

CONFIGURE A WORKSTATION (CAW) 25B PRACTICE TEST (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 a benefit of using network profiles?**
 - A. They improve the physical performance of the hardware
 - B. They can be accessed from any connected workstation
 - C. They simplify the installation of new applications
 - D. They require no internet connectivity
- 2. In terms of network addressing, what is the difference between static and dynamic assignment?**
 - A. Static addresses change regularly
 - B. Dynamic addresses are permanent
 - C. Dynamic addresses are assigned automatically
 - D. Static addresses are always the default
- 3. In which year was Linux created?**
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1991
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1993
- 4. Which safety measure is crucial when configuring a workstation?**
 - A. Reducing CPU usage
 - B. Implementing antivirus software
 - C. Choosing a generic password
 - D. Minimizing software updates
- 5. 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
- 6. How does increasing RAM typically influence workstation performance?**
 - A. By reducing the overall storage capacity
 - B. By allowing for better multitasking and smoother operation of applications
 - C. By decreasing power consumption
 - D. By limiting the number of running applications

7. Which of the following are two major functions of a computer?

- A. Input and output
- B. Storage and process
- C. Communicate and connect
- D. Display and print

8. How are IP addresses assigned in a tactical environment?

- A. Dynamically
- B. By using DHCP
- C. Randomly
- D. Statically

9. What does TFTP stand for?

- A. Trivial File Transfer Protocol
- B. Transfer File Transfer Protocol
- C. Tethered File Transfer Protocol
- D. Typical File Transfer Protocol

10. What does a default gateway allow a device on a local network to do?

- A. Connect to remote networks
- B. Send data to other devices within the same subnet
- C. Store data files
- D. Efficiently handle data processing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a benefit of using network profiles?

- A. They improve the physical performance of the hardware
- B. They can be accessed from any connected workstation**
- C. They simplify the installation of new applications
- D. They require no internet connectivity

Using network profiles allows users to easily manage and configure network settings based on the specific environment they are in, such as home, work, or public networks. The ability to access these profiles from any connected workstation is a key benefit because it offers flexibility and convenience. Users can switch between different network environments without the need to manually adjust settings each time. Each profile can have tailored configurations, such as different security protocols, IP settings, or shared resources, enhancing the user experience and streamlining connectivity in various situations. The other options focus on aspects that do not directly relate to the primary advantages of network profiles. For instance, while improved performance may be a result of optimized settings, network profiles themselves are primarily about configuration rather than performance. Simplifying application installation is unrelated, as network profiles pertain to network settings rather than application management. Lastly, network profiles themselves do not determine the need for internet connectivity; they are focused on the configuration of connections rather than the physical or connectivity requirement aspects.

2. In terms of network addressing, what is the difference between static and dynamic assignment?

- A. Static addresses change regularly
- B. Dynamic addresses are permanent
- C. Dynamic addresses are assigned automatically**
- D. Static addresses are always the default

Dynamic addresses are assigned automatically by a network service, typically through a protocol like DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). This assignment process occurs when a device connects to the network, enabling it to request an IP address and receive a unique address that may change over time as devices connect and disconnect from the network. This automatic assignment is advantageous because it simplifies network management, allowing devices to join the network without manual configuration. The addresses can be assigned from a pool of available addresses and are usually temporary, meaning they may be released back to the pool after a certain period or when a device disconnects. The other options do not accurately represent the characteristics of dynamic address assignment or confuse the definitions of static and dynamic addressing. Static addresses, in contrast, are manually assigned and remain constant unless changed by a network administrator.

3. In which year was Linux created?

- A. 1990
- B. 1991**
- C. 1992
- D. 1993

Linux was created in 1991 by Linus Torvalds, who began developing the Linux kernel as a personal project while he was a student at the University of Helsinki. The initial version, Linux 0.01, was released to the public in September 1991. This event marked the beginning of what would become a significant operating system used widely across various platforms, including servers, desktops, and embedded systems. The choice of 1991 is significant in technological history, as it represents a pivotal moment in the development of open-source software and the collaborative nature of software development that Linux embodies.

