

WGU Introduction-to-IT模擬対策問題 & Introduction-to-IT日本語対策



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WGU Introduction-to-IT 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ソフトウェア開発におけるプログラミング言語の基礎：このセクションでは、ITサポートスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、ソフトウェア開発におけるプログラミング言語の基本的な目的を網羅します。プログラミングの仕組みと、開発者がツールやアプリケーションを構築するために言語をどのように使用するかについて、簡潔に説明します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> データベースにおけるデータ管理機能：このセクションでは、システム管理者のスキルを評価し、データベース内のデータ管理に関わる基本的な機能を概説します。データの保存、整理、アクセス方法を紹介し、学習者はデータベースの基本的なタスクがビジネスの情報ニーズをどのようにサポートしているかを簡潔に理解できます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITインフラストラクチャ管理、災害復旧、事業継続プロセスにおけるIT部門の役割：このセクションでは、システム管理者のスキルを評価し、IT部門がインフラストラクチャを管理し、障害発生時に業務を継続するための復旧プロセスをサポートする方法を解説します。ITチームがどのようにシステムを保護し、サービスを復旧し、事業継続性を維持するかを説明します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT入門：このセクションでは、ITサポートスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、情報技術という分野と、IT部門がビジネス活動をどのようにサポートしているかを解説します。システムとサービス、ネットワークとセキュリティ、スクリプトとプログラミング、データ管理、ITのビジネス面など、様々なIT分野の概要を分かりやすく解説します。受講者は、これらの分野が互いにどのように関連し、組織運営にどのように貢献しているかを理解します。

- ネットワークの構造、機能、セキュリティ：このセクションでは、ITサポートスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、ネットワークの基本構成要素、その動作、そしてそれらを保護するために必要なセキュリティについて概説します。ネットワーク構造がどのように通信をサポートし、セキュリティ対策がどのように情報を保護するのかを簡潔に説明します。

>> WGU Introduction-to-IT模擬対策問題 <<

ユニークな Introduction-to-IT試験ツールの保証購入の安全性-WGU Introduction to IT

この時代の変革とともに私たちは努力して積極的に進歩すべきです。WGUのIntroduction-to-IT試験に参加するのを決めるとき、あなたは強い心を持っているのを証明します。我々MogiExamはあなたのような積極的な人に目標を達成させます。我々の提供した一番新しくて全面的なWGUのIntroduction-to-IT資料はあなたのすべての需要を満たすことができます。

WGU Introduction to IT 認定 Introduction-to-IT 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

質問 # 57

Which translation method converts all source code into machine code for later execution?

- A. Assembler
- B. Operating system
- C. Interpreter
- **D. Compiler**

正解: D

解説:

A compiler converts an entire source code program into machine code before the program is executed. In Information Technology and programming fundamentals, compilation is a translation process where the compiler reads the full source code, checks syntax and often performs optimization, and then produces an output file such as an executable or object code. This compiled output can be stored and run later without needing to retranslate the source code each time. This approach differs from interpretation, where code is translated and executed step by step at runtime. An assembler translates assembly language into machine code, but it is specific to assembly language rather than general high-level source code. The operating system is system software that manages hardware resources and provides services to applications, but it is not the translation method for converting source code into machine code. Because the question asks for the method that converts all source code into machine code for later execution, the correct answer is compiler.

質問 # 58

What is a priority of business continuity?

- A. Extensive black-box testing
- **B. Critical system replicas**
- C. High on-site redundancy
- D. Rapid system development

正解: B

解説:

A priority of business continuity is maintaining critical system replicas so essential services can continue or be restored quickly after a disruption. In Information Technology and business continuity planning, organizations identify mission-critical systems and ensure there are standby resources such as replicated servers, replicated databases, or mirrored environments that can take over if the primary systems fail. Replicas support rapid recovery and reduced downtime by enabling failover and restoration without rebuilding from scratch. While on-site redundancy can help with minor failures, business continuity typically emphasizes resilience beyond a single location, since a site-wide incident can disable all on-site resources. Extensive black-box testing relates more to software testing methods than continuity priorities, and rapid system development is a software engineering concern, not the central focus of

continuity. Critical system replicas may exist as hot, warm, or cold arrangements depending on recovery time objectives, but the underlying priority is ensuring a working copy of vital systems exists for continuity. Therefore, the correct answer is critical system replicas.

質問 # 59

How are high-level languages different from machine language?

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

正解: A

解説:

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):

001100110 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

質問 # 60

What is one purpose of an End User License Agreement?

- A. Allow customers to legally modify and compile the source code
- B. Allow customers to legally distribute the application to other users
- **C. Allow customers to legally use the software**
- D. Allow customers to legally create and sell a new version of the software

正解: C

解説:

- 1.Understanding EULAs: When a customer or business purchases software, they are essentially acquiring a license to use it, not ownership. The software vendor retains ownership, and the user must agree to the terms specified in the EULA before accessing the application.
- 2.Rights and Restrictions: The EULA outlines what the user can and cannot do with the software. It covers aspects such as installation, usage, copying, distribution, and any limitations.
- 3.Liability and Disclaimers: EULAs clarify liability, provide infringement information, and specify disclaimers. They protect both the vendor and the user by setting clear boundaries.
- 4.Termination: EULAs address how and when the right to use the application may be terminated.
- 5.Other Names for EULA: While "End User License Agreement" is the most common term, other names include "Licensed application end user agreement," "Software license agreement," and more.
- 6.Vendor Protection: EULAs shield software vendors against copyright infringement, misuse, and reverse engineering. They allow vendors to limit their own liability and protect their reputation.

References

- 1.ServiceNow: What is an End-User License Agreement (EULA)?
- 2.ContractsCounsel: End User License Agreement
- 3.Icertis: The Importance of the End User License Agreement
- 4.Law 365: End User License Agreements (EULA) | For Microsoft Partners
- 5.PandaDoc: What is an End User License Agreement?

質問 # 61

What are two signs of a phishing e-mail?

Choose 2 answers

- **A. Poor grammar and spelling errors**
- B. Frequent reminders from the same e-mail address
- C. A link to a website sent by a family member
- **D. An e-mail from an organization you don't recognize**
- E. Personalized greetings

正解: A、D

解説:

- 1.Poor grammar and spelling errors: Phishing emails often contain mistakes in language, grammar, or spelling. These errors can be a red flag that the email is not legitimate.
- 2.An email from an organization you don't recognize: Be cautious if you receive an email from an unfamiliar organization. Verify the sender's legitimacy before taking any action.

References:

- *1Cofense: 10 Signs of a Phishing Email
- *2CrowdStrike: How to Spot a Phishing Email
- *3Malwarebytes: Phishing Email - How to Identify and Avoid Phishing Attacks
- *4SecurityMetrics: 7 Ways to Recognize a Phishing Email

質問 # 62

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