CGS CONCEPTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which represents the largest common storage capacity among these options?

A. Gigabyte

B. Terabyte

C. Kilobyte

D. Megabyte

2. Explain the difference between cloud storage and local storage.

A. Cloud storage stores data on local physical media.

B. Local storage stores data on remote servers.

C. Cloud storage is used for on-device processing without internet access.

D. Cloud storage stores data on remote servers accessed over the internet; local storage is on physical media controlled by the user.

3. Which of the following best describes DNS during a lookup?

A. It assigns IP addresses to hosts via DHCP.

B. It routes packets across networks.

C. It translates domain names to IP addresses to route requests.

D. It encrypts HTTP traffic.

4. What is virtualization overhead, and how can it be mitigated?

A. Latency Due To Network

B. Performance Cost From Virtualization; Mitigated By Hardware Acceleration, Proper Resource Planning, And Tuning

C. Power Consumption Increase; Mitigated By Turning Off Virtualization

D. Security Risk; Mitigated By Encryption

5. In information quality, which principle is described by data being well-structured and including all intended elements?

A. Data completeness

B. Data encryption

C. Data duplication

D. Data archiving

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6. Which of the following is a type of malware?

A. Firewall

B. Spyware

C. VPN

D. Encryption

7. When you buy a new laptop, how much RAM should it come with?

A. 4-8 GB

B. 1-2 GB

C. 8-16 GB

D. 16-32 GB

8. The business management system with the lowest initial or startup expenses is

A. A software as a service (SaaS) option

B. An on-premises license with hardware

C. A custom-built ERP

D. A manually maintained spreadsheet system

9. Which action best supports Availability in information security?

A. Maintaining regular backups and redundant systems.

B. Disabling backups and relying on a single storage.

C. Ignoring uptime metrics.

D. Only encrypting data, not backing up.

10. Which phase is associated with identifying objectives and conducting feasibility studies in project management?

A. Initiation phase

B. Planning phase

C. Execution phase

D. Closing phase

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Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which represents the largest common storage capacity among these options?

A. Gigabyte

B. Terabyte

C. Kilobyte

D. Megabyte

Storage sizes increase in steps: a kilobyte is about a thousand bytes, a megabyte about a million bytes, a gigabyte about a billion bytes, and a terabyte about a trillion bytes. Among these options, the terabyte is the largest because it equals 1,000 gigabytes (or 1,000,000 megabytes, or 1,000,000,000 kilobytes). So it represents the largest common storage capacity.

2. Explain the difference between cloud storage and local storage.

A. Cloud storage stores data on local physical media.

B. Local storage stores data on remote servers.

C. Cloud storage is used for on-device processing without internet access.

D. Cloud storage stores data on remote servers accessed over the internet; local storage is on physical media controlled by the user.

Cloud storage means your files live on servers run by a provider in a data center, and you access them over the internet. This setup lets you reach your data from multiple devices and locations, with the provider handling backups, redundancy, and hardware maintenance. Local storage, on the other hand, stores files on physical media you own—like an internal hard drive, SSD, or an external drive—so you access them directly on your device, often without needing internet and with immediate, offline access. The description that captures both ideas—cloud storage uses remote servers accessed over the internet, while local storage sits on user-controlled physical media—best describes the difference. For context, you might save a photo to Google Drive for access from any device, or keep a project on your computer's hard drive for fast, offline work.

3. Which of the following best describes DNS during a lookup?

A. It assigns IP addresses to hosts via DHCP.

B. It routes packets across networks.

C. It translates domain names to IP addresses to route requests.

D. It encrypts HTTP traffic.

DNS translates domain names to IP addresses so requests can be routed. When you look up a domain, your device asks a DNS resolver to find the numeric IP address associated with that name. The resolver may check its cache, query root and TLD servers, and eventually reach the domain's authoritative server to obtain the IP. With the IP known, your device can send the request, and routers along the path use that address to forward it toward the destination. This name-to-address translation is essential for routing, because routing decisions are made based on IP addresses, not domain names. The other options describe different network tasks: DHCP assigns IP addresses to hosts, rather than translating names to addresses; routing packets across networks is the job of routers using IPs after resolution; encrypting HTTP traffic is handled by TLS/HTTPS, not DNS (though there are DNS variants that encrypt queries, the primary role remains name-to-address mapping).

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4. What is virtualization overhead, and how can it be mitigated?

A. Latency Due To Network

B. Performance Cost From Virtualization; Mitigated By Hardware Acceleration, Proper Resource Planning, And Tuning

C. Power Consumption Increase; Mitigated By Turning Off Virtualization

D. Security Risk; Mitigated By Encryption

Virtualization overhead is the extra work and latency introduced when a hypervisor runs guest operating systems and virtual hardware. Because the guest must be translated and mapped to virtual devices, the system does extra context switching, memory management, and I/O handling compared with running directly on physical hardware. This can show up as higher CPU usage, more memory consumption, and slower I/O and network performance. Mitigation starts with hardware acceleration. Modern processors provide virtualization extensions that the hypervisor can use to run guests more efficiently, and technologies like I/O virtualization and PCI passthrough (for direct access to NICs or GPUs) reduce the amount of work the virtualization layer must do. Using SR-IOV and other hardware-assisted paths lets devices operate closer to native performance. Next, proper resource planning matters. Right-size virtual machines, avoid overcommitting CPU and memory where it hurts performance, and place VMs with awareness of NUMA boundaries so memory access stays efficient. Ensuring good enough storage throughput and network bandwidth also prevents bottlenecks from being blamed on virtualization itself. Finally, tuning helps push more performance out of the setup. Install paravirtualized drivers (such as virtio) for network and disk I/O to reduce emulation overhead, use appropriate I/O backends (like vhost drivers for fast path networking), enable large pages to reduce memory management overhead, and consider CPU pinning or isolation for critical workloads. Together, these approaches reduce the extra work the virtualization layer imposes and bring virtualized workloads closer to native performance.

