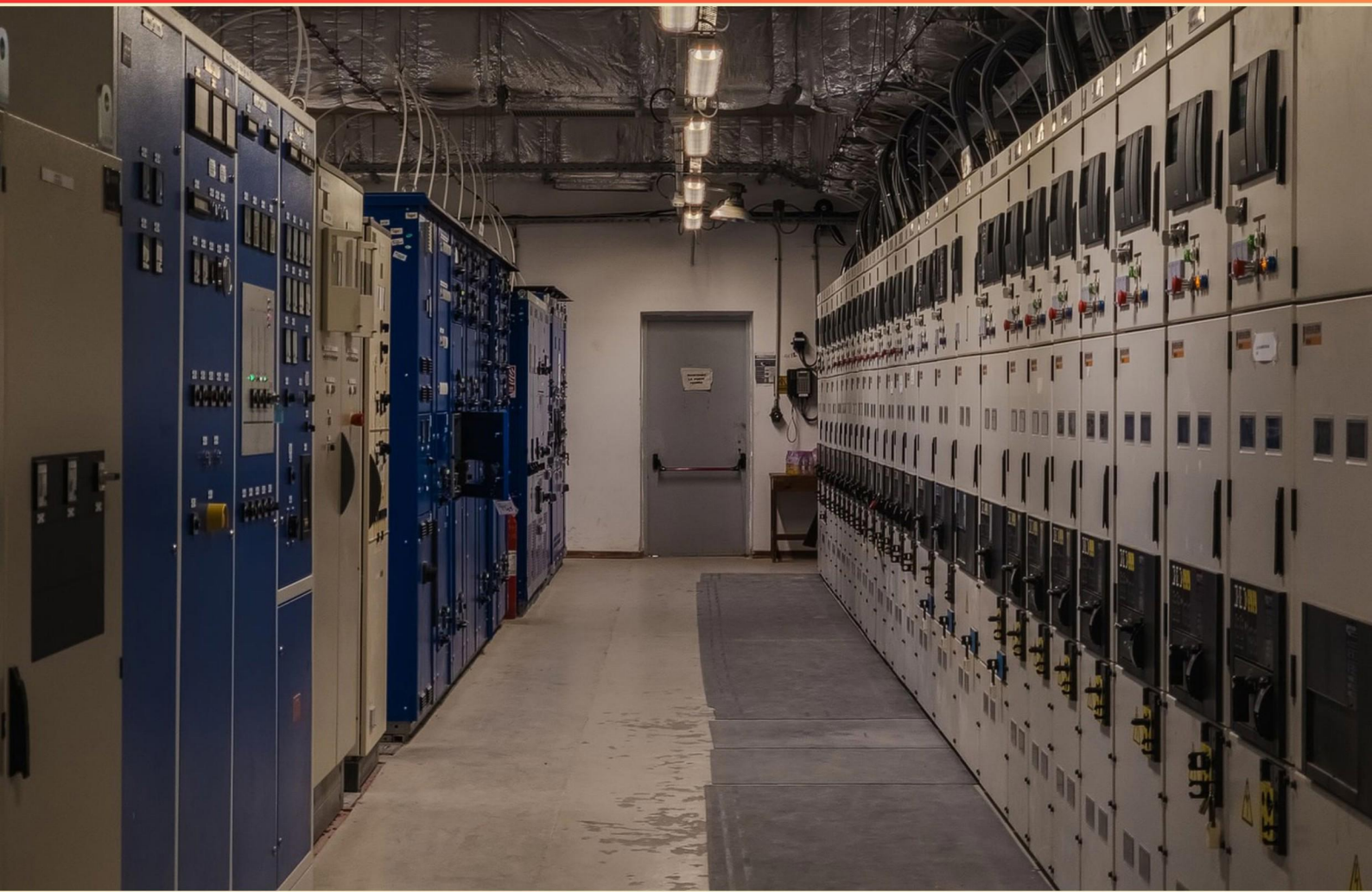


BCM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST (25B) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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.

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!

Questions

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1. What is malware, and what are some common types?

- A. Malicious software designed to enhance device performance; common types include file compressions
- B. Malicious software designed to harm or exploit devices; common types include viruses, worms, and ransomware
- C. Malicious software aimed at deleting files; common types include keyloggers and adware
- D. Malicious software for unauthorized access; common types include spyware and Trojans

2. What is the primary purpose of a network topology?

- A. To define security protocols for data exchange
- B. To enhance the encryption of data transmissions
- C. To define the arrangement of different elements in a computer network
- D. To set up user account permissions on a server

3. Which of the following are two types of Ethernet cables?

- A. T568A and T568C
- B. T568B and T568D
- C. T568A and T568B
- D. T568C and T568D

4. What is the role of a DNS server?

- A. To store user credentials securely
- B. To translate domain names into IP addresses
- C. To monitor network traffic
- D. To encrypt data during transmission

