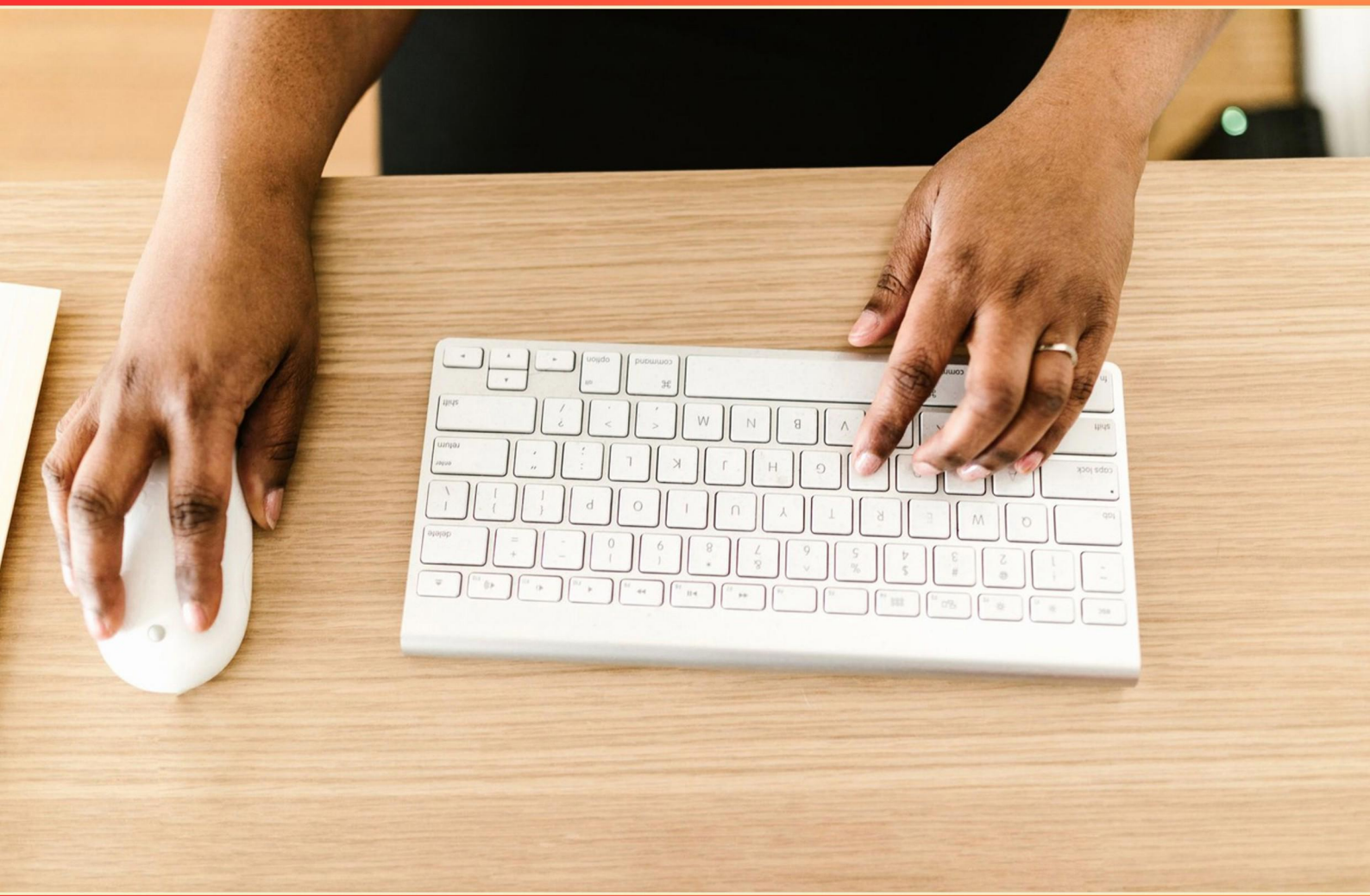
COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 6 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://compconceptsmodule6.examzify.com

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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. Why is hexadecimal commonly used to display memory addresses?

A. Because decimal is easier to read.

B. Because memory addresses are not stored in binary.

C. Because hex provides a compact representation of binary values used in memory addresses.

D. Because hexadecimal is the only way to access memory.

2. Which right is not explicitly granted by GDPR?

A. Right of access to personal data.

B. Right to data portability.

C. Right to erasure.

D. Right to unlimited processing of personal data.

3. Which statement about hexadecimal color codes and memory addresses is true?

A. Hex color codes are decimal representations of colors.

B. Hex color codes use binary values.

C. Hex color codes use pairs of hex digits to represent RGB components.

D. Hex color codes require color management units.

4. Which accessibility feature helps users view content from both the computer and a larger screen?

A. Screen magnifier

B. Keyboard accessibility

C. Color filters

D. Narrator

5. Like books and movies, software is a type of intellectual property.

A. True

B. False

C. Partially true

D. Not IP

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6. **The following statement is true: Partitions on computers can be created, modified, and deleted with standard disk partitioning tools on various operating systems.**

A. Not Always

B. True

C. False

D. It Depends

7. **What is the difference between an absolute path and a relative path?**

A. A relative path specifies a full location from the root, while an absolute path specifies location relative to a working directory.

