

# Information System Technician (NAVEDTRA 15028) Training Series Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) primarily used for?**
  - A. Transmitting web pages over the Internet**
  - B. Transferring files securely**
  - C. Assigning IP addresses**
  - D. Receiving emails via the Internet**
- 2. What is the function of USB ports on a computer?**
  - A. To connect internal components**
  - B. To connect peripheral equipment**
  - C. To manage network traffic**
  - D. To enhance graphics performance**
- 3. What is contained within a track on a hard drive?**
  - A. Data fragments of a file**
  - B. A complete circle containing multiple sectors**
  - C. System files only**
  - D. Backup data**
- 4. What does SSL stand for in the context of network security?**
  - A. Secure Sockets Layer**
  - B. System Standards Layer**
  - C. Secure Security Layer**
  - D. Standard Sockets Layer**
- 5. What port number is utilized by DHCP?**
  - A. 67, 68**
  - B. 53**
  - C. 80**
  - D. 110**



- 6. Which version of Windows does NOT typically utilize NTFS for file system structure during a clean installation?**
- A. Windows 7**
  - B. Windows XP**
  - C. Windows 10**
  - D. Windows 8**
- 7. Which of the following storage devices typically contains the operating system?**
- A. Floppy drive**
  - B. Hard drive**
  - C. Optical drive**
  - D. SSD**
- 8. Which adapter connects two or more integrated hard disks?**
- A. USB adapter**
  - B. RAID adapter**
  - C. Modem adapter**
  - D. Wireless NIC**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a type of storage drive?**
- A. Floppy drive**
  - B. Flash drive**
  - C. Graphic card**
  - D. Optical drive**
- 10. What is a primary characteristic of a graphical user interface (GUI)?**
- A. It relies solely on keyboard input**
  - B. It provides visual elements for user navigation**
  - C. It requires coding knowledge**
  - D. It limits user interaction to command lines**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What is HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) primarily used for?**

- A. Transmitting web pages over the Internet**
- B. Transferring files securely**
- C. Assigning IP addresses**
- D. Receiving emails via the Internet**

HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is primarily utilized for transmitting web pages over the Internet. It serves as the foundation for data communication on the World Wide Web, enabling web browsers and servers to communicate and exchange information. When a user enters a URL into a web browser, HTTP is the protocol that dictates how requests are made to servers for web pages and how those servers respond with the requested content, such as HTML documents, images, and other resources. This protocol operates on a request-response model where the client (web browser) sends an HTTP request to the server, and in turn, the server responds with the requested content. The effectiveness and speed of HTTP are crucial for delivering seamless user experiences on websites. In contrast, other options relate to different functions: secure file transfer typically involves protocols like HTTPS or FTP, assigning IP addresses pertains to protocols like DHCP, and receiving emails is managed using protocols like POP3 or IMAP. Each of these functions serves a distinct purpose within the broader framework of Internet communication, but HTTP's primary role remains focused on the transmission of web pages.

**2. What is the function of USB ports on a computer?**

- A. To connect internal components**
- B. To connect peripheral equipment**
- C. To manage network traffic**
- D. To enhance graphics performance**

The function of USB ports on a computer is primarily to connect peripheral equipment. USB, which stands for Universal Serial Bus, provides a standardized connection method that allows devices such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, external storage drives, and many other devices to communicate with the computer. This versatility makes USB ports integral to the operation of various external devices, facilitating power supply and data exchange. Additionally, USB ports support hot-swapping, allowing users to connect and disconnect devices without shutting down the computer. This feature enhances user convenience and efficiency in managing peripheral devices, making USB an essential connection type in modern computer systems. In contrast, connecting internal components typically involves different types of connections like SATA for storage drives or PCIe for expansion cards, while managing network traffic and enhancing graphics performance pertain to different components of the computer architecture and functionality.

### 3. What is contained within a track on a hard drive?

- A. Data fragments of a file
- B. A complete circle containing multiple sectors**
- C. System files only
- D. Backup data

A track on a hard drive is indeed a complete circle that contains multiple sectors. Hard drives are organized into concentric circles known as tracks, and each track is further divided into sectors. Sectors are the smallest units of storage on the disk, typically holding 512 bytes or 4,096 bytes of data. This arrangement allows for efficient reading and writing of data, as the drive's read/write head can access varying amounts of information organized systematically within these tracks. The other choices do not accurately describe the nature of tracks. While data fragments can exist within sectors, they do not represent the entirety of what a track contains. Tracks are not limited to system files or backup data; they can hold a variety of information, including user files. Thus, defining a track purely by its function of being a circle containing multiple sectors highlights its role in organizing data on the hard drive.

### 4. What does SSL stand for in the context of network security?

- A. Secure Sockets Layer**
- B. System Standards Layer
- C. Secure Security Layer
- D. Standard Sockets Layer

In the context of network security, SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer. It is a protocol used to secure communication over a computer network. SSL provides a secure channel between two machines operating over the internet or an internal network, ensuring that the data being transmitted remains private and integral. This is achieved through the use of encryption, which protects the data from eavesdropping and tampering by unauthorized parties. SSL is commonly utilized in web browsing, email, instant messaging, and other data transfers. A primary goal of SSL is to authenticate the server to the client and, optionally, the client to the server, establishing a secure connection that both parties can trust. This has led to SSL becoming a foundational technology for secure internet communications, which is essential for protecting sensitive information like personal data and financial transactions. The other options do not accurately describe SSL. "System Standards Layer," "Secure Security Layer," and "Standard Sockets Layer" do not correspond to any recognized protocols or standards in network security, making them incorrect.

