

TESDA Computer Systems Servicing (CSS) NC II Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What is a 24-port USB connector system with a rotationally symmetrical connector called?**
 - A. USB Type-B**
 - B. USB C Thunderbolt**
 - C. USB Type-A**
 - D. USB Mini**
- 2. Which hardware device enables the connection of serial devices across a network?**
 - A. Modem**
 - B. Network Switch**
 - C. Router**
 - D. Terminal Server**
- 3. What component is essential for handling data transmission within a network?**
 - A. Router**
 - B. Switch**
 - C. Network Interface Card**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. What is the volt rating of the yellow wire in a PSU?**
 - A. +3.3V**
 - B. +5V**
 - C. +12V**
 - D. -12V**
- 5. What are the two types of interfaces used to connect a hard disk drive (HDD) to a computer motherboard?**
 - A. USB and SCSI**
 - B. PATA and SATA**
 - C. HDMI and DisplayPort**
 - D. IDE and NVMe**

- 6. Which protocol is primarily used for transferring files on the World Wide Web?**
- A. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**
 - B. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)**
 - C. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)**
 - D. Post Office Protocol (POP)**
- 7. What is defined as an application group that contains a client access point and at least one application-specific resource?**
- A. Virtual cluster server**
 - B. Logical drive**
 - C. File system**
 - D. Application pool**
- 8. Which network type can be expanded beyond a single building using a series of access points?**
- A. LAN (Local Area Network)**
 - B. WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)**
 - C. VPN (Virtual Private Network)**
 - D. MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)**
- 9. Which network type allows devices to communicate without routing through a central server?**
- A. Wide Area Network**
 - B. Local Area Network**
 - C. Peer-to-peer network**
 - D. Virtual Private Network**
- 10. Which of the following is the traditional method used to access server data?**
- A. Windows Folder Sharing**
 - B. Client-Server Architecture**
 - C. Web Hosting**
 - D. Peer-to-Peer Networking**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a 24-port USB connector system with a rotationally symmetrical connector called?

A. USB Type-B

B. USB C Thunderbolt

C. USB Type-A

D. USB Mini

The 24-port USB connector system with a rotationally symmetrical connector is known as USB Type-C. This connection type has become popular due to its reversible design, meaning that it can be plugged in either way, which adds convenience for users. Additionally, USB Type-C supports a wide range of functionalities, including power delivery, high data transfer rates, and video output, making it versatile for various devices. USB Type-C's symmetrical design allows for easy connections without worrying about the orientation, distinguishing it from other USB types that require a specific way to be inserted. This connector standard was introduced to streamline connections, reducing the number of different ports and cables needed for various devices. In contrast, USB Type-A and USB Type-B connectors have specific orientations and are not symmetrical, while USB Mini is a smaller version of USB that has largely been replaced by the more advanced USB Type-C in modern devices. As a result, USB Type-C stands out as the correct answer due to its unique design and features.

2. Which hardware device enables the connection of serial devices across a network?

A. Modem

B. Network Switch

C. Router

D. Terminal Server

The terminal server is the correct choice because it specifically enables the connection and management of multiple serial devices over a network. This device acts as a bridge between serial devices and the network, allowing these devices, often used in industrial or legacy systems, to communicate over Ethernet or IP networks. Terminal servers convert the data from the serial devices into a format that can be transmitted over the network, facilitating communication between the devices and computers on the network. This functionality enables centralized management and monitoring of the serial devices, making them accessible even if they are physically distant from the main network. In comparison, a modem primarily facilitates internet connectivity by converting digital data to analog signals (and vice versa) for transmission over phone lines or other media. A network switch operates at the data link layer and is used to connect various devices within a local area network (LAN), directing traffic between them but not specifically tailored for serial device management. A router connects different networks, directing data packets between them, but does not inherently provide the specific connectivity features required for serial devices.

