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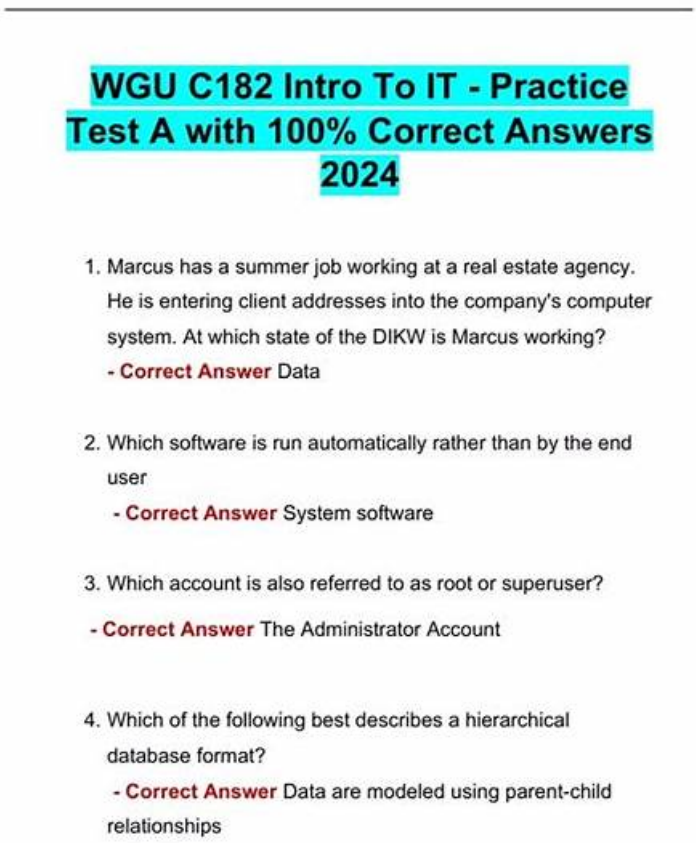
WGU C182 Intro To IT - Practice Test A with 100% Correct Answers 2024

1. Marcus has a summer job working at a real estate agency. He is entering client addresses into the company's computer system. At which state of the DIKW is Marcus working?
- Correct Answer Data

2. Which software is run automatically rather than by the end user
- Correct Answer System software

3. Which account is also referred to as root or superuser?
- Correct Answer The Administrator Account

4. Which of the following best describes a hierarchical database format?
- Correct Answer Data are modeled using parent-child relationships

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WGU Introduction-to-IT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Introduction to IT: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Support Specialists and explains information technology as a discipline, along with how the IT department supports business activities. It provides a simple overview of different IT areas such as systems and services, networks and security, scripting and programming, data management, and the business side of IT. Learners see how these areas connect with each other and how they contribute to organizational operations.

Topic 2	• Basics of Programming Languages in Software Development: This section of the exam assesses the skills of IT Support Specialists and covers the fundamental purpose of programming languages in software development. It provides a simple description of how programming works and how developers use languages to build tools and applications.
Topic 3	• Data management functions in databases: This section of the exam measures the skills of Systems Administrators and summarizes the basic functions involved in managing data within databases. It introduces how data is stored, organized, and accessed, giving learners a simple understanding of how essential database tasks support business information needs.
Topic 4	• Role of the IT department in IT infrastructure management, disaster recovery, and business continuity processes: This section of the exam measures skills of Systems Administrators and explains how the IT department manages infrastructure and supports recovery processes to keep operations running during disruptions. It introduces how IT teams protect systems, restore services, and maintain continuity for the business.
Topic 5	• Structure, function, and security associated with networks: This section of the exam measures skills of IT Support Specialists and outlines the basic components of networks, how they operate, and the security needed to protect them. It provides a simple view of how network structures support communication and how security measures protect information.

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WGU Introduction to IT Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117
What are three operating systems that are commonly used today?
Choose 3 answers

- A. Mac OS
- B. Mozilla Firefox
- C. Linux
- D. MySQL
- E. Microsoft Outlook
- F. Microsoft Windows

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:
1.Microsoft Windows: Developed and marketed by Microsoft, Windows is the most widely used desktop operating system globally. It accounts for nearly 72% market share for desktop and laptop computers.
Windows provides an intuitive and user-friendly graphical desktop, making it easy to use and navigate. It is versatile and supports various tasks such as word processing, browsing, gaming, software development, video editing, and more1.
2.Linux: Linux is a popular open-source operating system. It was developed by programmer Linus Torvalds in 1991. Linux runs in many organizations, private offices, mobile devices, supercomputers, and over the internet. It already contains almost all the features of the UNIX OS and has additional features. Various distributions of Linux exist, including Ubuntu, Debian, Solus, and Linux Mint. Linux is known for its security, compatibility, and flexibility2.
3.Android: Android is one of the most common operating systems today. It powers smartphones, tablets, and other smart devices. Developed by Google, Android is based on the Linux kernel. It dominates the mobile market and offers a wide range of applications and features for users2.
Comprehensive Detailed Step by Step Explanation:

