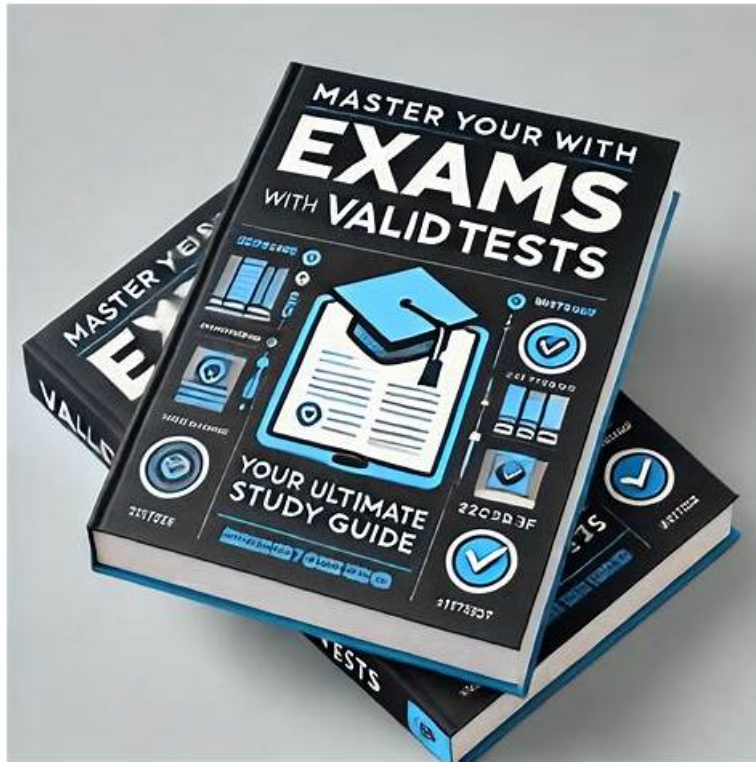


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WGU Introduction-to-IT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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WGU Introduction to IT Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

NEW QUESTION # 136

Which type of systems testing includes having end users test the system with simulated data and the help of the developer?

- **A. User Acceptance**
- B. Alpha
- C. Beta
- D. Analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a type of systems testing that involves end users testing the system with simulated data and the assistance of the developer or testing team. Let's break down the options:

*User Acceptance (A): UAT is the final phase of testing before the software is released to production. It ensures that the system meets the business requirements and is acceptable to end users. During UAT, actual users (not developers) validate the system's functionality, usability, and overall performance using real-world scenarios and data.

*Alpha (B): Alpha testing is conducted by the development team within the organization. It is an early-stage testing phase where developers test the software for defects and issues. End users are not directly involved in alpha testing.

*Beta : Beta testing occurs after alpha testing. It involves releasing the software to a limited group of external users (beta testers) who provide feedback. Beta testing is not specifically focused on simulated data or end user involvement.

*Analysis (D): Analysis is not a type of systems testing. It refers to the process of examining data, identifying patterns, and drawing conclusions.

In summary, the correct answer is A. User Acceptance, which aligns with the scenario described in the question.

References:

1. ISTQB Glossary: User Acceptance Testing

NEW QUESTION # 137

Which part of a computer system performs operations on data from all applications run by the computer?

- A. Read-only memory ROM
- B. Graphics processing unit GPU
- C. Random-access memory RAM
- **D. Central processing unit CPU**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The central processing unit, or CPU, is the primary component responsible for performing operations on data for all applications running on a computer. In Information Technology fundamentals, the CPU is often called the brain of the computer because it executes program instructions, performs arithmetic and logical operations, and controls the overall flow of processing. When an application runs, its instructions are fetched from memory, decoded, and executed by the CPU using key internal units such as the control unit and the arithmetic logic unit. RAM supports the CPU by holding active programs and data temporarily for fast access, but RAM does not perform processing itself. ROM stores firmware instructions such as startup routines, but it is not used for general application processing. A GPU is specialized for highly parallel tasks like graphics rendering and certain compute workloads, but it is not the main processor for all applications. Therefore, the component that performs operations on data from all applications is the CPU.

NEW QUESTION # 138

Which operating system component dictates how the operating system is perceived?

