# Configure a Workstation (CAW) 25B Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide


**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

# Table of Contents

# 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

**1. What does the acronym PNP stand for in the context of computer hardware?**

**A. Plug and Play**

**B. Power and Network Protocol**

**C. Process New Program**

**D. Peripheral Network Processor**

**2. What does "cloud storage" allow users to do?**

**A. Store data on physical hard drives only**

**B. Access remote storage via the internet**

**C. Share files directly with other users without internet**

**D. Encrypt data locally without remote access**

**3. What do user permissions in workstation configuration influence?**

**A. Network speed and connectivity**

**B. File and application access for users**

**C. Physical hardware configuration**

**D. Software update schedules**

**4. How are IP addresses assigned in a tactical environment?**

**A. Dynamically**

**B. By using DHCP**

**C. Randomly**

**D. Statically**

**5. When was the first computer, known as the Z1, created?**

**A. 1925 - 1927**

**B. 1936 - 1938**

**C. 1945 - 1947**

**D. 1950 - 1952**

**6. In what way can RAM influence application performance?**

**A. It can upgrade the operating system**

**B. It affects the speed and responsiveness of applications**

**C. It determines the types of applications that can be run**

**D. It reduces file size**

**7. Which of the following describes RAM?**

- **A. It retains information permanently and is slower than other storage types**
- **B. It is temporary memory that expands during compute tasks**
- **C. It is primarily used for storing applications only**
- **D. It only holds data when the computer is on**

**8. What does the term 'Domain' refer to in a network context?**

- **A. Single user access point**
- **B. Groups of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers sharing data via network resources**
- **C. Individual devices connected to the internet**
- **D. Virtual environments for testing software**

**9. What distinguishes a Domain from a Workgroup in terms of resource access?**

- **A. Domains can only operate within a local network**
- **B. Domains can access resources over the Internet or WAN**
- **C. Domains require less user authorization**
- **D. Domains are limited to LAN resources**

**10. What is the main function of an operating system in a workstation?**

- **A. To serve as a web browser for the user**
- **B. To manage hardware and software resources**
- **C. To provide antivirus protection**
- **D. To limit access to unauthorized users**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. What does the acronym PNP stand for in the context of computer hardware?

**A. Plug and Play**

**B. Power and Network Protocol**

**C. Process New Program**

**D. Peripheral Network Processor**

**The acronym PNP stands for Plug and Play in the context of computer hardware. Plug and Play is a technology that allows the operating system to automatically recognize and configure newly installed hardware components without requiring manual intervention from the user. This significantly simplifies the process of adding and removing hardware devices, ensuring that they can be used almost immediately after installation. This capability enhances user experience by reducing setup time and potential configuration errors. For example, when a user connects a USB device, the operating system will typically detect it, download any necessary drivers, and make it operational without additional steps from the user. Plug and Play has become a standard feature in modern computing, making it easier for both novice and experienced users to expand their systems with new peripherals.**

## 2. What does "cloud storage" allow users to do?

**A. Store data on physical hard drives only**

**B. Access remote storage via the internet**

**C. Share files directly with other users without internet**

**D. Encrypt data locally without remote access**

**Cloud storage allows users to access remote storage via the internet, making it possible to save and retrieve data from virtually anywhere with an internet connection. This flexibility enables users to store large amounts of data without relying on local physical hard drives, which can be limited in capacity and accessibility. By utilizing cloud storage, individuals and organizations can benefit from automatic backups, easier collaboration, and the ability to scale storage needs as required. The concept of accessing files stored on remote servers enhances productivity and convenience as users can seamlessly share and synchronize files across different devices, whether it's a laptop, smartphone, or tablet. The other choices, while they address aspects of data storage, do not reflect the true nature of cloud storage, which specifically involves internet connectivity and remote access to data repositories rather than reliance on local physical hardware or offline sharing methods.**

