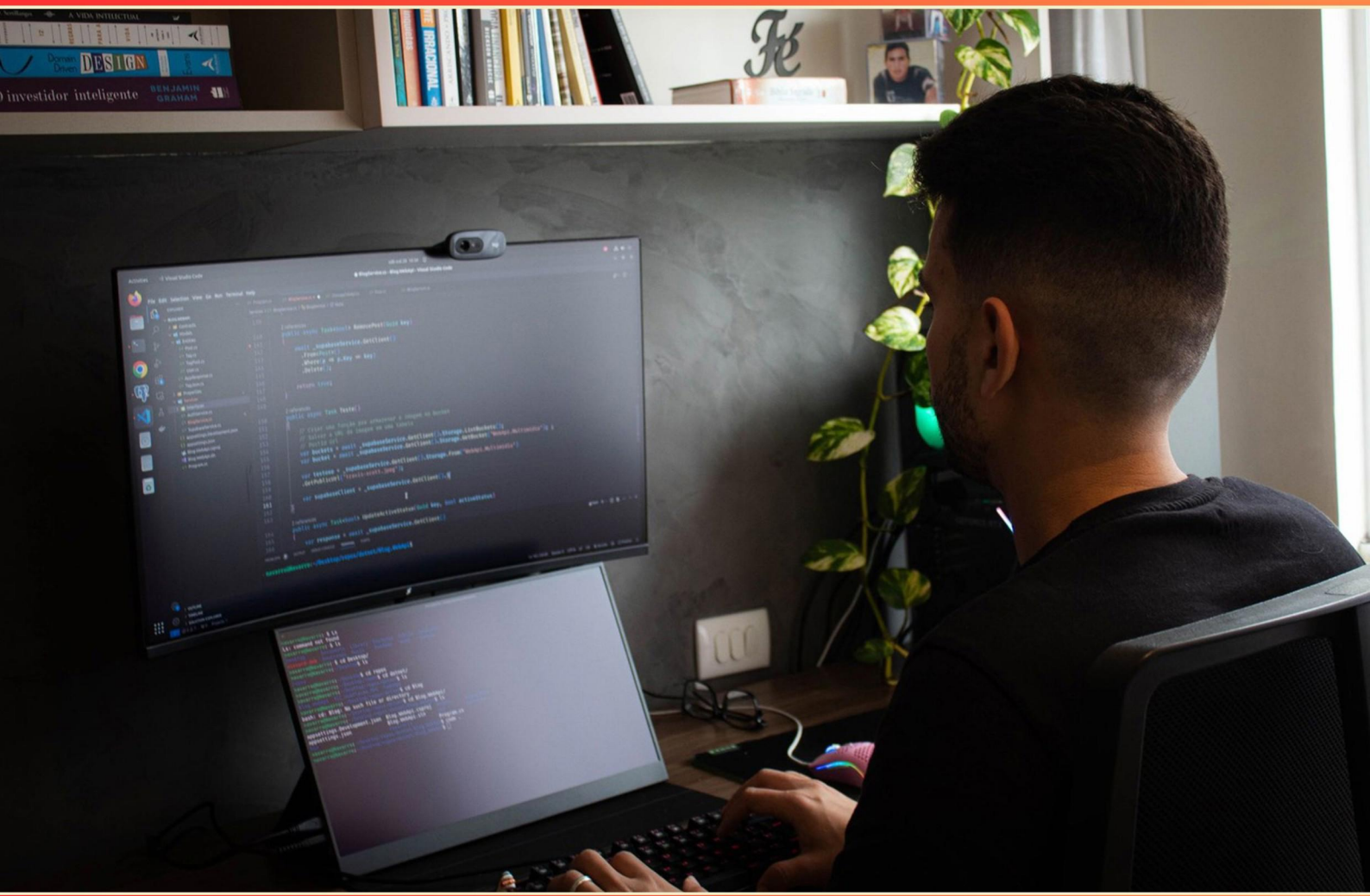
IT TECHNICAL INTERVIEW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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 a Default Gateway?

