

# Streamline Tech 4 to 5 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**

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- 1. What term describes the variability of delay a packet experiences as it travels between network devices?**
  - A. Latency**
  - B. Buffering**
  - C. Jitter**
  - D. Throughput**
  
- 2. Which of the following are two types of domain names?**
  - A. Relative name and fully qualified domain name (FQDN)**
  - B. Dynamic and static domain names**
  - C. Public and private domain names**
  - D. Primary and secondary domain names**
  
- 3. Which of the following is an example of a protocol used in the Transport Layer?**
  - A. Internet Protocol (IP)**
  - B. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**
  - C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)**
  - D. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**
  
- 4. Which tagging method supports thousands of VLANs?**
  - A. 802.1D**
  - B. 802.1Q**
  - C. 802.1P**
  - D. 802.1X**
  
- 5. What is the name of the digital network framework that determines the route a call will take?**
  - A. SS7**
  - B. ISDN**
  - C. Frame Relay**
  - D. ATM**

**6. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data transmission without addressing?**

- A. Application Layer**
- B. Transport Layer**
- C. Network Layer**
- D. Physical Layer**

**7. Which technology is essential for ensuring smooth communication between different types of networks?**

- A. Switching**
- B. Bridging**
- C. Routing**
- D. Modulation**

**8. What is the primary difference between a public and private network?**

- A. Speed of connection**
- B. Accessibility by users**
- C. Who owns and maintains the network**
- D. Data transmission methods**

**9. Which VLAN tagging standard header does IEEE 802.1p modify to identify Ethernet frame priority?**

- A. 802.1D**
- B. 802.1Q**
- C. 802.1X**
- D. 802.1A**

**10. What enables the transport of computer data over analog telephone local loops?**

- A. Internet routers**
- B. Telephone modems**
- C. Network switches**
- D. DSL filters**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What term describes the variability of delay a packet experiences as it travels between network devices?**

- A. Latency**
- B. Buffering**
- C. Jitter**
- D. Throughput**

Jitter is the term that describes the variability of delay a packet experiences as it travels between network devices. In networking, consistent packet delivery times are essential for maintaining the quality of real-time services like voice and video. Jitter refers to the fluctuations in the time it takes for packets to arrive at their destination. High jitter can lead to packets arriving out of order or at inconsistent intervals, which can degrade the quality of streaming media or online gaming, for instance. Latency, while related, refers specifically to the total time it takes for a packet to travel from the source to the destination, not its variability. Buffering involves temporarily storing data to accommodate variations in processing or transmission, which can be an effect of high jitter but is not the term that specifies the variability itself. Throughput measures the amount of data successfully transmitted over a network in a given time frame, which does not directly address the timing variability of individual packets. Thus, jitter is the appropriate term to describe the inconsistency in packet delay.

**2. Which of the following are two types of domain names?**

- A. Relative name and fully qualified domain name (FQDN)**
- B. Dynamic and static domain names**
- C. Public and private domain names**
- D. Primary and secondary domain names**

The correct answer, which identifies relative names and fully qualified domain names (FQDN), highlights an essential distinction in the realm of domain naming. A fully qualified domain name provides the complete address of a specific resource on the internet, comprising both the hostname and the domain itself (like `www.example.com`). This type of domain name specifies its exact location in the hierarchy of the Domain Name System (DNS), allowing it to be uniquely identified and accessed. In contrast, a relative domain name does not provide the complete path and instead relies on a context where the full domain name can be inferred — for example, '`www`' might refer to '`www.example.com`' but would need a defined base domain to be fully understood. Understanding this distinction is fundamental for navigating the internet's structure, especially in networking and web management contexts. The other choices describe valid concepts in domain management but do not match the classification of types of domain names. Dynamic and static domain names refer more to how DNS records are updated but do not classify the names themselves. Public and private domain names focus on the accessibility of the domains, while primary and secondary domain names pertain to DNS setups involving master and slave servers, rather than typologies of names.

