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

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit:
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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Who is typically assigned to monitor network security and operations?

A. Network Engineer

B. Network Administrator

C. Systems Analyst

D. Database Manager

2. What is commonly found in a network interface card that indicates activity?

A. Fan

B. LED

C. Port

D. Chipset

3. What term refers to the maximum data transfer rate of a network for an internet connection?

A. Throughput

B. Latency

C. Bandwidth

D. Network Speed

4. How do cloud services operate?

A. They require hardware installation on local computers

B. They provide computing resources or storage over the internet

C. They only function within a local network

D. They offer services solely for website hosting

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

A. Modem

B. Network Switch

C. Router

D. Terminal Server

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6. Which network is typically used in a single organization or campus?

A. MAN

B. LAN

C. WAN

D. VPN

7. 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)

8. What type of cable is used to connect a computer to a router?

A. Coaxial cable

B. HDMI cable

C. Ethernet cable

D. Serial cable

9. What type of network allows users to move around the coverage area in line of sight while staying connected?

A. Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

B. Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

C. Virtual Private Network (VPN)

D. Local Area Network (LAN)

10. What is a major benefit of using a VPN?

A. Increases the speed of downloads

B. Creates a secure connection over the internet

C. Improves video quality for streaming services

D. Reduces the amount of data used

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is typically assigned to monitor network security and operations?

A. Network Engineer

B. Network Administrator

C. Systems Analyst

D. Database Manager

The role of a Network Administrator primarily revolves around overseeing the day-to-day operations of computer networks, which includes monitoring network security. This professional ensures that all network systems are functioning optimally, implementing security measures to protect against unauthorized access, failures, and malicious attacks. Network Administrators are responsible for configuring network hardware, deploying necessary software updates, and responding to security incidents. Their expertise enables them to analyze network performance and security logs, conduct regular audits, and maintain firewalls and intrusion detection systems, all of which are vital for safeguarding the network from potential threats. While a Network Engineer may design and implement complex networks and a Systems Analyst might assess systems to improve functionality, their focus does not typically encompass the continuous monitoring and operational oversight that a Network Administrator provides. A Database Manager, on the other hand, focuses on the management and performance of databases rather than the overall network security and operations. Therefore, the Network Administrator occupies a crucial role in maintaining the integrity and security of network operations.

2. What is commonly found in a network interface card that indicates activity?

A. Fan

B. LED

C. Port

D. Chipset

In a network interface card (NIC), an LED indicator is commonly included to signal activity. This LED lights up to show data transmission or reception, providing visual feedback on the operational status of the network connection. When the NIC is active, the LED typically blinks, indicating that data packets are being sent or received over the network. This functionality helps users and technicians quickly diagnose whether the NIC is working correctly or if there are connectivity issues. The other components mentioned do not serve the same purpose. A fan is used for cooling but does not provide information regarding data activity. A port is simply the physical connection point where the network cable plugs in and does not indicate activity itself. A chipset is a component that manages data transfer but does not have a direct indicator for network activity.

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3. What term refers to the maximum data transfer rate of a network for an internet connection?

A. Throughput

B. Latency

C. Bandwidth

D. Network Speed

The term that refers to the maximum data transfer rate of a network for an internet connection is bandwidth. Bandwidth indicates the capacity of a network link to transmit data over a given period of time, usually measured in bits per second (bps). Higher bandwidth allows for more data to be sent simultaneously, which can improve the performance of internet connections, particularly for activities that require significant data transfer such as video streaming, large downloads, and online gaming. In contrast, throughput refers to the actual rate at which data is successfully transmitted and received over the network. It can be affected by various factors including network congestion, and while it may be close to the bandwidth, it is not the same. Latency measures the delay before a transfer of data begins, which can impact how quickly data packets travel across the network but does not define the maximum data transfer rate. Network speed is a more generalized term and can encompass both bandwidth and latency but does not specifically refer to the maximum data transfer capacity. Therefore, bandwidth accurately defines the maximum potential for data transfer within a network connection.

