

# Western Governors University (WGU) BUS2030 D075 Information Technology Management Essentials OA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the primary function of a database management system (DBMS)?**
  - A. To limit user access to data**
  - B. To provide tools to create, retrieve, update, and manage data**
  - C. To perform data analysis for decision making**
  - D. To store data only**
  
- 2. Which kind of system should be created to help a company organize, create, and distribute the collective experience and expertise of employees?**
  - A. Project management system**
  - B. Customer relationship management system**
  - C. Knowledge management system**
  - D. Human resource management system**
  
- 3. Which term refers specifically to a small computing device used by employees to track work and accept payments?**
  - A. Peripheral computer**
  - B. Microcomputer**
  - C. Minicomputer**
  - D. Handheld computer**
  
- 4. What role does a network engineer typically fulfill within an IT organization?**
  - A. Designing and maintaining network infrastructure**
  - B. Overseeing the security of network resources**
  - C. Managing IT infrastructure updates**
  - D. Implementing data recovery protocols**
  
- 5. What technology allows individuals without programming skills to design and publish websites?**
  - A. Browser-based web development tools**
  - B. Simplified web scripting languages**
  - C. Web application framework innovations**
  - D. Cloud-based web hosting platforms**

- 6. What is a network topology?**
- A. The method of computing power allocation**
  - B. The arrangement of different elements in a computer network**
  - C. The process of integrating hardware and software components**
  - D. The classification of network types based on size**
- 7. Describe the difference between cloud computing and traditional on-premises IT solutions.**
- A. Cloud computing is less secure than on-premises solutions**
  - B. Cloud computing allows for scalable access over the internet, while on-premises requires physical infrastructure**
  - C. Cloud computing is strictly for storage, while on-premises allows for all IT functions**
  - D. Cloud computing requires a monthly subscription, while on-premises does not**
- 8. What is an example of an Internet of Things (IoT) device?**
- A. A tire-pressure indicator displayed on a car dashboard**
  - B. A light bulb that can be turned on or off with a smartphone**
  - C. A motion sensor that turns a light on when movement is detected**
  - D. A wireless computer keyboard connected to a laptop**
- 9. Which communication technology allows devices to communicate over a range of approximately 30 feet?**
- A. GPS**
  - B. Bluetooth**
  - C. Cellular**
  - D. Wi-Fi**
- 10. What is the term for security procedures that protect hardware, network, and software from intrusion?**
- A. System-level security**
  - B. Access-level security**
  - C. Data-level security**
  - D. User-level security**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What is the primary function of a database management system (DBMS)?**

**A. To limit user access to data**

**B. To provide tools to create, retrieve, update, and manage data**

**C. To perform data analysis for decision making**

**D. To store data only**

The primary function of a database management system (DBMS) is to provide tools to create, retrieve, update, and manage data. A DBMS acts as an intermediary between users and the database, allowing users to handle the stored data efficiently. This includes creating new databases and tables, entering new data, querying data to retrieve specific information, modifying existing data, and managing complex relationships within the data. Having these capabilities is essential for organizations, as it allows for streamlined data operations, improved data integrity, and easier data access and manipulation. The functionality of a DBMS extends beyond mere data storage; it empowers users to perform various operations seamlessly, making it a crucial component in information technology management.

**2. Which kind of system should be created to help a company organize, create, and distribute the collective experience and expertise of employees?**

**A. Project management system**

**B. Customer relationship management system**

**C. Knowledge management system**

**D. Human resource management system**

A knowledge management system is designed specifically to capture, organize, and utilize the collective knowledge and expertise of employees within an organization. This system facilitates sharing knowledge, experiences, best practices, and solutions to problems among staff, thereby enhancing collaboration and innovation. With a knowledge management system, companies can systematically store information in accessible formats, making it easier for employees to find and use existing knowledge. This is particularly important as organizations grow and accumulate vast amounts of information, ensuring valuable expertise does not get lost and can be leveraged throughout the company. In contrast, project management systems focus on planning, executing, and tracking projects, which is different from managing knowledge. Customer relationship management systems are centered on managing interactions with clients and prospective customers, while human resource management systems handle employee-related processes such as recruitment, payroll, and benefits administration. Thus, the knowledge management system stands out as the most appropriate option for organizing and distributing employee knowledge and expertise.

