University of Central Florida (UCF) CGS2100 Computer Fundamentals for Business Practice Exam 2 (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What does HTML stand for?

   A. Hypertext Markup Language

   B. High Transfer Media Language

   C. Hyperlink Tagging Markup Language

   D. High-level Text Markup Language

2. What is a motherboard?

   A. A small data storage device

   B. The primary circuit board that connects all components of a computer

   C. A component used for data entry

   D. The part of a computer that manages power supply

3. Which of the following areas is NOT typically supported by computer systems in a business?

   A. Accounting

   B. Sales

   C. Transportation

   D. Human Resources

4. What technology primarily allows SSDs to achieve their speed?

   A. Optical technology

   B. Flash memory technology

   C. Magnetic disk technology

   D. Analog technology

5. What does URL stand for?

   A. Universal Resource Locator

   B. Uniform Resource Locator

   C. Universal Record Link

   D. Uniform Record Locator

6. What is phishing?

A. A type of software application

B. A method used to acquire sensitive information by deception

C. A type of network protocol

D. A programming language

7. What is spyware?

A. Software that enhances computer performance

B. Software that collects information about a user without their consent

C. Software used for online shopping

D. Software that creates backup copies

8. Which of the following is an example of a web browser?

A. Adobe Reader

B. Google Chrome

C. Photoshop

D. Microsoft Word

9. What function does a router perform?

A. It stores and retrieves data

B. It directs data packets between different networks

C. It manages network security

D. It enhances data transfer speeds

10. What is phishing?

A. A legitimate method of data collection

B. A fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information

C. A type of cybersecurity software

D. An online game

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does HTML stand for?

A. Hypertext Markup Language

B. High Transfer Media Language

C. Hyperlink Tagging Markup Language

D. High-level Text Markup Language

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is a foundational language used to create and design documents on the World Wide Web. It provides a structure to the content of web pages through the use of various elements, which are marked up with tags that tell browsers how to display the text, images, links, and other multimedia content. Hypertext refers to the system that allows documents to be linked together via hyperlinks, enabling users to navigate from one page to another seamlessly. The "Markup" part of the term refers to the way HTML uses tags to annotate text, distinguishing elements such as headings, paragraphs, lists, and links, thereby organizing the document's structure. Understanding HTML is essential for anyone involved in web development or content management, as it forms the backbone of most web technologies used today. The other options provided do not accurately describe HTML, as they either introduce incorrect terms or concepts not relevant to how the language functions within web development.

2. What is a motherboard?

A. A small data storage device

B. The primary circuit board that connects all components of a computer

C. A component used for data entry

D. The part of a computer that manages power supply

The motherboard is best described as the primary circuit board that connects all components of a computer. It serves as the central hub where the CPU (central processing unit), RAM (random access memory), storage devices, and various other peripherals and components interface. This connectivity is essential for communication among all the hardware parts, enabling the system to function cohesively. The motherboard is crucial for system performance as it determines the capability of the CPU, the amount of RAM supported, and the types and number of expansion slots for additional components. Its architecture allows for the efficient management of data transfer between components and helps in implementing both basic and complex operations that a computer performs. Other options describe different components or functionalities within a computer system. A data storage device refers to hard drives, SSDs, or USB drives that are designed specifically to store data. A component used for data entry typically denotes devices like a keyboard or mouse that allow users to input information. Lastly, the part of a computer that manages the power supply usually pertains to the power supply unit (PSU) which is responsible for providing electrical power to the various hardware components.

3. Which of the following areas is NOT typically supported by computer systems in a business?

A. Accounting

B. Sales

C. Transportation

D. Human Resources

In a business context, computer systems are crucial tools that support various functions, enhancing efficiency and productivity. While accounting, sales, and human resources rely heavily on computer systems for tasks such as financial reporting, customer relationship management, and employee management, transportation is often less directly associated with computerized business functions in many standard business operations. Accounting systems manage financial data, including transaction recording and report generation, which are vital for financial analysis and decision-making. Sales departments use computer systems for tracking customer interactions, managing sales pipelines, and processing orders, all of which streamline operations and improve customer relationships. Human resources utilize technology for applicant tracking, payroll management, and employee records, facilitating smoother HR processes. Transportation, while it may involve logistics and supply chain management, does not universally require dedicated computer systems to function effectively within a typical business framework. Often, businesses outsource transportation or rely on third-party logistics providers that may employ specialized systems. This can lead to the perception that transportation does not require as direct technological support compared to the other options listed. Therefore, the correct answer identifies transportation as an area that is not typically supported by computer systems in a business context.

4. What technology primarily allows SSDs to achieve their speed?

A. Optical technology

B. Flash memory technology

C. Magnetic disk technology

D. Analog technology

Solid State Drives (SSDs) primarily utilize flash memory technology to achieve their speed. Flash memory is a type of non-volatile storage that stores data in memory cells, allowing for rapid read and write operations. Unlike traditional hard disk drives (HDDs) that rely on spinning magnetic disks and read/write heads, SSDs use electronic circuitry to access data almost instantaneously. This results in significantly faster boot times, quicker file transfers, and improved overall performance for applications. Flash memory technology enables multiple data operations to occur simultaneously, thanks to its architecture that supports parallel processing. As a result, SSDs can access data more efficiently compared to older storage technologies, leading to lower latency and higher throughput. This technology is crucial for modern computing tasks that require quick data retrieval and processing. In contrast, other technologies like optical and magnetic disk technologies rely on physical moving parts or mechanisms that inherently slow down data access times when compared to SSDs. Therefore, the use of flash memory technology is the defining characteristic that enhances the speed of SSDs.