3. What component is essential for handling data transmission within a network?

- A. Router**
- B. Switch**
- C. Network Interface Card**
- D. All of the above**

The essential component for handling data transmission within a network encompasses all the options listed. A router is crucial for directing data packets between different networks, ensuring they reach their intended destinations. It acts as a traffic director, facilitating efficient communication among multiple networks. A switch plays a vital role within a local area network (LAN) by connecting devices and managing data flow between them. It uses MAC addresses to forward data only to the intended device, which optimizes performance and reduces unnecessary traffic. A network interface card (NIC) is also fundamental, as it allows devices to physically connect to the network. It enables the device to communicate with other devices over the network by converting data into a format suitable for transmission. Therefore, all three components are essential for different aspects of data transmission, making the choice that includes all of them the best answer. Each component serves a distinct purpose that collectively enables seamless data communication within and across networks.

4. What is the volt rating of the yellow wire in a PSU?

- A. +3.3V**
- B. +5V**
- C. +12V**
- D. -12V**

The voltage rating of the yellow wire in a Power Supply Unit (PSU) is commonly recognized to be +12V. This wire is typically used to deliver power to components that require higher voltage, such as CPUs and graphics cards, which often operate at +12V. The +12V rail is crucial for modern computing needs, as it powers many of the high-demand components within a computer. Understanding the color coding in PSUs is essential for correctly identifying and utilizing the power supplied to various components. While the other options represent other voltages provided by the PSU, including +3.3V (often indicated by orange wires), +5V (red wires), and -12V (blue wires), they do not apply to the yellow wire specifically. Consequently, knowing that the yellow wire corresponds to the +12V output is key for anyone working with or troubleshooting computer power systems.

5. What are the two types of interfaces used to connect a hard disk drive (HDD) to a computer motherboard?

A. USB and SCSI

B. PATA and SATA

C. HDMI and DisplayPort

D. IDE and NVMe

PATA and SATA are indeed the two main types of interfaces commonly utilized to connect hard disk drives (HDDs) to a computer motherboard. PATA, which stands for Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment, was widely used in older computer systems before the advent of SATA. It connects HDDs to the motherboard using a ribbon cable and allows for multiple drives to be connected through master/slave configurations. SATA, or Serial Advanced Technology Attachment, is a more recent interface that has largely replaced PATA in modern systems due to its advantages. SATA connections use a thinner, more flexible cable which allows for improved airflow within the computer chassis. Additionally, SATA supports faster data transfer rates, making it more efficient for transferring large amounts of data. The other choices do not represent appropriate interfaces for connecting HDDs to motherboards. USB and SCSI are interfaces used for different types of peripheral devices rather than direct HDD connections, while HDMI and DisplayPort are video interfaces. IDE is an older term commonly used to refer to PATA, and NVMe is a protocol used for high-performance SSDs, which operates over PCIe connections, not typical HDDs.

6. Which protocol is primarily used for transferring files on the World Wide Web?

A. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

B. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

C. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

D. Post Office Protocol (POP)

The primary protocol used for transferring files on the World Wide Web is the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is designed specifically for transmitting hypertext documents, such as HTML files, which are the building blocks of web pages. When you access a website, your browser sends an HTTP request to the web server, which then responds with the requested web page, allowing users to view content online efficiently. While File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is also used for file transfers, it serves a different purpose and is generally not used for webpage content delivery on the web itself. Instead, FTP is often used for the transferring of files between servers and clients, but it does not handle the browsing experience or the structure of the World Wide Web as HTTP does. Protocols such as Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and Post Office Protocol (POP) are specifically designed for email transmission and retrieval, respectively, and are irrelevant to file transfers on the web. Therefore, HTTP stands out as the appropriate choice for web file transfers, making it the correct answer in this context.

7. What is defined as an application group that contains a client access point and at least one application-specific resource?

