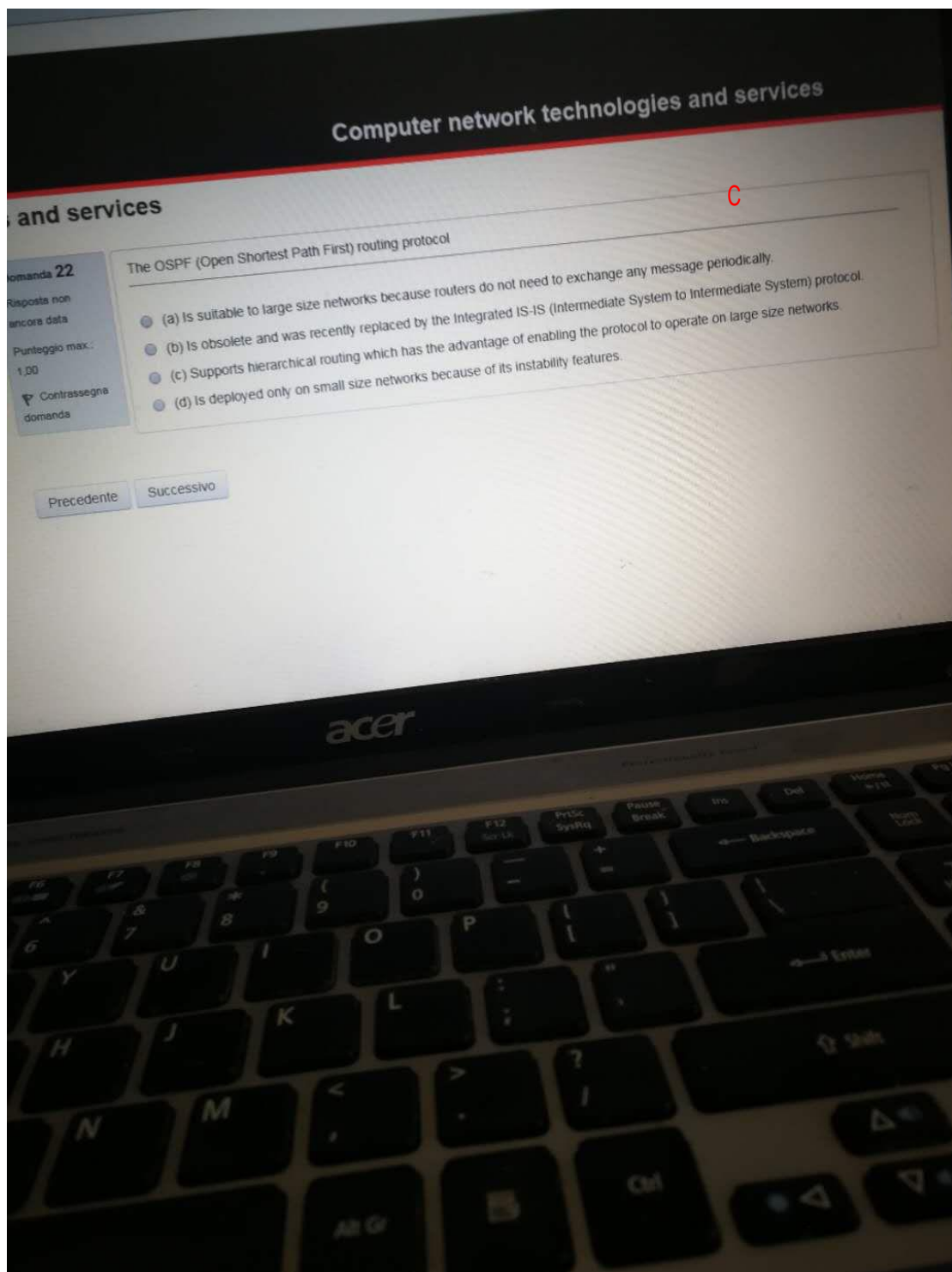
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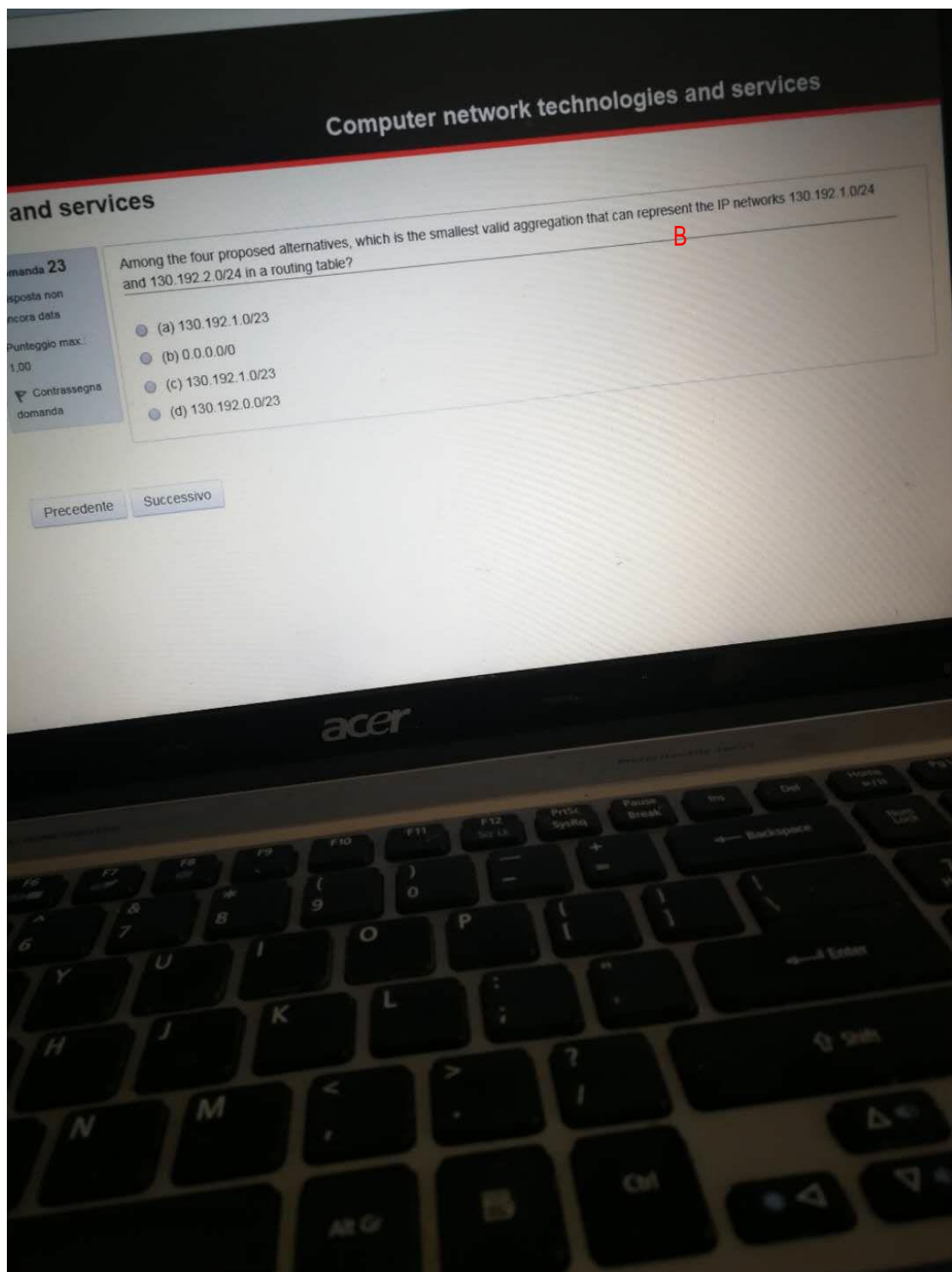
In an IPv4 network

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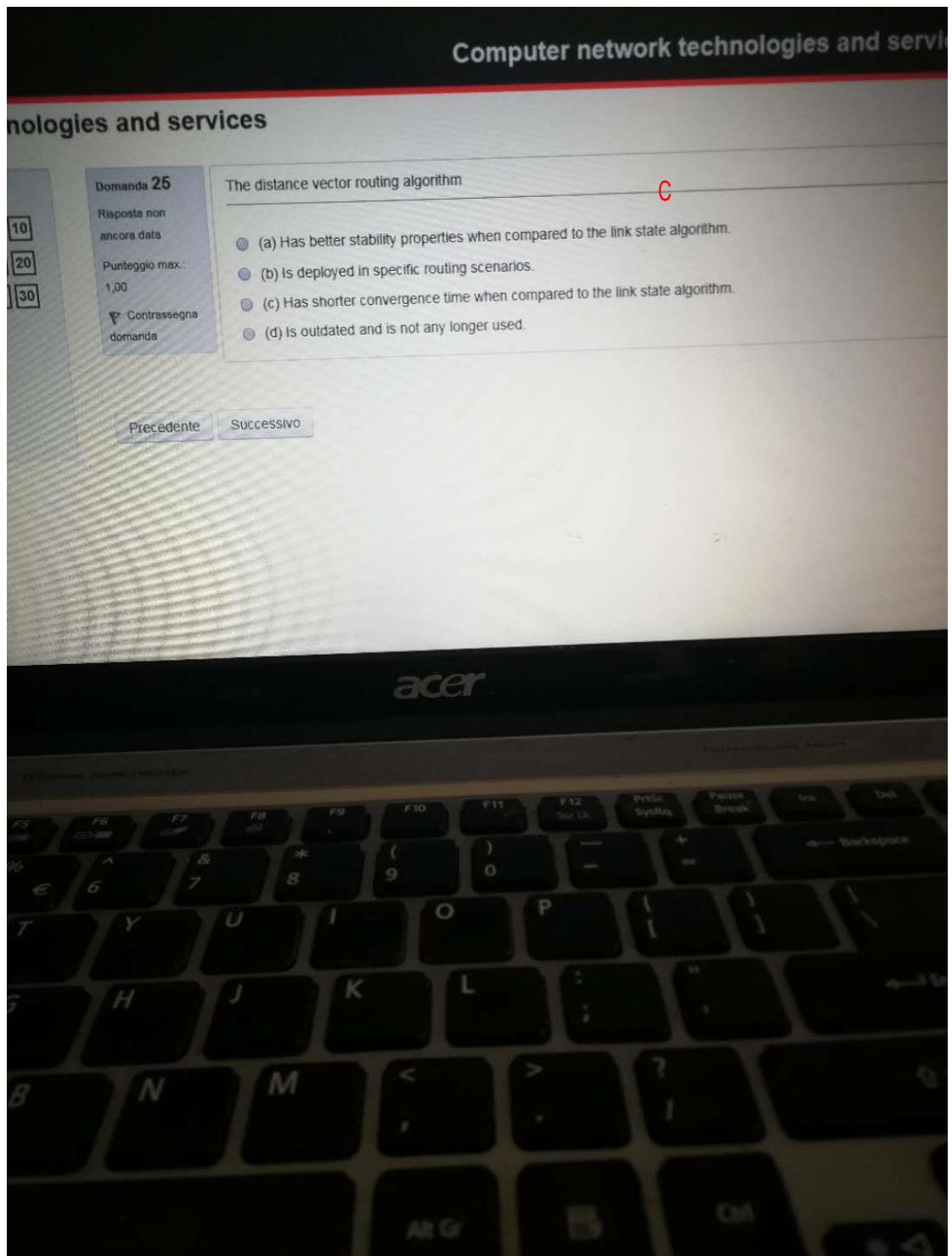
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In a provider provisioned access VPN (Virtual Private Network) solution, a remote host that activates a VPN session with its corporate network has