5. What is an example of social engineering?

- A. Developing software without code
- B. Tricking individuals into revealing confidential information
- C. Building secure networks from scratch
- D. Designing cybersecurity protocols

6. What role does visualization play in storytelling with data?

- A. It complicates the message
- B. It simplifies and explains
- C. It is irrelevant
- D. It distracts from data

7. What is a key challenge posed by electromagnetic interference?

- A. It enhances the quality of radio signals
- B. It can create noise and degrade signals
- C. It ensures secure communication
- D. It simplifies frequency management

8. What is a botnet?

- A. A single computer system that processes user data
- B. A type of social engineering attack
- C. A collection of internet-connected devices infected and controlled by malware
- D. A network segment designed for secure communication

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of SMART goals?

- A. Specific
- B. Measurable
- C. Actionable
- D. Transparent

10. What element in storytelling aids in clarifying information through visual means?

- A. Data
- B. Narrative
- C. Visualization
- D. Analysis

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is malware, and what are some common types?

- A. Malicious software designed to enhance device performance; common types include file compressions
- B. Malicious software designed to harm or exploit devices; common types include viruses, worms, and ransomware**
- C. Malicious software aimed at deleting files; common types include keyloggers and adware
- D. Malicious software for unauthorized access; common types include spyware and Trojans

Malware refers to any software intentionally designed to cause damage to a computer, server, client, or computer network. This type of software is created to harm or exploit digital devices and systems in various ways, such as stealing sensitive information, disrupting operations, or gaining unauthorized access to systems. The choice that accurately describes malware includes the definition of malicious software and identifies common types, such as viruses, worms, and ransomware. Viruses attach themselves to legitimate programs and can replicate when the host program is executed, often causing damage to files and programs. Worms are similar but can spread across networks without needing to attach to other programs. Ransomware is particularly destructive, as it locks users out of their systems and demands payment for access restoration. By identifying these commonly recognized forms of malware, the answer reflects a clear understanding of the concept and its impact on cybersecurity.

2. What is the primary purpose of a network topology?

- A. To define security protocols for data exchange
- B. To enhance the encryption of data transmissions
- C. To define the arrangement of different elements in a computer network**
- D. To set up user account permissions on a server

The primary purpose of a network topology is to define the arrangement of different elements in a computer network. Understanding the layout and structure of how devices connect to and communicate within the network is crucial for several reasons. It serves as a framework for understanding how data flows and how devices interact, which can impact performance, fault tolerance, and scalability. Different topologies (such as star, ring, bus, and mesh) each have distinct benefits and drawbacks regarding the efficiency of data transmission and the ease of troubleshooting. By defining the topology, network designers can effectively manage resources and set expectations on how the network will operate under various conditions. This foundational understanding aids in planning, deploying, and maintaining a robust network infrastructure. The other choices relate to components important for security, encryption, or user permissions but do not address the fundamental layout or design considerations of network elements.

3. Which of the following are two types of Ethernet cables?

- A. T568A and T568C
- B. T568B and T568D
- C. T568A and T568B**
- D. T568C and T568D

T568A and T568B are indeed two types of wiring standards used for Ethernet cables, specifically for twisted pair cables such as CAT5e, CAT6, and others. These standards define the wiring configurations used to terminate cables, ensuring proper communication over networks. The T568A standard typically has a different pinout configuration compared to T568B, allowing for compatibility and flexibility in networking setups. Both standards serve the same purpose and can be used interchangeably, as long as both ends of a cable are terminated with the same standard. Understanding these standards is fundamental for IT specialists dealing with network installation and troubleshooting, ensuring that devices communicate effectively. The other options, while they mention similar terms, do not represent valid combinations of Ethernet cable standards. This makes them less relevant in the context of recognized Ethernet standards. Therefore, focusing on T568A and T568B provides a clear understanding of the established standards in networking.

4. What is the role of a DNS server?

- A. To store user credentials securely
- B. To translate domain names into IP addresses**
- C. To monitor network traffic
- D. To encrypt data during transmission

The role of a DNS (Domain Name System) server is to translate domain names into IP addresses. This is essential for the functioning of the internet, as humans access websites using domain names like "www.example.com," while computers communicate using IP addresses, such as "192.168.1.1." When a user enters a domain name in a web browser, the DNS server is responsible for resolving that name to the corresponding IP address, allowing the browser to connect to the correct web server. This process occurs behind the scenes and is fundamental to navigating the internet efficiently. Without DNS servers performing this function, users would have to remember numerical IP addresses for every website they wanted to visit, which would be impractical and cumbersome. Therefore, DNS servers play a critical role in facilitating ease of access to web resources and improving user experience on the internet.

