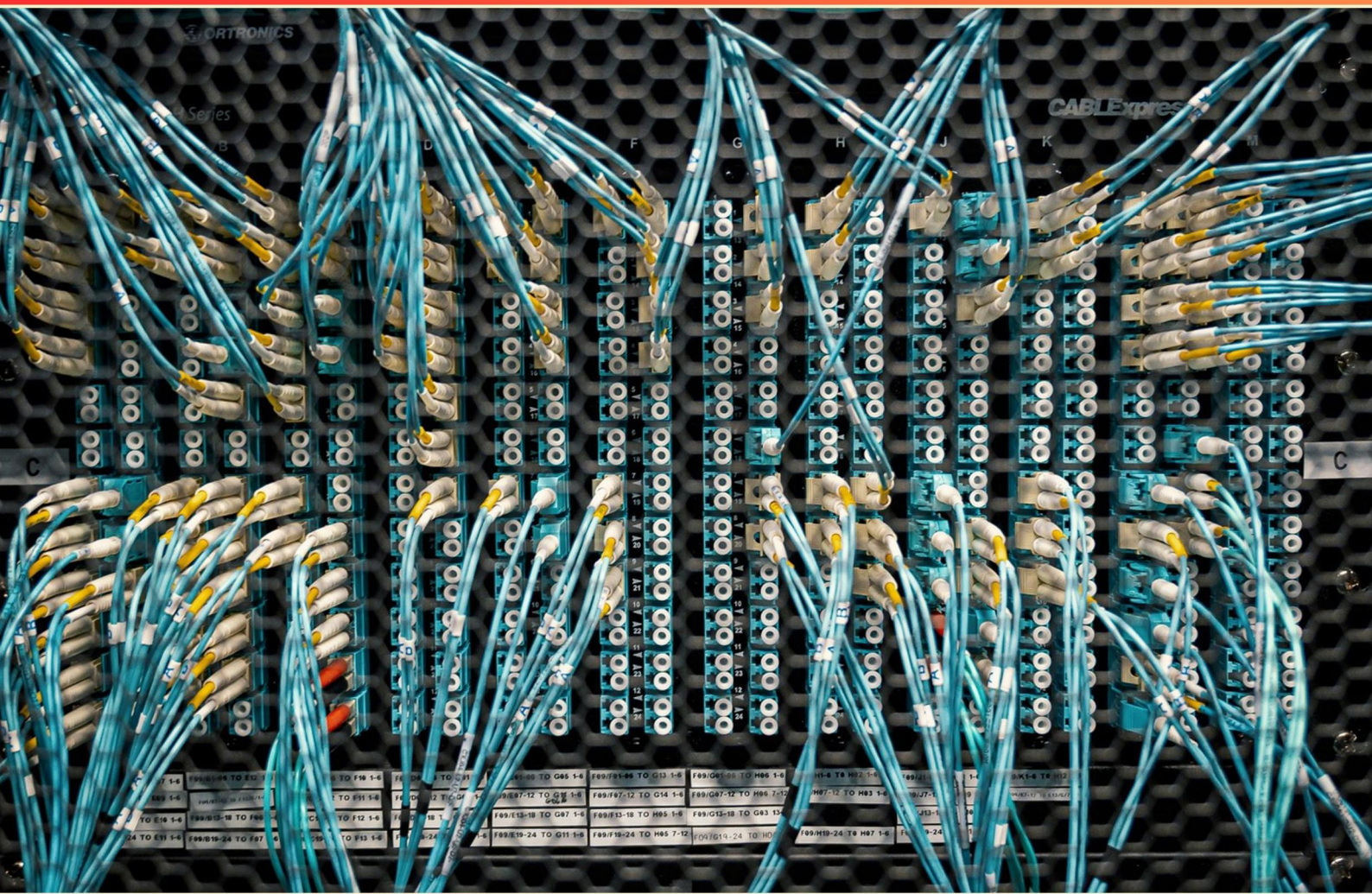


INFORMATION SYSTEM TECHNICIAN (NAVEDTRA 15028) TRAINING SERIES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 has a direct impact on the amount of data a processor can process?**
 - A. The type of operating system
 - B. The size of the hard drive
 - C. The speed of memory
 - D. The number of processor cores

- 2. Which file system is known for having more security features compared to FAT32?**
 - A. NTFS
 - B. FAT32
 - C. FAT
 - D. CDFS

- 3. Which specialized application of SSL is used for encrypted authentication processes?**
 - A. IMAP4
 - B. PEAP-TLS
 - C. HTTPS
 - D. FTP

- 4. What does the acronym ATA stand for in computer technology?**
 - A. Advanced Technology Attachment
 - B. Automated Text Analysis
 - C. Access Time Algorithm
 - D. Analog Transmission Adapter

