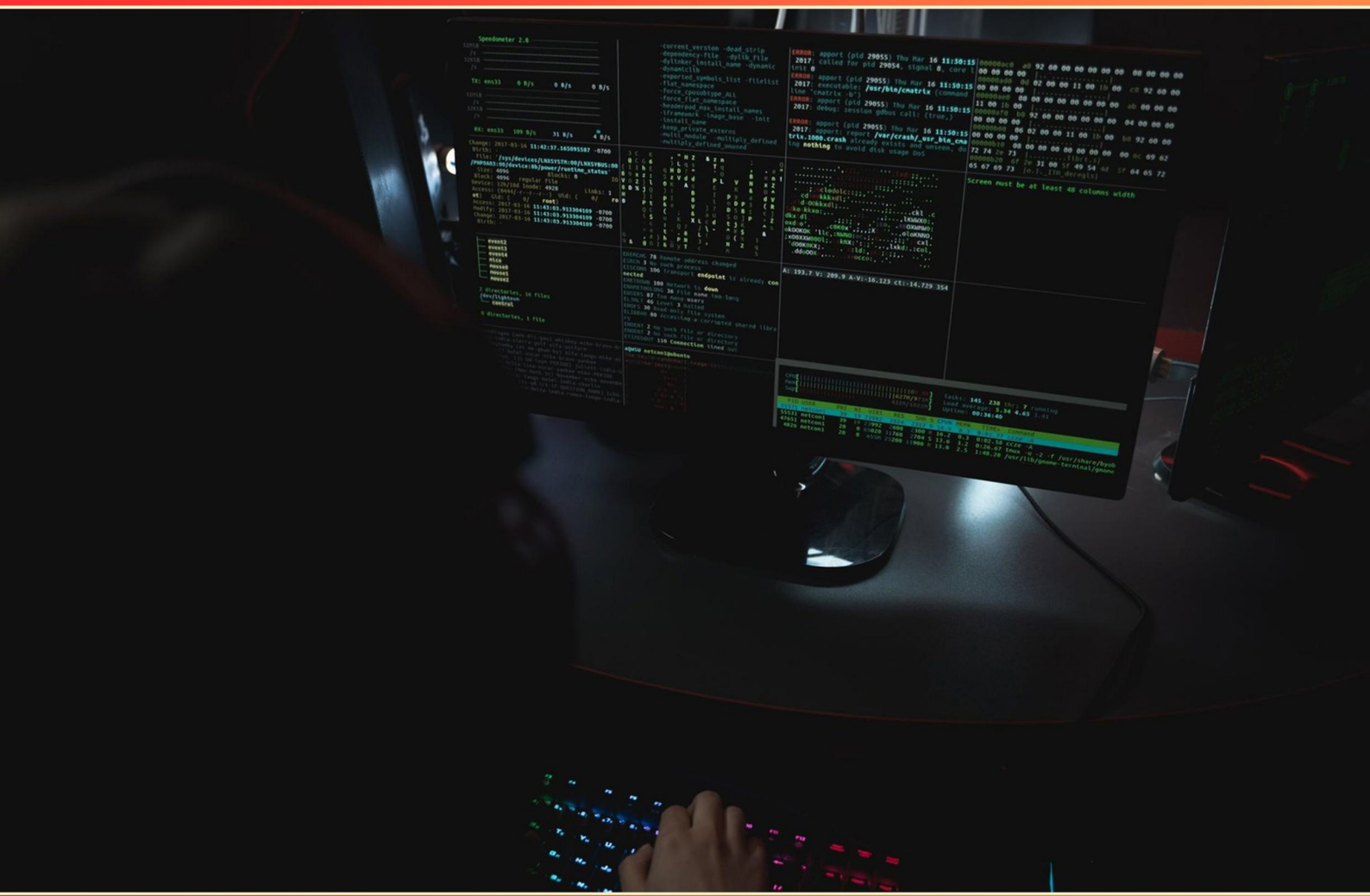
TESDA COMPUTER SYSTEM SERVICING (CSS) PRE-ASSESSMENT PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

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. ____ is a set of rules that describes how software and hardware should interact within a network.

