

1.

## Chapter 7 Quiz

### Question 1:

All of the following describe components of the Network Management Architecture EXCEPT:

- A network management console compiles and displays data about the network.
- ✓  A management information database is used to store an inventory of all devices on the network.
- In addition to their primary network function, network management devices collect information about the network.
- SNMP architecture consists of Management Agent, Management station, MIB, and protocol.

Karena management information database hanya menyimpan data device di agent yang dia tempati.

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### Question 2:

How does polling differ from trapping?

- Polling is the method used exclusively by RMON, while trapping is used by only by SNMP.
- Polling requires that thresholds be set for triggered updates, while trapping requires the use of update timers.
- ✓  In polling, the management station requests updates from the management agents. In trapping, network conditions trigger updates from the management agents.
- In polling, the management agents send periodic status updates to the management console. In trapping, the management station requests updates from the management agents.

Pada SNMP polling, server meminta dan mendapatkan perubahan informasi dari agent-agent yang ada di network tersebut secara real-time atau terjadwal waktu misal perjam dst. Sedangkan SNMP trapping, agent akan memberikan informasi atau alarm ke server tanpa diminta si server jika terjadi perubahan pada network.

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### Question 3:

Which of the following is true of RMON?

- It is a replacement for SNMP.
- ✓  It is an enhancement of SNMP.
- It requires redundant management consoles.
- It is never used with any Layer 3 network protocol .

Karena RMON memungkinkan beberapa network monitor dan console system yang berbeda untuk saling bertukar data network-monitoring. RMON didesain untuk 'flow-based' monitoring, sedangkan SNMP sering dipakai untuk 'device-based' monitoring.

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### Question 4:

Which of the following is one of the major categories of data creation by the RMON extension of the SNMP protocol?

- Filter Group-allows the network administrator to specify the number of packets to capture
- Host Group-allows the network administrator to set thresholds on hosts that can trigger alarms
- Packet Capture Group-allows the network administrator to select different types of packets to capture
- ✓  Ethernet Statistics Group-allows the network administrator to view counters for packets, bytes, errors and frame size for each subnet monitored

Karena RMON yang didesain untuk 'flow-based' monitoring, maka fitur yang paling menonjol adalah memonitoring aliran data yang terdapat pada network, seperti paket data, bytes data, errors, dll.

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Question 5:

```
C:\>ping 127.0.0.1

Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0 (0%loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

\*Roll over image to enlarge.

While troubleshooting a workstation that is having network connectivity problems, you issue the command **ping 127.0.0.1** on the workstation. From the resulting output shown in the graphic, what have you checked?

- the horizontal patch cable
- connectivity to the default gateway
- a switch port in the wiring closet
- the TCP/IP protocol stack on the workstation

127.0.0.1 adalah alamat localhost pada setiap komputer, jadi wajar saja tampilan di atas muncul jika melakukan ping 127.0.0.1.

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Question 6:

For a Windows 9x client, all of the following correctly describe client software commands and their functions EXCEPT:

- telnet** - allows access to remote connections
- arp -a** - displays the current content of the ARP table
- netstat** - displays MAC addresses of all known hosts
- tracert** - displays the path a packet took to its destination

Netstat berfungsi untuk memperlihatkan TCP connection yang aktif, port apa yang komputer sambung, ethernet statistics, IP routing table, IPv4 statistics, dan IPv6 statistics.

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### Question 7:

Which protocol is used to transmit network management statistical data to a central management console?

- FTP
- HTTP
- NFS
- SMTP
- SNMP

Karena SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol

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### Question 8:

Which command is used on a computer running Windows NT / 2000 or Windows XP to allow a user to verify the computer's IP address and physical address?

- config
- ipconfig/all
- ping
- show ip /all
- winipcfg/all

Ipconfig memperlihatkan ip address komputer yang tersambung pada sebuah network dan MAC address yang pc tersebut miliki.

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### Question 9:

Which method of collecting network management data reduces traffic and limits device processing?

- acknowledging
- connecting
- listening
- polling
- trapping

Trapping, karena data-data reduces traffic dan limits device processing di-generated oleh device-device yang ada di network tersebut. Dan metode trapping adalah agent/device memberi update terbaru atau alarm yang server yang ada di network tanpa di-request oleh server terlebih dahulu.

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### Question 10:

What is the name given to the collection of managed objects found on major networking devices?

- Management Agent Pool
- Management Station Group
- Management Information Base
- Network Management Protocol Data

Karena MIB adalah sebuah database yang digunakan untuk me-management entitas-entitas yang ditemukan pada sebuah network.

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### Question 11:

Why is pinging every device on a network *not* the recommended way of determining if the network is functional?

- Connection problems are *not* identified by a ping test.
- ✓  Pinging each device can consume a great deal of resources.
- Host devices are unable to respond to a ping unless they have been modified to reply.
- Ping tests only give true data when the ICMP protocol is enabled on the LAN switches.

Karena proses ping memakan bandwidth, jika melakukan ping pada setiap device maka akan memakan banyak bandwidth.

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### Question 12:

Which of the following statements about remote monitoring (RMON) is true?

- ✓  Network data can be collected remotely by RMON probe.
- RMON probes are located in each device on the network.
- RMON data cannot be sent to more than one management console.
- The standard SNMP database of managed objects is used by RMON.

Karena RMON memonitor network dengan melakukan remote terhadap network tersebut sehingga data network dapat dikumpulkan dari remote saja.