Overview

Acquiring a high level of familiarization and proficiency in working with networks is essential in today's connected workplace. This event provides recognition for FBLA members who have an understanding of network technologies.

This is an individual online test.

Competencies and Task Lists
http://www.fbla-pbl.org/docs/ct/FBLA/NETWORKINGCONCEPTS.pdf

Website Resources
- Networking
  http://www.pctechguide.com/29network.htm
- Network Topologies
  http://www.webopedia.com/Networks/Network_Topologies/

NETWORKING CONCEPTS SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. The process of distributing network traffic across numerous servers is called:
   a. Multiloading
   b. Fault Tolerance
   c. Load Balancing
   d. Distribution

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

2. Which network is confined to a relatively small space?
   a. LAN
   b. WAN
   c. WiMAX
   d. GSM

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

3. The process of determining the path a packet will take on a network is known as:
   a. segmentation
   b. routing
   c. construction
   d. reassembly

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

4. How does a proxy server improve web performance for clients on a private LAN?
   a. It enables users to save frequently used bookmarks in a shared location.
   b. It expedites incoming data to clients because it replaces client IP addresses.
   c. It enables incoming requests to bypass the firewall.
   d. It holds web requests in a cache so that subsequent requests for those pages can be fulfilled locally.

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

5. Where in Netscape Communicator could you enter the IP address of a proxy server?
   a. Edit, Preferences, Advanced, and Proxies
   b. Edit, Preferences, Advanced, and Cache
   c. Tools, Internet Options, Connections, and Settings
   d. Tools, Internet Options, and Proxy Server

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

6. A model for computing where some computers request services and other computers respond to requests for services is called:
   a. request/response
   b. host/response
   c. thin client
   d. client/server

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

7. All IIS information on a Windows server is stored in the:
   a. hive
   b. .Conf file
   c. index
   d. metabase

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

8. The process of configuring numerous servers to functions as one is called:
   a. Domaining
   b. Multiloading
   c. Clustering
   d. Balancing

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

9. Why would it be necessary to include details about an organization's service agreements with telecommunications carriers in disaster recovery plans?
   a. The carriers also may be affected by the disaster and may owe the organization compensation for downtime.
   b. The carriers may decide to void their agreement after the disaster.
   c. The agreements may change as a result of the disaster.
   d. They will have to supply the organization with new equipment.

   Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

10. A client tries to log in to her ISP and is repeatedly prompted to enter her user name and password. Which one of the following are the most likely causes?
    a. IPX/SPX is not installed.
    b. She is using an incorrect user name and password combination.
    c. The modem is not functioning.
    d. NetBEUI is not installed.

    Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

11. Which one of the following is a potential disadvantage to using Telnet to remotely log in to a router?
    a. It requires a high-bandwidth connection.
    b. It is not very efficient.
    c. It is not compatible with all types of router operating systems.
    d. It is not secure.

    Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

12. What specialized United Nations agency provides developing countries with technical expertise and equipment to advance their technological standard of living?
    a. ICANN
    b. ITU
    c. ANSI
    d. ISO

    Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

13. Each network node has a network address and a _____ address.
    a. IP
    b. IPX
    c. MAC
    d. PCD

    Competency: General Network Terminology and Concepts

14. The ability to use names to connect to network resources is controlled by:
    a. NAME
    b. DHCP
    c. NetBIOS
    d. NETSTAT

    Competency: Network Operating System Concepts

15. The type of group that has a GUID attached to it so that you can use it to assign rights and permissions is called:
    a. security
    b. permissions
    c. object
    d. distribution

    Competency: Network Operating System Concepts

16. A set of rules that determines how communications will take place on a network is called:
    a. ICANN
    b. Internetwork
    c. protocol
    d. IEEE

    Competency: Network Operating System Concepts

17. You can start programs if they don't have a shortcut on the desktop or in the programs submenu by:
    a. typing cmd in the Start Run box
    b. using the Run dialog box and typing in the name of the program
    c. using the Shut Down command
    d. typing cmd in the Start box and then the program

    Competency: Network Security

18. What form of Internet access allows the user's computer or router to use an attached modem connected to a telephone line to dial into an ISP's node to establish a modem-to-modem link?
    a. Cable Modem
    b. DSL
    c. Dial-up
    d. Satellite Internet

    Competency: Network Security

19. What is a server service that allows RRAS servers to delegate responsibility for inbound authentication to a central server and can be used to authenticate users at switch ports or wireless access points?
    a. DNS
    b. RIM
    c. DHCP
    d. RADIUS

    Competency: Network Security

20. When using a firewall to guard a private LAN from Internet-based intrusion, how can you still allow authorized users to access the network from home?
    a. Open access to all the router's ports
    b. Allow some users to bypass the firewall
    c. Allow access to select ports based on incoming IP address
    d. Apply time of day restrictions to some of the firewall's ports

    Competency: Network Security

21. At the telephone exchange, what terminates the DSL where another frequency splitter separates the voice band signal from the data signal?
    a. DSLTA
    b. FiOS
    c. DSMOD
    d. DSLAM

Competency: Equipment for Network Access

22. Which describes wiring that connects workstations to the hub room?
    a. patch
    b. backbone
    c. horizontal wiring
    d. harness

Competency: Equipment for Network Access

23. Typically routers on a LAN are used to separate networks into:
    a. subnets
    b. VPNs
    c. e-mail addresses
    d. DNS zones

Competency: OSI Model Functionality

24. Which one of the following layers does the UDP correspond to?
    a. transport
    b. physical
    c. network
    d. session

Competency: OSI Model Functionality

25. What type of firewall inspects each packet passing through the network and accepts or rejects it based on user-defined rules?
    a. application gateway
    b. circuit-level gateway
    c. proxy server
    d. packet filter

Competency: OSI Model Functionality

26. Which topology is the easiest to modify?
    a. bus
    b. star
    c. ring
    d. mesh

Competency: Network Topologies & Connectivity

27. Which one of the following is an example for distance vector protocol?
   a. RIP
   b. AppleTalk
   c. IPX/SPX
   d. OSPF

   Competency: Network Topologies & Connectivity

28. What is the 802.11 standard?
   a. Wireless LAN
   b. Wi-Max
   c. Token Ring
   d. Ethernet

   Competency: Network Topologies & Connectivity

29. Which type of cabling has the largest installation base?
   a. coaxial
   b. twisted-pair
   c. wireless
   d. fiber-optic

   Competency: Network Topologies & Connectivity

30. What is generally the rated speed for T1 and PRI ISDN service?
   a. 512Kbit/sec
   b. 256Kbit/sec
   c. 1.544Mbit/sec
   d. 3 Mbit/sec

   Competency: Network Topologies & Connectivity