- 5. What does RAM mean?**
 - A. Random Access Memory
 - B. Read and Access Memory
 - C. Rapid Access Memory
 - D. Real-Time Access Memory

- 6. Which type of adapter card is used to connect a computer to a network via a network cable?**
- A. Modem adapter
 - B. NIC
 - C. Capture card
 - D. USB
- 7. Which of the following is the port number for MySQL database service?**
- A. 3306
 - B. 5432
 - C. 8080
 - D. 80
- 8. What does FTP stand for in network communications?**
- A. File Transfer Protocol
 - B. Fast Transfer Protocol
 - C. File Transmission Process
 - D. Functional Transfer Protocol
- 9. Which of the following is a type of optical media?**
- A. Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)
 - B. Solid State Drive (SSD)
 - C. Universal Serial Bus (USB)
 - D. Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- 10. Which memory type is capable of using triple channels for enhanced performance?**
- A. DDR
 - B. DDR2
 - C. DDR3
 - D. SDRAM

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What has a direct impact on the amount of data a processor can process?

- A. The type of operating system
- B. The size of the hard drive
- C. The speed of memory**
- D. The number of processor cores

The speed of memory plays a crucial role in determining the amount of data a processor can process effectively. When a processor retrieves and operates on data, it requires access to its memory. If the memory speed is high, the processor can quickly access the data it needs, leading to efficient data processing. Fast memory speeds decrease latency and increase bandwidth, allowing for larger volumes of data to be handled simultaneously. In contrast, slower memory can create bottlenecks, where the processor has to wait for data, thereby limiting its overall processing capacity. Therefore, faster memory directly enhances how much data processing a processor can achieve, making it a critical factor in overall system performance.

2. Which file system is known for having more security features compared to FAT32?

- A. NTFS**
- B. FAT32
- C. FAT
- D. CDFS

The file system known for having more security features compared to FAT32 is NTFS. NTFS, or New Technology File System, was introduced by Microsoft with Windows NT and offers several advanced features that enhance data management and security. One of the primary security features of NTFS is its support for file permissions. This allows administrators to set detailed access controls for individual files and folders, specifying which users or groups have permission to read, write, modify, or execute files. Additionally, NTFS supports file encryption through the Encrypting File System (EFS), which helps protect sensitive data from unauthorized access. Another important feature of NTFS is its ability to create and manage disk quotas, allowing users to limit the amount of disk space that can be used by individual accounts. NTFS also includes support for journaling, which tracks changes to files and can help prevent data corruption in the event of a system failure. In contrast, FAT32 is a simpler file system that lacks these robust security features, making it more vulnerable to data breaches. FAT32 does not support advanced user permissions or file encryption, which limits its suitability for environments that require enhanced data security. Other options like FAT and CDFS also do not provide the same level of security and management capabilities as NTFS.

3. Which specialized application of SSL is used for encrypted authentication processes?

- A. IMAP4
- B. PEAP-TLS**
- C. HTTPS
- D. FTP

The answer is focused on PEAP-TLS because it stands for Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol with Transport Layer Security. This protocol is specifically designed to provide secure authentication processes by encapsulating a second authentication exchange within a secure SSL/TLS tunnel. PEAP-TLS operates by first establishing a secure TLS connection between a client and a server, which protects the subsequent authentication process from being exposed to potential eavesdroppers. This is particularly important in environments where credentials could be intercepted during transmission. By using TLS, PEAP achieves confidentiality and integrity, essential features in any secure authentication mechanism. While HTTPS, a secure version of HTTP, also employs SSL/TLS to protect data exchanged between a web browser and server, its primary focus is on securing data in transit rather than authentication processes per se. IMAP4, which is often used for email retrieval, may also be secured using SSL/TLS, but its purpose is not specifically centered on authentication. FTP, on the other hand, is primarily a file transfer protocol which does not inherently support encryption unless using a variant like FTPS. Thus, the specialized nature of PEAP-TLS in securing authentication processes through SSL/TLS sets it apart as the correct choice for this question.

4. What does the acronym ATA stand for in computer technology?

- A. Advanced Technology Attachment**
- B. Automated Text Analysis
- C. Access Time Algorithm
- D. Analog Transmission Adapter

The acronym ATA stands for Advanced Technology Attachment in computer technology. This term refers to a standard interface used to connect storage devices such as hard drives and SSDs to a computer's motherboard. The Advanced Technology Attachment interface allows for the transmission of data between the storage device and the computer, enabling the system to read and write data effectively. The naming convention emphasizes that this technology was developed to enhance data transfer rates and improve performance, making it a critical component in the evolution of computer storage. Understanding ATA is fundamental for technicians working with hardware and storage solutions, as it forms the basis of how drive connections are structured in many systems. Other options, while they may represent legitimate concepts in various fields, do not align with the established terminology used in computer technology regarding storage interfaces.

