

TESDA COMPUTER SYSTEMS SERVICING (CSS) NC II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 is the purpose of a Virtual LAN (VLAN) in networking?**
 - A. A physical connection for devices on the network
 - B. A method for enhancing internet security
 - C. A logical subnetwork that groups a collection of devices from the same network switch
 - D. A protocol for data transmission
- 2. What does NAT stand for in networking?**
 - A. Network Address Translation
 - B. Network Automatic Tracking
 - C. Network Access Technology
 - D. Network Allocation Table
- 3. Why is grounding important when working with computer hardware?**
 - A. To ensure software compatibility
 - B. To prevent static discharge
 - C. To boost signal strength
 - D. To save power
- 4. What is the primary purpose of the IP address in a network?**
 - A. To segment network traffic
 - B. To identify devices on the network
 - C. To enforce security policies
 - D. To manage bandwidth
- 5. Which two types of storage devices are commonly used in computers?**
 - A. Flash Drive and DVD
 - B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and Solid State Drive (SSD)
 - C. RAM and ROM
 - D. External Hard Drive and Network Storage
- 6. What is the resistance reading of an open wire?**
 - A. Zero ohms
 - B. 20 ohms
 - C. Infinite ohms
 - D. 200 ohms

- 7. Which type of server allows large numbers of users to exchange information near instantaneously?**
- A. File Transfer Server
 - B. Real-time Communication Server
 - C. Database Server
 - D. Web Server
- 8. What does a firewall primarily protect against?**
- A. Data storage loss
 - B. Unauthorized access and attacks
 - C. Slow internet connection
 - D. Outdated software
- 9. What component facilitates communication between the CPU and other devices in a computer system?**
- A. Chipset
 - B. Motherboard
 - C. RAM
 - D. Power Supply
- 10. What is a device driver?**
- A. A physical component of the computer
 - B. A software enabling communication with hardware
 - C. A type of storage device
 - D. An operating system feature

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a Virtual LAN (VLAN) in networking?

- A. A physical connection for devices on the network
- B. A method for enhancing internet security
- C. A logical subnetwork that groups a collection of devices from the same network switch**
- D. A protocol for data transmission

A Virtual LAN (VLAN) serves the important role of creating a logical subnetwork that groups a collection of devices, regardless of their physical location, within the same network switch or multiple switches. This logical segmentation allows for improved management and organization of network resources, enhances performance by reducing broadcast traffic, and provides a way to isolate network segments for security purposes. For instance, organizations can separate groups based on department (like HR, Finance, IT) or function, ensuring that each group can manage its traffic independently while still being part of the same physical infrastructure. This segmentation enhances the overall efficiency of the network by allowing more control over the paths that data packets take and the network policies that are applied. Additionally, VLANs facilitate easier troubleshooting and maintenance by allowing network administrators to isolate issues to specific segments instead of sifting through the entire network. By grouping devices logically, rather than physically, VLANs can adjust dynamically as devices are added or removed without needing changes in the physical wiring.

2. What does NAT stand for in networking?

- A. Network Address Translation**
- B. Network Automatic Tracking
- C. Network Access Technology
- D. Network Allocation Table

NAT stands for Network Address Translation, which is a crucial process used in networking to modify the IP address information in packet headers while they are in transit across a routing device. This technique allows multiple devices on a local network to share a single public IP address for communication with external networks. NAT provides several benefits, including conserving public IP addresses, enhancing security by obscuring internal IP addresses, and enabling private networks to communicate with the internet. In practical terms, NAT translates the private IP addresses of devices in a local area network (LAN) to a public IP address that is recognized on the internet. When the devices send a request to the internet, NAT replaces the source IP address with the public IP. When the response returns, NAT translates the public IP address back to the appropriate private IP address for delivery to the correct device within the LAN. This process is essential for efficient network management and resource usage in organizations. The other options represent different networking concepts but do not relate directly to the function described by NAT. For example, Network Automatic Tracking does not pertain to the addressing or routing processes that NAT involves. Network Access Technology refers to methods for connecting devices to a network, and a Network Allocation Table typically concerns resource allocation, not IP translation.

