

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, A N.1 POSTO DI CATEGORIA D, POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1, AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, PER LE ESIGENZE DEL CENTRO DI ATENEO PER I SERVIZI INFORMATIVI (CSI) DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II (COD. RIF. 2219), INDETTO CON DECRETO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE N. 765 DEL 21.07.2022

QUESITI ESTRATTI ALLA PROVA ORALE DEL 11 NOVEMBRE 2022

Traccia 2

1. Il candidato descriva gli aspetti di massima della progettazione di una rete di PC di medie dimensioni con particolare riferimento alla gestione delle installazioni delle postazioni e della distribuzione del software
2. Il candidato descriva i passi fondamentali della progettazione di un sistema web nel rispetto delle regole dettate da Agid con particolare attenzione alla high availability e resilienza ai picchi di richieste

Traccia 3

1. Il candidato indichi i vari aspetti della progettazione di una rete di dipartimenti connessi su rete geografica con particolare riferimento alla configurazione degli apparati necessari
2. Il candidato descriva gli aspetti legati all'amministrazione dei sistemi operativi più diffusi, sia on premise che in ambiente cloud, con particolare riferimento al sistema Linux

Traccia 4

1. Il candidato illustri gli elementi fondamentali di una progettazione di un datacenter da un punto di vista della sicurezza
2. Il candidato illustri le possibili implementazioni del paradigma del Cloud computing

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Cisco SDM rejects misformatted MAC addresses, except for MAC addresses shorter than the given examples. Shorter MAC addresses will be padded with a “0” (zero) for each missing digit.

**Note**

Cisco SDM’s 802.1x feature does not support the CLI option that associates policies with MAC addresses and will not include in the exception list MAC addresses that have a policy associated with them.

Delete

Click **Delete** to remove a chosen client from the exception list.

802.1x Authentication on Layer 3 Interfaces

This window allows you to configure 802.1x authentication on a [Layer 3 Interface](#). It lists Ethernet ports and VLAN interfaces that have or can be configured with 802.1x authentication, allows you to choose a Virtual Template interface for untrusted clients, and create an exception list for clients to bypass 802.1x authentication.

**Note**

If policies have been set using the CLI, they will appear as read-only information in this window. In this case, only enabling or disabling 802.1x is allowed in this window.

Prerequisite Tasks

If a prerequisite task appears in the window, it must be completed before 802.1x authentication can be configured. A message explaining the prerequisite task is displayed, along with a link to the window where the task can be completed.

Enable 802.1x Authentication Globally

Check **Enable 802.1x Authentication Globally** to enable 802.1x authentication on all Ethernet ports.

T1 Framing

This field configures the **T1** or E1 link for operation with D4 Super Frame (**sf**) or Extended Superframe (**esf**). The default is **esf**.

Line Code

This field configures the router for operation on binary 8-zeros substitution (B8ZS) or alternate mark inversion (AMI) **T1** lines. The **b8zs** setting ensures density on a T1 or E1 line by substituting intentional bipolar violations in bit positions 4 and 7 for a sequence of eight zero bits. When the router is configured with the AMI setting, you must use the data-coding inverted setting to ensure density on the T1 line. The default is **b8zs**.

Data Coding

Click **inverted** if you know that user data is inverted on this link, or if the Line Code field is set to AMI. Otherwise leave this set to the default value **normal**. Data inversion is used with bit-oriented protocols such as **HDLC**, **PPP**, and Link Access Procedure, Balanced (**LAPB**) to ensure density on a **T1** line with **AMI** encoding. These bit-oriented protocols perform “zero insertions” after every five “one” bits in the data stream. This has the effect of ensuring at least one zero in every eight bits. If the data stream is then inverted, it ensures that at least one out of every eight bits is a one.

Cisco SDM will set data coding to inverted if the line code is AMI and there are no time slots configured for 56 kbps. If you do not want to use inverted data coding with the AMI line code, you must use the CLI to configure all time slots to 56 kbps.

Facilities Data Link (FDL)

This field configures the router behavior on the Facilities Data Link (FDL) of the Extended Superframe. When configured with **att**, the router implements AT&T TR 54016. When configured with **ansi**, it implements ANSI T1.403. When you choose both, the router implements both **att** and **ansi** choices. When you choose none, the router ignores the FDL. The default is **none**. **If T1 or E1 framing is set to sf**, Cisco SDM will set FDL to **none** and make this field read-only.

How Do I Configure Dial-on-Demand Routing for My ISDN or Asynchronous Interface?

ISDN BRI and asynchronous connections are dial-up connections, meaning that in order to establish a connection, the router must dial a preconfigured phone number. Because the cost of these types of connections is usually determined by the amount of time that a connection was established, and in the case of an asynchronous connection, that a phone line will be tied up, it is often desirable to configure Dial-on-Demand Routing (DDR) for these connection types.

Cisco SDM can help you configure DDR by:

- Letting you associate a rule (or ACL) with the connection, which causes the router to establish the connection only when it recognizes network traffic that you have identified as interesting with the associated rule.
- Setting idle timeouts, which cause the router to end a connection after a specified amount of time when there is no activity on the connection.
- Enabling multilink PPP, which causes an ISDN BRI connection to use only one of the two B channels unless a specified percentage of bandwidth is exceeded on the first B channel. This has the advantage of saving costs when network traffic is low and the second B channel is not needed, but letting you utilize the full bandwidth of your ISDN BRI connection when needed.

To configure DDR on an existing ISDN BRI or asynchronous connection:

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- Step 1** Click **Configure** on the Cisco SDM toolbar.
 - Step 2** Click **Interfaces and Connections** in the left frame.
 - Step 3** Click the ISDN or asynchronous interface on which you want to configure DDR.
 - Step 4** Click **Edit**.
The Connection tab appears.
 - Step 5** Click **Options**.
The Edit Dialer Option dialog box appears.
 - Step 6** If you want the router to establish the connection only when it recognizes specific IP traffic, click the **Filter traffic based on selected ACL** radio button, and either enter a rule (ACL) number that will identify which IP traffic should cause the router to dial out, or click the **...** button to browse the list of rules and choose the rule that you want to use to identify IP traffic from that list.