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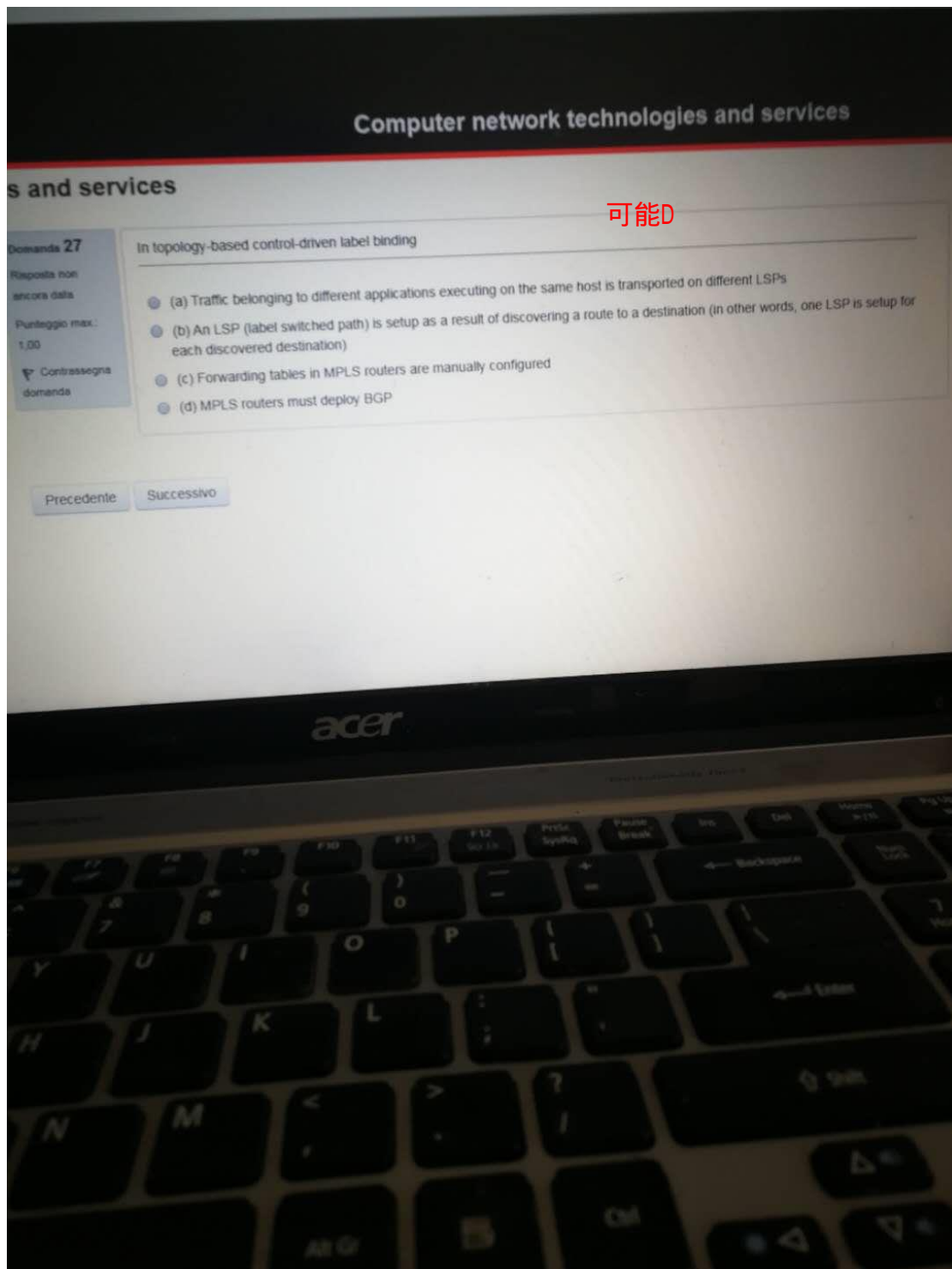
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Given a network based on several physical networks interconnected by routers and a range of IP addresses to use in that network, it is possible to define an addressing plan that optimizes routing on a given router of the network by