**3. Which term refers specifically to a small computing device used by employees to track work and accept payments?**

- A. Peripheral computer**
- B. Microcomputer**
- C. Minicomputer**
- D. Handheld computer**

The term that specifically refers to a small computing device used by employees to track work and accept payments is "handheld computer." Handheld computers, also known as handheld terminals or mobile devices, are designed to be portable and can easily fit in a user's hands. They often come equipped with touchscreens and various connectivity options, enabling users to input data, access information, and perform transactions directly from the device. These devices are widely utilized in various industries for tasks such as inventory management, sales tracking, and point-of-sale transactions, allowing for a more efficient and mobile workflow. Their portability and ease of use make them particularly suitable for tasks that require quick access to information or the ability to execute transactions on the go. Other types of computing devices mentioned, such as microcomputers and minicomputers, do not capture the mobile aspect inherent in handheld computers, while peripheral computers refer to devices that connect to a host computer but are not themselves standalone computing devices.

**4. What role does a network engineer typically fulfill within an IT organization?**

- A. Designing and maintaining network infrastructure**
- B. Overseeing the security of network resources**
- C. Managing IT infrastructure updates**
- D. Implementing data recovery protocols**

In an IT organization, a network engineer primarily focuses on designing and maintaining network infrastructure. This role involves planning, implementing, and managing the networks that connect various systems and devices within an organization. The network engineer ensures that the network is efficient, reliable, and scalable to support the organization's communication needs and data transfer requirements. Key responsibilities of a network engineer include configuring routers and switches, optimizing network performance, troubleshooting connectivity issues, implementing network protocols, and ensuring that the network supports the organization's goals. They play a crucial role in ensuring that all components of the network are functioning properly and work cohesively. While overseeing network security, managing IT infrastructure updates, and implementing data recovery protocols are important aspects of IT management, these responsibilities are typically handled by other specialized roles, such as network security engineers, systems administrators, and data recovery specialists. Therefore, the primary focus of a network engineer distinctly lies in the design and maintenance of the network infrastructure.

**5. What technology allows individuals without programming skills to design and publish websites?**

- A. Browser-based web development tools**
- B. Simplified web scripting languages**
- C. Web application framework innovations**
- D. Cloud-based web hosting platforms**

The correct answer highlights browser-based web development tools as the key technology that enables individuals without programming skills to create and publish websites. These tools often come with user-friendly interfaces, drag-and-drop features, and templates that streamline the website design process. This accessibility empowers users to produce professional-looking websites without needing to write any code, making it ideal for small business owners, bloggers, or individuals looking to establish an online presence without a technical background. Other technologies listed, such as simplified web scripting languages and web application framework innovations, are more oriented towards users with some coding knowledge. They provide capabilities to enhance or customize websites but do not remove the requirement for programming skills to utilize effectively. Cloud-based web hosting platforms, while important for storing and serving websites, do not inherently assist users in the design or creation process itself. Thus, browser-based web development tools stand out as the most direct solution for enabling website creation for non-programmers.

**6. What is a network topology?**

- A. The method of computing power allocation**
- B. The arrangement of different elements in a computer network**
- C. The process of integrating hardware and software components**
- D. The classification of network types based on size**

A network topology refers to the arrangement of different elements, such as nodes and connections, in a computer network. This concept encompasses both the physical layout, which describes how cables and devices are physically installed, and the logical layout, which refers to how data flows within the network. Understanding network topology is crucial for network design, performance optimization, and troubleshooting, as it influences how efficiently data is transmitted and how well different devices can communicate. For instance, in a star topology, all nodes are connected to a central hub or switch, making it easy to manage and isolate faults. Meanwhile, in a bus topology, all nodes share a single communication line, which can lead to challenges if that line fails. Hence, the arrangement directly affects the network's reliability, performance, and scalability.

