

# FBLA Computer Problem Solving Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

SAMPLE

# 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 term for a computer crime where one person pretends to be someone else?**
  - A. Identity theft**
  - B. Phishing**
  - C. Hacking**
  - D. Scamming**
  
- 2. What volt usage does DDR2 SDRAM technology typically operate at?**
  - A. 2.5 volts**
  - B. 1.8 volts**
  - C. 1.5 volts**
  - D. 3.0 volts**
  
- 3. A POST error code of 6xx indicates an issue with which device?**
  - A. Keyboard**
  - B. Floppy drive**
  - C. Hard drive**
  - D. Video adapter**
  
- 4. What does SSID stand for in networking?**
  - A. Service Set Identifier**
  - B. System Set Identifier**
  - C. Service Security Identifier**
  - D. Service System Identifier**
  
- 5. A petabyte is how many bytes?**
  - A. 10000**
  - B. 100000**
  - C. 10000000000000**
  - D. 1000000000000000**

- 6. What is the maximum length of a USB cable?**
- A. 3 meters**
  - B. 5 meters**
  - C. 10 meters**
  - D. 15 meters**
- 7. What is a primary benefit of using a mesh network configuration?**
- A. Reduced cost**
  - B. Simplicity in setup**
  - C. Increased redundancy and reliability**
  - D. Faster data transmission speeds**
- 8. What is a significant drawback of wireless networking?**
- A. Cost-effectiveness**
  - B. Speed**
  - C. Security**
  - D. Signal range**
- 9. What is the most important activity that users must do when handling sensitive data?**
- A. Encrypt their data**
  - B. Log off of their workstations**
  - C. Backup their files**
  - D. Install antivirus software**
- 10. How many devices can typically be connected in a daisy chain to a single USB port?**
- A. 64**
  - B. 127**
  - C. 256**
  - D. 32**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the term for a computer crime where one person pretends to be someone else?**

**A. Identity theft**

**B. Phishing**

**C. Hacking**

**D. Scamming**

The term that describes a computer crime where one person pretends to be someone else is identity theft. This occurs when an individual unlawfully obtains and uses someone else's personal information, such as their name, social security number, or credit card information, to commit fraud or other illegal activities. Identity thieves often pose as the victim to access financial resources or other confidential information. Phishing, while also a type of fraud involving deception, specifically refers to the act of tricking individuals into providing sensitive information by masquerading as a trustworthy source, typically through emails or fake websites, rather than directly taking on someone else's identity. Hacking involves unauthorized access to computer systems or networks but does not necessarily involve impersonation of an individual. Scamming encompasses a broader range of fraudulent activities, but it does not specifically address the act of one person assuming the identity of another. Thus, identity theft is the most precise and relevant term for the act of pretending to be someone else in a computer crime context.

**2. What volt usage does DDR2 SDRAM technology typically operate at?**

**A. 2.5 volts**

**B. 1.8 volts**

**C. 1.5 volts**

**D. 3.0 volts**

DDR2 SDRAM technology typically operates at a voltage of 1.8 volts. This lower voltage compared to its predecessor, DDR SDRAM, which operates at 2.5 volts, helps in reducing power consumption and heat generation, making DDR2 more efficient for modern computing needs. The shift to 1.8 volts was a key advancement in improving speed and energy efficiency while allowing for increased memory bandwidth. The specifications of DDR2 demand this operating voltage to ensure compatibility and optimal performance in systems designed for this memory type. By utilizing 1.8 volts, DDR2 can achieve higher data rates while maintaining stability and reliability for various applications.

**3. A POST error code of 6xx indicates an issue with which device?**

- A. Keyboard**
- B. Floppy drive**
- C. Hard drive**
- D. Video adapter**

A POST (Power-On Self-Test) error code in the 6xx range typically indicates a problem related to the floppy drive. During the POST process, the computer performs diagnostics on various hardware components, including drives. If there is an issue detected with a floppy drive, such as failure to initialize or communication errors, the POST will generate a specific error code to signal this problem. Floppy drives, while not as common today, were an essential part of early computing and the POST codes associated with them often helped users troubleshoot issues with these devices. Understanding this association with floppy drives is critical for recognizing the functionality of older hardware and how to diagnose it appropriately. In contrast, error codes for keyboards, hard drives, and video adapters fall under different POST code ranges, emphasizing the need for familiarity with specific codes related to various components of a computer system.

**4. What does SSID stand for in networking?**

- A. Service Set Identifier**
- B. System Set Identifier**
- C. Service Security Identifier**
- D. Service System Identifier**

SSID stands for Service Set Identifier, which is a crucial term in networking, particularly in wireless communications. The SSID is a unique identifier required for devices to connect to a specific Wi-Fi network. When a wireless network is set up, the SSID broadcasts its name, allowing users to find and connect to the network. The importance of SSID lies in its role in distinguishing one network from another, as multiple networks can exist in proximity. A unique SSID helps avoid confusion and ensures that devices connect to the intended network. Knowledge of SSIDs is fundamental for network configuration and troubleshooting. It plays a vital role in managing multiple networks within the same geographical area, as devices need to identify the correct network to establish a connection.

