TestOut Labs Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. Which command sequence correctly applies the MAC-Based ACE Table to VTY lines 0-4?

A. access-class 5 in

B. line vty 0 4; access-class 5 in

C. apply access-list 5 in to VTY lines

D. interface VTY 0-4; set access-class 5 in

2. What character in the /etc/shadow password field indicates a disabled account?

A. Asterisk

B. Question mark

C. Plus sign

D. Exclamation point

3. In the WLAN configuration, what is the ESSID value?

A. CorpNet

B. CorpNet Wireless

C. CorpNetESSID

D. CorpNetSSID

4. For groups intended to include all users in an OU and its sub-OUs, which group scope should be used?

A. Local

B. Universal

C. Global

D. Domain Local

5. How do you add a process exclusion for welcome.scr in Windows Defender?

A. Exclusions > Add an exclusion; then select Process. In the Enter process name field, type welcome.scr; then select Add.

B. Quarantine > Add exception

C. Virus & threat protection settings > Manage exclusions > Add process

D. Threat protection updates > Add new exclusion

6. What is the lockout duration (in minutes) configured in the lab?

A. 15

B. 30

C. 60

D. 120

7. Which subnet is listed as restricted for guest access?

A. 192.168.0.0/16

B. 192.168.1.0/24

C. 10.0.0.0/8

D. 172.16.0.0/12

8. For the Guest WLAN, which option describes the wireless type selected?

A. Open

B. WPA2

C. Guest Access

D. Enterprise

9. What is the static WAN IPv4 address assigned to pfSense?

A. 65.86.24.136

B. 65.86.1.1

C. 163.128.78.93

D. 172.14.1.25

10. For the HTTP firewall rule allowing WAN to the DMZ web server, what is the destination address?

A. 10.0.0.5

B. 172.16.1.5

C. 172.16.1.1

D. 192.168.1.5

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which command sequence correctly applies the MAC-Based ACE Table to VTY lines 0-4?

A. access-class 5 in

B. line vty 0 4; access-class 5 in

C. apply access-list 5 in to VTY lines

D. interface VTY 0-4; set access-class 5 in

Binding an access control list to the VTY lines is how you control who can initiate remote management sessions. The MAC-Based ACE Table is represented as an ACL, so you apply that ACL to the VTY lines to filter incoming connection attempts. You must first enter the VTY line configuration for the range you want to protect, then attach the ACL with the appropriate direction. In this case, you would configure line vty 0 4 to cover the five VTY lines used for Telnet/SSH, and then apply the ACL inbound with access-class 5 in. This binds the MAC-based ACE Table (ACL number 5) to inbound traffic on those VTY lines, making it effective for remote access attempts. Why the other approaches don't fit: applying a command without selecting the specific VTY lines leaves the scope undefined, and using a different syntax like apply access-list or set on an interface VTY is not valid in IOS. The correct sequence is to enter the VTY line range, then attach the ACL with the proper access-class command in the inbound direction.

2. What character in the /etc/shadow password field indicates a disabled account?

A. Asterisk

B. Question mark

C. Plus sign

D. Exclamation point

Special markers at the start of the password field in /etc/shadow indicate account status. An exclamation point disables the account by making the stored password unusable for authentication, so login attempts always fail even with the correct password. This is the standard signal that a account is locked or disabled in many Linux systems, which is why it's the best answer here. Some systems may also use an asterisk for a similar effect, but the exclamation point is the explicit marker tied to disabling the account. The other symbols don't specifically denote a disabled account in the shadow file. If you ever need to re-enable it, you would unlock the account with the appropriate tool (for example, unlocking the shadow entry) so that a valid password can be used again.

3. In the WLAN configuration, what is the ESSID value?

A. CorpNet

B. CorpNet Wireless

C. CorpNetESSID

D. CorpNetSSID

The ESSID is the network name broadcast by the wireless access point, which devices use to identify and connect to a specific WLAN. In this setup, the network has been configured with the name CorpNet, so the ESSID must be CorpNet to match what clients will see and connect to. The other options would only be correct if the AP were actually configured with those exact names, or if the literal words ESSID or SSID were used as the network name, which isn't the case here. In short, you connect by matching the device's ESSID to the AP's configured network name, which is CorpNet in this scenario.

4. For groups intended to include all users in an OU and its sub-OUs, which group scope should be used?

A. Local

B. Universal

C. Global

D. Domain Local

Group scope determines where you can add members and where the group's permissions can be applied. To include all users in an OU and every sub-OU, you want a scope that can hold accounts from within the same domain across that whole tree, and that's a Global group. Global groups are designed to contain user and computer accounts from a single domain, including those in sub-OUs, so you can add all relevant users from that OU subtree to the group and grant the group access to resources as needed. Using a Global group keeps membership manageable within one domain, without the cross-domain replication overhead of Universal groups. Domain Local groups are intended for granting permissions within a single domain to members from any domain, which isn't the primary need here, and Local isn't a valid AD scope.

