Introduction-to-IT Online Tests, Introduction-to-IT Prüfungsaufgaben


WGU C182 INTRODUCTION TO IT

Pre-Assessment Exam

What are two parts of an information system?

Answer:

Networks.

Databases.

What is the difference between processing and storage?

Answer:

Processing involves temporary information, while storage involves permanent information.

What benefit is provided by a computer network in a business?

Answer:

Costs for hardware resources are decreased

Virtual Machines

Answer:

A software emulator program that permits a computer user to use multiple computers and multiple platforms

without the expense of purchasing multiple computers.

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WGU Introduction-to-IT Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 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.

WGU Introduction to IT Introduction-to-IT Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q24-Q29):

24. Frage
Which hardware component stores instructions for critical system activities?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Read-only memory, or ROM, stores instructions for critical system activities, especially the firmware used during startup. In Information Technology fundamentals, ROM contains non-volatile instructions that remain available even when the computer is powered off. These instructions typically include the system firmware responsible for initializing hardware, performing basic checks, and starting the boot process that loads the operating system. Because ROM is designed to retain its contents without power, it is appropriate for storing essential routines that the computer must access immediately when it turns on. RAM is volatile and loses contents when power is removed, so it cannot reliably store permanent startup instructions. The CPU executes instructions but does not store firmware permanently. The GPU is a specialized processor for graphics and parallel workloads and is not responsible for storing core boot instructions. Although modern systems often use flash-based firmware rather than older fixed ROM chips, this is still categorized as ROM or ROM-like non-volatile firmware storage in many IT documents. Therefore, the correct component is

ROM.

25. Frage
Which of the following takes requests from the application and translates it into the needed query for the database?

- A. Driver
- B. DBMS
- C. OLDP
- D. SQL

Antwort: B

Begründung:
1.Database Driver Definition: A database driver is a software component that facilitates communication between an application and a specific DBMS. It acts as an intermediary, allowing the application to send commands, perform queries, and retrieve data from the database in a standardized way.
2.Translation Process: When an application sends a request (such as an SQL query) to the database, the database driver intercepts it. It then translates the request into a format compatible with the DBMS. This ensures that the database can process the query correctly.
3.Supported Protocols: Different database drivers use specific connectivity protocols, such as JDBC, ODBC, or ADO.NET. These protocols define how the driver communicates with the database.
4.Features of Database Drivers:
oEstablishing a Connection: The driver establishes a connection to the database, allowing the application to interact with it.
oExecuting Queries: It handles the execution of queries (e.g., SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE) on behalf of the application.
oFetching Results: The driver retrieves query results and provides them to the application.
oManaging Transactions: It supports transaction management (commit, rollback) to ensure data consistency.
oParameter Binding: The driver handles parameter binding for prepared statements.
oError Handling: It manages errors and exceptions related to database interactions.
5.Additional Functionality: Some drivers offer advanced features like connection pooling, data caching, and query optimization to enhance performance and scalability.
6.Examples of Database Drivers:
oJDBC (Java Database Connectivity): Used for Java applications.
oODBC (Open Database Connectivity): A widely used standard for Windows-based applications.
oADO.NET: Used in Microsoft .NET applications.
References 6. What Is a Database Driver and How Does It Work? 7. Database Drivers: How Do They Work?

26. Frage
Which component is part of the system unit?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Motherboard
- C. Monitor
- D. Printer

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The system unit refers to the main computer case and the internal components housed inside it. In Information Technology hardware terminology, the system unit contains the core electronic parts required for processing and storage, including the motherboard, CPU, RAM, storage drives, power supply, and expansion cards. The motherboard is a central internal component of the system unit because it is the main circuit board that holds and connects major hardware parts through sockets, slots, and buses. By contrast, a keyboard is an external input peripheral, a monitor is an external output display device, and a printer is an external output peripheral used for hard-copy printing. While these peripherals are essential for user interaction, they are not considered part of the system unit itself. Understanding this distinction is important for tasks such as hardware troubleshooting, upgrades, and system assembly, where internal components are serviced within the system unit enclosure. Therefore, the component that is part of the system unit is the motherboard.

27. Frage
What is a step for considering risk during the planning phase of project management?

- A. Comparing project progress to milestones
- B. Prioritizing by severity and likelihood
- C. Listing each possible cause of failure
- D. Establishing clear and attainable goals

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Risk planning in project management includes identifying risks and then analyzing and prioritizing them so the team can focus on the most serious threats. A standard step taught in Information Technology project management is prioritizing risks by severity and likelihood. Severity reflects the impact on scope, cost, schedule, security, or quality if the risk occurs, while likelihood reflects the probability of occurrence.
Combining these factors helps create a risk matrix and guides decisions about mitigation strategies, contingency plans, and resource allocation. Comparing project progress to milestones is part of monitoring and controlling during execution, not risk planning. Listing each possible cause of failure is related to risk identification, but on its own it does not complete the analysis step that determines which risks matter most.
Establishing clear and attainable goals is part of initiation and planning, but it is not specifically a risk analysis technique. Because the question asks for a step for considering risk during planning, prioritizing by severity and likelihood is the best match. Therefore, the correct answer is option A.

28. Frage
Which criterion is used to assess off-site storage solutions?

- A. Device media
- B. Security
- C. Redundancy
- D. Capacity

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Security is a primary criterion used to assess off-site storage solutions because stored backups must be protected against unauthorized access, theft, tampering, and data leakage. In Information Technology disaster recovery and business continuity planning, off-site backups often contain sensitive business records, customer information, and proprietary data. Therefore, evaluation typically includes physical security controls such as guarded facilities, access logs, surveillance, and secure transport, as well as logical security controls such as encryption, key management, and strong authentication. While redundancy and capacity can matter, security is often treated as a non-negotiable requirement because a backup that is exposed or altered can create major legal, financial, and operational risks. Device media refers to the type of storage, such as tape or disk, but it is usually considered a design choice rather than the main assessment criterion. Security also supports compliance requirements and helps ensure data integrity, so restored systems can be trusted. Therefore, the correct criterion for assessing off-site storage solutions is security.

29. Frage
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