5. What does RAM mean?

- A. Random Access Memory**
- B. Read and Access Memory
- C. Rapid Access Memory
- D. Real-Time Access Memory

RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a crucial component in computing systems. It is a type of volatile memory, meaning it loses its data when the power is turned off. RAM enables a computer to store and access data quickly, facilitating efficient processing of applications and operating systems. The term "random access" refers to the ability to access any memory location directly with equal speed, regardless of its position in the sequence. This is in contrast to other types of storage, like tape drives, which must read information sequentially. The performance of a computer is heavily influenced by the amount and speed of its RAM, as it determines how much data can be processed simultaneously. Understanding RAM is essential for comprehending how computers execute programs and handle multitasking, making it a foundational concept in information technology and systems.

6. Which type of adapter card is used to connect a computer to a network via a network cable?

- A. Modem adapter
- B. NIC**
- C. Capture card
- D. USB

The correct answer is the Network Interface Card (NIC). A NIC is specifically designed to enable a computer to connect to a network, whether that be a local area network (LAN) or a larger network such as the internet. It serves as the interface through which a computer communicates with other computers or devices on the network. NICs typically have ports for network cables, such as Ethernet cables, allowing for robust wired connections. In contrast, a modem adapter is primarily used to connect a computer to the internet via a telephone line or cable, serving a different function than a NIC. A capture card, on the other hand, is used for capturing video and is not related to networking, while a USB device can offer various functions but does not inherently connect a computer to a network unless it is a specialized USB NIC. Thus, the NIC is the specific hardware required for establishing direct network connectivity via a cable.

7. Which of the following is the port number for MySQL database service?

- A. 3306**
- B. 5432
- C. 8080
- D. 80

The MySQL database service primarily operates on port number 3306. This port is designated for MySQL server communications and is the default port used for connecting client applications to the MySQL database. When a client wants to connect to a MySQL database server, it typically sends its requests to this specific port, allowing the server to handle the database operations requested by the client. In contrast, the other port numbers listed are associated with different services. Port 5432 is commonly used for PostgreSQL, a different relational database system. Port 8080 is often used for web services, typically as an alternative to port 80, which is the standard port for HTTP traffic. Thus, recognizing the specific role of each port number is essential in the context of networking and database management.

8. What does FTP stand for in network communications?

- A. File Transfer Protocol**
- B. Fast Transfer Protocol
- C. File Transmission Process
- D. Functional Transfer Protocol

FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, which is a standard network protocol used to transfer files from one host to another over a TCP-based network, such as the Internet. This protocol allows users to upload and download files, manage file directories, and perform other file operations remotely. FTP operates on a client-server model, where the client initiates a connection to the server to access files stored there. The other options do not accurately reflect the accepted definition or function of FTP. For example, "Fast Transfer Protocol" and "Functional Transfer Protocol" are not recognized terms in this context, and "File Transmission Process" does not capture the specific functionality or standardized framework that FTP provides for file management and transfer. Thus, the correct term, File Transfer Protocol, encompasses the specific processes and rules established for transmitting files over a network effectively.

9. Which of the following is a type of optical media?

- A. Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)**
- B. Solid State Drive (SSD)
- C. Universal Serial Bus (USB)
- D. Network Attached Storage (NAS)

The Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) is a type of optical media because it uses laser technology to read and write data. Optical media is characterized by its ability to store information in the form of pits and lands on a disc surface, which is read by a laser. DVDs are widely used for storing video, audio, and data due to their higher storage capacities compared to traditional CDs. In contrast, Solid State Drives (SSDs) utilize flash memory and do not rely on optical technology, as they store data electronically without any moving parts. Universal Serial Bus (USB) pertains to a standardized interface for connecting various devices and transferring data, but it is not a medium for storing data itself. Network Attached Storage (NAS) refers to a dedicated file storage device that connects to a network and allows multiple users and devices to access data, but again, it is not classified as optical media. Thus, the designation of a DVD as a type of optical media is accurate, reflecting its fundamental characteristics and functionality.

10. Which memory type is capable of using triple channels for enhanced performance?

- A. DDR
- B. DDR2
- C. DDR3**
- D. SDRAM

The ability to utilize triple channels for enhanced performance is specific to DDR3 memory. This advancement in memory technology allows for greater bandwidth and improved data transfer rates by using three memory modules in parallel rather than just one or two, which is common in earlier memory types like DDR and DDR2. DDR3 memory was designed to increase the memory speed and efficiency compared to its predecessors, thereby significantly enhancing performance in high-demand computing applications. By utilizing a triple-channel architecture, DDR3 can take advantage of higher data throughput, effectively improving system performance, especially in multitasking and intensive data processing scenarios. While SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory) represents an earlier generation of memory technology that laid the groundwork for subsequent types, it does not specifically support the advanced channeling options present in DDR3 memory.

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://infosystechnavedtra15028training.examzify.com>

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

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