5. How do you add a process exclusion for welcome.scr in Windows Defender?

A. Exclusions > Add an exclusion; then select Process. In the Enter process name field, type welcome.scr; then select Add.

B. Quarantine > Add exception

C. Virus & threat protection settings > Manage exclusions > Add process

D. Threat protection updates > Add new exclusion

Excluding a specific process from Windows Defender means telling Defender not to scan or block that process while it runs. To do this, go to Windows Security, Virus & threat protection, Exclusions, then Add an exclusion, choose Process, enter the process name (for example, welcome.scr), and click Add. This path directly targets a running process and uses the correct UI to specify what to exclude. Quarantine and Add exception aren't the right paths for creating a per-process exclusion, and the option about threat protection updates isn't related to exclusions. Remember to only exclude a trusted process to avoid reducing protection.

6. What is the lockout duration (in minutes) configured in the lab?

A. 15

B. 30

C. 60

D. 120

Lockout duration is the period after the failed-login threshold is reached during which no further login attempts are allowed. This setting helps slow down password-guessing while still letting users regain access after a reasonable wait. In this lab, the policy is configured to lock out for 60 minutes. That duration provides a meaningful pause to deter automated attempts without making access excessively burdensome for legitimate users. Shorter durations (like 15 or 30 minutes) can be less effective against persistent guessing, while a longer one (such as 120 minutes) can be overly disruptive for users who simply forgot their password. So, 60 minutes is the balanced choice used in this lab.

7. Which subnet is listed as restricted for guest access?

A. 192.168.0.0/16

B. 192.168.1.0/24

C. 10.0.0.0/8

D. 172.16.0.0/12

In private IPv4 addressing, certain blocks are reserved for local networks and are not routable on the public Internet. The 192.168.0.0/16 range is a broad private block commonly used for home and small-office LANs. When a network policy lists "restricted for guest access," this larger 192.168.0.0/16 range is often the one singled out to prevent guests from reaching devices on the main LAN, ensuring proper isolation. It encompasses a wide swath of addresses (from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255), which makes it a convenient, comprehensive block to apply guest-restriction rules to. The other options are also private ranges, but they don't fit as the single block typically designated for guest-restriction in that context. A subnet such as 192.168.1.0/24 is simply a smaller segment inside the /16 block, not the broader policy target. The 10.0.0.0/8 and 172.16.0.0/12 ranges are used for larger internal networks in many organizations, so they aren't the standard choice for a guest-access restriction in the common lab or quiz scenarios.

8. For the Guest WLAN, which option describes the wireless type selected?

A. Open

B. WPA2

C. Guest Access

D. Enterprise

The main concept here is the purpose and access controls of a wireless network. For a Guest WLAN, the wireless type is described as Guest Access because this label communicates that the network is intended for visitors and is typically set up with restrictions separate from internal resources, often using a captive portal or temporary credentials. This designation focuses on who should use the network and how their access is managed, rather than detailing the security method itself. Other options refer to how the network is secured rather than its role. Open would mean no password and less security, which isn't ideal for guest traffic. WPA2 and Enterprise describe security protocols and authentication methods, not the network's guest-oriented purpose.

9. What is the static WAN IPv4 address assigned to pfSense?

A. 65.86.24.136

B. 65.86.1.1

C. 163.128.78.93

D. 172.14.1.25

The WAN interface on pfSense can be set to a fixed IPv4 address provided by your ISP, and that address stays the same across reboots. In this lab setup, the static WAN IPv4 address configured for pfSense is 65.86.24.136, which is the public address the router uses to be reachable from the internet. The other addresses are not the lab's configured WAN address, and using a fixed WAN IP is important for reliable inbound access (port forwarding, VPNs, etc.).

10. For the HTTP firewall rule allowing WAN to the DMZ web server, what is the destination address?

A. 10.0.0.5

B. 172.16.1.5

C. 172.16.1.1

D. 192.168.1.5

In a firewall rule, the destination address is the final target that the traffic is allowed to reach. For traffic coming from the WAN and intended for a web server in the DMZ, the destination should be the web server's IP on the DMZ network. Here, the DMZ web server is at 172.16.1.5, so that is the destination address the rule must specify. The other addresses tend to be either the DMZ gateway/interface (often 172.16.1.1) or devices on different networks; they are not the final host the WAN traffic is meant to reach. So 172.16.1.5 best identifies the actual web server receiving the HTTP requests.

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://testoutlabs.examzify.com

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