

COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 10 PRACTICE EXAM (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.

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 the role of a file extension in mapping files to apps or handlers?**
 - A. It defines the file's owner.
 - B. It indicates the application type to use; OS maps extension to apps.
 - C. It sets file permissions.
 - D. It indicates network location.
- 2. What is RAID and why would you use it?**
 - A. RAID is a type of encryption.
 - B. RAID is a networking protocol for remote access.
 - C. RAID is a database indexing strategy.
 - D. RAID is a set of disk configurations that provide redundancy and/or performance.
- 3. Which description best defines digital citizenship and safe browsing practices?**
 - A. Installing antivirus software only.
 - B. Respectful online behavior; protect privacy, use strong passwords, beware phishing, verify sources.
 - C. Using as many social networks as possible.
 - D. Ignoring privacy settings to share more.
- 4. In many home networks, which device also acts as a router?**
 - A. Bridge
 - B. Router
 - C. Hub
 - D. Switch
- 5. What term describes the common set of rules used to exchange information between devices on a network?**
 - A. Protocol
 - B. Topology
 - C. Bandwidth
 - D. Latency

- 6. Which statement correctly describes encryption and the difference between symmetric and asymmetric encryption?**
- A. Encryption converts data to unreadable form without the key; symmetric uses one key; asymmetric uses a public/private key pair.
 - B. Encryption adds metadata to data to improve speed; symmetric uses two keys; asymmetric uses three keys.
 - C. Encryption only applies to text; symmetric uses public keys; asymmetric uses private keys.
 - D. Encryption is only for networks; symmetric is slower; asymmetric is faster.
- 7. Which statement describes the ACID properties?**
- A. They ensure data encryption during transactions.
 - B. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability are ACID properties.
 - C. They guarantee high-speed transactions.
 - D. They apply only to NoSQL databases.
- 8. Broadband connections are 'always-on' with devices connected to them.**
- A. They Require a Dial-Up Connection.
 - B. Broadband Connections Are 'Always-On' With Devices Connected To Them.
 - C. They Are Slower Than Dial-Up.
 - D. They Require Special Hardware To Function.
- 9. In a relational data model, how is data organized?**
- A. Data is stored in tables, with rows representing records and columns representing attributes
 - B. Data is stored in a single large file with fixed-length records
 - C. Data is organized as graphs with nodes and edges
 - D. Data is kept only in memory without persistence
- 10. Which device is non-volatile storage suitable for long-term data retention?**
- A. RAM
 - B. SSD
 - C. CPU Cache
 - D. Registers

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of a file extension in mapping files to apps or handlers?

- A. It defines the file's owner.
- B. It indicates the application type to use; OS maps extension to apps.**
- C. It sets file permissions.
- D. It indicates network location.

A file extension serves as a hint about the file's type, so the operating system can choose the right program to open it. When you open a file, the system checks the extension (like .txt, .jpg, or .docx) and looks up which application is registered to handle that type, then launches that program by default or lets you pick one. This mapping between extensions and apps is how the OS wirelessly connects a file to its appropriate handler. Ownership, permissions, and network location are different concepts. Ownership is who owns the file; permissions control who can read or write it; and network location is about where the file is stored or retrieved from. Extensions don't determine these aspects; they primarily guide which application should be used to work with the file.

2. What is RAID and why would you use it?

- A. RAID is a type of encryption.
- B. RAID is a networking protocol for remote access.
- C. RAID is a database indexing strategy.
- D. RAID is a set of disk configurations that provide redundancy and/or performance.**

RAID is a way to arrange multiple hard drives to work together so you get better reliability and/or faster performance. It's a set of disk configurations designed to provide redundancy (so you don't lose data if a drive fails) and/or enhanced speed. For example, mirroring copies the same data onto two drives, so if one drive fails you can still access everything from the other. Striping spreads data across multiple drives to boost throughput, increasing read/write speed but typically with less redundancy. Parity-based levels place extra information across drives to allow rebuilding data if a drive fails, balancing capacity, fault tolerance, and performance. Different RAID levels trade off usable capacity, protection against failure, and speed, depending on what you need. RAID can be implemented in hardware with a controller or in software by the operating system. It is not encryption, a networking protocol, or a database indexing method.

3. Which description best defines digital citizenship and safe browsing practices?

- A. Installing antivirus software only.
- B. Respectful online behavior; protect privacy, use strong passwords, beware phishing, verify sources.**
- C. Using as many social networks as possible.
- D. Ignoring privacy settings to share more.

Digital citizenship and safe browsing mean acting responsibly online and protecting your personal information while you use the internet. The description that includes respectful online behavior, protecting privacy, using strong passwords, being wary of phishing, and verifying sources is the best fit because it covers both how you interact with others and how you safeguard your accounts and information from scams and misinformation. Relying on antivirus software alone misses the behavioral and information-safety aspects, while using many social networks or ignoring privacy settings can increase risk and erode privacy. In short, responsible conduct online combined with concrete steps to secure accounts and evaluate information embodies safe, smart browsing.

