

Texas A&M University (TAMU) ISTM210 Fundamentals of Information Systems Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What type of mail is defined as any unwanted mail that can slow down computer systems?
 - A. Phishing
 - B. Spam
 - C. Malware
 - D. Byte
2. Which of the following actions is important to protect against phishing?
 - A. Click on all links in emails you receive
 - B. Share personal information only on secure websites
 - C. Ignore any emails that look suspicious
 - D. Use the same passwords for multiple accounts
3. What is the term for ensuring that an E-Commerce website is user-friendly and secure?
 - A. Website Design
 - B. IT Competency
 - C. Digital Marketing
 - D. User Experience
4. What program is designed to ensure that only authorized users can access a network's intranet?
 - A. Router
 - B. Switch
 - C. Firewall
 - D. Modem
5. Which term refers to software that harms a computer system without the owner's knowledge?
 - A. Adware
 - B. Malware
 - C. Ransomware
 - D. Spyware

6. What is another name for a static website, often used for information display?
- A. Portfolio Websites
 - B. Brochure Websites
 - C. Dynamic Websites
 - D. Networked Websites
7. Which type of internet connection is typically the fastest?
- A. Dial-up
 - B. Broadband
 - C. Fiber Optic
 - D. Satellite
8. In which type of network are Fat Clients most commonly utilized?
- A. LANs
 - B. WANs
 - C. PANs
 - D. MANs
9. Which three aspects contribute to a good website?
- A. Content, Interactivity, Design
 - B. Functionality, Accessibility, Aesthetics
 - C. Content, Speed, Security
 - D. Interactivity, Layout, Branding
10. Online advertisements are published _____ and can be tailored _____.
- A. immediately, by geography
 - B. slowly, by interest
 - C. frequently, by demography
 - D. never, without restrictions

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of mail is defined as any unwanted mail that can slow down computer systems?

A. Phishing

B. Spam

C. Malware

D. Byte

Spam is defined as any unwanted mail, particularly in the context of email. It typically consists of unsolicited promotional messages or advertisements sent in bulk to numerous recipients. This type of mail can clutter inboxes and consume bandwidth, potentially slowing down computer systems as it increases the amount of data that has to be processed and stored. Moreover, excessive spam can lead to decreased productivity as users need to sift through their emails to find important messages. While phishing refers to attempts to deceive individuals into providing personal information, and malware pertains to harmful software that can damage or disrupt computer systems, spam specifically centers on unwanted communications. The term "byte" relates to units of digital information and does not pertain to unwanted communications at all. Thus, spam is the appropriate term that accurately captures the issue of unwanted mail affecting computer systems.

2. Which of the following actions is important to protect against phishing?

A. Click on all links in emails you receive

B. Share personal information only on secure websites

C. Ignore any emails that look suspicious

D. Use the same passwords for multiple accounts

Sharing personal information only on secure websites is a critical action to protect against phishing attacks. Phishing often involves deceiving individuals into providing sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card numbers, through fraudulent websites that resemble legitimate sites. When you share personal information, ensuring that you are on a secure website (indicated by a URL beginning with "https://" and often a padlock icon in the browser's address bar) minimizes the risk of interception by attackers. By using secure websites, you help ensure that the data you provide is encrypted during transmission, making it significantly more difficult for cybercriminals to capture this information. This practice is part of a broader strategy of remaining vigilant and verifying the legitimacy of websites, which is essential in defending against phishing and other online threats.

3. What is the term for ensuring that an E-Commerce website is user-friendly and secure?

A. Website Design

B. IT Competency

C. Digital Marketing

D. User Experience

The term that most accurately describes ensuring that an e-commerce website is user-friendly and secure is user experience. This encompasses the overall satisfaction of users when they interact with a website. Enhancing user experience involves designing a site that is intuitive, easy to navigate, and able to facilitate transactions securely, which is crucial for maintaining trust and encouraging repeat business. Additionally, aspects such as website load times, mobile responsiveness, and clear pathways for users to complete actions (like making a purchase) all play a role in creating a positive user experience. Security measures such as SSL certificates, secure payment gateways, and data protection protocols are also integral parts of ensuring the site is both user-friendly and secure, as they build trust and confidence among users. While the other options might relate to parts of the broader picture, such as website design focusing on aesthetics and layout or digital marketing involving promoting the site, they do not fully encompass the comprehensive objective of creating a secure and pleasant user experience on an e-commerce platform.

4. What program is designed to ensure that only authorized users can access a network's intranet?

A. Router

B. Switch

C. Firewall

D. Modem

A firewall is a program or device designed to protect networks from unauthorized access. It acts as a barrier between an internal network (intranet) and external networks (like the internet), controlling the flow of incoming and outgoing traffic based on predetermined security rules. By inspecting packets of data and determining their legitimacy, firewalls can block unauthorized users from accessing sensitive data and resources within the network. In contrast, a router is primarily responsible for directing data packets between different networks. A switch connects devices within the same network and manages communication between them. A modem serves to convert digital data from a computer to an analog signal for transmission over telephone lines or vice versa. While these devices play essential roles in network functionality, they do not specifically focus on ensuring that access to the intranet is limited to authorized users. Thus, the firewall is specifically designed to address security and access control within a network.