A. A path for the computer to access other networks which you can reach via ipconfig /all.

B. A DNS server.

C. A switch's management IP.

D. The firewall hostname.

2. Boot.ini is an initialization file found on older Windows systems. What is its purpose?

A. An initialization file that contains boot options for computers with BIOS firmware.

B. A file that stores user documents.

C. A log file for startup events.

D. A configuration file for printer settings.

3. Which statement describes a typical rationale for using a VPN?

A. It uses the public Internet to connect private networks, reducing cost.

B. It eliminates the need for any authentication.

C. It guarantees the lowest possible latency in all cases.

D. It replaces NAT on internal networks.

4. What is a typical consequence for external entities when contacting a device behind NAT?

A. They reach the device via the NAT device's public IP.

B. They reach the private IP address directly.

C. Connection is impossible under any circumstance.

D. Port numbers are not used in NAT.

5. Which command would renew the DHCP-assigned IP address on Windows?

A. ipconfig /renew

B. ipconfig /flushdns

C. ipconfig /release

D. ipconfig /displaydns

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6. Active Directory is a feature in which operating system family?

A. Windows Server

B. Linux Server

C. macOS Server

D. Android Server

7. If an object is deleted from Active Directory while a domain controller is offline, what temporary artifact is created that must be replicated?

A. A tombstone (lingering object) that must be replicated before expiration.

B. A backup copy stored in the file system.

C. A DNS record of the deleted object.

D. A temporary user account.

8. What is the purpose of a logical drive in a computer storage system?

A. To optimize storage performance by making contiguous storage units and provide OS abstraction.

B. To physically partition drives.

C. To create a backup on external drives only.

D. To measure speed.

9. What type of file is commonly used to back up Outlook data?

A. PST file

B. DOCX file

C. ZIP archive

D. MDB database

10. What is a typical subnet mask example?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 0.0.0.0

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a Default Gateway?

A. A path for the computer to access other networks which you can reach via ipconfig /all.

B. A DNS server.

C. A switch's management IP.

D. The firewall hostname.

A Default Gateway is the exit point on your local network for traffic headed to other networks outside the subnet. Your computer uses this address as the next hop whenever the destination isn't on the same local network. The gateway's IP is configured on your network adapter, and you can see it in ipconfig /all on Windows. In practice, this is usually your router, which forwards packets toward their destinations (and often performs NAT for Internet access). If the gateway is down or misconfigured, you won't be able to reach other networks or the Internet. This concept isn't the same as a DNS server (which translates names to IPs), nor the switch's management IP (used for configuring the switch), nor a firewall hostname.

2. Boot.ini is an initialization file found on older Windows systems. What is its purpose?

A. An initialization file that contains boot options for computers with BIOS firmware.

B. A file that stores user documents.

C. A log file for startup events.

D. A configuration file for printer settings.

Boot.ini defines how the system starts on older Windows machines that use BIOS firmware. It's a text file (typically on the system drive) that tells the boot loader which Windows installations exist, where they're located on the disk, and which boot options to apply (such as timeout and default operating system). This makes it possible to boot into a specific Windows version or present a selection menu at startup, especially in multi-boot setups. It's not for storing documents, logging startup events, or configuring printers—those are handled by other parts of the system. Note that in newer Windows versions the boot configuration is managed differently (BCDEdit/Boot Configuration Data), but boot.ini was the mechanism used on older BIOS-based systems.

3. Which statement describes a typical rationale for using a VPN?

A. It uses the public Internet to connect private networks, reducing cost.

B. It eliminates the need for any authentication.

C. It guarantees the lowest possible latency in all cases.

D. It replaces NAT on internal networks.

A VPN is used primarily to extend private networks over the public Internet in a secure, cost-effective way. It creates a protected tunnel so sites or remote users can access the corporate network as if they were directly connected, while encryption and authentication safeguard confidentiality and integrity. The cost benefit comes from using the public Internet instead of expensive private leased lines. The other ideas aren't typical benefits: VPNs still require authentication, they don't guarantee the lowest possible latency (they can add overhead), and they don't replace NAT on internal networks.

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4. What is a typical consequence for external entities when contacting a device behind NAT?

A. They reach the device via the NAT device's public IP.

B. They reach the private IP address directly.

C. Connection is impossible under any circumstance.

D. Port numbers are not used in NAT.

When a device sits behind NAT, the outside world only sees the NAT device's public IP. External systems attempting to reach that internal device send traffic to that public IP. The NAT then uses its translation table to forward the traffic to the correct private IP and port inside the local network. This is why the typical outcome is that the device is reached via the NAT's public IP, not directly at its private address. Port numbers on the public side are part of how the NAT distinguishes multiple internal connections and routes responses back to the right internal device. The other statements don't fit: you don't reach the private IP directly from outside, a connection can occur if there's a valid mapping (for example, via port forwarding), and NAT does rely on port numbers for its translations.