**5. What port number is utilized by DHCP?**

**A. 67, 68**

**B. 53**

**C. 80**

**D. 110**

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) utilizes two specific port numbers: 67 and 68. Port 67 is used by the DHCP server for sending responses to client requests, while port 68 is designated for the client's use when it sends requests to the server. This dual-port structure is essential because it allows the server and clients to communicate effectively within the network. In typical DHCP operations, clients broadcast requests to discover DHCP servers on the network, and those servers reply using their designated port. This separation of ports helps maintain organized and efficient communication, ensuring that requests and responses are appropriately routed. Other choices correspond to different protocols. Port 53 is utilized by the Domain Name System (DNS) for translating domain names into IP addresses. Port 80 is reserved for Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which is used for web traffic. Port 110 is used by Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3), which is a protocol for retrieving email. Understanding the specific port assignments for protocols like DHCP is crucial for troubleshooting and configuring network services effectively.

**6. Which version of Windows does NOT typically utilize NTFS for file system structure during a clean installation?**

**A. Windows 7**

**B. Windows XP**

**C. Windows 10**

**D. Windows 8**

Windows XP is the version that does not typically utilize NTFS for file system structure during a clean installation by default. While Windows XP does support NTFS, it originally shipped with the FAT32 file system as the default option for installations. In contrast, Windows 7, Windows 10, and Windows 8 all default to NTFS, which provides better security, reliability, and support for larger files compared to FAT32. This distinction is important in understanding the evolution of file systems in Windows operating systems, where NTFS became the standard primarily due to its advanced features, including file permissions, encryption, and journaling, which enhance the overall performance and stability in later versions compared to the older FAT32 system often associated with Windows XP installations.

**7. Which of the following storage devices typically contains the operating system?**

- A. Floppy drive**
- B. Hard drive**
- C. Optical drive**
- D. SSD**

The hard drive is typically the primary storage device that contains the operating system in most computers. This storage device provides the necessary space for the operating system files, application software, and other data, enabling the computer to boot up and function properly. The hard drive maintains persistent storage, meaning that the data is retained even when the computer is powered off. While other options like optical drives and SSDs can also store operating systems, the hard drive has traditionally been the most common and is often used in conjunction with SSDs for hybrid systems. Floppy drives, on the other hand, have limited capacity and are largely outdated, making them impractical for modern operating systems. The hard drive's larger storage capacity, reliability, and cost-effectiveness make it the standard choice for housing the operating system in most computing environments.

**8. Which adapter connects two or more integrated hard disks?**

- A. USB adapter**
- B. RAID adapter**
- C. Modem adapter**
- D. Wireless NIC**

The RAID adapter is specifically designed to connect two or more integrated hard disks and manage them as a single logical unit. It provides functionality such as redundancy, performance improvement, and storage pooling, depending on the RAID level implemented. This enables features like data striping, mirroring, or parity, which enhance data integrity and provide faster access speeds across multiple drives. The other options serve different functions: a USB adapter is primarily used for connecting USB devices, a modem adapter facilitates internet connectivity through telecommunication systems, and a wireless NIC (Network Interface Card) is used to connect a device to a wireless network. None of these options offer the specific capabilities or functions necessary for managing and connecting integrated hard disks in a RAID configuration like a RAID adapter does.



**9. Which of the following is NOT a type of storage drive?**

- A. Floppy drive**
- B. Flash drive**
- C. Graphic card**
- D. Optical drive**

A graphic card is not a type of storage drive; rather, it is a component of a computer that is responsible for rendering images, video, and animations. It processes visual data and outputs it to a display, thus playing a critical role in gaming, graphic design, and video processing tasks. Unlike storage drives, which are used to store data permanently or temporarily, a graphic card focuses on processing and displaying that data. On the other hand, floppy drives, flash drives, and optical drives are all types of storage media used to save and retrieve data. Floppy drives are an older technology associated with floppy disks, while flash drives are portable USB devices that utilize flash memory for data storage. Optical drives read and write data from optical disks such as CDs, DVDs, and Blu-rays. Each of these serves the primary purpose of data storage, which distinguishes them from a graphic card.

**10. What is a primary characteristic of a graphical user interface (GUI)?**

- A. It relies solely on keyboard input**
- B. It provides visual elements for user navigation**
- C. It requires coding knowledge**
- D. It limits user interaction to command lines**

A primary characteristic of a graphical user interface (GUI) is that it provides visual elements for user navigation. This means that users interact with the system through graphical components such as icons, buttons, windows, and menus, which enhance usability and accessibility. The visual representation allows users to intuitively understand what actions they can take and where to find the tools they need without having to memorize complex commands. By presenting information visually, a GUI simplifies the user experience, especially for individuals who may not be familiar with text-based commands or programming. This approach makes technology more approachable for a broader audience, as users can click on icons or use touch gestures to carry out tasks instead of relying on keyboard input alone. Hence, the essence of a GUI is its emphasis on user-friendly navigation through visual means, which stands in contrast to other interface types that may require command-line expertise or limit interaction to text-based commands.

# 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://infosystechnavedtra15028training.examzify.com>**

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