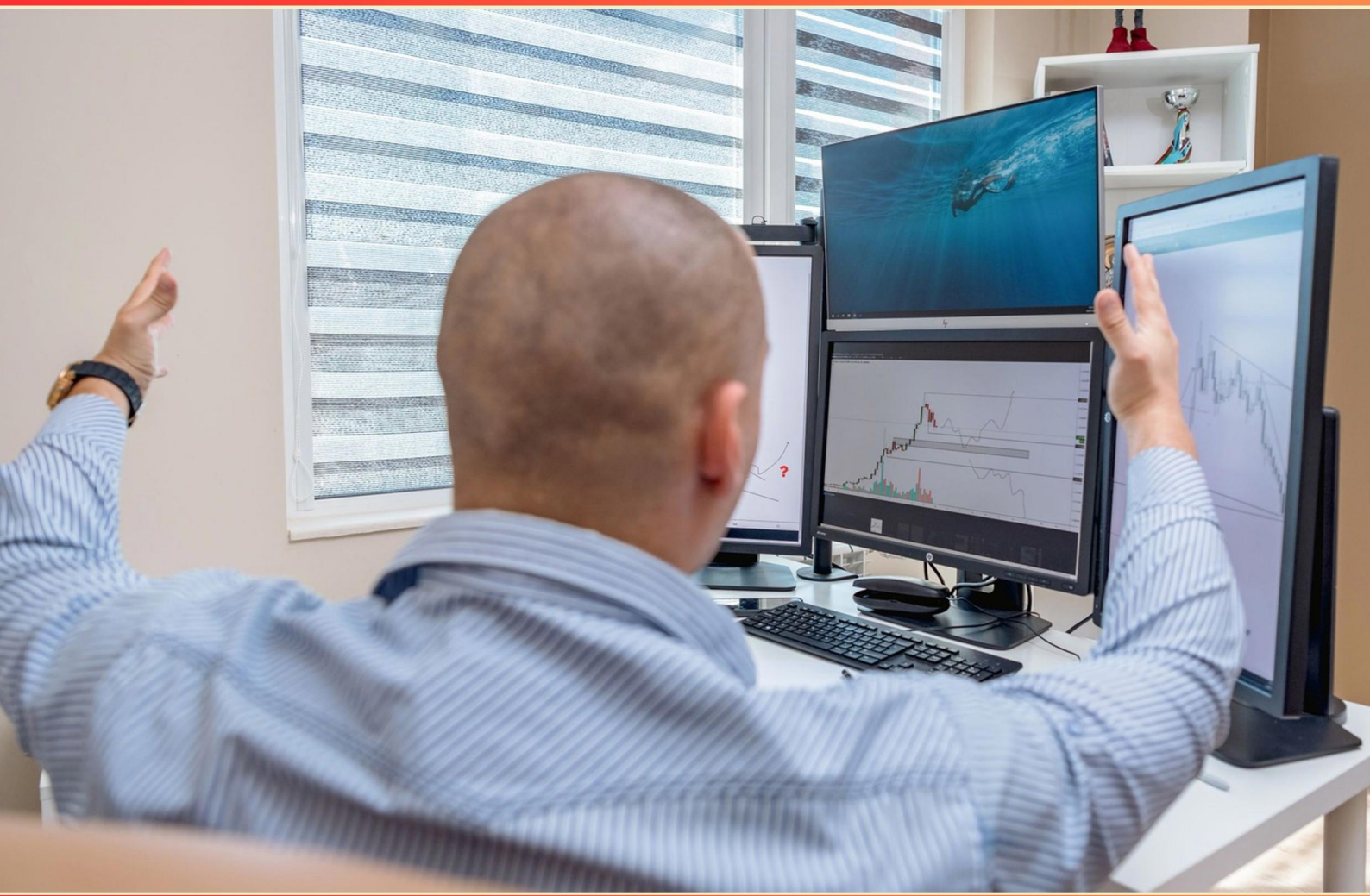
TESTOUT LABS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 Auto-Lock duration was set on the iPad?

A. 5 minutes

B. 1 minute

C. 10 minutes

D. 15 minutes

2. In IPv6, what is the purpose of link-local addresses and what prefix do they typically begin with?

A. Link-local addresses are globally routable on the internet.

B. They are used as global addresses.

C. They are reserved for multicast only.

D. Link-local addresses enable communication within a single link; they begin with FE80::/10.

3. Which command deletes a Linux user account and its home directory?

A. deluser thaslam

B. userdel -r thaslam

C. userdelete thaslam

D. rm -rf /home/thaslam

4. In Active Directory, what is the purpose of a Global Group and when would you assign permissions?

A. Global Groups are local to a computer only

B. Global Groups are used to grant permissions across any domain, including trusted domains

C. Global Groups are used to control computer startup

D. Global Groups are used to group domain users and assign permissions to resources within the same domain

5. Which account is disabled in the Secure Default Accounts lab?

A. Admin

B. Guest

C. Service

D. User

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6. What is the difference between WPA2 and WPA3 security, and why is WPA3 considered more secure?