5. What does URL stand for?

A. Universal Resource Locator

B. Uniform Resource Locator

C. Universal Record Link

D. Uniform Record Locator

The correct term that URL stands for is "Uniform Resource Locator." A URL is a specific type of Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that is used to specify the address of a resource on the internet. It provides not just the location of a resource, such as a webpage, but also the protocol used to access it, such as HTTP or HTTPS. In the context of web technology, a URL enables users to retrieve resources from the web by providing a clear and standardized way to identify and locate them. This uniformity is key because it allows different systems and browsers to understand and access resources consistently. The term "uniform" reflects the standardized format of the address, which is critical for interoperability across different web services and platforms. This ensures that regardless of the device or browser being used, the URL can be interpreted correctly to locate the desired resource. Other options refer to terms that are either incorrect or not widely recognized in relation to web addresses or resource identification, which helps clarify why "Uniform Resource Locator" is the correct and widely accepted definition.

6. What is phishing?

A. A type of software application

B. A method used to acquire sensitive information by deception

C. A type of network protocol

D. A programming language

Phishing is defined as a method used to acquire sensitive information by deception, which makes this answer the correct choice. This technique typically involves fraudulent communications, often appearing to come from reputable sources, such as banks or well-known companies. The goal is to trick individuals into providing personal information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or other confidential data. Common forms of phishing include emails, text messages, or websites that look legitimate but are designed to lure victims into inputting their sensitive information. Understanding phishing is crucial in digital security because it helps individuals recognize the potential threats and take precautions to protect their data. The other options represent various concepts in computing but do not pertain to the definition of phishing. For instance, a software application refers to programs designed to perform specific tasks, a network protocol specifies rules for data exchange over a network, and a programming language is a structured system for writing computer programs. None of these choices convey the essence of phishing, which is fundamentally about deception and data theft.

7. What is spyware?

A. Software that enhances computer performance

B. Software that collects information about a user without their consent

C. Software used for online shopping

D. Software that creates backup copies

Spyware is a type of malicious software designed to gather information about a user without their consent. It can collect details such as browsing habits, personal information, login credentials, and other sensitive data, often sending this information back to the spyware's creator. This type of software poses significant privacy risks and is typically installed unknowingly by the user, making it particularly insidious. In contrast to options that describe legitimate software functionalities, such as enhancing performance, facilitating online shopping, or creating backups, spyware fundamentally operates under the premise of illicit data collection, which is why it is critical to use security tools to protect systems from such threats.

8. Which of the following is an example of a web browser?

A. Adobe Reader

B. Google Chrome

C. Photoshop

D. Microsoft Word

A web browser is a software application used for accessing information on the World Wide Web. It allows users to navigate, view, and interact with websites. Google Chrome fits this definition perfectly as it is specifically designed to retrieve, present, and traverse information on the Internet. It is one of the most widely used web browsers and is known for its speed, simplicity, and robust features, including support for extensions and frequent updates to enhance security and user experience. In contrast, the other options serve different purposes: Adobe Reader is primarily used for viewing and interacting with PDF documents. Photoshop is a graphic design and photo editing software that does not have web browsing capabilities. Microsoft Word is a word processing program used for creating and editing text documents. Each of these applications has its specific functionalities but does not provide the features needed to browse the internet, making Google Chrome the correct choice for this question.

9. What function does a router perform?

A. It stores and retrieves data

B. It directs data packets between different networks

C. It manages network security

D. It enhances data transfer speeds

A router primarily directs data packets between different networks, allowing devices on one network to communicate with devices on another. This function is essential for the operation of the internet and local networks because it determines the best path for data to travel based on the destination address in the data packets. By using routing tables and protocols, routers efficiently direct traffic to prevent congestion and ensure that data reaches its proper destination. While storing and retrieving data may relate more to storage devices or database systems, managing network security pertains to firewalls or security appliances rather than routers. Enhancing data transfer speeds can be influenced by various factors including bandwidth and network infrastructure, but it is not a specific function of a router. The main role of a router is focused on inter-network communication, highlighting the importance of its function in facilitating connectivity between diverse networks.

10. What is phishing?

A. A legitimate method of data collection

B. A fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information

C. A type of cybersecurity software

D. An online game

Phishing is best understood as a fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or other personal data, often through deceptive emails, messages, or websites that appear to be from trustworthy sources. The primary goal of phishing is to trick individuals into providing their confidential information by masquerading as a legitimate entity. This practice takes advantage of social engineering techniques, where attackers exploit human emotions like fear, urgency, or curiosity. For example, a phishing email may claim that there is an issue with your bank account and prompt you to click a link and enter your account details. By using tactics that mimic authentic communication, cybercriminals can successfully deceive individuals, leading to data breaches or identity theft. Understanding phishing is critical for individuals and organizations as it helps in recognizing the signs of such attacks and implementing strategies to protect sensitive information. Educating users about how to identify suspicious communications is a vital component of cybersecurity practices.