B. An absolute path is shorter than a relative path.

C. Relative paths always start with a /.

D. An absolute path specifies a full location from the root, while a relative path specifies location relative to a working directory.

8. **What are common IoT security practices to secure connected devices?**

A. Change default passwords, keep firmware updated, segment IoT networks, and disable unnecessary services.

B. Use the same password across devices.

C. Disable firmware updates.

D. Connect IoT devices to untrusted networks.

9. **The following statement is true: Some database software provides tools to work with more than one collection of records, as long as the records are somehow related to each other.**

A. True

B. Not Always

C. It Depends

D. False

10. **For most computing devices, the operating system is too large to be stored in ROM so it is stored mostly on a hard disk or SSD.**

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Sometimes

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is hexadecimal commonly used to display memory addresses?

A. Because decimal is easier to read.

B. Because memory addresses are not stored in binary.

C. Because hex provides a compact representation of binary values used in memory addresses.

D. Because hexadecimal is the only way to access memory.

Binary values underlie memory addresses, so displaying them in a form that maps neatly to binary makes them easier to work with. Hexadecimal is ideal because each hex digit represents four bits, and two hex digits line up exactly with one byte. That means a long memory address can be written far more compactly (for example, 32-bit addresses become eight hex digits, 64-bit addresses sixteen) while preserving the exact value. This makes it easy to see byte boundaries and how the address is structured, which is helpful for understanding alignment, page boundaries, and how addresses relate to binary patterns. Decimal would require many more digits and doesn't align cleanly with bytes, making it harder to read and reason about. That's why hexadecimal is the standard way to display memory addresses.

2. Which right is not explicitly granted by GDPR?

A. Right of access to personal data.

B. Right to data portability.

C. Right to erasure.

D. Right to unlimited processing of personal data.

The main idea here is understanding the rights GDPR gives individuals to control their personal data. GDPR explicitly names rights like accessing your data, transferring it to another controller, and having it erased. A right to unlimited processing, however, does not exist. Processing must be based on a lawful basis and kept within limits tied to stated purposes, with principles such as purpose limitation and data minimization guiding what can be done with the data. So while you can access, move, or request deletion, you cannot claim a blanket right to have your data processed without bounds. If a controller wants to process more broadly, they must rely on a valid lawful basis and respect these constraints, and individuals can still exercise other rights to restrict or object to processing as appropriate.

3. Which statement about hexadecimal color codes and memory addresses is true?

A. Hex color codes are decimal representations of colors.

B. Hex color codes use binary values.

C. Hex color codes use pairs of hex digits to represent RGB components.

D. Hex color codes require color management units.

Colors on screens are defined by three values: red, green, and blue. Each channel is stored as 8 bits, giving 24 bits to describe a color. Hex color codes compress those 24 bits into six hexadecimal digits, usually written as #RRGGBB, with each pair representing one color channel. The pair ranges from 00 to FF, which correspond to 0 to 255 for that channel. For example, #3A7F2C breaks down to red 0x3A (58), green 0x7F (127), and blue 0x2C (44). This pairing is exactly what makes hex color codes convenient: two hex digits per channel, three channels. Hex digits are base-16, not decimal text, and they're a compact way to express binary values. Memory addresses are often shown in hex for the same reason—it's easier to read than long binary strings. The statement about using pairs of hex digits to represent RGB components best captures how hex color codes map to actual color data. The other statements aren't accurate descriptions of hex color codes.

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4. Which accessibility feature helps users view content from both the computer and a larger screen?

A. Screen magnifier

B. Keyboard accessibility

C. Color filters

D. Narrator

Enlarging on-screen content to improve readability is what this feature addresses. A screen magnifier increases the size of text and graphics on the display, making it easier to view details when using the computer with a larger screen or an external monitor. You can adjust how much is zoomed in and where the magnification focuses, so you can read or see fine details while still using a bigger display. Keyboard accessibility helps with navigation, color filters adjust color contrast, and Narrator reads text aloud; none of these increase the visual size in the way a magnifier does. So for viewing content clearly on both the computer and a larger screen, the screen magnifier is the best choice.

