- 1) Cos'è il Backup e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Come riconosco una mail legittima da una mail di spam o phishing?

The 19th century was the age of the steam engine. During the 20th century, the key technology was information gathering, processing, and distribution. Among other developments, we saw the deployment of worldwide telephone networks, the invention of radio and television, the birth and unprecedented growth of the computer industry, the launching of communication satellites, and, of course, the Internet.

Prova 2

- 1) Cos'è il DNS e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Il monitor si accende ma dà un messaggio di errore "segnale assente". Come posso risolvere il problema?

As a result of this rapid technological progress, these areas are rapidly con- verging in the 21st century, and the differences between collecting, transporting, storing, and processing information are quickly disappearing. Organizations with hundreds of offices spread over a wide geographical area routinely expect to be able to examine the current status of even their most remote outpost at the push of a button.

Prova 3

- 1) Cos'è il DHCP e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Quali sono gli usi e vantaggi di un CMS?

Although the computing industry is still young compared to other technical industries such as automobiles and air transportation, computers have made spectacular progress in a short time. During the first two decades of their existence, computer systems were highly centralized, usually within a single room.



- 1) Cos'è il Firewall e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Lo schermo del computer risulta poco definito e con un numero limitato di colori. Come posso risolvere il problema?

The convergence of computers and communications has had a profound influence on the organization of computer systems. The once-dominant concept of the "computer center" as a room with a single large computer to which users bring their work for processing is now obsolete

Prova 5

- 1) Protocollo UDP e TCP. Cosa sono e quali sono le differenze?
- 2) Un collega ti chiama lamentandosi che non riesce a stampare. Come puoi aiutarlo da remoto?

Throughout the book, we will use the term "computer network" to mean a collection of interconnected, autonomous computing devices. Two computers are said to be interconnected if they can exchange information. Interconnection can take place over a variety of transmission media including copper wire, fiber optic cable, and radio waves.

Prova 6

- 1) Cos'è uno switch e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Le stampe risultano in bianco e nero anche se la stampante è a colori. Come posso risolvere il problema?

Access to information comes in many forms. A common method of accessing information via the Internet is using a Web browser, which allows a user to retrieve information from various Web sites, including increasingly popular social media sites. Mobile applications on smartphones now also allow users to access remote information.

- 1) Cosa si intende con modello Client-Server?
- 2) Il computer risulta connesso alla rete wifi ma digitando <u>www.google.com</u> ho una pagina di errore che mi dice "sito non raggiungibile". Come posso risolvere il problema?

News organizations have largely migrated online, with some even ceasing print operations entirely. Access to information, including the news, is increasingly personalizable. Some online publications even allow you to tell them that you are interested in corrupt politicians, big fires, scandals involving celebrities, and epidemics, but no football, thank you.

Prova 8

- 1) Le principali differenze tra sistemi operativi Windows e Linux
- 2) Lo schermo del computer risulta poco definito e con un numero limitato di colori. Come posso risolvere il problema?

Internet travels over many independently operated networks. The network run by your Internet service provider is typically not the same network as the one that hosts the content for the Web sites that you commonly visit. Typically, content and applications are hosted in data-center networks, and you may be accessing that content from an access network.

Prova 9

- 1) Che cos'è una rete Wi-Fi e da cosa si compone?
- 2) L'utilizzo e i vantaggi tra i vari tipi di RAID

The client-server model is widely used and forms the basis of much network usage. The most popular realization is that of a Web application, where a server generates Web pages based on its database in response to client requests that may update the database. The client-server model is applicable not only when the client and server are both in the same building, but also when they are far apart.

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- 1) Cos'è un DATA BASE e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Cos'è e come si effettua una stampa unione su word?

Many peer-to-peer systems, such as BitTorrent, do not have a central database of content. Instead, each user maintains a local database of content, as well as a list of other members of the system. A new user can then go to any existing member to see what he has and get the names of other members to inspect for more content and more names.

Prova 11

- 1) Cos'è un ANTIVIRUS e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Come posso organizzare i backup?

Peer-to-peer communication is often used to share music and videos. It really hit the big time around 2000 with a music sharing service called Napster, which was shut down after a monumental copyright infringement case. Legal applications for peer-to-peer communication now exist. These include fans sharing public domain music, families sharing photos and movies, and users downloading public software packages.

Prova 12

- 1) Vulnerabilità dei sistemi in rete e relative contromisure
- 2) Come si collega una stampante di rete?

Between person-to-person communications and accessing information are social network applications. In these applications, the flow of information is driven by the relationships that people declare between each other. One of the most popular social networking sites is Facebook. It lets people create and update their personal profiles and shares the updates with other people who they have declared to be their friends.

- 1) Cos'è Active Directory e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Quali sono le componenti di un computer?

Increasingly, consumer electronic devices are networked. For example, some high-end cameras already have a wireless network capability and use it to send photos to a nearby display for viewing. Professional sports photographers can also send their photos to their editors in real-time, first wirelessly to an access point then over the Internet.

Prova 14

- 1) Cos'è un protocollo di rete e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Durante una videoconferenza gli altri partecipanti mi dicono che non mi sentono parlare. Come posso risolvere il problema?

There are many distinct types of computer networks. This section provides an overview of a few of these networks, including those we commonly use to access the Internet; those that house the data and applications we use every day; those that connect access networks to data centers; and those that we use on a campus, office building, or other organization.

Prova 15

- 1) Cos'è un VLAN e a che cosa serve?
- 2) Per cosa vengo utilizzati i cookies nel browser?

Today, broadband access networks are proliferating. In many parts of the world, broadband access is delivered to homes through copper, coaxial cable, or optical fiber. The speeds of broadband Internet access continue to increase as well, with many broadband access providers in developed countries delivering a gigabit per second to individual homes.

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- 1) Esempi di dispositivi di Input e Output
- 2) Differenza tra indirizzo IP pubblico e privato

Mobile computers, such as laptops, tablets, and smartphones, are one of the fastest-growing segments of the computer industry. Their sales have already overtaken those of desktop computers. Why would anyone want one? People on the go often want to use their mobile devices to read and send email, tweet, watch movies, download music, play games, look at maps, or simply to surf the Web for information or fun.

Prova 17

- 1) Che cosa si intende per Cloud Computing
- 2) Differenza tra memoria primaria e memoria secondaria

At first, these networks were locally designed, ad hoc systems. Then, companies began jumping into the business, getting contracts from local governments to wire up entire cities. The next step was television programming and even entire channels designed for cable only. Often, these channels were highly specialized, such as all news, all sports, all cooking, all gardening, and so on.