5. In information quality, which principle is described by data being well-structured and including all intended elements?

A. Data completeness

B. Data encryption

C. Data duplication

D. Data archiving

Data completeness means information is fully present and usable: data is well-structured and includes all intended elements. When a dataset is complete, every required field exists and is populated, and all necessary records are present, following a consistent schema. This makes analyses reliable because there are no gaps that could lead to misinterpretation or missed insights. For example, a customer table should include fields like ID, name, address, and contact details with no missing values for active customers. If any of these elements are missing, analyses may be biased or incomplete. Encryption protects confidentiality, not completeness; duplicates add unnecessary redundancy and archiving governs long-term storage, not whether the data contains all needed items.

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6. Which of the following is a type of malware?

A. Firewall

B. Spyware

C. VPN

D. Encryption

Malware is software designed to perform unwanted, harmful, or unauthorized actions on a computer. Spyware fits this description because it runs covertly to monitor a user's activity and collect data—such as keystrokes, browsing habits, or login credentials—and often sends that information to someone else without the user's consent. This contrasts with a firewall, which is a defensive tool that blocks unauthorized network access by filtering traffic. A VPN provides a private, encrypted tunnel for your internet traffic; it's a legitimate privacy service, not malware. Encryption is the process of encoding data so it can only be read with the correct key, used to protect information rather than to secretly operate on a device. So spyware is the correct type because it embodies the harmful, covert data-collection aspect that defines malware.

7. When you buy a new laptop, how much RAM should it come with?

A. 4-8 GB

B. 1-2 GB

C. 8-16 GB

D. 16-32 GB

RAM determines how many tasks your laptop can handle at once without slowing down. For a new laptop used for everyday activities—browsing, work apps, video streaming—the 4-8 GB range provides enough headroom for the operating system plus several programs to run smoothly. It keeps the system responsive while you switch between tabs and apps, which is why this range is a practical starting point for most shoppers. Pushing beyond that, 8-16 GB or 16-32 GB, offers more room for heavy multitasking or demanding workloads, but that extra RAM isn't necessary for the typical user and increases cost. Conversely, 1-2 GB is generally insufficient for modern operating systems and everyday software, leading to lag. So, 4-8 GB hits a good balance of performance and value for a general-use laptop.

8. The business management system with the lowest initial or startup expenses is

A. A software as a service (SaaS) option

B. An on-premises license with hardware

C. A custom-built ERP

D. A manually maintained spreadsheet system

Upfront costs vary by how the system is delivered. A software as a service (SaaS) option typically has the lowest initial expense because everything runs in the cloud and you pay a subscription rather than buying hardware or perpetual licenses. There's no need to purchase servers, data storage, or network gear, and implementation can be quicker since the vendor provides the base platform and standard features. You also avoid large IT staffing or consulting costs for setup and maintenance upfront, since those responsibilities sit with the provider. In contrast, an on premises license with hardware requires a sizable upfront investment in servers, storage, networking, and software licenses, plus the time and money for installation and integration. A custom built ERP involves substantial initial development, customization, data migration, and organizational change management, all of which drive up startup costs. A manually maintained spreadsheet system has very low initial costs, but it isn't a true integrated business management solution; it typically lacks scalability, automation, and data integrity, which can lead to higher costs later as the business grows. So the SaaS option stands out for having the lowest initial outlay while providing a functional, scalable management system from the start.

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9. Which action best supports Availability in information security?

A. Maintaining regular backups and redundant systems.

B. Disabling backups and relying on a single storage.

C. Ignoring uptime metrics.

D. Only encrypting data, not backing up.

Availability in information security is about ensuring information and services are accessible when needed, even during failures or outages. Maintaining regular backups and redundant systems directly supports this by enabling quick recovery and continuous service. Backups give you a restore point if data is lost, corrupted, or compromised, so operations can resume with minimal downtime. Redundant systems, such as duplicate servers or storage, provide failover so a single component failure doesn't bring everything down. The other approaches miss the mark for ensuring availability: relying on a single storage creates a single point of failure that can cause immediate downtime if that storage fails; ignoring uptime metrics means you won't detect or address reliability issues that could lead to outages; encrypting data without backing it up protects confidentiality but doesn't guarantee data accessibility if the primary data is lost, corrupted, or requires recovery after an incident.

10. Which phase is associated with identifying objectives and conducting feasibility studies in project management?

A. Initiation phase

B. Planning phase

C. Execution phase

D. Closing phase

Identifying objectives and checking whether the project is worth doing are activities that happen at the start of a project. In the initiation phase you define the project's purpose, high-level scope, and success criteria, and you perform preliminary feasibility checks (economic, technical, operational, and strategic alignment). This sets up the authorization to proceed and produces the project charter. Planning then develops detailed objectives and a concrete roadmap, while execution and closing carry out and finalize the work. So identifying objectives and feasibility studies belong to the initiation phase.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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