A. Communications protocol

B. Network architecture

C. Data link layer

D. Security protocol

2. Which protocol is the Active Directory protocol used to access data from the database?

A. LDAP

B. FTP

C. HTTP

D. SNMP

3. Which technique involves sending messages with a spoofed source IP address to gain unauthorized access?

A. Spoofing

B. Phishing

C. Brute Force

D. Sniffing

4. What feature lets administrators specify which file types can be saved on Windows volumes or folders?

A. File Screening

B. Data Loss Prevention

C. Access Control List

D. Shadow Copy

5. The maximum cable length for USB 3.0 using a non-twisted pair wire is ____.

A. 3 meters

B. 1 meter

C. 5 meters

D. 10 meters

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6. An _____ is used as a substitute for an actual disk, allowing users to run software without loading a CD or DVD.

A. ISO file

B. ZIP archive

C. DMG file

D. Virtual disk

7. A network cable with one end wired according to T-568A and the other end according to T-568B is called a _____.

A. crossover cable

B. straight-through cable

C. rollover cable

D. shielded cable

8. A _____ is a material that is slid before crimping both ends of a patch cable and acts to reduce strain in the cable.

A. Boot

B. Shield

C. Jacket

D. Ferrule

9. Which protocol is primarily used for delivering web pages to a browser?

A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol

B. File Transfer Protocol

C. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

D. Post Office Protocol

10. _____ is used to run commands for troubleshooting and accessing a bootable operating system.

A. BIOS

B. Windows Recovery Environment

C. Command Prompt

D. Task Manager

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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. ____ is a set of rules that describes how software and hardware should interact within a network.

A. Communications protocol

B. Network architecture

C. Data link layer

D. Security protocol

A communications protocol is the set of rules that defines how software and hardware should interact within a network. It specifies how data is formatted, transmitted, synchronized, and verified, so devices from different vendors can communicate reliably. This includes how connections are established and terminated, how addressing and sequencing work, and how errors are detected and handled. Examples like TCP/IP and HTTP illustrate how these rules govern real-world communication, enabling interoperable networking. The other terms describe broader concepts. Network architecture refers to the overall design and layout of the network, not the rules for interaction. The data link layer is a specific layer responsible for node-to-node data transfer within a network model, not the entire set of interaction rules. A security protocol focuses on protecting communications (encryption, authentication), which is important but is a subset of the broader communications protocol concept.

2. Which protocol is the Active Directory protocol used to access data from the database?

A. LDAP

B. FTP

C. HTTP

D. SNMP

LDAP is the protocol Active Directory uses to access its directory data. Active Directory acts as a directory service storing objects like users, groups, and computers, and LDAP (the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) provides the standard way to query and modify that information. It supports operations such as binding (authenticating), searching for objects, comparing attributes, and adding, modifying, or deleting entries, all over a network connection. This makes LDAP the natural mechanism for reading and updating the directory data stored by AD. In contrast, FTP is for transferring files, HTTP is for web communication, and SNMP is for network management and monitoring. Those protocols aren't designed to access the directory database used by Active Directory, which is why LDAP is the correct choice for accessing AD's data.

3. Which technique involves sending messages with a spoofed source IP address to gain unauthorized access?

A. Spoofing

B. Phishing

C. Brute Force

D. Sniffing

IP spoofing involves forging the source IP address in messages so they appear to come from another machine. By sending packets with a spoofed address, an attacker can exploit trust based on where a message seems to originate, potentially slipping past IP-based access controls and gaining unauthorized access to systems or services. The crucial idea is that the recipient can be misled about who sent the traffic, making it harder to trace and block the intrusion. This differs from phishing (which targets people), brute force (password guessing), or sniffing (passive traffic capture). Defenses include ingress filtering to block forged sources, and stronger authentication at higher layers such as TLS, IPsec, and multi-factor authentication.

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4. What feature lets administrators specify which file types can be saved on Windows volumes or folders?

A. File Screening

B. Data Loss Prevention

C. Access Control List

D. Shadow Copy

Blocking or allowing specific file types at the moment they're saved is handled by File Screening. This capability, part of Windows Server's File Server Resource Manager, lets administrators define rules that specify which file extensions or types are permitted on particular volumes or folders. When a user tries to save a disallowed type, the system can block it or log an alert, helping enforce storage policies across the network. Data Loss Prevention is broader and isn't limited to filesystem-level file-type restrictions. Access Control Lists govern who can access files and folders, not what types can be saved. Shadow Copy creates point-in-time copies for recovery, not enforcement of file-type rules. So the feature that enables specifying allowed or blocked file types on Windows volumes or folders is File Screening.