4. In many home networks, which device also acts as a router?

- A. Bridge
- B. Router**
- C. Hub
- D. Switch

In a home network, traffic is directed between devices and toward the internet by a router. The router is the device that connects your local network to external networks (like your ISP) and decides where to send data destined for different networks. In many homes, this role is fulfilled by a single device that also handles NAT, DHCP, firewall, and often wireless access. A bridge links two network segments at layer 2 and doesn't route between networks. A hub simply repeats signals to all ports, not directing traffic. A switch forwards frames within the same network based on MAC addresses and doesn't inherently route to other networks. So the device that also acts as a router is the router.

5. What term describes the common set of rules used to exchange information between devices on a network?

- A. Protocol**
- B. Topology
- C. Bandwidth
- D. Latency

The common set of rules for exchanging information between devices on a network is a protocol. A protocol defines how data is formatted (syntax), what meaning the bits convey (semantics), and how devices coordinate timing and control signals (timing). This standardization lets different devices and software communicate reliably, even if they're from different vendors. For example, the HTTP protocol governs how web browsers request pages and how servers respond, including which messages are sent, how errors are indicated, and how sessions are managed. Topology describes the network's layout, bandwidth is the capacity of the connection to carry data, and latency is the delay in data travel. These are important considerations, but they don't define the actual rules for exchanging information—that's the role of a protocol.

6. Which statement correctly describes encryption and the difference between symmetric and asymmetric encryption?

- A. Encryption converts data to unreadable form without the key; symmetric uses one key; asymmetric uses a public/private key pair.
- B. Encryption adds metadata to data to improve speed; symmetric uses two keys; asymmetric uses three keys.**
- C. Encryption only applies to text; symmetric uses public keys; asymmetric uses private keys.
- D. Encryption is only for networks; symmetric is slower; asymmetric is faster.

Encryption turns data into a form that cannot be read without a key. In symmetric encryption, the same key is used to both encrypt and decrypt the data, which makes it fast for handling large amounts of data, but requires securely sharing that one key with anyone who needs access. In contrast, asymmetric encryption uses a pair of keys: a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. The public key can be shared openly, enabling easy secure communication and digital signatures, while the private key stays secret. The idea that encryption adds metadata to speed things up isn't how encryption works, and the key counts described in the other statements don't match reality—symmetric uses one key, not two, and asymmetric uses two keys, not three. Encryption applies to more than just text and is used to protect files, messages, and network communications.

7. Which statement describes the ACID properties?

- A. They ensure data encryption during transactions.
- B. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability are ACID properties.**
- C. They guarantee high-speed transactions.
- D. They apply only to NoSQL databases.

ACID properties describe the guarantees a database transaction should provide to be reliable. Atomicity means a transaction is all-or-nothing: either every operation completes, or none do. Consistency means the database moves from one valid state to another, preserving integrity constraints. Isolation means concurrent transactions don't interfere with each other; the effects of ongoing transactions aren't visible until they commit. Durability means once a transaction has committed, its changes persist even if the system crashes. This set of guarantees is what the statement describes. The other ideas—but encryption during transactions, aiming for high speed, or applying only to NoSQL databases—don't define ACID and mix in security, performance, or specific database types rather than the transaction guarantees themselves.

8. Broadband connections are 'always-on' with devices connected to them.

- A. They Require a Dial-Up Connection.
- B. Broadband Connections Are 'Always-On' With Devices Connected To Them.**
- C. They Are Slower Than Dial-Up.
- D. They Require Special Hardware To Function.

Broadband connections are designed to be always-on, meaning once a device is connected, the link stays open and ready for data transmission without needing to dial in each time. This constant availability lets you stream, browse, or download immediately and keeps background tasks (like updates) continuously active. Unlike dial-up, which creates and terminates a connection for each session over a phone line, broadband uses faster networks (cable, fiber, or DSL) that remain connected. In most setups you have a modem or gateway provided by the ISP, often with a router inside your home network, which supports this persistent connection.

9. In a relational data model, how is data organized?

- A. Data is stored in tables, with rows representing records and columns representing attributes**
- B. Data is stored in a single large file with fixed-length records
- C. Data is organized as graphs with nodes and edges
- D. Data is kept only in memory without persistence

Relational data is organized into tables, or relations. Each table contains rows, with each row representing a single record, and columns, with each column representing a specific attribute of those records. The combination of a row's values forms a complete data item, and a primary key in a table ensures that each row is unique. Relationships between tables are established through foreign keys that reference primary keys in other tables, allowing data to be linked and queried across multiple tables using joins. This structure supports data integrity, efficient querying, and normalization to reduce redundancy. In contrast, other storage ideas describe non-relational setups—like a single large fixed-length file, graphs with nodes and edges, or data kept only in memory without persistence—none of which capture the table-with-rows-and-columns organization of the relational model.

10. Which device is non-volatile storage suitable for long-term data retention?

- A. RAM
- B. SSD**
- C. CPU Cache
- D. Registers

The key idea is non-volatile storage that preserves data without power. For long-term retention, you want storage that doesn't disappear when the system is shut down. RAM, CPU cache, and registers are volatile; they hold data only while the system is powered and lose it when power is removed. An SSD uses flash memory to store data persistently, so files and programs stay intact after you turn the computer off. That persistence is exactly what makes SSDs suitable for long-term data retention.

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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://compconceptsmodule10.examzify.com>

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

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