1.Microsoft Windows:
oWindows is developed and maintained by Microsoft.
oIt provides a graphical user interface (GUI) and is user-friendly.
oWindows 10 is the current version, with earlier versions like Windows XP, Windows 8, and Windows 7.
oAdvantages: Compatibility with hardware, pre-loaded software, ease of use. Disadvantages: Cost, security threats, vulnerability to viruses.
2.Linux:
oDeveloped by Linus Torvalds in 1991.
oOpen-source and free of cost.
oUsed in various environments (organizations, supercomputers, etc.).
oDistributions like Ubuntu, Debian, and Linux Mint.
oAdvantages: Security, compatibility, flexibility. Disadvantages: Multiple versions, not ideal for gamers.
3.Android:
oDeveloped by Google.
oBased on the Linux kernel.
oDominates the mobile market.
oOffers a wide range of apps and features.
References:
1.Toppr: Commonly Used Operating System
2.Tecmint: Most Used Operating Systems in the World1

NEW QUESTION # 118
Which project management life cycle stage involves the development of project deliverables?

- A. Execution
- B. Planning
- C. Initiation
- D. Closure

Answer: A

Explanation:
Execution is the project management life cycle stage where project deliverables are developed and the planned work is carried out. In Information Technology projects, this is the phase in which teams build, configure, code, test, and implement the products, services, or systems defined in the project plan. Resources are assigned to tasks, progress is tracked, and project managers coordinate people, time, and tools to ensure work aligns with requirements and scope. Planning defines how the work will be done, including schedules, budgets, milestones, and risk responses, but it does not produce the final deliverables. Initiation establishes goals, scope boundaries, and approval to begin. Closure occurs after deliverables are completed and accepted and includes documentation, sign-off, handover, and lessons learned. Because the question asks which stage involves developing deliverables, it refers to the phase where actual production happens. Therefore, the correct answer is execution.

NEW QUESTION # 119
What is the term used to describe additional requirements that are added after project initiation?

- A. Cutting corners
- B. Critical path analysis
- C. Nice to have
- D. Scope creep

Answer: D

Explanation:
In project management, scope creep refers to the uncontrolled expansion of a project's scope beyond its original boundaries. Here's a breakdown:
1.Project Initiation:
oProject initiation is the first step in starting a new project.
oDuring this phase, you establish why you're doing the project and what business value it will deliver.
oThe goal is to secure buy-in from key stakeholders based on the project's initial definition.
2.Scope Creep:

oOnce a project is underway, additional requirements or changes may arise.
oThese unplanned additions can lead to scope creep.
oExamples include:
New features requested by stakeholders.
Enhancements beyond the original scope.
Unforeseen requirements emerging during execution.
3.Impact of Scope Creep:
oScope creep can:
Delay the project timeline.
Increase costs due to additional work.
Affect quality if rushed changes are made.
Create frustration among team members.
4.Managing Scope Creep:
oTo prevent scope creep:
Define clear project boundaries during initiation.
Document requirements thoroughly.
Regularly review and assess any proposed changes.
Communicate with stakeholders about trade-offs.
References:
*1monday.com Blog: The Full Project Management Glossary
*2Project Management Institute: Mastering Project Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 120
Which two languages are scripted?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Ada
- B. Python
- C. PHP
- D. C

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Scripting languages are a specific type of programming language that is interpreted rather than requiring compilation. They are designed for specific runtime environments to provide additional functions, integrate complex systems, and communicate with other programming languages12.
Here are the two scripted languages from the given options:
1.PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor):
oPHP is a widely used server-side scripting language.
oIt is primarily used for web development to create dynamic web pages.
oPHP scripts are executed on the server before the HTML is sent to the client's browser.
oIt can interact with databases, handle forms, and perform various server-side tasks.
oPopular platforms like WordPress and Joomla are built using PHP.
2.Python:
oPython is a versatile and powerful scripting language.
oIt is known for its readability and concise syntax.
oPython can be used for web development, data analysis, scientific computing, automation, and more.
oIt is both a server-side and client-side scripting language.
oPython's extensive libraries make it suitable for a wide range of applications.
References:
*1Coursera: What Are Scripting Languages?
*2IONOS: Explanation, Features, and Examples of Scripting Languages

NEW QUESTION # 121
Which part of a computer system is hardware?

- A. Random-access memory

- B. Kernel
- C. Compiler
- D. Operating system

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hardware refers to the physical, tangible components of a computer system, while software refers to programs and instructions. Random-access memory, or RAM, is hardware because it is a physical set of memory chips installed in the computer, typically on removable modules. RAM provides temporary working storage for the operating system and applications while they are running, allowing fast read and write access compared to long-term storage devices. A compiler is software that translates source code into machine code. The kernel is software and is the core part of an operating system that manages resources such as processes, memory, and device access. The operating system itself is also software that controls the computer and provides services to applications. In Information Technology fundamentals, distinguishing hardware from software is a key concept: hardware includes CPU, RAM, motherboard, storage, and peripherals; software includes the operating system, applications, and programming tools. Since RAM is a physical component, it is the correct answer for the hardware part listed.

NEW QUESTION # 122
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