**3. Which of the following is an example of a protocol used in the Transport Layer?**

- A. Internet Protocol (IP)**
- B. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**
- C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)**
- D. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is indeed an example of a protocol used in the Transport Layer of the OSI model. The Transport Layer is responsible for providing end-to-end communication services for applications. TCP plays a crucial role in ensuring reliable transmission of data across networks. It manages breaking down large messages into smaller packets, sending them to the destination, and then reassembling them in the proper order. Additionally, TCP implements mechanisms for error-checking and flow control, which helps maintain the integrity and efficiency of the data communication process. In contrast, the Internet Protocol (IP) operates at the Network Layer, handling the routing of packets across the network rather than the transmission of data segments. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and File Transfer Protocol (FTP) are application layer protocols; they are designed for specific types of data exchange between applications (web browsing and file transfer, respectively) and rely on underlying Transport Layer protocols like TCP to manage the actual transmission of data.

**4. Which tagging method supports thousands of VLANs?**

- A. 802.1D**
- B. 802.1Q**
- C. 802.1P**
- D. 802.1X**

The tagging method that supports thousands of VLANs is 802.1Q. This standard is used for Virtual LANs (VLANs) in Ethernet networks. It works by adding a tag to the Ethernet frame, allowing multiple VLANs to be identified on a single physical network infrastructure. This tagging allows for up to 4096 different VLANs, significantly enhancing network segmentation and management. The other methods mentioned do not support VLAN tagging in the same manner as 802.1Q. For instance, 802.1D is primarily concerned with the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), which prevents loops in Ethernet networks but does not define VLANs. Meanwhile, 802.1P focuses on traffic prioritization, facilitating Quality of Service (QoS) rather than VLAN identification. Lastly, 802.1X is a network access control protocol used for authenticating devices wishing to connect to a network, not for VLAN tagging. Thus, 802.1Q stands out as the correct choice for supporting a large number of VLANs.

**5. What is the name of the digital network framework that determines the route a call will take?**

- A. SS7**
- B. ISDN**
- C. Frame Relay**
- D. ATM**

The correct answer is SS7, which stands for Signaling System No. 7. It is a digital signaling protocol used to set up and manage voice calls in the public switched telephone network (PSTN). SS7 facilitates the signaling needed to route calls effectively between different telecom networks, determine the availability of resources, and manage call-related data across various systems, ensuring that the call can be completed successfully. SS7 is central to establishing the path a call takes because it allows different components of the telecommunication networks—such as switches and databases—to communicate and share information about call routing and status. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of voice calls, making it essential for modern telecommunication systems. The other options listed, such as ISDN, Frame Relay, and ATM, serve different purposes in telecommunications. ISDN is primarily used for digital transmission of voice and data over traditional phone lines, Frame Relay is a technology for connecting LANs and transferring data between them, and ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) is used for high-speed data transmission and integrates various types of traffic. While these technologies are important in their own right, they do not specifically define the routing of calls in the same way SS7 does.

**6. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data transmission without addressing?**

- A. Application Layer**
- B. Transport Layer**
- C. Network Layer**
- D. Physical Layer**

The Physical Layer of the OSI model is responsible for the actual transmission of raw bitstreams over a physical medium. This layer deals with the hardware aspects of sending and receiving data, including the electrical signals, light signals, and radio waves used to transmit data over different types of media. It defines the physical characteristics of the devices involved in the transmission and ensures that data is transmitted correctly without addressing. In contrast, the other layers have specific functions that involve addressing and data organization. The Application Layer manages high-level operations like user interface and application services, while the Transport Layer is responsible for end-to-end communication and ensures error recovery and flow control, which requires addressing. The Network Layer, on the other hand, handles routing and forwarding of packets based on addressing schemes to ensure that data can be sent from source to destination through multiple networks. Thus, the focus of the Physical Layer on the mechanical and electrical aspects of data transmission without any concern for addressing makes it the correct choice for this question.

