CONFIGURE A WORKSTATION (CAW) 25B 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. What is the default gateway commonly used in practical networking scenarios?

A. 192.168.1.1

B. 192.168.10.1

C. 192.168.0.1

D. 10.0.0.1

2. What are the four major functions of a computer?

A. Input, process, output, storage

B. Input, display, storage, control

C. Input, process, retrieve, transmit

D. Input, output, manage, file

3. What does VPN stand for, and why is it significant for workstation use?

A. Virtual Private Network; it safeguards data transmission with a secure connection

B. Virtual Personal Network; it improves local networking

C. Variable Protocol Network; it allows for flexible data transfer

D. Virtual Private Node; it isolates systems for security

4. What does the term 'Domain' refer to in a network context?

A. Single user access point

B. Groups of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers sharing data via network resources

C. Individual devices connected to the internet

D. Virtual environments for testing software

5. What does the Task Manager do in a workstation?

A. Controls power settings

B. Manages network connections

C. Provides information about running applications and processes

D. Installs new software

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6. What type of storage is considered temporary?

A. Hard drive

B. RAM

C. SSD

D. Flash drive

7. Which of the following is NOT considered a basic function of a computer?

A. Take user input

B. Process data

C. Control peripheral devices

D. Display/store processed data

8. What is the primary characteristic of a Workgroup in a network setting?

A. It can access resources across multiple LANs

B. It can only access resources from a single LAN or subnet

C. It allows for comprehensive resource management

D. It is centralized under a single administrator

9. What is the role of RAM in a computer system?

A. To permanently store operating system files

B. To provide temporary space for data processing

C. To manage network connections

D. To enhance graphic quality

10. Increasing RAM in a workstation can primarily enhance which of the following?

A. Data backup speed

B. Graphic design capabilities

C. Diverse multimedia processing

D. Overall system multitasking capabilities

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the default gateway commonly used in practical networking scenarios?

A. 192.168.1.1

B. 192.168.10.1

C. 192.168.0.1

D. 10.0.0.1

The default gateway in networking is typically the device that serves as an access point or IP router to pass traffic from a local network to other networks, including the internet. While all of the listed options (192.168.1.1, 192.168.10.1, 192.168.0.1, and 10.0.0.1) are valid private IP addresses commonly used for default gateways, the choice of 192.168.10.1 reflects a specific scenario in network design. Using 192.168.10.1 as a default gateway might be more prevalent in certain organizational setups or configurations where the network schema is designed to utilize the 192.168.10.x subnet. This can happen in larger networks where different subnets are organized to improve management, minimize collisions, and enhance performance. The default gateway is associated with the specific subnet of a device, allowing effective routing of traffic both within the local network and to external networks. In contrast, the other addresses also represent common private subnets; for instance, 192.168.1.1 is widely used in home networks, while 192.168.0.1 is another common choice for consumer-grade routers. The 10

2. What are the four major functions of a computer?

A. Input, process, output, storage

B. Input, display, storage, control

C. Input, process, retrieve, transmit

D. Input, output, manage, file

The four major functions of a computer encompass the essential operations that enable it to perform tasks effectively. These functions are input, processing, output, and storage. Input refers to the methods by which data and instructions enter the computer system. This could involve using devices like keyboards, mice, and scanners that allow users to communicate with the computer. Processing is the function that transforms the input data into useful information. This typically occurs in the central processing unit (CPU), which executes the instructions and performs calculations. Output involves presenting the results of the processed data to the user or another system. This is done through output devices such as monitors, printers, and speakers, which convey the information in a comprehensible format. Storage is crucial for saving both the data that is being input and processed, as well as the output results. It encompasses various storage solutions like hard drives, SSDs, and cloud storage that retain information for future access. Together, these four functions form the foundation of how computers operate and interact with users, making option A the correct choice. Other options may include elements that are part of broader categories or specific aspects of computing, but they do not encapsulate the core functions as clearly and comprehensively as input, process, output, and storage do.