**5. A petabyte is how many bytes?**

- A. 10000**
- B. 100000**
- C. 1000000000000**
- D. 10000000000000**

A petabyte is a unit of digital information storage that is equivalent to 1,000 terabytes or 1 quadrillion bytes. Specifically, it is calculated as 1 petabyte equals 1,024 terabytes, where 1 terabyte itself equals 1,024 gigabytes, and each gigabyte equals 1,024 megabytes. When you extend this calculation, a petabyte translates to 1,024 raised to the power of 5 in byte measurements. The correct answer reflects this value. A petabyte is indeed 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes when expressed in decimal form, which corresponds to the value 1 quadrillion in scientific notation. Recognizing that each step in this binary measurement system multiplies by 1,024 is key to understanding how these larger units interconnect. Other options fall significantly short of or exceed this accurate calculation, demonstrating a misunderstanding of the scale of data measurement in computing. Understanding these values facilitates better comprehension of data storage capacities, especially as data generation continues to expand rapidly in various sectors.

**6. What is the maximum length of a USB cable?**

- A. 3 meters**
- B. 5 meters**
- C. 10 meters**
- D. 15 meters**

The maximum length of a USB cable, specifically for USB 2.0, is 5 meters (approximately 16.4 feet). This length ensures reliable data transmission and minimizes potential signal degradation that can occur over longer distances. Beyond this length, the USB signal may weaken, leading to a higher chance of data loss or connection issues. For USB 3.0 and subsequent versions, the maximum length is generally less than that of USB 2.0, approximately around 3 meters, due to the higher data transfer speeds which are more susceptible to interference over longer distances. Hence, while other choices reflect either shorter distances or greater lengths that exceed the specifications for conventional USB cables, 5 meters is recognized as the standard maximum length for maintaining optimal performance and connectivity with USB 2.0 devices.

## 7. What is a primary benefit of using a mesh network configuration?

- A. Reduced cost
- B. Simplicity in setup
- C. Increased redundancy and reliability**
- D. Faster data transmission speeds

A primary benefit of using a mesh network configuration is increased redundancy and reliability. In a mesh network, each device is connected to multiple other devices. This means that if one connection fails, data can still be transmitted through other routes via alternative connections. This self-healing ability ensures that the network remains operational even if parts of it are damaged or disrupted, making it a robust choice for environments where reliability is critical, such as in emergency services or large event setups. While reduced cost, simplicity in setup, and faster data transmission speeds are important considerations in network design, they do not capture the essence of what makes mesh networks particularly valuable. Mesh networks can be more costly due to the number of connections and hardware required, may take more effort to set up compared to simpler topologies, and data transmission speeds can vary based on the number of devices and the routing pathways, rather than being inherently faster. The focus on redundancy and reliability makes mesh networks particularly suited for scenarios where maintaining connectivity is paramount.

## 8. What is a significant drawback of wireless networking?

- A. Cost-effectiveness
- B. Speed
- C. Security**
- D. Signal range

Wireless networking provides significant flexibility and convenience, but a notable drawback is its security. Wireless networks transmit data through the air, which inherently exposes them to potential interception by unauthorized users. This characteristic makes it easier for attackers to eavesdrop on communications or gain unauthorized access to the network compared to wired connections, which require physical access to tap into. While cost-effectiveness, speed, and signal range can also present challenges in specific contexts, they are not as universally critical as security when it comes to wireless networking. For example, some wireless technologies can be quite cost-effective and offer reasonable speeds that may meet user needs, while signal range can be effectively managed through the use of repeaters and mesh networking. However, ensuring robust security measures, such as encryption and proper network configurations, is essential to protect sensitive data and maintain the integrity of the network.

**9. What is the most important activity that users must do when handling sensitive data?**

- A. Encrypt their data**
- B. Log off of their workstations**
- C. Backup their files**
- D. Install antivirus software**

When handling sensitive data, one of the most crucial activities is to log off of workstations. Logging off helps to ensure that unauthorized individuals cannot access the system or the sensitive data after the legitimate user has finished their work. This practice adds a layer of security by protecting the data from being exploited by someone who could step into an unattended workstation. While encrypting data, backing up files, and installing antivirus software are all important security measures, they do not directly address the immediate risk of leaving a workstation unattended. Encryption helps secure data from being read if intercepted, backups are essential to prevent data loss, and antivirus software protects against malicious software. However, these measures do not explicitly prevent unauthorized access to data during a user's active session, making logging off a paramount practice in maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive information.

**10. How many devices can typically be connected in a daisy chain to a single USB port?**

- A. 64**
- B. 127**
- C. 256**
- D. 32**

In a typical USB setup, you can connect up to 127 devices in a daisy chain to a single USB port. This limit is established by the USB specification, which includes the host controller and devices. Each USB hub can support multiple devices by allowing them to connect through a single connection to the host. The design allows for a total of 127 devices because the host (computer) manages the communication among all connected devices by using unique addresses. As a result, even though there might be multiple hubs involved, the total number of devices that can be recognized and managed remains capped at 127. This makes USB a flexible and scalable solution for connecting a variety of peripherals, such as printers, keyboards, mice, and external storage devices, without overwhelming the system's connection capabilities. This comprehensive architecture is crucial for efficient data transfer and device recognition, ensuring that each connected device is able to communicate effectively with the computer.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://fbacompproblemsolving.examzify.com>**

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

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