A. Virtual cluster server

B. Logical drive

C. File system

D. Application pool

The term that accurately describes an application group containing a client access point and at least one application-specific resource is an application pool. In the context of web applications and server management, an application pool serves as a container for one or more web applications, allowing them to run in isolation from one another. This is vital for resource management and improving application security, as each pool can be configured with specific settings and resources, such as memory limits and process isolation. Application pools help ensure that individual applications can be managed separately, which means that if one application encounters issues, it will not affect others running in different pools. This modular approach provides reliability and stability to web services. In contrast, other options like virtual cluster server, logical drive, and file system do not encapsulate the concept of an application group with a client access point and application resources in the same way. A virtual cluster server relates more to virtualization and load balancing, a logical drive refers to a partition of storage, and a file system is concerned with how data is organized and accessed on storage devices. None of these terms addresses the structure and function of managing application resources as effectively as an application pool does.

8. Which network type can be expanded beyond a single building using a series of access points?

A. LAN (Local Area Network)

B. WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)

C. VPN (Virtual Private Network)

D. MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)

The correct answer is WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network). A WLAN is specifically designed to allow devices to connect to a network wirelessly, which provides flexibility in terms of mobility and connectivity compared to a traditional wired LAN. Access points can be strategically placed to extend the coverage of the network beyond a single building, allowing users to connect to the network from various locations within the extended coverage area without being tethered by cables. This capability makes a WLAN particularly useful in large campuses, hotels, or business parks where connectivity needs to be available in multiple locations over a broader area than what a single access point can cover. Each access point connects back to a central network router or switch, enabling seamless communication across the infrastructure. In contrast, a LAN typically refers to a network that operates within a single building or closely situated group of buildings, and it relies predominantly on wired connections. While a VPN is used primarily for secure communications over the internet, it does not define a network topology; instead, it connects users to a secure remote network. A MAN covers a larger geographical area than a LAN, often spanning an entire city but is not specifically designed to expand through access points in the same flexible manner as a WLAN.

9. Which network type allows devices to communicate without routing through a central server?

- A. Wide Area Network**
- B. Local Area Network**
- C. Peer-to-peer network**
- D. Virtual Private Network**

The peer-to-peer network is characterized by its decentralized architecture, enabling devices (or peers) to communicate directly with one another without requiring a central server for routing or management. In a peer-to-peer network, each device can act as both a client and a server, facilitating the sharing of resources, such as files or printers, directly between users. This model enhances efficiency and can reduce delays because data can be shared straight from one device to another without going through a centralized point. For instance, in file-sharing applications, users can connect directly to each other's devices to upload or download files rather than relying on a single server to store and manage those files. This system allows for greater flexibility and can often improve speed, especially in scenarios with many users accessing data simultaneously. In contrast, the other types of networks involve centralization in some form. Wide Area Networks and Local Area Networks typically rely on routers and switches to manage traffic, while a Virtual Private Network is primarily focused on securely connecting remote users to a central location over the internet.

10. Which of the following is the traditional method used to access server data?

- A. Windows Folder Sharing**
- B. Client-Server Architecture**
- C. Web Hosting**
- D. Peer-to-Peer Networking**

The traditional method used to access server data is Windows Folder Sharing. This technique enables users to access files stored on a server by sharing specific folders over a network. By configuring a folder to be shared, users with appropriate permissions can access the contents from their individual computers. This method is straightforward, allowing for easy data management and collaboration within a localized network. While other options such as Client-Server Architecture and Web Hosting are also methods of accessing data, they embody broader frameworks and system designs rather than specifically focusing on the sharing of files through a shared folder approach. Client-Server Architecture refers to a model where multiple client devices request and utilize resources from a central server, often involving complex interactions that go beyond mere data access. Web Hosting involves storing web content on a server and making it accessible via the internet, which moves the context away from traditional local folder sharing. Peer-to-Peer Networking enables decentralized file sharing among devices without a dedicated server, contrasting with the hub-and-spoke model that folder sharing adheres to. Therefore, the traditional use of Windows Folder Sharing reflects a basic yet effective way to access data directly on a server in a manageable and familiar way.