- A. Kernel
- B. Driver
- C. File manager
- **D. User interface**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user interface dictates how the operating system is perceived because it is the part of the system that users directly interact with. In Information Technology, the user interface can be graphical, such as windows, icons, menus, and pointers, or command-line, where users type commands. This interface shapes the user experience by controlling how tasks are performed, how information is displayed, and how users navigate files, settings, and applications. While the kernel performs critical background functions such as memory management, process scheduling, and hardware control, most users do not interact with it directly. The file manager is an important utility for handling files and folders, but it is a subset of the overall user interface experience.

Drivers are also mostly invisible to users and operate behind the scenes to enable hardware devices to work correctly. Because the user interface is the visible layer through which the operating system communicates with the user, it most strongly determines how the operating system is perceived. Therefore, the correct answer is user interface.

NEW QUESTION # 139

Which component comes in two varieties, one that mechanically writes binary data onto spinning magnetic disks and one that writes data with no mechanical parts?

- A. System clock
- B. Motherboard
- **C. Hard drive**
- D. Expansion bus

Answer: C

Explanation:

The hard drive category includes two common storage varieties: traditional hard disk drives and solid-state drives. A hard disk drive stores binary data magnetically on spinning platters and uses mechanical parts such as a rotating motor and moving read and write heads. In contrast, a solid-state drive stores data using non-volatile flash memory with no moving mechanical components. In Information Technology hardware concepts, both serve the same role as secondary storage, meaning they store files, applications, and the operating system persistently even when power is off. Hard disk drives are often lower cost per gigabyte and are common in large-capacity storage, while solid-state drives provide faster access times, improved performance, and better resistance to physical shock. The motherboard is the main circuit board, the system clock provides timing pulses, and an expansion bus is a communication pathway for add-on devices. Since the question describes mechanical and non-mechanical storage types, the correct component is the hard drive.

NEW QUESTION # 140

How are high-level languages different from machine language?

- A. Machine language is more concise:
- B. High-level languages are written in binary code
- C. High-level languages are easier for humans to read and understand.
- D. Machine languages require translators for the machine to run the program.

Answer: C

Explanation:

High-level languages and machine language (also known as machine code) serve different purposes in the world of programming. Let's explore the differences:

1. High-Level Languages:

oDefinition: High-level languages are programming languages that are designed to be more human-readable and user-friendly.

Examples include C, C++, Java, Python, and Ruby.

oCharacteristics:

Abstraction: High-level languages provide a higher level of abstraction, allowing programmers to express complex logic using familiar syntax and natural language constructs.

Readability: Code written in high-level languages is easier for humans to understand because it resembles everyday language.

Platform Independence: High-level languages are platform-independent, meaning the same code can run on different operating systems with minimal modifications.

Compiler or Interpreter: High-level code is compiled or interpreted into machine code before execution.

oAdvantages:

Productivity: Developers can write code more quickly and efficiently.

Maintenance: Easier to maintain and debug due to readability.

Portability: Code can be moved across platforms.

oExample:

Python

```
# Example in Python
```

```
def greet(name):
```

```
    print(f"Hello, {name}!")
```

```
greet("Alice")
```

2. Machine Language (Machine Code):

oDefinition: Machine language consists of binary instructions (0s and 1s) that directly correspond to the instructions executed by the computer's central processing unit (CPU).

oCharacteristics:

Low-Level: Machine language is the lowest level of programming language.

Binary Representation: Each instruction is represented as a sequence of binary digits (bits).

Specific to Hardware: Machine code is specific to the architecture of the computer (e.g., x86, ARM).

Direct Execution: The CPU executes machine instructions directly.

oAdvantages:

Efficiency: Machine code runs directly on the hardware, making it highly efficient.

No Translation Overhead: No need for translation (compilation or interpretation) since it's already in the CPU's native language.

oExample (Simplified):

o11100110 00001010 ; Binary sequence representing an addition operation

3. Summary:

oHigh-level languages provide abstraction, readability, and portability.

oMachine language is specific to the hardware, efficient, and executed directly by the CPU.

References:

1. GeeksforGeeks: What is Machine Language?

2. BBC Bitesize: High-level languages

3. Webopedia: High-Level Programming Language

4. Codeforwin: High level languages - advantages and disadvantages

NEW QUESTION # 141

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