4. How do cloud services operate?

A. They require hardware installation on local computers

B. They provide computing resources or storage over the internet

C. They only function within a local network

D. They offer services solely for website hosting

Cloud services operate by providing computing resources, storage, and various services over the internet, which allows users to access these resources remotely without the need for extensive local hardware infrastructure. This model optimizes flexibility and scalability, enabling individuals and organizations to efficiently manage their computing needs. Users can access applications, data, and storage from any location with internet connectivity, making it highly convenient and cost-effective. The other choices specify limitations that do not accurately reflect how cloud services function. Requiring hardware installation on local computers restricts the inherent flexibility of cloud technology, which simplifies access through internet-based solutions. Additionally, the concept of operating solely within a local network ignores the central premise of cloud services, which is their ability to transcend geographical boundaries thanks to internet connectivity. Finally, suggesting that cloud services offer services solely for website hosting underestimates the wide range of functionalities they provide, including data storage, processing power, and a plethora of other applications and services beyond just hosting.

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5. 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.

6. Which network is typically used in a single organization or campus?

A. MAN

B. LAN

C. WAN

D. VPN

A Local Area Network (LAN) is the correct choice for a network typically used in a single organization or campus. A LAN connects computers and devices within a limited geographic area, such as a home, school, or office building. It is designed to facilitate communication and resource sharing, like printers and files, among users in close proximity. The defining characteristics of a LAN include its high speed and low latency, which are optimal for the needs of users in a localized environment. This network is often set up using Ethernet cables or Wi-Fi, enabling devices to connect seamlessly within the organization. In contrast, other types of networks function differently. A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) covers a larger area, such as a city, and typically connects multiple LANs. A Wide Area Network (WAN) spans broader geographic distances, possibly connecting offices across multiple cities or countries. A Virtual Private Network (VPN), meanwhile, provides secure access to a private network over the internet, which is not limited to a single organization or campus.

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7. 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.

8. What type of cable is used to connect a computer to a router?

A. Coaxial cable

B. HDMI cable

C. Ethernet cable

D. Serial cable

The correct choice is the Ethernet cable, as it is specifically designed for network communication and is the standard type of cable used to connect computers to routers. Ethernet cables facilitate data transfer within local area networks (LANs), allowing computers to communicate with each other and access the internet through a router. In networking environments, Ethernet cables come in various categories, such as Cat5, Cat5e, Cat6, and Cat6a, which differ in speed and performance capabilities but all serve the primary function of connecting network devices. The physical connectors used with Ethernet cables are RJ45 connectors, making them suitable for plugging into both computers and routers. Other types of cables listed serve different purposes: coaxial cables are used primarily for cable television and cable internet services; HDMI cables connect devices to displays for high-definition audio and video; and serial cables are used for serial communication between devices, like connecting a computer to peripherals or legacy devices, but not for networking. Therefore, Ethernet cables are the appropriate choice for connecting a computer to a router to ensure efficient data communication and internet connectivity.

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9. What type of network allows users to move around the coverage area in line of sight while staying connected?

A. Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)

B. Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

C. Virtual Private Network (VPN)

D. Local Area Network (LAN)

The correct answer is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN). A WLAN enables devices to connect to a network wirelessly within a localized area, such as homes, schools, or offices. This type of network allows users to maintain connectivity while moving around within the coverage range, as long as they remain in line of sight of the wireless access points. The flexibility and mobility offered by WLANs make them ideal for environments where device mobility is essential. Other options have their specific characteristics: a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN) typically covers a much smaller area, such as the space around an individual, and is usually limited in range. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is not a type of local wireless network but rather a method of securing internet connections. Lastly, a Local Area Network (LAN) often uses wired connections and does not inherently provide the mobility features associated with wireless setups. Thus, the WLAN is the best fit for the scenario described.

10. What is a major benefit of using a VPN?

A. Increases the speed of downloads

B. Creates a secure connection over the internet

C. Improves video quality for streaming services

D. Reduces the amount of data used

A major benefit of using a VPN is that it creates a secure connection over the internet. This secure connection, often through encryption, protects your data from being intercepted by malicious entities, such as hackers or unauthorized third parties. When you use a VPN, your internet traffic is routed through a private server, which masks your IP address and ensures that your online activities remain private. This is especially important when using public Wi-Fi networks, as they are more susceptible to security threats. The role of encryption and the secure tunnel provided by a VPN is fundamental to maintaining confidentiality and integrity of data as it travels between your device and the internet, making it extremely valuable for both personal and professional use. While other advantages may discuss aspects like speed, video quality, or data usage, the primary function and most significant benefit of a VPN lies in its ability to safeguard your connection and protect sensitive information from exposure.

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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:

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

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