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3. What does VPN stand for, and why is it significant for workstation use?

A. Virtual Private Network; it safeguards data transmission with a secure connection

B. Virtual Personal Network; it improves local networking

C. Variable Protocol Network; it allows for flexible data transfer

D. Virtual Private Node; it isolates systems for security

VPN stands for Virtual Private Network, and its significance for workstation use lies primarily in its ability to secure data transmissions over public or less secure networks. By creating an encrypted tunnel between the user's workstation and the internet or the intended network, a VPN ensures that sensitive information, such as personal data, login credentials, and confidential company communications, remain protected from potential eavesdroppers and cyber threats. The use of a VPN is particularly important in today's environment where many employees work remotely or access corporate resources from various locations. It provides a safe way to connect to a company's internal network, enabling users to access files, applications, and other resources just as if they were physically present in the office. This enhances security and privacy, making it a critical tool for maintaining the integrity of data communications in a digital workspace.

4. What does the term 'Domain' refer to in a network context?

A. Single user access point

B. Groups of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers sharing data via network resources

C. Individual devices connected to the internet

D. Virtual environments for testing software

In a network context, the term 'Domain' refers to a group of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers that are all interconnected and capable of sharing resources and data within a defined boundary. This concept often pertains to a Windows domain, which is an organizational unit in a network that allows for centralized management and security. By having a domain, administrators can manage user accounts, set security policies, and access controls, as well as deploy updates effectively across all devices and users within that domain. This cohesive grouping facilitates easier management and allows resources to be shared efficiently. For example, in a domain, users can authenticate using a single set of credentials and access shared resources like files and printers without needing multiple logins or configurations for each device. The ability to manage these networked resources is essential for maintaining security, organization, and accessibility in larger network environments, particularly within enterprises that utilize multiple servers and user devices. The other options presented do not correctly encompass the meaning of 'Domain' in this context. A single user access point suggests a more limited scope that does not reflect the functional group of resources a domain can represent. Individual devices connected to the internet fall outside the collaborative structure denoted by the term 'Domain,' and virtual environments for

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5. What does the Task Manager do in a workstation?

A. Controls power settings

B. Manages network connections

C. Provides information about running applications and processes

D. Installs new software

The Task Manager serves a crucial role in a workstation by providing details about currently running applications and processes. It allows users to monitor performance, view resource usage such as CPU, memory, disk, and network, and take action on unresponsive programs by enabling them to be terminated. This tool is essential for diagnosing performance issues and understanding which applications are consuming resources. By offering a detailed view of what is actively running on the system, it empowers users to manage their computing environment effectively, ensuring optimal performance and stability. The focus of the Task Manager on running applications and processes makes it an invaluable utility for both casual users and IT professionals, who can use it to keep track of system operations and troubleshoot issues as they arise.

6. What type of storage is considered temporary?

A. Hard drive

B. RAM

C. SSD

D. Flash drive

The correct answer is RAM because it is designed to provide fast, temporary storage that is crucial for a computer's performance while it is powered on. RAM, or Random Access Memory, holds data that a computer is currently using or processing. This allows for quick read and write access, thereby enabling the system to operate efficiently. When the computer is turned off or experiences a power failure, all data stored in RAM is lost, which is why it is classified as temporary storage. Other types of storage, such as a hard drive, SSD, or flash drive, retain data even when the power is turned off, categorizing them as permanent storage solutions. Each of these storage types serves a different purpose in a computer system, but only RAM is specifically designed to work temporarily for active processes.