4. Which safety measure is crucial when configuring a workstation?

- A. Reducing CPU usage
- B. Implementing antivirus software**
- C. Choosing a generic password
- D. Minimizing software updates

Implementing antivirus software is a vital safety measure when configuring a workstation because it serves as a defense against malware, viruses, and other types of malicious software that can compromise system security and data integrity. By actively scanning for and blocking harmful content, antivirus software helps protect sensitive information and maintains the overall health of the workstation. It is essential in a networked environment where various cybersecurity threats can emerge from external sources or even through internal usage. The effectiveness of antivirus software in identifying and mitigating potential threats cannot be overstated, as proactive defense is key in cybersecurity. Without this layer of protection, workstations become vulnerable to a host of problems that can disrupt operations, steal sensitive information, or cause permanent damage to system files. Thus, including robust antivirus measures in workstation configurations is a foundational aspect of ensuring security and operational reliability.

5. 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.

6. How does increasing RAM typically influence workstation performance?

- A. By reducing the overall storage capacity
- B. By allowing for better multitasking and smoother operation of applications**
- C. By decreasing power consumption
- D. By limiting the number of running applications

Increasing RAM enhances workstation performance primarily by allowing for better multitasking and facilitating smoother operation of applications. When a computer has more RAM, it can store more data temporarily, enabling it to run multiple programs simultaneously without significant slowdowns. This increased memory capacity ensures that applications have the resources they need to operate efficiently, particularly those that are resource-intensive like graphic design software or virtual machines. Additionally, when more RAM is available, the system can cache more information, which leads to faster access times and improved responsiveness. This is especially advantageous in scenarios where users are switching between applications or running heavy tasks such as video editing or gaming, as it minimizes the need for swapping data to and from slower storage disks. Overall, upgrading RAM is one of the most effective methods to enhance a workstation's ability to handle complex multitasking and demanding applications.

7. Which of the following are two major functions of a computer?

- A. Input and output
- B. Storage and process**
- C. Communicate and connect
- D. Display and print

The major functions of a computer are fundamentally centered around the concepts of data storage and processing. Storage refers to the capability of a computer to retain data for future use, whether in the form of files, applications, or operating system components. This function is critical because it allows users to save their work and retrieve it later, making computing work efficient and productive. Processing, on the other hand, involves the manipulation of data to convert it into meaningful information. This includes executing instructions, performing calculations, and managing tasks. The processing function is carried out by the computer's central processing unit (CPU), which serves as the brain of the computer, interpreting and executing commands. Both storage and processing are essential for the operation of any computer system, enabling it to perform a broad range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex data analyses, and ultimately contributing to the overall functionality of the system in executing user commands and running applications.

8. 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.

9. What does TFTP stand for?

- A. Trivial File Transfer Protocol**
- B. Transfer File Transfer Protocol
- C. Tethered File Transfer Protocol
- D. Typical File Transfer Protocol

TFTP stands for Trivial File Transfer Protocol. It is a simple protocol used for transferring files over a network. TFTP is designed to be lightweight and easy to use, which makes it ideal for scenarios where a minimal overhead is desired or where high-level features such as authentication and secure transmission are not necessary. The protocol uses a simple command set for file transfers, which allows for quick and efficient operations, especially in environments such as booting or transferring small files. The other options presented do not accurately reflect the correct terminology or function associated with TFTP. The names suggested in those choices imply features or functionalities that either do not exist or are mischaracterizations of how TFTP operates. Understanding TFTP's purpose and operation helps in recognizing its place in networking solutions, particularly in simpler file transfer tasks.

10. What does a default gateway allow a device on a local network to do?

- A. Connect to remote networks**
- B. Send data to other devices within the same subnet
- C. Store data files
- D. Efficiently handle data processing

A default gateway serves as a crucial element in network communication, particularly for devices within a local network. Its primary function is to facilitate communication between devices on a local subnet and devices on remote networks. When a device attempts to send data to an IP address that is outside of its own subnet, it needs to route that traffic through a gateway. The default gateway acts as an intermediary that forwards packets from the local network to destinations beyond it, essentially providing a path for external communication. This capability is fundamental for connecting to various resources, such as the internet or other remote networks, allowing devices within a local network to access websites, cloud services, and other distant servers. The other options, such as sending data to devices within the same subnet, storing data files, or handling data processing, do not pertain to the unique role of a default gateway. The gateway's function is specifically to connect local devices to external networks, making it a vital component of network infrastructure.

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!

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