A. WPA3 uses stronger encryption (SAE), simpler handshake, and better protection against offline dictionary attacks; WPA2 uses pre-shared keys and TKIP/AES.

B. WPA3 uses SAE; WPA2 uses PSK only.

C. WPA3 is less secure than WPA2.

D. WPA3 requires no encryption.

7. What is the primary function of a firewall?

A. Authenticate users

B. Route packets

C. Block all traffic by default

D. Filter traffic based on rules

8. Which protocol is commonly used for dynamic routing within an autonomous system?

A. DNS.

B. OSPF.

C. ARP.

D. SSL.

9. What is the DHCP address range configured for the DMZ interface?

A. From 172.16.1.100 To 172.16.1.200

B. From 172.16.1.1 To 172.16.1.50

C. From 172.16.1.2 To 172.16.1.99

D. From 192.168.1.100 To 192.168.1.200

10. In the email filtering lab, which setting ensures only emails from the safe senders list are allowed?

A. Exclusive

B. Normal

C. Moderate

D. Strict

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What Auto-Lock duration was set on the iPad?

A. 5 minutes

B. 1 minute

C. 10 minutes

D. 15 minutes

Auto-Lock duration is the amount of inactivity time before the iPad automatically locks the screen. This protects your data if you momentarily walk away and helps save battery. In this case, the iPad was set to five minutes, so after five minutes of no activity the device locks and requires a passcode to regain access. Five minutes strikes a practical balance between security and convenience, which is why it matches the correct choice. If you needed to adjust it, you'd go to Settings, Display & Brightness, Auto-Lock. Shorter times lock more quickly (like one minute), while longer times (ten or fifteen minutes) keep the screen active longer but reduce unattended-device security.

2. In IPv6, what is the purpose of link-local addresses and what prefix do they typically begin with?

A. Link-local addresses are globally routable on the internet.

B. They are used as global addresses.

C. They are reserved for multicast only.

D. Link-local addresses enable communication within a single link; they begin with FE80::/10.

Link-local addresses provide a way for devices on the same physical or logical link to communicate without needing routing to other networks. They're used for essential local operations like neighbor discovery and automatic address configuration, so a host can talk to others on the same link even before any global routes are established. Because their scope is just the local link, routers won't forward these packets to other networks. The prefix for these addresses is FE80::/10, meaning any address from FE80:: up to FEBF:: is considered link-local. The rest of the address includes the interface identifier unique to the device. This combination ensures every device on a link can use a locally-scoped address to communicate and perform startup and maintenance tasks, while not being usable for global internet routing.

3. Which command deletes a Linux user account and its home directory?

A. deluser thaslam

B. userdel -r thaslam

C. userdelete thaslam

D. rm -rf /home/thaslam

Deleting a Linux user and their home directory requires a command that handles both removing the account entry and cleaning up the user's files. The command that does this is userdel -r username. The -r option tells the system to remove the user's home directory and mail spool in addition to deleting the account, so there are no leftover files owned by that user. Other options don't fulfill both parts in one step. Deluser might remove the account on some systems, but without a flag like --remove-home it may leave the home directory behind. A non-existent command isn't a valid way to perform the task. And simply deleting the home directory with rm -rf removes files but does not remove the user account from the system records, which can lead to orphaned entries and login issues.

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4. In Active Directory, what is the purpose of a Global Group and when would you assign permissions?

A. Global Groups are local to a computer only

B. Global Groups are used to grant permissions across any domain, including trusted domains

C. Global Groups are used to control computer startup

D. Global Groups are used to group domain users and assign permissions to resources within the same domain

Global groups are used to organize users from a single domain so you can grant them access to resources within that same domain. The group's scope is domain-wide, meaning its members come from one domain and the permissions you assign to that group apply to resources in that domain. This makes administration easier: you add users to the group once, then assign the needed rights to the group rather than to each user individually. If you need to give someone access to resources in another domain, you don't grant cross-domain permissions with a global group alone. Instead, you nest the global group into a domain local group in the target domain and assign permissions to that domain local group. This separation of concerns—using global groups for domain-specific membership and domain local groups for resource permissions—helps manage access across a forest. Global groups aren't tied to a computer, aren't used to control startup, and don't grant permissions across any domain by themselves. They are specifically for grouping domain users to assign permissions within the same domain.