7. Which of the following is NOT considered a basic function of a computer?

A. Take user input

B. Process data

C. Control peripheral devices

D. Display/store processed data

*In the context of basic computer functions, taking user input, processing data, and displaying or storing processed data are fundamental operations that define how a computer interacts with users and handles information. The primary roles of a computer can generally be broken down into these categories, showcasing their essential functionalities: 1. **Taking User Input**: This refers to how computers receive information and instructions from users, typically through input devices like keyboards, mice, or touchscreens. This is a foundational step for any computing operation. 2. **Processing Data**: Once the data is collected, the computer processes it using the Central Processing Unit (CPU) or other processing units. This function encompasses performing calculations, comparisons, and executing commands based on the input received. 3. **Display/Store Processed Data**: After processing, the computer displays the processed results to users through output devices (like monitors) or stores them for future use in storage devices (like hard drives or SSDs). This is essential for the computer to provide feedback and functionality. The role of controlling peripheral devices, while important, is not typically categorized as one of the basic functions of a computer. Peripheral device control involves managing external hardware components, such as printers, scanners, or external storage, and is generally*

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8. What is the primary characteristic of a Workgroup in a network setting?

A. It can access resources across multiple LANs

B. It can only access resources from a single LAN or subnet

C. It allows for comprehensive resource management

D. It is centralized under a single administrator

A Workgroup in a network setting is primarily characterized by its ability to allow devices to access resources only from a single local area network (LAN) or subnet. This defines the scope of its operations, as a Workgroup relies on the peer-to-peer sharing approach, where each device is responsible for managing its own resources and permissions within its local network environment. In a Workgroup, there is no centralized management or control, which means that each machine is independent of the others. This independence is a significant factor that distinguishes Workgroups from domains, where centralized control and server-based resource management are prevalent. Since resource sharing is contained within a single LAN, devices in a Workgroup can access shared files and printers, but they cannot interact with resources that lie outside their LAN or subnet without additional configuration, such as routing. Thus, the defining feature of a Workgroup lies in its limitations to a single LAN, making it simpler yet less flexible for larger or more complex networking needs compared to other network configurations that allow resource access across multiple LANs or broader networks.

9. What is the role of RAM in a computer system?

A. To permanently store operating system files

B. To provide temporary space for data processing

C. To manage network connections

D. To enhance graphic quality

RAM, or Random Access Memory, serves a critical function in a computer system by providing temporary storage space for the data and instructions that the CPU needs while executing tasks. Unlike permanent storage solutions such as hard drives or SSDs, which retain data even when the computer is powered off, RAM allows for rapid read and write access, enabling the system to process information quickly and efficiently. When a program is launched, it is loaded from the hard drive into RAM so that the CPU can retrieve and manipulate data much faster than if it had to access the hard drive each time. The volatile nature of RAM means that it loses its content when the power is turned off, but this characteristic is ideal for tasks that require quick access to information and frequent updates. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the primary role of RAM. Permanent storage of operating system files is the function of hard drives or SSDs, managing network connections is typically handled by network interface cards and related software, and enhancing graphic quality is primarily performed by the GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) rather than RAM directly. Thus, the correct role of RAM is to provide that essential temporary space for data processing.

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10. Increasing RAM in a workstation can primarily enhance which of the following?

A. Data backup speed

B. Graphic design capabilities

C. Diverse multimedia processing

D. Overall system multitasking capabilities

Increasing RAM in a workstation primarily enhances overall system multitasking capabilities. RAM, or Random Access Memory, acts as a short-term memory for the computer, allowing it to store and quickly access data that are actively being used by the system. When additional RAM is installed, a computer can hold more applications and processes in memory at the same time, which reduces the need for the system to swap data to and from the slower hard drive or SSD. This leads to smoother performance, particularly when multiple applications are running concurrently, as the system can manage them without significant delays or slowdowns. While increased RAM might have secondary effects on the efficiency of tasks related to graphic design or multimedia processing by allowing these applications to run more smoothly, its primary advantage lies in its ability to support multitasking. In scenarios where users need to switch between applications frequently or run multiple applications that require considerable memory, having more RAM directly contributes to better performance and responsiveness.

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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://caw25b.examzify.com

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

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