7. Describe the difference between cloud computing and traditional on-premises IT solutions.
- A. Cloud computing is less secure than on-premises solutions
  - B. Cloud computing allows for scalable access over the internet, while on-premises requires physical infrastructure**
  - C. Cloud computing is strictly for storage, while on-premises allows for all IT functions
  - D. Cloud computing requires a monthly subscription, while on-premises does not

Cloud computing fundamentally differs from traditional on-premises IT solutions primarily due to its architecture and deployment method. The correct answer highlights that cloud computing provides scalable access over the internet, which allows users to utilize computing resources on-demand, often without the need for significant upfront investments in physical hardware. In contrast, traditional on-premises solutions necessitate the establishment and maintenance of physical infrastructure within an organization's premises, which can limit scalability and flexibility. With cloud computing, resources can be scaled up or down easily to meet demand, allowing businesses to pay only for what they use. This elasticity is a key advantage over on-premises solutions, which typically require businesses to purchase fixed capacity and manage that infrastructure, often resulting in higher costs and inefficiencies, especially if demand fluctuates. Thus, the ability to quickly and efficiently scale cloud resources, as well as to access them from anywhere via the internet, represents a significant shift in how IT services can be deployed and utilized compared to traditional models. This makes the correct answer particularly relevant in understanding the modern IT landscape.

8. What is an example of an Internet of Things (IoT) device?
- A. A tire-pressure indicator displayed on a car dashboard
  - B. A light bulb that can be turned on or off with a smartphone**
  - C. A motion sensor that turns a light on when movement is detected
  - D. A wireless computer keyboard connected to a laptop

The selected answer highlights an essential characteristic of IoT devices: the ability to connect to the internet and be controlled remotely through other devices, such as a smartphone. The light bulb that can be turned on or off with a smartphone exemplifies this concept, as it likely incorporates networking capabilities allowing it to communicate with the smartphone app over the internet. This connectivity enables users to manage their home lighting from anywhere, showcasing the convenience and automation that IoT devices provide in daily life. In contrast, while the tire-pressure indicator, motion sensor, and wireless keyboard may include technology that enhances functionality, they do not possess the same level of interconnectedness typical of IoT devices. The tire-pressure indicator is a display feature rather than a connected device; the motion sensor, while automated, often operates independently without remote control or internet connectivity; and the wireless keyboard, though it connects to a laptop, does not incorporate broader internet connectivity or the collaborative features that define IoT.

**9. Which communication technology allows devices to communicate over a range of approximately 30 feet?**

- A. GPS
- B. Bluetooth**
- C. Cellular
- D. Wi-Fi

Bluetooth is a short-range wireless communication technology designed for exchanging data between devices over a relatively short distance, typically around 30 feet (or 10 meters). This capability makes it ideal for connecting devices like smartphones, headphones, speakers, and other peripherals without the need for physical cables. Bluetooth works effectively within this limited range, enabling users to maintain a stable connection while moving around within that distance. Its low power consumption is also a significant advantage, making it suitable for battery-operated devices. In contrast, other technologies like GPS, cellular, and Wi-Fi operate over much greater distances or serve different purposes, such as location tracking or providing high-speed internet access, which is why they are not suitable for this specific question regarding a communication range of approximately 30 feet.

**10. What is the term for security procedures that protect hardware, network, and software from intrusion?**

- A. System-level security**
- B. Access-level security
- C. Data-level security
- D. User-level security

The appropriate term for security procedures that protect hardware, network, and software from intrusion is system-level security. This encompasses a broad range of practices and measures designed to safeguard the overall integrity, confidentiality, and availability of an organization's IT environment. System-level security involves the implementation of firewalls, intrusion detection systems, antivirus software, and encryption techniques that work to defend against unauthorized access and malicious attacks. Access-level security focuses more on controlling who has permission to access specific resources within a system, which is a subset of the broader category of system-level security. Data-level security is concerned with protecting the actual data stored within systems, such as databases, rather than the broader framework that secures hardware and software. User-level security typically refers to the measures put in place to authenticate users and manage their permissions within a system, again representing a narrower focus than system-level security itself. Incorporating various security techniques at the system level is essential for creating a robust defense against a wide array of threats targeting IT resources.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wgu-bus2030d075oa.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE