Cyber Fundamentals Block 4 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. **Which architecture stores a user's profile, settings and data in a centralized data center or cloud infrastructure?**

   A. Local profile

   B. Remote data store

   C. User profile

   D. Personal workspace

2. **Which lookup resolves a host name to an IP address in DNS?**

   A. Forward lookup

   B. Reverse lookup

   C. Cached lookup

   D. Namespace lookup

3. **In DHCP, which sequence represents the correct order of messages from discovery to acknowledgement?**

   A. DHCP Discover → DHCP Offer → DHCP Request → DHCP Acknowledge

   B. DHCP Offer → DHCP Discover → DHCP Request → DHCP Acknowledge

   C. DHCP Discover → DHCP Request → DHCP Offer → DHCP Acknowledge

   D. DHCP Acknowledge → DHCP Discover → DHCP Offer → DHCP Request

4. **What is a computing device that initiates contact with a server to use a shared resource?**

   A. Server

   B. Router

   C. Client

   D. Terminal

5. **Application virtualization allows many users to simultaneously access the same application installed on a central server.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Sometimes

   D. Not applicable

6. What board considers any changes or upgrades to base infrastructure whether physical or virtual?

A. Change Control and Review Board

B. IT Steering Committee

C. Security Governance Board

D. Project Approval Board

7. In Active Directory, what defines the type of information that an object can hold?

A. Classes

B. Attributes

C. Permissions

D. Settings

8. The work process that starts first determines the _____ work process.

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Final

D. Initial

9. Domain _____ allows files and other resources on the member server to be shared.

A. Access

B. Policy

C. Security

D. Share

10. What type of server stores, processes, and transfers web site data upon request of a visitor's browser using HTTP?

A. DNS

B. DHCP

C. Telnet

D. Web Server

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which architecture stores a user's profile, settings and data in a centralized data center or cloud infrastructure?

A. Local profile

B. Remote data store

C. User profile

D. Personal workspace

Centralized user profile architecture is about storing the user's profile, settings, and data in a server or cloud so it follows the user across devices. With this approach, when the user signs in from any device, their personalized environment is loaded from the central store, giving a consistent experience, easier backups, and centralized management for policies and security. If you used a local profile, everything lives on the device, so there's no centralization. A remote data store might hold data, but without a defined user-centric profile structure tied to logins, it won't automatically apply the same settings across devices. A personal workspace describes the user's environment but doesn't by itself guarantee centralized storage of profile data.

2. Which lookup resolves a host name to an IP address in DNS?

A. Forward lookup

B. Reverse lookup

C. Cached lookup

D. Namespace lookup

In DNS, translating a host name into an IP address is done through a forward lookup. When you query a hostname like example.com, DNS servers return its IP address (using A records for IPv4 or AAAA records for IPv6). This is opposed to a reverse lookup, which maps an IP address back to a hostname using PTR records. A cached lookup just means the result came from a local cache rather than querying again, and namespace lookup isn't a standard DNS term. So the operation that resolves a host name to an IP address is forward lookup.

3. In DHCP, which sequence represents the correct order of messages from discovery to acknowledgement?

A. DHCP Discover → DHCP Offer → DHCP Request → DHCP Acknowledge

B. DHCP Offer → DHCP Discover → DHCP Request → DHCP Acknowledge

C. DHCP Discover → DHCP Request → DHCP Offer → DHCP Acknowledge

D. DHCP Acknowledge → DHCP Discover → DHCP Offer → DHCP Request

DHCP assigns an IP address through a four-step message sequence: the client first broadcasts a Discover to locate any DHCP server on the network. The server responds with an Offer that includes a proposed IP address and other network parameters. The client then sends a Request to accept a specific offered address and parameters. Finally, the server sends an Acknowledge to confirm the lease and finalize the configuration. This order is essential because the client must see an offer before committing to a particular address, and the server must acknowledge the lease to complete the setup.