## 3. What do user permissions in workstation configuration influence?

**A. Network speed and connectivity**

**B. File and application access for users**

**C. Physical hardware configuration**

**D. Software update schedules**

**User permissions in workstation configuration play a crucial role in determining what files and applications users can access. These permissions are set by system administrators and dictate the level of access individual users have over system resources. For instance, a user might have permissions that allow them to read and edit specific files while restricting access to others, thus enhancing security and privacy within a network environment. This management of permissions ensures that sensitive data is protected from unauthorized access and that users can only perform tasks that are relevant to their roles. Effective permissions management is essential for maintaining an organized, secure, and efficient computing environment, allowing for controlled collaboration and resource use while minimizing the risk of data breaches or misuse. In contrast, while network speed and connectivity, physical hardware configuration, and software update schedules are important aspects of workstation configuration, they are not directly influenced by user permissions. Instead, these aspects pertain to technical and operational features that govern a workstation's performance and usability independent of individual user access rights.**

## 4. How are IP addresses assigned in a tactical environment?

**A. Dynamically**

**B. By using DHCP**

**C. Randomly**

**D. Statically**

**In a tactical environment, assigning IP addresses statically is often preferred due to the need for reliability and predictability. Static IP addressing involves manually configuring specific IP addresses for devices, ensuring that each device always has the same address every time it connects to the network. This is crucial in situations where devices need consistent connectivity for communication, particularly in dynamic and potentially chaotic tactical situations. Static assignments can help in maintaining control over the network, especially when dealing with sensitive operations that require tight security and precise routing. It prevents common issues that can arise with dynamic IP address allocation methods, such as IP address conflicts and the challenges that may come from devices losing their connectivity when they are assigned new addresses. In contrast, dynamic methods such as DHCP involve automatic or semi-automatic allocation of IP addresses, which can be less predictable and lead to complications in high-stakes environments where response times and accuracy are critical. Therefore, while other methods may be suitable in different contexts, static assignment aligns with the operational requirements of tactical environments, where stability and reliability are paramount.**

## 5. When was the first computer, known as the Z1, created?

**A. 1925 - 1927**

**B. 1936 - 1938**

**C. 1945 - 1947**

**D. 1950 - 1952**

**The Z1, which is often recognized as one of the earliest mechanical computers, was developed by German engineer Konrad Zuse between 1936 and 1938. This early computing device utilized electromechanical relays and was notable for its ability to perform arithmetic calculations and execute simple programs. During this period, Zuse was pioneering concepts that would later influence modern computing. The other time frames mentioned do not align with the historical records of the Z1's development. Although there were other developments in computing in the surrounding years, the Z1 itself specifically emerged during the late 1930s, marking a significant milestone in the history of computers.**

## 6. In what way can RAM influence application performance?

**A. It can upgrade the operating system**

**B. It affects the speed and responsiveness of applications**

**C. It determines the types of applications that can be run**

**D. It reduces file size**

**RAM, or Random Access Memory, plays a critical role in application performance because it serves as the system's short-term memory, allowing for quick access to data that is actively being used by applications. The amount of RAM available directly influences how many applications can run concurrently and how effectively they perform. When there is sufficient RAM, applications can operate more smoothly and respond promptly to user inputs. When an operating system and applications work more efficiently with adequate RAM, they experience less lag, leading to improved user experience and productivity. Insufficient RAM can cause applications to slow down, as the system may need to swap data in and out of the slower hard drive, creating bottlenecks. Therefore, having ample RAM enhances the speed and responsiveness of applications, making it essential for overall system performance. This understanding is crucial for anyone configuring workstations to ensure that they meet the demands of the applications used.**