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- ☐ (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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BGP is used in the Internet for

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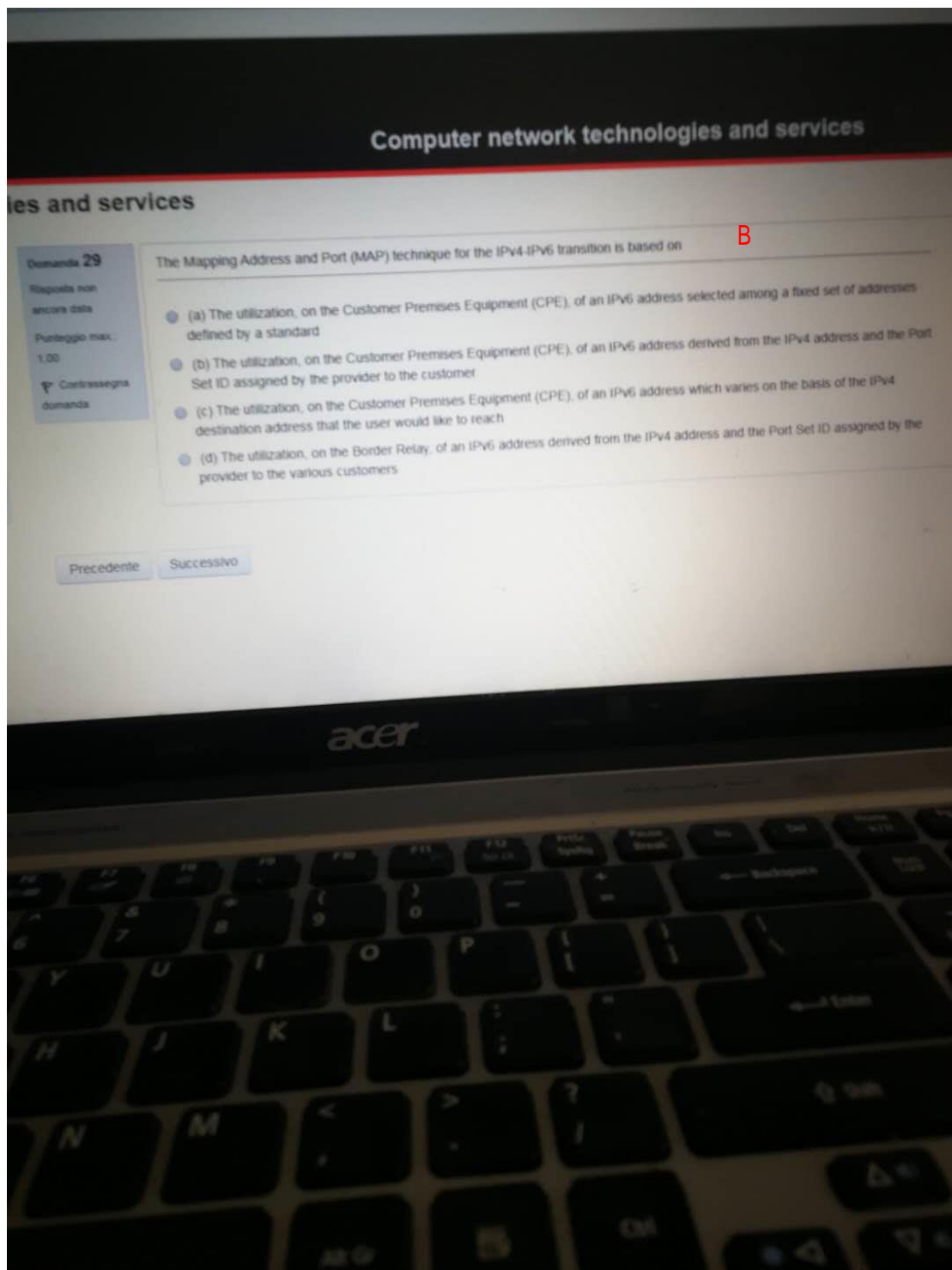
- ☐ (a) Discovering neighboring (bordering) routers on a local area network
- ☒ (b) The exchange of routing information between routers belonging to different autonomous systems
