

DC 2009 Test #5 Chapters 9 & 11

Multiple Choice

1. A type of communications device that connects a communications channel to a sending or receiving device is a ____.
2. A(n) ____ is a navigation system that consists of one or more earth-based receivers that accept and analyze signals sent by satellites in order to determine the receiver's geographic location.
3. A ____ is a legal agreement that permits users to install software on multiple computers, usually at a volume discount.
4. A(n) ____ is a LAN that uses no physical wires.
5. A ____ is a network that connects computers and devices in a limited geographical area, such as a home, school computer laboratory, or office building.
6. Each computer or device on a local area network, called a ____, often shares resources such as printers, large hard disks, and programs.
7. A ____ is a high-speed network that connects networks in an area such as a city or town and handles the bulk of communications activity across that region.
8. A(n) ____ is a network that covers a large geographic area, such as a city, country, or the world, using a communications channel that combines many types of media.
9. A file server is a dedicated server that ____.
10. A database server is a dedicated server that ____.
11. A network server is a dedicated server that ____.
12. A ____ network is a network topology that consists of a single central cable, to which all computers and other devices connect.
13. On a ____ network, all of the computers and devices (nodes) on the network connect to a central device.
14. On a network, the central device that provides a common connection point for nodes on the network is called the ____.
15. On a network, if one node fails ____.
16. Today, ____ is the most popular LAN technology because it is relatively inexpensive and easy to install and maintain.
17. ____ is a network technology that defines how messages are routed from one end of a network to the other, ensuring the data arrives correctly by dividing it into packets.
18. ____ technology uses short-range radio waves to transmit data between two devices.
19. ____ transmits at fast speeds on existing standard copper telephone wiring, but requires that the user's location and the telephone company's modem be located within a certain distance of each other.
20. For smaller business and home networks, a ____ allows multiple computers to share a single high-speed Internet connection such as through a cable modem or DSL modem.
21. The amount of data, instructions, and information that can travel over a communications channel sometimes is called the ____.
22. ____ is the time it takes a signal to travel from one location to another on a network.
23. ____ is an electrical disturbance that can degrade communications.
24. The term ____ refers to online or Internet-based illegal acts.
25. The term ____, although originally a complimentary word for a computer enthusiast, now has a derogatory meaning and refers to someone who accesses a computer or network illegally.
26. A computer ____ is a potentially damaging computer program that affects, or infects, a computer negatively by altering the way the computer works without the user's knowledge or permission.
27. A ____ is a program that copies itself repeatedly in memory or on a network, using up resources and possibly shutting down the computer or network.
28. A ____ is a malicious-logic program that hides within or looks like a legitimate program and usually is triggered by a certain condition or action.
29. A ____ is a separate area of a hard disk that holds an infected file until the infection can be removed.
30. A honeypot is a program designed to ____.
31. Each character added to a password significantly ____ it might take for someone or for a hacker's computer to guess the password.
32. Examples of biometric devices and systems include all of the following except ____.
33. To help reduce the chance of ____, physical controls such as locked doors and cables usually are adequate to protect equipment.
34. A(n) ____ agreement is the right to use software.
35. ____ is the process of converting readable data into unreadable characters to prevent unauthorized access.
36. One of the more popular e-mail encryption programs is called ____, which is freeware for personal, noncommercial users.
37. A Web site that uses encryption techniques to secure its data is known as a(n) ____ site.
38. A momentary overvoltage, called a ____, occurs when the increase in power lasts for less than one millisecond (one thousandth of a second).
39. ____, which provides encryption of all data that passes between a client and an Internet server, requires only that the client has a digital certificate.
40. A ____ is the unit of energy a surge protection device can absorb before it can be damaged.
41. A UPS connects between a computer and a ____.
42. A(n) ____ copies all of the files in a computer.
43. With a(n) ____, users choose which folders and files to include in a backup.
44. With a three-generation backup policy, the grandparent is the ____.
45. A ____ is a small text file that a Web server stores on a user's computer.
46. Internet advertising firms often use ____ to collect information about users Web browsing habits.
47. ____ is a scam in which a perpetrator sends an official looking e-mail that attempts to obtain a user's personal and financial information.
48. Computer ____ is the discovery, collection, and analysis of evidence found on computers and networks.
49. Computer forensics is used by ____.
50. ____ is an applied science devoted to incorporating comfort, efficiency, and safety into the design of items in the workplace.

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1. This test will be about **50 questions** (including Multiple Choice and True/False). This test is only available at the time scheduled in the syllabus. There will also be a **50-minute** time limit.
 2. This test will be taken at d2l.rose.edu and reviewed immediately afterwards.
 3. Study hard, you will **not** be allowed to use your textbooks or any notes on this test.