3. Why is grounding important when working with computer hardware?

- A. To ensure software compatibility
- B. To prevent static discharge**
- C. To boost signal strength
- D. To save power

Grounding is crucial when working with computer hardware primarily to prevent static discharge. Static electricity can accumulate on a person's body or on the components themselves, posing a significant risk to sensitive electronic parts. When a charged surface comes into contact with a grounded object or circuit, it can lead to a discharge that might destroy delicate components such as microchips or memory modules. By establishing a grounding protocol, technicians can safely dissipate static electricity, ensuring that both the individual and the equipment remain protected during repairs or installations. This process typically involves the use of anti-static wrist straps or mats that connect to a grounded source, effectively redirecting any static build-up away from the components being handled. While software compatibility, signal strength, and power saving are important considerations in computer systems, they do not specifically address the risks associated with static electricity during hardware handling. Thus, grounding serves a vital protective function to maintain the integrity and longevity of computer hardware.

4. What is the primary purpose of the IP address in a network?

- A. To segment network traffic
- B. To identify devices on the network**
- C. To enforce security policies
- D. To manage bandwidth

The primary purpose of an IP address in a network is to identify devices on the network. Each device connected to a network requires a unique identifier so that data can be accurately transmitted to and from the correct destination. The IP address serves as that identifier, allowing devices to communicate effectively by specifying where data packets should be sent and received. In addition to identification, an IP address also facilitates routing, ensuring that data is directed through the correct paths in the network infrastructure. This functionality is essential in both local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs), enabling seamless connectivity and communication among diverse devices. While other choices touch on aspects related to networking, they do not directly define the core purpose of an IP address. For instance, segmenting network traffic is more related to how data is managed within the network rather than to device identification, and enforcing security policies or managing bandwidth involves different mechanisms that work in conjunction with, but are not the primary function of, IP addresses.

5. Which two types of storage devices are commonly used in computers?

- A. Flash Drive and DVD
- B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and Solid State Drive (SSD)**
- C. RAM and ROM
- D. External Hard Drive and Network Storage

The selection of Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and Solid State Drive (SSD) as commonly used storage devices in computers is accurate due to their fundamental roles in data storage and retrieval. Both HDDs and SSDs serve as primary storage components in modern computing systems. HDDs are traditional magnetic storage devices that use spinning disks to read and write data. They offer relatively large storage capacities at a lower cost per gigabyte, making them popular for storing large amounts of data such as files, applications, and operating systems. SSDs, on the other hand, are a newer technology that utilizes flash memory to store data. They provide significantly faster read and write speeds compared to HDDs, which enhances system performance, especially during tasks that require quick data access, such as booting the operating system or launching applications. Additionally, SSDs are more durable since they have no moving parts, making them less vulnerable to physical damage. While other choices present valid storage options, they either do not serve as the primary storage media in computers or represent other categories that are not as broadly associated with everyday computer use. For instance, RAM and ROM are primarily associated with memory rather than long-term storage. Flash drives and DVDs are commonly used for data transfer and backup, but

6. What is the resistance reading of an open wire?

- A. Zero ohms
- B. 20 ohms
- C. Infinite ohms**
- D. 200 ohms

An open wire condition occurs when there is a break or disconnection in the conductor that prevents electrical current from flowing. In this scenario, the resistance is measured between two points along the wire, and since there is no continuous path for current to travel, the resistance effectively becomes infinite. This means the wire is essentially non-conductive at that point, leading to an infinite resistance reading. In circuits, infinite resistance is representative of an open circuit; in such cases, no current can flow and, as a result, it reflects the concept of a break or discontinuity in the conductive path. This principle is crucial in troubleshooting and maintenance, as identifying an open circuit helps in diagnosing issues promptly. The other answer choices reflect specific resistive values of conductors that are intact and allowing current to flow, which doesn't apply to an open wire scenario.