5. The maximum cable length for USB 3.0 using a non-twisted pair wire is _____.

A. 3 meters

B. 1 meter

C. 5 meters

D. 10 meters

High-speed USB 3.0 relies on precise timing on the SuperSpeed differential pairs, so cable length is limited to preserve signal integrity. The specification sets about three meters as the maximum copper cable length for reliable SuperSpeed operation. Using non-twisted wire makes this worse, because lack of twisting increases noise, EMI, and skew, so you can't safely extend beyond that limit. Longer runs would require repeaters or a different medium. Among the options, three meters is the maximum the standard supports for USB 3.0 copper cabling.

6. An _____ is used as a substitute for an actual disk, allowing users to run software without loading a CD or DVD.

A. ISO file

B. ZIP archive

C. DMG file

D. Virtual disk

An ISO file is used as a substitute for an actual disk, allowing users to run software without loading a CD or DVD. An ISO image is a precise copy of a disc's contents and structure, so you can mount it as a virtual drive in your operating system or burn it to a physical disc if needed. This makes distribution and installation convenient when you don't have the physical disc. A ZIP archive, by contrast, is just a compressed collection of files and doesn't replicate the disc's full structure or bootable aspects. DMG files are Mac-specific disk images, relevant in macOS contexts but not as universal for running software from discs. A virtual disk is a broader term for a mounted or created drive, not a specific disc-image file type.

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7. A network cable with one end wired according to T-568A and the other end according to T-568B is called a _____.

A. crossover cable

B. straight-through cable

C. rollover cable

D. shielded cable

A crossover cable is used when the two ends use different wiring standards (one end T-568A and the other T-568B). This setup swaps the transmit and receive pairs, so the signal sent by one device is received by the other, enabling direct device-to-device communication. This contrasts with a straight-through cable, where both ends use the same pattern and map pins 1-to-1, which is used for connecting different device types. A rollover cable is for console access and has a mirrored pinout, while shielded cable refers to physical construction, not the wiring pattern.

8. A _____ is a material that is slid before crimping both ends of a patch cable and acts to reduce strain in the cable.

A. Boot

B. Shield

C. Jacket

D. Ferrule

Strain relief is provided by the boot on a patch cable. The boot is slid onto the cable before the connector ends are crimped, and it cushions and distributes bending forces where the cable jacket meets the connector. This helps prevent stress from concentrating at the termination, reducing the chance of damage to the wires and connector over time. The boot also protects the junction from wear and helps keep the cable organized as it plugs and unplugs. The other parts have different roles: a shield reduces EMI, a jacket is the outer protective layer of the cable, and a ferrule is used in other types of terminations and isn't the feature that reduces strain in this context.

9. Which protocol is primarily used for delivering web pages to a browser?

A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol

B. File Transfer Protocol

C. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

D. Post Office Protocol

Web pages are delivered to a browser using the HTTP protocol. HTTP defines how a browser asks for a resource (like an HTML file) and how a server responds with that resource plus metadata such as status codes and headers. This request/response exchange happens every time you load or refresh a page, and it's designed to be stateless, meaning each request is independent of others. In everyday use, most traffic actually travels over HTTPS, which is HTTP secured with encryption, ensuring data privacy and integrity. The basic mechanism—request a resource, receive the content—remains HTTP, just with added security in practice. Other protocols listed serve different purposes: a file transfer protocol moves files between devices, a protocol for sending emails handles mail transmission, and another retrieves email from a server. So, delivering web pages to a browser is the domain of HTTP.

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10. _____ is used to run commands for troubleshooting and accessing a bootable operating system.

A. BIOS

B. Windows Recovery Environment

C. Command Prompt

D. Task Manager

When Windows can't start normally, you use Windows Recovery Environment to troubleshoot and repair the system and to access a bootable OS. WinRE is a lightweight, separate environment that boots from a recovery partition or installation media, so you can work even when the main Windows isn't loading. It provides built-in tools for repair, including a Command Prompt you can use to run commands such as bootrec, sfc, chkdsk, and other utilities to fix boot records, system files, or disk issues. This setup is specifically designed to help you repair startup problems and regain access to the operating system. BIOS is firmware that initializes hardware and sets boot order before any OS loads, not a place to run troubleshooting commands inside the OS. The Command Prompt is a tool you can use within WinRE (or Windows). Task Manager is a Windows utility for managing processes and performance, not a recovery environment for boot-related troubleshooting.

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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://tesdacsspreassmt.examzify.com

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

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