

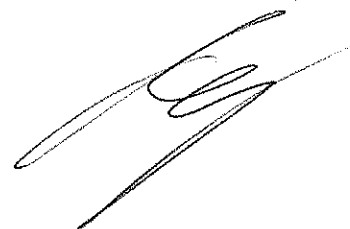
TRACCIA A

SPID: definizione, funzionamento e utilizzo nei servizi erogati dalla Pubblica Amministrazione.

Sistemi di virtualizzazione: differenze tra host, guest e hypervisor. Utilizzo della virtualizzazione per l'ottimizzazione dei datacenter.

Sistemi storage: differenze tra NAS e SAN e vantaggi nell'utilizzo degli storage di rete negli ambienti virtualizzati.

The network layer provides the functional and procedural means of transferring packets from one node to another connected in "different networks". A network is a medium to which many nodes can be connected, on which every node has an address and which permits nodes connected to it to transfer messages to other nodes connected to it by merely providing the content of a message and the address of the destination node and letting the network find the way to deliver the message to the destination node, possibly routing it through intermediate nodes.

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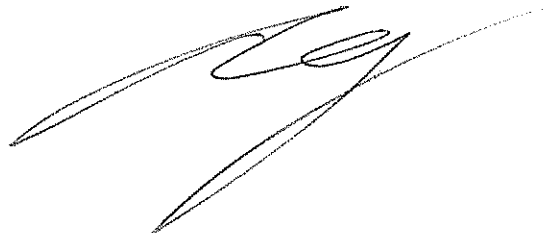
TRACCIA B

Presentazione di istanze e dichiarazioni alla Pubblica Amministrazione: modalità definite da CAD (codice dell'amministrazione digitale).

SWITCH di rete: definizione e possibili configurazione delle porte in una infrastruttura dove sono implementate le VLAN.

Reverse proxy: definizione, vantaggi e svantaggi nel suo utilizzo nella pubblicazione di servizi web.

A virtual LAN (VLAN) is any broadcast domain that is partitioned and isolated in a computer network at the data link layer (OSI layer 2). LAN is the abbreviation for local area network and in this context virtual refers to a physical object recreated and altered by additional logic. VLANs work by applying tags to network frames and handling these tags in networking systems – creating the appearance and functionality of network traffic that is physically on a single network but acts as if it is split between separate networks. In this way, VLANs can keep network applications separate despite being connected to the same physical network.

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TRACCIA C

“Data certa” nei documenti amministrativi informatici: definizione e possibili tecniche da attuare nell'ambito di una Pubblica amministrazione.

Backup in cloud: definizione e descrizione dei servizi BaaS

DNS (domain name system): definizione e descrizione della sua struttura gerarchica.

Software-defined networking (SDN) technology is an approach to network management that enables dynamic, programmatically efficient network configuration in order to improve network performance and monitoring, making it more like cloud computing than traditional network management. SDN is meant to address the fact that the static architecture of traditional networks is decentralized and complex while current networks require more flexibility and easy troubleshooting. SDN attempts to centralize network intelligence in one network component by disassociating the forwarding process of network packets (data plane) from the routing process (control plane)

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TRACCIA D

PAGOPA: descrivere i concetti della piattaforma dei pagamenti della Pubblica Amministrazione.

Le group policy (GPO) di active directory.
Definizione ed esempi di utilizzo nella gestione del parco macchine di un Ente.

HTTPS e HTTP: definizioni e differenze tra i due protocolli.
Casistiche nelle quali è fortemente raccomandato l'utilizzo di connessione criptate.

The physical layer is responsible for the transmission and reception of unstructured raw data between a device and a physical transmission medium. It converts the digital bits into electrical, radio, or optical signals. Layer specifications define characteristics such as voltage levels, the timing of voltage changes, physical data rates, maximum transmission distances, modulation scheme, channel access method and physical connectors. This includes the layout of pins, voltages, line impedance, cable specifications, signal timing and frequency for wireless devices.



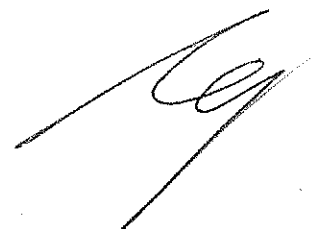
TRACCIA E

Firma elettronica qualificata: definizioni e diverse modalità di apposizione.

Descrivere brevemente alcune strategie per elevare la sicurezza contro i rischi di perdita dei dati nei sistemi virtualizzati, anche in riferimento ai concetti di RTO ed RPO.

FIREWALL di rete: definizione e possibili modalità di utilizzo per garantire la sicurezza della rete dell'Ente in uno scenario di lavoro "agile" (smart working).

External networks must be carefully considered as part of the overall security strategy of the local network. A router may include a firewall, VPN handling, and other security functions, or these may be handled by separate devices. Routers also commonly perform network address translation which restricts connections initiated from external connections but is not recognized as a security feature by all experts. Some experts argue that open source routers are more secure and reliable than closed source routers because open-source routers allow mistakes to be quickly found and corrected.

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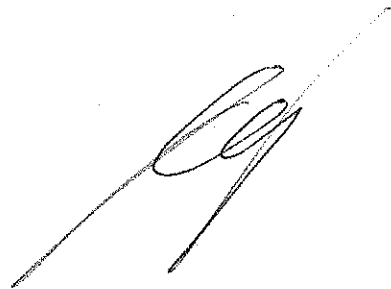
TRACCIA F

PEC: definizione e suo funzionamento nel dettaglio anche in relazione ai sistemi di gestione documentale dell'Ente.

Database relazionali: principali modalità di backup.

Sistemi per l'autenticazione unica centralizzata (SSO): definizione. Esempi di implementazione all'interno di un Ente e possibili protocolli e strumenti software da utilizzare.

An Ethernet switch operates at the data link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model to create a separate collision domain for each switch port. Each device connected to a switch port can transfer data to any of the other ports at any time and the transmissions will not interfere. Because broadcasts are still being forwarded to all connected devices by the switch, the newly formed network segment continues to be a broadcast domain. Switches may also operate at higher layers of the OSI model, including the network layer and above. A device that also operates at these higher layers is known as a multilayer switch.

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