7. Which type of server allows large numbers of users to exchange information near instantaneously?

- A. File Transfer Server
- B. Real-time Communication Server**
- C. Database Server
- D. Web Server

The type of server that allows large numbers of users to exchange information near instantaneously is the Real-time Communication Server. This server is specifically designed to facilitate immediate data exchange, which is essential for applications that require live interactions such as video conferencing, instant messaging, or VoIP services. The architecture of a real-time communication server is optimized for low latency and high concurrency, enabling multiple users to communicate simultaneously without noticeable delays. In contrast, a File Transfer Server primarily focuses on storing and transferring files rather than real-time communication. A Database Server manages and stores data but does not typically handle instant messaging or live exchanges. A Web Server serves web content to users but may not support the real-time interactions necessary for instant communication, making it less suitable for meetings or discussions that require immediate responses. Therefore, the characteristics of a Real-time Communication Server are what distinguish it as the correct answer in scenarios where immediate information exchange is critical.

8. What does a firewall primarily protect against?

- A. Data storage loss
- B. Unauthorized access and attacks**
- C. Slow internet connection
- D. Outdated software

A firewall primarily protects against unauthorized access and attacks by acting as a barrier between a trusted internal network and untrusted external networks, such as the internet. It monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. By filtering this traffic, a firewall can block malicious activities, such as hacking attempts or unauthorized data access, ensuring that only legitimate traffic is allowed to enter or leave the network. Firewalls can be implemented in both hardware and software formats and serve as an essential component of a network security system. They play a crucial role in safeguarding sensitive information and can help to prevent breaches, thus maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of data. In contrast, data storage loss refers to situations like hardware failure or accidental deletion, which are addressed through different backup and recovery measures. A slow internet connection typically relates to issues with the internet service provider or network congestion, rather than security. Outdated software can pose security risks, but it is not the primary role of a firewall to protect against software that isn't current; instead, it focuses on the control of network traffic.

9. What component facilitates communication between the CPU and other devices in a computer system?

A. Chipset

B. Motherboard

C. RAM

D. Power Supply

The chipset is a crucial component in a computer system as it manages data flow between the CPU and other peripherals, such as memory, storage devices, and input/output devices. It essentially acts as a communication hub, controlling how data moves around the system and ensuring that different components can work together effectively. The chipset typically consists of two main parts: the northbridge and the southbridge. The northbridge connects the CPU to high-speed devices like RAM and graphics cards, while the southbridge handles slower devices such as hard drives and USB ports. This division enables efficient processing and effective resource management within the system. In contrast, the motherboard serves as the main circuit board that houses the CPU, RAM, and other components, but it is the chipset that specifically facilitates communication between these parts. RAM is primarily responsible for storing data temporarily for quick access by the CPU, and the power supply provides power to the system but does not play a role in communication between components.

10. What is a device driver?

A. A physical component of the computer

B. A software enabling communication with hardware

C. A type of storage device

D. An operating system feature

A device driver is a specialized software program that acts as a bridge between the operating system and hardware devices. It enables the operating system to communicate effectively with hardware components like printers, graphics cards, or hard drives. Without device drivers, the operating system would not have the necessary instructions to interact with these hardware components, rendering them unusable in the system. The primary function of a device driver is to translate the high-level commands from the operating system into device-specific commands that the hardware can understand and execute. This means that whenever the operating system needs to send data to a device or receive data from it, the device driver is responsible for ensuring that the proper protocols and data formats are adhered to. In contrast, the other choices describe different concepts. A device driver is not a physical component of the computer, as its primary role is software-based. While an operating system includes features that help manage hardware, a device driver itself is not a standalone feature of the operating system; rather, it is an essential part of the software that enhances the OS's capability to work with hardware. Lastly, while there are storage devices, a device driver is not a type of storage device itself; rather, it specializes in managing the operations and communications for various hardware devices within the

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://tesdacssnc2.examzify.com>

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

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