ORALE 1 – non estratta

Il candidato descriva le architetture e gli elementi tipici per realizzare il collegamento di una rete privata con internet.

Il candidato descriva cos'è una Storage Area Network SAN e cos'è un Network Attached Storage NAS. Se ne descrivano similitudini e differenze.

Il candidato descriva cosa s'intende con Open Data , caratteristiche e strumenti per la gestione.

Testo Unico sugli Enti Locali: Il Sindaco

A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS). Together, the data and the DBMS, along with the applications that are associated with them, are referred to as a database system, often shortened to just database.

Data within the most common types of databases in operation today is typically modeled in rows and columns in a series of tables to make processing and data querying efficient. The data can then be easily accessed, managed, modified, updated, controlled, and organized. Most databases use structured query language (SQL) for writing and querying data.

ORALE 2 – estratta

Il candidato descriva cosa sono gli Web Services come si realizzano, utilità e caratteristiche

Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche principali di un RAID Redundant Array of Independent Disks

Il candidato descriva il funzionamento della Posta Elettronica Certificata. Si diano alcuni cenni normativi.

Testo Unico sugli Enti Locali: La Giunta Comunale

Databases have evolved dramatically since their inception in the early 1960s. Navigational databases such as the hierarchical database (which relied on a tree-like model and allowed only a one-to-many relationship), and the network database (a more flexible model that allowed multiple relationships), were the original systems used to store and manipulate data. Although simple, these early systems were inflexible. In the 1980s, relational databases became popular, followed by object-oriented databases in the 1990s. More recently, NoSQL databases came about as a response to the growth of the internet and the need for faster speed and processing of unstructured data. Today, cloud databases and self-driving databases are breaking new ground when it comes to how data is collected, stored, managed, and utilized.

ORALE 3 – non estratta

Il candidato descriva le principali politiche e componenti hardware e software per la gestione della sicurezza di una rete aziendale

Il candidato descriva le più comuni politiche di gestione dei backup e i sistemi per la realizzazione di quanto descritto

Il candidato descriva le caratteristiche dei Sistemi di autenticazione e di autorizzazione, con riferimento al Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale SPID

Testo Unico sugli Enti Locali: Il Consiglio Comunale

A database typically requires a comprehensive database software program known as a database management system (DBMS). A DBMS serves as an interface between the database and its end users or programs, allowing users to retrieve, update, and manage how the information is organized and optimized. A DBMS also facilitates oversight and control of databases, enabling a variety of administrative operations such as performance monitoring, tuning, and backup and recovery.

Some examples of popular database software or DBMSs include MySQL, Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL Server, FileMaker Pro, Oracle Database, and dBASE.