5. What is an example of social engineering?

- A. Developing software without code
- B. Tricking individuals into revealing confidential information**
- C. Building secure networks from scratch
- D. Designing cybersecurity protocols

The correct answer identifies a common tactic used in social engineering, which involves manipulating a person into divulging confidential information. Social engineering exploits human psychology rather than relying on technical hacking methods. This can include techniques such as phishing, where attackers pose as trustworthy entities to lure individuals into providing sensitive data like passwords or credit card numbers. By understanding the nature of social engineering, it becomes clear that it relies heavily on deception and psychological tricks rather than technological vulnerabilities. The other options focus on technical skills or the development of secure systems, which are not related to the manipulation of individuals in the same way social engineering tactics are.

6. What role does visualization play in storytelling with data?

- A. It complicates the message
- B. It simplifies and explains**
- C. It is irrelevant
- D. It distracts from data

Visualization plays a crucial role in storytelling with data by simplifying complex information and making it more accessible for the audience. When data is presented in a visual format, such as charts, graphs, or infographics, it transforms raw numbers and statistics into understandable insights. This process helps to highlight key patterns, trends, and comparisons that may not be readily apparent through text or numerical data alone. By using effective visualization techniques, the storyteller can guide the audience through the data narrative, making it easier for them to grasp critical points and draw meaningful conclusions. This simplification becomes particularly important when dealing with large data sets or intricate concepts, as visuals can distill the essence of the information into a format that is not only easier to digest but also more engaging. As a result, visualization acts as a powerful tool that enhances the overall effectiveness of data storytelling, empowering the audience to connect with the insights being shared.

7. What is a key challenge posed by electromagnetic interference?

- A. It enhances the quality of radio signals
- B. It can create noise and degrade signals**
- C. It ensures secure communication
- D. It simplifies frequency management

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) is a disturbance generated by external sources that affects electrical circuits, devices, and communications systems. The key challenge posed by EMI is that it can create noise and degrade signals. This occurs because EMI can introduce unwanted signals into a communication channel, leading to errors in data transmission, reduced signal clarity, and overall diminished performance of electronic devices and systems. This degradation impacts various applications, particularly those that rely on precise signal integrity, such as telecommunications, broadcasting, and sensitive electronic equipment. The presence of noise can lead to miscommunication, loss of data, and complicate troubleshooting efforts. Therefore, understanding the implications of EMI and finding ways to mitigate it is crucial in the field of information technology and communications. While the other options might suggest positive aspects, they do not appropriately reflect the inherent issue presented by EMI, which fundamentally revolves around its disruptive and problematic effects rather than any enhancement or simplification.

8. What is a botnet?

- A. A single computer system that processes user data
- B. A type of social engineering attack
- C. A collection of internet-connected devices infected and controlled by malware**
- D. A network segment designed for secure communication

A botnet is defined as a collection of internet-connected devices that have been infected and are controlled remotely by malware. This typically includes a multitude of devices such as computers, smartphones, and IoT devices, which can be directed collectively to perform various tasks such as sending spam emails, launching distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, or mining cryptocurrencies without the owners' consent. The malware enables the attacker to maintain control over the infected devices, often without the knowledge of the device owners. By leveraging the resources of many compromised devices, botnets are able to perform large-scale attacks and automate malicious activities more efficiently than would be possible with a single system or device. Recognizing what a botnet is helps to understand the broader context of cybersecurity threats and the importance of protecting devices from malware infections. In contrast, other options do not accurately represent botnets, as they describe different concepts unrelated to the collective control of compromised devices.

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of SMART goals?

- A. Specific
- B. Measurable
- C. Actionable
- D. Transparent**

The correct answer is "Transparent" because it is not one of the original components of SMART goals. SMART is an acronym that stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. Each of these components serves a distinct purpose in goal-setting. - Specific means that the goal should be clear and well-defined. - Measurable indicates that there should be a tangible way to track progress toward the goal. - Achievable ensures that the goal is realistic and attainable given the available resources and constraints. - Relevant ensures that the goal matters to the individual or organization and aligns with broader objectives. - Time-bound emphasizes the importance of setting a deadline for completion to foster motivation and accountability. The inclusion of "Transparent" does not align with these conventional components. Although transparency in communication can be beneficial in a team setting or during collaboration, it is not part of the SMART criteria for defining effective goals.

10. What element in storytelling aids in clarifying information through visual means?

- A. Data
- B. Narrative
- C. Visualization**
- D. Analysis

Visualization is a crucial element in storytelling that enhances understanding by presenting information in a visual format. By using images, graphs, charts, and other visual elements, complex data and concepts can be simplified and made more accessible. This allows audiences to grasp the main ideas quickly and effectively, as visuals can convey relationships and trends that might be more difficult to articulate through text alone. When storytelling incorporates visualization, it not only engages the audience but also highlights key points, making the information more memorable. The combination of visual cues with narrative elements creates a richer experience, as it caters to different learning styles. While data, narrative, and analysis are also important components of storytelling, they can often benefit from the clarification and impact that visualization provides.

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://bcm25b.examzify.com>

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

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