4. What is a computing device that initiates contact with a server to use a shared resource?

A. Server

B. Router

C. Client

D. Terminal

In a client-server setup, the device that wants to use a shared resource starts the interaction by contacting the server. The client initiates the request, and the server responds with the requested resource or service. For example, when you open a web page in a browser, your computer is acting as the client requesting the page from a web server. A router just forwards data between networks, and a terminal is an interface to a host rather than the initiator of using a shared resource. So the device that initiates contact to use a shared resource is the client.

5. Application virtualization allows many users to simultaneously access the same application installed on a central server.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not applicable

Application virtualization enables an app to run on a central server and be delivered to many users over a network. Because the application is hosted centrally and accessed through virtualized sessions, multiple users can run the same application at the same time, each in their own isolated session. This reduces conflicts between apps, simplifies updates, and allows centralized licensing and management. Therefore, the statement is true: many users can simultaneously access the same application installed on a central server.

6. What board considers any changes or upgrades to base infrastructure whether physical or virtual?

A. Change Control and Review Board

B. IT Steering Committee

C. Security Governance Board

D. Project Approval Board

This question tests change management for baseline infrastructure. The Change Control and Review Board is the group that evaluates and authorizes any proposed changes or upgrades to the core infrastructure, whether physical hardware or virtual resources. It ensures proper impact analysis, risk assessment, resource planning, scheduling, documentation, and rollback options before changes are implemented, helping to keep systems stable and services uninterrupted. The other groups focus on different areas: the IT Steering Committee oversees alignment of IT with business strategy and high-level IT governance, not day-to-day infrastructure changes; the Security Governance Board concentrates on security policies, risk management, and compliance; and the Project Approval Board approves new projects rather than routine infrastructure changes.

7. In Active Directory, what defines the type of information that an object can hold?

A. Classes

B. Attributes

C. Permissions

D. Settings

In Active Directory, data for each object is stored as attributes defined by the schema. The type of information an object can hold is determined by its attributes—the fields that carry values such as a user's display name, email, or login name. The object's class (for example, user, group, or computer) specifies which attributes apply and which are required or optional, but the actual data stored is the values of those attributes. Permissions govern who can access or modify these attributes, and settings relate to configuration, not the data fields themselves.

8. The work process that starts first determines the _____ work process.

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Final

D. Initial

When you model a workflow, the first activity sets the direction for everything that follows. The work process that starts first provides the outputs, inputs, and constraints that all later steps depend on, so it becomes the primary path that shapes how the rest of the tasks are organized and coordinated. In other words, the initial step defines the central flow of work, making it the primary work process. The other terms describe positions in the sequence that don't establish the main trajectory: the final is just the end, and a secondary path is a supporting, not leading, track.

9. Domain _____ allows files and other resources on the member server to be shared.

A. Access

B. Policy

C. Security

D. Share

Domain security regulates who can access files and other resources across member servers and under what conditions. It covers authentication, authorization, and the permissions that govern shared resources, so the domain's security settings determine whether and how a share is available to users. When domain security allows sharing, shares on member servers can be accessed by authorized users according to the configured permissions and ACLs. In contrast, policy sets the rules at a higher level, and access is the act of using those permissions, but the actual enabling mechanism for sharing across the domain is the security framework that enforces who can do what.

10. What type of server stores, processes, and transfers web site data upon request of a visitor's browser using HTTP?

A. DNS

B. DHCP

C. Telnet

D. Web Server

When a browser requests a webpage over HTTP, the device that stores the site files, runs any server-side processing, and sends the page data back over the network is a web server. A web server holds the website's files (like HTML, CSS, images), handles the HTTP requests from clients, and returns the appropriate HTTP responses containing the content. DNS, on the other hand, translates domain names to IP addresses, DHCP assigns IP addresses on a local network, and Telnet provides remote command-line access rather than serving web content. So the described role aligns precisely with a web server.

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://cyberfundamentalsblock4.examzify.com

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