5. Which term refers to software that harms a computer system without the owner's knowledge?

- A. Adware
- B. Malware
- C. Ransomware
- D. Spyware

Malware is a broad term that encompasses various types of malicious software designed to harm, exploit, or otherwise compromise computer systems and networks. This includes any software intentionally programmed to infiltrate or damage devices and data without the consent of the user. Malware can take many forms, including viruses, worms, Trojan horses, ransomware, and spyware. In contrast, while adware is designed to display advertisements to users, it is not inherently harmful and typically operates with user awareness. Ransomware specifically encrypts a user's files and demands payment for decryption, making it a subset of malware rather than the encompassing term. Spyware secretly monitors and collects user information, which can be invasive but does not necessarily disrupt the operation of the system in a harmful way. Thus, malware is the accurate term for software that poses a threat to computer systems without the owner's awareness, as it includes all malicious forms of software, highlighting its broad and harmful nature.

6. What is another name for a static website, often used for information display?

- A. Portfolio Websites
- B. Brochure Websites
- C. Dynamic Websites
- D. Networked Websites

A static website is often referred to as a brochure website because it serves a similar purpose to a traditional brochure—providing information in an easily accessible and visually attractive format without requiring user interaction or complex functionality. Brochure websites typically consist of a few web pages that display information about a business, service, or individual, much like a printed brochure. These sites are straightforward, focusing on delivering information such as services, contact details, and basic product offerings. They contrast with dynamic websites, which feature content that can change based on user interaction and involve back-end processes to generate content on demand. The terminology "brochure" effectively conveys the simplicity and primary function of static sites in terms of information display, distinguishing them from more complex website types.

7. Which type of internet connection is typically the fastest?

- A. Dial-up
- B. Broadband
- C. Fiber Optic
- D. Satellite

Fiber optic internet connection is typically the fastest type of internet connection. This technology uses light signals transmitted through thin strands of glass or plastic fibers, allowing for incredible data transfer speeds. Fiber optics are capable of delivering speeds that can reach up to 1 Gbps (gigabit per second) or even higher, making them ideal for high-bandwidth activities such as streaming ultra-high-definition video, online gaming, and large file downloads. Broadband refers to a high-speed internet connection that encompasses various technologies, including DSL, cable, and fiber optics. While broadband is generally faster than dial-up and satellite connections, it is not always as fast as fiber optic technology specifically. In contrast, dial-up connections are significantly slower as they rely on traditional telephone lines and can achieve maximum speeds of around 56 Kbps (kilobits per second). Satellite connections, while capable of high speeds, often experience latency issues due to the distance the signal must travel to and from space. This can result in slower performance compared to fiber optics, despite satellite connections being considered broadband. Therefore, fiber optic technology stands out as the fastest internet connection type, thanks to its capacity for high-speed data transmission and lower latency compared to other options.

8. In which type of network are Fat Clients most commonly utilized?

- A. LANs
- B. WANs
- C. PANs
- D. MANs

Fat clients are most commonly utilized in local area networks (LANs) because they are designed to handle a significant amount of processing on their own. In a LAN environment, fat clients connect directly to the network and can access local resources as well as serve as powerful nodes for applications. Since they possess considerable hardware capabilities, they can run applications, store data, and perform several processes without needing constant communication with a server. This is particularly advantageous in settings where high processing power and quick response times are needed, such as in office environments or computer labs. Other types of networks, such as wide area networks (WANs), personal area networks (PANs), and metropolitan area networks (MANs), typically rely on different client types. For instance, WANs may utilize thin clients more frequently, as these typically require ongoing server support and are optimized for internet-based applications where less local processing is advantageous. Similarly, PANs generally serve personal devices that have minimal processing needs and are designed to operate over short distances, and MANs often serve broader geographic areas, which can lead to different client requirements based on bandwidth and resource distribution.

9. Which three aspects contribute to a good website?

- A. Content, Interactivity, Design
- B. Functionality, Accessibility, Aesthetics
- C. Content, Speed, Security
- D. Interactivity, Layout, Branding

The answer focuses on three critical aspects that significantly enhance the effectiveness of a website: content, interactivity, and design. Content is vital because it directly addresses the needs and interests of the website's audience. Quality content not only provides valuable information but also engages users and encourages them to spend more time on the site, increasing the chances of converting visitors into customers or retaining them as loyal users. Interactivity enhances user engagement by allowing visitors to interact with the website in meaningful ways. Features such as comments, forms, quizzes, or interactive infographics can create a more immersive experience, making users feel involved rather than just passive observers. This engagement can foster a sense of community and keep users returning. Design is essential for aesthetics and usability. A well-designed website is visually appealing and aligned with the brand's identity. Good design also improves navigation, ensuring that users can easily find what they're looking for without confusion, which enhances their overall experience. While the other options touch on important elements of web development, they do not encompass the same comprehensive approach. Functionality and accessibility are crucial but not as directly related to user engagement as the chosen answer. Similarly, speed and security matter greatly, but they differ from content and interactivity, which are fundamental for user experience.

10. Online advertisements are published _____ and can be tailored _____.

- A. immediately, by geography
- B. slowly, by interest
- C. frequently, by demography
- D. never, without restrictions

Online advertisements are published immediately, allowing for real-time marketing that can adapt to various circumstances such as trends, promotions, and user behavior. This immediacy is a significant advantage in digital marketing compared to traditional advertising methods, which often involve longer lead times for placement. Moreover, these ads can be tailored by geography, which means marketers can target specific locations where their audience resides. This geographic targeting is crucial for businesses looking to reach local customers or specific demographics in different regions. By leveraging such targeted approaches, brands can enhance engagement and conversion rates by ensuring that their advertisements reach the right audience at the right time. This combination of immediate publication and geographic tailoring is a hallmark of online advertising, making it a powerful tool for marketers to optimize their campaigns.