

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.

PENJELASAN :

Karena management information database, menyimpan data device hanya 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.

PENJELASAN :

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 .

PENJELASAN :

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

PENJELASAN :

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

PENJELASAN :

127.0.0.1 adalah alamat localhost pada setiap komputer.

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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

PENJELASAN :

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

PENJELASAN :

Karena SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol, SNMP merupakan protokol untuk manajemen peralatan yang terhubung dalam jaringan IP (Internet Protocol). Peralatan-peralatan itu antara lain switch, router, modem, komputer, server dan lain-lain. SNMP menggunakan data-data yang didapatkan dari komunikasi UDP dengan device/peralatan yang masuk dalam jaringan tersebut. SNMP dapat meminta data ataupun melakukan setting kepada peralatan yang bersangkutan.

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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

PENJELASAN :

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

PENJELASAN :

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

PENJELASAN :

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.

PENJELASAN :

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.

PENJELASAN :

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