# Test Bank for Fundamentals of Server Administration 1st Kinnaird

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
Information Field: Subject
Information Field: Title
Information Field: Feedback
Information Field: Taxonomy
Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Devices that house mission-critical resources, including applications, spreadsheets, and databases, are known as:
A) routers
B) servers
C) switches
D) networks
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Servers house mission-critical resources, including applications, spreadsheets, databases, shared devices, such as disks and printers, and more.
Taxonomy: Recall

2. Two or more connected devices that share hardware, software, and data resources are known as a:
A) network
B) server
C) database
D) application
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A network is broadly defined as two or more connected devices that share hardware, software, and data resources.
Taxonomy: Recall

3. Which term describes one or more networks connecting nodes within a location, such as a room or an office?

A) SAN
B) PAN
C) MAN
D) LAN
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A local area network, or LAN, consists of one or more networks connecting nodes located within close proximity, such as in a room, office, or building.
Taxonomy: Recall

4. What measurement is used to describe network transmission speeds?
A) Megabits per second
B) Megabytes per second
C) Gigahertz per second
D) Transmissions per second
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Network transmission speeds are measured in megabits (1 million bits) per second (Mbps).
Taxonomy: Recall

5. Which term describes two or more networks connected across a large geographic area, using an ISP?
A) MAN
B) LAN
C) WAN
D) SAN
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Two or more networks that are connected across a large geographic area connect using a wide area network, or WAN.
Taxonomy: Recall

6. Which type of network is used for connecting multiple buildings, such as those found at a university, hospital, or corporate headquarters?
A) campus area network
B) local area network
C) metropolitan area network
D) building area network
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A campus area network, or CAN, is defined as a LAN consisting of multiple buildings, such as those found at a university, hospital, or a corporation’s headquarters.
Taxonomy: Recall

7. Of the following network types, which is defined as a group of networks within one city or municipality?
A) city area
B) wide area
C) local area
D) metropolitan area
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A metropolitan area network, or MAN, is defined as a group of networks within one large vicinity, such as a city or municipality.
Taxonomy: Recall

8. Which of the following describes a network of storage devices such as hard disks and SSDs?
A) storage area network
B) disk area network
C) data area network
D) personal area network
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A storage area network, or SAN, is a network of storage devices, such as hard disk drives and solid state disks (SSDs).
Taxonomy: Recall

9. Which network type uses wireless technologies such as Bluetooth for connecting personal devices within a small area?
A) WAN
B) WPAN
C) WLAN
D) WSAN
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: A wireless PAN, or WPAN, is a wireless network of devices, such as smartphones, wireless speakers, laptops, and more. It is commonly found in homes and cars for personal use to “pair” devices using Bluetooth connections for sharing music and more.
Taxonomy: Recall

10. Which of the following best describes a simple method for accessing shared storage within a home or small office?
A) storage area network
B) network-attached storage
C) network area storage
D) personal area network
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: network-attached storage (NAS) is a storage solution that can be as simple as one device connected to a computer via a USB cable for sharing files in a home or small office.
Taxonomy: Recall

**True/False**

1. True or False? Hubs are more efficient for network bandwidth because data received on one port is only forwarded to the port of the destination device.
Ans: F
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Although similar in form and function to hubs, switches are much more efficient for network bandwidth because data received on one port are only forwarded to the port of the destination device.
Taxonomy: Recall

2. True or False? The four main topologies used in networking are bus, star, ring, and mesh.
Ans: T
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: There are four main topologies used in networking: bus, ring, star, and mesh.
Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? Client software is the set of programs installed on a device that responds to client requests for data and network resources.
Ans: F
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Server software is the set of programs installed on a device that responds to client requests for data and network resources.
Taxonomy: Recall

4. True or False? Protocols are the rules that control how clients and servers format and exchange data within a network application.
Ans: T
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Protocols are the rules that control how clients and servers format and exchange data within a network application.
Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Hosts require only a host name to be able to connect across a network.
Ans: F
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Networking Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Hosts require a physical address, logical address, port number, and host name to be able to connect across a network.
Taxonomy: Recall

6. True or False? OSI Layer 3 protocols include HTTP, SMTP, PHP, DHCP, and many more.
Ans: F
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The OSI and TCP/IP Models
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Layer 7 protocols include HTTP, SMTP, POP, DHCP, FTP, and many more.
Taxonomy: Recall

7. True or False? The transport layer identifies the upper-layer application protocol using a unique, 16-bit value known as a port number.
Ans: T
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The OSI and TCP/IP Models
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: The transport layer identifies the upper-layer application protocol using a unique, 16-bit value known as a port number.
Taxonomy: Recall

8. True or False? Port numbers 0–1023 are referred to as dynamic or “ephemeral ports,” which are assigned by the IANA and governed strictly.
Ans: F
Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The OSI and TCP/IP Models
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: Port numbers 0–1023 are referred to as “well-known port numbers,” which are assigned by the IANA and governed strictly. Port numbers from 49152–65535 are referred to as “dynamic” or “ephemeral ports” and are not assigned for use by a specific application or protocol.
Taxonomy: Recall

9. True or False? There are two current versions of IP addressing: IPv4 and IPv5.
Ans: F
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The OSI and TCP/IP Models
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: There are two current versions of IP addresses: IPv4 and IPv6.
Taxonomy: Recall

10. True or False? MAC addresses are 64 bits, represented in hexadecimal notation.
Ans: F
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The OSI and TCP/IP Models
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Networking Fundamentals
Feedback: MAC addresses are 48 bits, represented in hexadecimal notation.
Taxonomy: Recall