## 7. Which of the following describes RAM?

**A. It retains information permanently and is slower than other storage types**

**B. It is temporary memory that expands during compute tasks**

**C. It is primarily used for storing applications only**

**D. It only holds data when the computer is on**

**RAM, or Random Access Memory, is characterized by its volatile nature, meaning it only retains data while the computer is powered on. When a computer is turned off, all information stored in RAM is lost. This makes RAM essential for active tasks and processes, as it allows for quick read and write access to data that is being used by the CPU. It serves as the workspace where the operating system, applications, and currently processed data reside for quick access. The other statements do not accurately reflect the nature of RAM. While RAM can indeed expand during heavy compute tasks (such as using more applications), it is not described simply as temporary memory that "expands." Additionally, RAM is not exclusively for applications; it also stores system-level operations and temporary data needed for the RAM to facilitate multitasking. Lastly, the statement about retaining information permanently is incorrect, as that describes non-volatile storage types like SSDs or hard drives, not RAM.**

## 8. What does the term 'Domain' refer to in a network context?

**A. Single user access point**

**B. Groups of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers sharing data via network resources**

**C. Individual devices connected to the internet**

**D. Virtual environments for testing software**

**In a network context, the term 'Domain' refers to a group of users, workstations, printers, computers, and database servers that are all interconnected and capable of sharing resources and data within a defined boundary. This concept often pertains to a Windows domain, which is an organizational unit in a network that allows for centralized management and security. By having a domain, administrators can manage user accounts, set security policies, and access controls, as well as deploy updates effectively across all devices and users within that domain. This cohesive grouping facilitates easier management and allows resources to be shared efficiently. For example, in a domain, users can authenticate using a single set of credentials and access shared resources like files and printers without needing multiple logins or configurations for each device. The ability to manage these networked resources is essential for maintaining security, organization, and accessibility in larger network environments, particularly within enterprises that utilize multiple servers and user devices. The other options presented do not correctly encompass the meaning of 'Domain' in this context. A single user access point suggests a more limited scope that does not reflect the functional group of resources a domain can represent. Individual devices connected to the internet fall outside the collaborative structure denoted by the term 'Domain,' and virtual environments for**

## 9. What distinguishes a Domain from a Workgroup in terms of resource access?

**A. Domains can only operate within a local network**

**B. Domains can access resources over the Internet or WAN**

**C. Domains require less user authorization**

**D. Domains are limited to LAN resources**

**A domain is characterized by its ability to provide centralized management of resources across multiple networks, including the Internet or a wide area network (WAN). This centralization allows for complex structures, like multiple geographical locations, to be managed under a single administrative umbrella. In a domain, resources such as files, printers, and applications can be accessed by users regardless of their physical location, as long as they have the necessary permissions. The strength of domains comes from their reliance on directory services, like Active Directory in Windows environments, which handles authentication and access policies for users connecting from various locations outside of a local network. This capability stands in contrast to workgroups, where resources are typically confined to the local network, and each device must manage user authorization independently, leading to a more fragmented system. In summary, the ability of domains to access resources over the Internet or WAN is a critical differentiator from workgroups, which typically restrict resource access to a localized environment.**

## 10. What is the main function of an operating system in a workstation?

**A. To serve as a web browser for the user**

**B. To manage hardware and software resources**

**C. To provide antivirus protection**

**D. To limit access to unauthorized users**

**The primary role of an operating system is to manage the hardware and software resources of a workstation. This encompasses a wide range of tasks, including overseeing the interactions between the hardware components like the CPU, memory, hard drives, and input/output devices, as well as managing software applications that run on the system. By efficiently allocating system resources, the operating system ensures that applications have the necessary resources to function correctly while also maintaining system stability and performance. It acts as an intermediary between users and the hardware, allowing for user-friendly commands and actions that translate into hardware operations. This management is essential for ensuring that multiple applications can run concurrently without conflicts. The other choices, while they may describe functions related to a workstation environment, do not encapsulate the core purpose of an operating system. For instance, while a web browser allows users to access the internet, it is merely an application that operates within the framework created by the operating system. Similarly, antivirus protection is a security feature that may be managed by software running on the operating system but is not a function of the operating system itself. Limiting access to unauthorized users is a capability often implemented through security features but is not the primary purpose of an operating system. Thus, the focus on managing resources is what delineates**

# 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://caw25b.examzify.com**

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