5. Like books and movies, software is a type of intellectual property.

A. True

B. False

C. Partially true

D. Not IP

Software is a creation of the mind that is protected by intellectual property laws, just like books and movies. The basic idea is that the specific code and the way the program is expressed are subject to copyright protection, so others can't copy the exact source code or compiled binaries without permission. Beyond that, there are other IP angles: some software inventions can be patented if they meet criteria like novelty and non-obviousness in certain jurisdictions, branding and logos can be protected by trademarks, and the actual code can be kept secret as a trade secret if it's not disclosed. Because software generally falls under these IP protections, the statement that it's a type of intellectual property is accurate. Some nuances exist—patentability of software varies by place, and licensing or openness (as in open-source) changes how those protections apply—but overall software is considered intellectual property.

6. The following statement is true: Partitions on computers can be created, modified, and deleted with standard disk partitioning tools on various operating systems.

A. Not Always

B. True

C. False

D. It Depends

Partition management is a built-in capability of modern operating systems, exposed through their standard tools. On Windows you use Disk Management or DiskPart to create, resize, and delete partitions. On macOS, Disk Utility (and the diskutil command) handles these tasks. Linux offers fdisk, parted, and other utilities, plus graphical front-ends like GParted. These tools are designed to manage the partition table on typical disks, so you can add new partitions, adjust sizes, or remove partitions as needed. Some operations may require administrator privileges, may affect data on the disk, or need the partition to be unused or the system rebooted, and more complex setups (like encrypted volumes or certain RAID configurations) can add steps. But the fundamental ability to create, modify, and delete partitions with built-in tools across major OSes makes the statement true.

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7. What is the difference between an absolute path and a relative path?

A. A relative path specifies a full location from the root, while an absolute path specifies location relative to a working directory.

B. An absolute path is shorter than a relative path.

C. Relative paths always start with a /.

D. An absolute path specifies a full location from the root, while a relative path specifies location relative to a working directory.

The difference between absolute and relative paths is about how you locate a file in the filesystem. An absolute path gives the full location from the system root to the file and does not depend on your current directory. For example, /home/user/docs/file.txt on Unix-like systems or C:\Users\user\docs\file.txt on Windows always points to the same file. A relative path describes how to reach the file from your current working directory; its meaning can change if you switch directories. For instance, if you're in /home/user, a path like docs/file.txt refers to /home/user/docs/file.txt, while ../shared/data.csv points to a location relative to your current folder. This describes the correct distinction: an absolute path is a full location from the root, while a relative path is location relative to a working directory. The other statements don't fit this difference—for example, relative paths starting with a slash are not universally true, and absolute paths aren't inherently shorter than relative paths.

8. What are common IoT security practices to secure connected devices?

A. Change default passwords, keep firmware updated, segment IoT networks, and disable unnecessary services.

B. Use the same password across devices.

C. Disable firmware updates.

D. Connect IoT devices to untrusted networks.

Securing IoT devices relies on reducing attackers' chances to gain access and keeping devices resilient against exploits. The best approach is to change default passwords to unique, strong ones, keep firmware updated to patch known vulnerabilities, segment IoT devices on their own network to limit lateral movement, and disable unnecessary services to shrink the attack surface. Using the same password across devices creates a single point of compromise—once one device is breached, others become easy targets. Disabling firmware updates leaves known flaws unpatched, making devices vulnerable. Connecting IoT devices to untrusted networks greatly increases the risk of interception, malware, and unauthorized access.

9. The following statement is true: Some database software provides tools to work with more than one collection of records, as long as the records are somehow related to each other.

A. True

B. Not Always

C. It Depends

D. False

Working with related data across multiple collections is a common capability in databases. When information about different things is linked, you can retrieve and combine records from more than one collection or table. This is done with joins in relational systems (matching on a shared key like customer_id) or with lookup mechanisms in document databases that reference related data. The statement is true because many database tools support cross-collection operations as long as a defined relationship exists. If there's no relationship, combining data from unrelated collections isn't meaningful, but with a defined relationship you can pull together related records from multiple collections.

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10. For most computing devices, the operating system is too large to be stored in ROM so it is stored mostly on a hard disk or SSD.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. Sometimes

The operating system is much larger than what ROM can hold, so it lives on disk-based storage and is loaded into RAM to run. ROM is used for small, essential firmware that boots the system and initializes hardware, but it doesn't provide the space or the flexibility to store and frequently update a full OS. Hard disks and SSDs offer the needed capacity and speed, plus easy updates, which is why the OS is stored there for most computing devices. There are some embedded systems where the OS resides in flash memory, but for typical PCs and laptops, the OS is stored on disk rather than in ROM.

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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:

https://compconceptsmodule6.examzify.com

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

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