- ☐ (c) Communicating to neighboring routers the state of the links of a router
- ☐ (d) Find out the geographic position of a host based on its IP address

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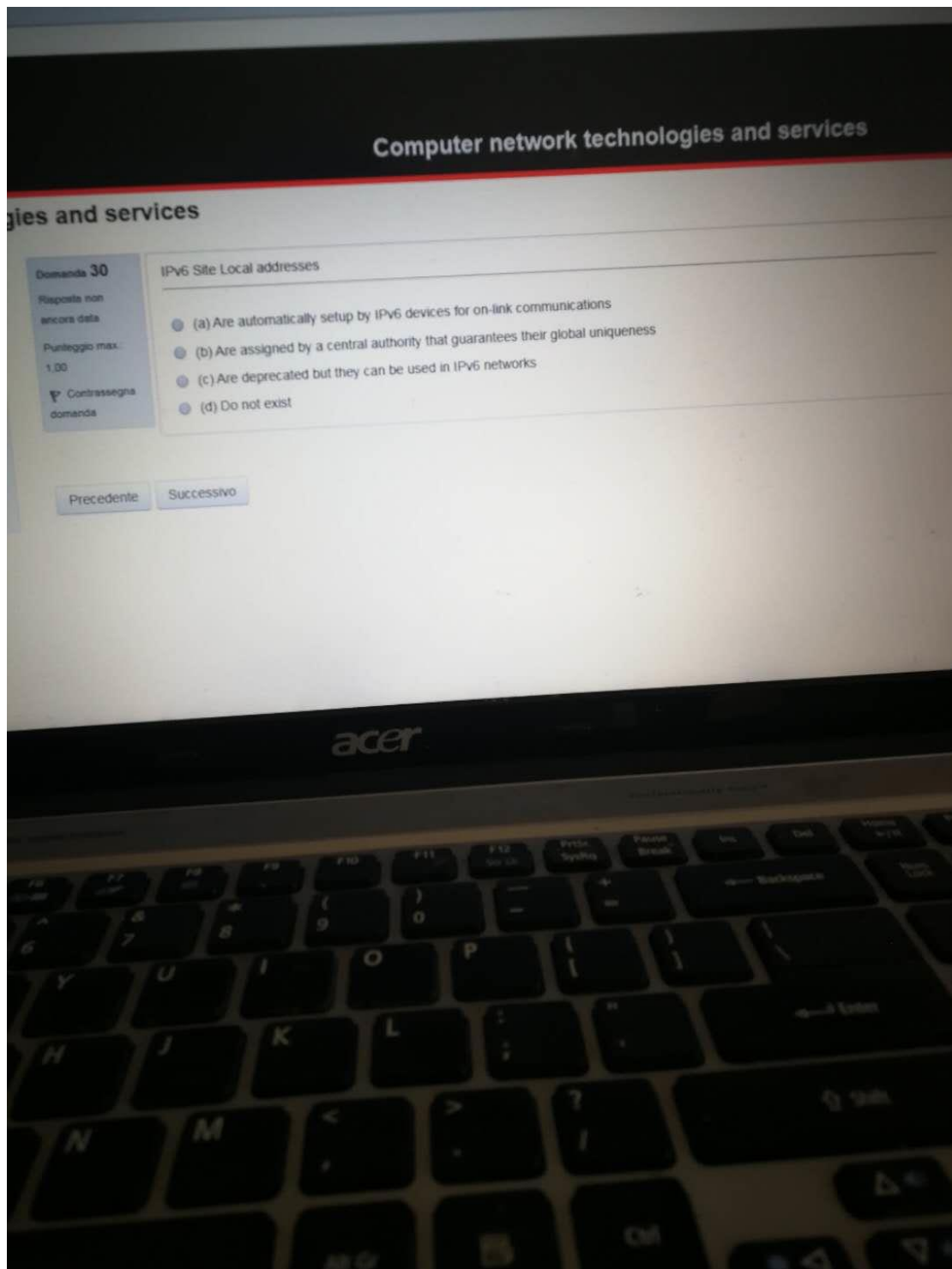
IPv6 Site Local addresses

- ☐ (a) Are automatically setup by IPv6 devices for on-link communications
- ☐ (b) Are assigned by a central authority that guarantees their global uniqueness
- ☐ (c) Are deprecated but they can be used in IPv6 networks
- ☐ (d) Do not exist

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SSL-based VPN (Virtual Private Network) solutions are widely deployed because

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- ☐ (a) They are the only VPN solutions providing a robust packet encryption and authentication functionality.
- ☐ (b) Allow packets to be encrypted and authenticated without the need of negotiating cryptographic keys.
- ☐ (c) They do not have any problems when packets go through a NAT (Network Address Translation) function on their path to their destination.
- ☐ (d) Allow the layer 3 (network layer) header to be encrypted and authenticated.

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