5. Which command would renew the DHCP-assigned IP address on Windows?

A. ipconfig /renew

B. ipconfig /flushdns

C. ipconfig /release

D. ipconfig /displaydns

Renewing a DHCP-assigned IP address on Windows uses ipconfig with the /renew switch. The DHCP client contacts the DHCP server to refresh or reassign the IP lease, renewing the address for adapters that obtained their IP via DHCP. Running this triggers the renewal process and can give the same IP or a new one depending on availability. In contrast, releasing would drop the current lease, and the other two commands deal with DNS caches rather than IP addressing. So this command is the direct way to renew the DHCP IP.

6. Active Directory is a feature in which operating system family?

A. Windows Server

B. Linux Server

C. macOS Server

D. Android Server

Active Directory is Microsoft's directory service for Windows networks. It runs as a feature called Active Directory Domain Services on Windows Server, turning the server into a domain controller that manages users, computers, groups, and policies across the organization. It integrates with DNS and Group Policy to provide centralized authentication and authorization and streamlined admin tasks. Other operating system families, like Linux Server or macOS Server, use different directory services (such as OpenLDAP or Open Directory) and don't provide Active Directory as a built-in server role. Windows client editions can join an AD domain, but the AD DS role itself lives in Windows Server, making Windows Server the correct family.

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7. If an object is deleted from Active Directory while a domain controller is offline, what temporary artifact is created that must be replicated?

A. A tombstone (lingering object) that must be replicated before expiration.

B. A backup copy stored in the file system.

C. A DNS record of the deleted object.

D. A temporary user account.

When a directory object is deleted, Active Directory marks it in a special way so that other domain controllers, even if they're currently offline, will eventually know about the deletion. This marker is a tombstone. If a domain controller deletes an object while another DC is offline, a tombstone for that object is created and must be replicated to all DCs. That tombstone has a limited lifetime (the tombstone lifetime); it must be propagated before it expires so the deletion is consistently enforced across the entire forest. If the tombstone isn't replicated in time, the object can be permanently removed and you can run into lingering data issues when the offline DC comes back online. So the temporary artifact is the tombstone (often described with the lingering object concept), and it must be replicated before its expiration to ensure the deletion takes effect everywhere.

8. What is the purpose of a logical drive in a computer storage system?

A. To optimize storage performance by making contiguous storage units and provide OS abstraction.

B. To physically partition drives.

C. To create a backup on external drives only.

D. To measure speed.

A logical drive provides a single, usable storage unit to the operating system that is abstracted from the actual physical hardware. This abstraction lets the OS treat a defined portion of storage as one volume with its own filesystem, drive letter or mount point, and management policies, making it easier to organize, format, back up, and allocate space regardless of how the physical disks are arranged. In practice, logical drives are created by partitioning a physical disk or by combining disks under a volume manager, so you can manage storage flexibly—on a single drive or across multiple drives—without worrying about the exact hardware layout. The idea of contiguity can influence performance for sequential access, but the core benefit is the OS-level view and control—a stable, manageable storage unit separate from the raw hardware. That's why this option fits best: it emphasizes the OS abstraction and the ability to present storage as a coherent, manageable volume. The other choices miss the point that a logical drive is about presenting and managing storage, not about physically partitioning, backing up only to external drives, or measuring speed.

9. What type of file is commonly used to back up Outlook data?

A. PST file

B. DOCX file

C. ZIP archive

D. MDB database

Outlook stores mailbox data in a Personal Storage Table (PST) file. This format is designed to hold emails, contacts, calendar items, tasks, and other mailbox data in a single, portable container, making it the natural choice for backups—you can export to a PST or copy the existing PST to a safe location and later restore or import it back into Outlook. Other file types don't fit as backups for Outlook data: a DOCX is a Word document, a ZIP is just a generic archive, and an MDB is an Access database, none of which are the native storage for Outlook mail items. So the commonly used backup file type for Outlook data is a PST.

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10. What is a typical subnet mask example?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 0.0.0.0

Subnet masks define how an IPv4 address is split into the network part and the host part. A very common example is 255.255.255.0, which corresponds to a /24 prefix. This means the first three octets are the network identifier and the last octet designates individual hosts within that network. It gives up to 256 addresses in the subnet, with 254 usable for devices, which fits typical small networks like home or small office LANs (for example, 192.168.1.x). The other masks represent larger networks: 255.255.0.0 is a /16, allowing many more hosts; 255.0.0.0 is a /8, even larger; and 0.0.0.0 isn't used as a normal subnet mask—it's a special value in other contexts like a default route or wildcard. So 255.255.255.0 is the best, most representative example of a typical subnet mask.

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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://ittechinterview.examzify.com

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

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