## 7. Which technology is essential for ensuring smooth communication between different types of networks?

- A. Switching**
- B. Bridging**
- C. Routing**
- D. Modulation**

Routing is essential for ensuring smooth communication between different types of networks because it determines the best paths for data to travel across interconnected networks. Routers operate at the network layer of the OSI model, managing the traffic between various networks, such as local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs). By directing packets of data from a source network to a destination network, routers facilitate seamless communication, even when the networks have different architectures or protocols. The ability of routing to handle multiple network types and protocols is crucial in a diverse network environment, such as the Internet, where devices and systems may use varying standards for data transmission. This versatility allows for effective inter-network communication and ensures data reaches its intended destination efficiently, regardless of the network layout. Other technologies, while important in their own right, serve different purposes. For example, switching is primarily concerned with directing packets within a single local network rather than between distinct networks, and bridging connects two similar networks to function as one. Modulation deals with signal processing in telecommunications but does not directly address the challenges of inter-network communication.

## 8. What is the primary difference between a public and private network?

- A. Speed of connection**
- B. Accessibility by users**
- C. Who owns and maintains the network**
- D. Data transmission methods**

The primary difference between a public and private network lies in who owns and maintains the network. A public network, such as the internet, is open for anyone to access and is generally maintained by various organizations or entities without restrictions on usage. People use public networks freely without needing to obtain permission or pay a fee for access, although there may be rules and regulations governing usage. On the other hand, a private network is typically owned and maintained by a specific organization or individual, who has control over who can access the network. This allows for heightened security and privacy since only authorized users can connect to the private network. Organizations often use private networks to safeguard sensitive information and manage internal communications. The other options touch on features that can vary within both public and private networks, such as speed of connection, user accessibility, and data transmission methods; however, these features do not fundamentally define the differences in ownership and maintenance responsibilities that clearly distinguish public from private networks.

**9. Which VLAN tagging standard header does IEEE 802.1p modify to identify Ethernet frame priority?**

- A. 802.1D
- B. 802.1Q**
- C. 802.1X
- D. 802.1A

The correct answer is associated with the 802.1Q standard, which defines VLAN tagging in Ethernet frames. The modification made by IEEE 802.1p specifically adds a priority code point (PCP) field within the VLAN tag header defined by 802.1Q. This field allows for the prioritization of Ethernet frames based on traffic type, effectively enabling Quality of Service (QoS) in networks. When a frame is tagged with a VLAN header, the PCP field uses three bits to specify the priority of the frame, facilitating better management of network resources by allowing higher-priority traffic to be transmitted with precedence over lower-priority traffic. This feature is crucial for applications that require reliable performance, such as voice over IP or real-time video streaming. In contrast, the other standards listed have different focuses. 802.1D pertains to bridging and network management, defining the operation of network bridges. 802.1X is a port-based network access control standard used for authenticating devices on a network. 802.1A does not relate to VLAN tagging and is less commonly referenced in the context of networking standards. Overall, 802.1Q is the foundation for VLAN tagging, and the addition of the 802.

**10. What enables the transport of computer data over analog telephone local loops?**

- A. Internet routers
- B. Telephone modems**
- C. Network switches
- D. DSL filters

The transport of computer data over analog telephone local loops is primarily facilitated by telephone modems. A modem modulates and demodulates the signals; it converts digital data from a computer into analog signals that can be transmitted over traditional telephone lines, and vice versa, allowing for two-way communication. When a modem connects to a telephone line, it takes the digital signals from the computer and encodes them into a format suitable for transmission over the analog network. This enables users to connect to the internet or send data across conventional phone lines, which were originally designed for voice communication. The technology behind modems allows them to efficiently utilize the existing infrastructure of telephone lines for data transmission, which has made them essential for early dial-up internet access and continues to be relevant today in certain contexts. The other options, while related to networking and communication, serve different functions and do not perform the specific role of converting data for transmission over analog telephone loops.

# 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://streamlinetech405.examzify.com>**

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

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