5. Which account is disabled in the Secure Default Accounts lab?

A. Admin

B. Guest

C. Service

D. User

Disabling unnecessary default accounts reduces the system's attack surface. The Guest account is designed for temporary, anonymous access and often lacks strong authentication or auditing, making it a common target for misuse. By turning it off, you prevent anonymous logons and improve traceability, which is why it's disabled in the Secure Default Accounts lab. The other accounts are kept or configured for legitimate use with proper controls.

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6. What is the difference between WPA2 and WPA3 security, and why is WPA3 considered more secure?

A. WPA3 uses stronger encryption (SAE), simpler handshake, and better protection against offline dictionary attacks; WPA2 uses pre-shared keys and TKIP/AES.

B. WPA3 uses SAE; WPA2 uses PSK only.

C. WPA3 is less secure than WPA2.

D. WPA3 requires no encryption.

The key idea here is how authentication and key exchange differ, and how that affects password security. WPA2 often uses a pre-shared key (PSK) for home networks, and the usual handshake derives session keys from that password. If the password is weak, an attacker who captures traffic can test guesses offline against the handshake to try to figure out the password—an offline dictionary attack. WPA3 changes the game by using Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE), a password-based key exchange that verifies both sides and provides forward secrecy. With SAE, even if someone later learns the network password, past sessions remain protected, and offline guessing becomes impractical because the attacker can't reliably test guesses without interacting with the network. That combination—stronger authentication and protection against offline password guessing—makes WPA3 more secure in practice. The other statements aren't accurate: encryption is still used, WPA2 isn't limited to PSK only (enterprise authentication exists), and saying WPA3 requires no encryption or that it's less secure than WPA2 is not true.

7. What is the primary function of a firewall?

A. Authenticate users

B. Route packets

C. Block all traffic by default

D. Filter traffic based on rules

The main job of a firewall is to control access between networks by filtering traffic according to security rules. It sits at the network edge and examines each data packet against criteria such as where the packet came from, where it's headed, the protocol, and the ports involved. Based on the configured rules, it permits or blocks traffic to enforce what is allowed and what is denied. Stateful firewalls also consider the context of active connections, making smarter decisions as conversations unfold. This rule-based, policy-driven filtering is what protects networks from unwanted access while still allowing legitimate communications. Authenticating users is handled by authentication systems, not the firewall's primary purpose. Routing packets is the job of a router. While some environments use a default-deny posture, blocking all traffic by default is a policy choice, not the core function of a firewall.

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8. Which protocol is commonly used for dynamic routing within an autonomous system?

A. DNS.

B. OSPF.

C. ARP.

D. SSL.

Dynamic routing inside an autonomous system relies on protocols that let routers automatically share reachability information and compute efficient paths. OSPF fits here because it's a link-state routing protocol designed for IP networks within a single administrative domain. It builds a complete map of the network by exchanging link-state advertisements, then uses Dijkstra's algorithm to determine the least-cost paths to all destinations. It scales well through a hierarchical area design, supports fast convergence, and uses multicast updates to limit routing traffic to interested routers. This combination—accurate network topology awareness, efficient path calculation, and scalable structure—is why OSPF is a common internal routing protocol. DNS translates host names to IP addresses, ARP resolves MAC addresses on a local network, and SSL provides encryption for sessions—none of these handle dynamic routing within an autonomous system.

9. What is the DHCP address range configured for the DMZ interface?

A. From 172.16.1.100 To 172.16.1.200

B. From 172.16.1.1 To 172.16.1.50

C. From 172.16.1.2 To 172.16.1.99

D. From 192.168.1.100 To 192.168.1.200

Allocating a DHCP scope for a DMZ interface requires choosing a range within the DMZ subnet that avoids conflicts with devices that should have fixed addresses and provides enough addresses for hosts that will be added there. In many setups, the gateway or firewall interface uses the first address in the subnet (for example, 172.16.1.1). By starting the DHCP pool at 172.16.1.100, you avoid assigning the gateway address to clients and leave lower addresses free for any devices that need static IPs or for future network devices. The range 172.16.1.100 to 172.16.1.200 yields 101 usable addresses, which is a solid pool for DMZ hosts while keeping the lower end of the subnet reserved for essential devices. The other options either include common gateway addresses (like .1), use a lower range that might collide with static assignments, or place hosts on a different subnet that wouldn't align with the DMZ interface.

10. In the email filtering lab, which setting ensures only emails from the safe senders list are allowed?

A. Exclusive

B. Normal

C. Moderate

D. Strict

This tests how strict the allowlist (safe senders list) policy is in email filtering. The safe senders list is an allowlist of trusted addresses. The Exclusive setting enforces a deny-all-else approach, meaning only emails from addresses on that safe senders list are allowed and anything not on the list is blocked. The other levels are less strict, letting non-listed senders through under some conditions, so they don't guarantee that only safe-sender messages pass. So the setting that achieves an only-allowlisted pass is Exclusive.

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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://testoutlabs.examzify.com

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

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