WGU Introduction-to-IT E004 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an advantage of insourcing?

Options:

A- It is less expensive and faster to build.
B- The IT Department's responsibility is reduced.
C- Training is minimal and does not take much commitment.
D- Developers gain experience when coding themselves.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Insourcing, the practice of developing software or handling IT tasks within the organization, offers several advantages. The primary advantage in this scenario focuses on skill development:

* Knowledge growth: By working directly on projects, in-house developers gain hands-on experience, enhancing their coding skills and understanding of the company's specific needs.

* Ownership: Insourcing provides developers with a sense of ownership over the project, often leading to increased motivation and problem-solving skills.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why is business continuity planning essential?

Options:

A- It ensures that the company will avoid asset loss.
B- It allows for succession planning.
C- It allows for the quickest return to business operations.
D- It ensures that the company will be profitable.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Business continuity planning (BCP) is essential for several reasons:

1. Minimizing Downtime:

o BCP ensures that an organization can continue its critical functions during and after disruptions.

o By having a well-thought-out plan, companies can minimize downtime and quickly resume operations.

2. Risk Mitigation:

o BCP identifies potential risks (e.g., natural disasters, cyberattacks) and develops strategies to mitigate and recover from them.

o It goes beyond traditional business plans, focusing on resilience during adversity.

3. Economic Stability:

o Economic downturns (e.g., recessions) pose significant threats to businesses.

o A continuity plan helps companies sustain operations even during tough times, preventing financial instability.

4. Adaptability to Growth:

o During periods of growth, businesses need to scale rapidly.

o A continuity plan ensures that infrastructure, resources, and workforce can adapt effectively.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the following SQL statement produce when executed?

SELECT * FROM Customers

WHERE State = 'Arizona';

Options:

A- All of the records from the Customers database that are located in Arizona
B- All of the records from the Customers database
C- All of the records from the Customers table
D- All of the records from the Customers table that are located in Arizona

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The SQL statement provided is a SELECT query that retrieves data from a table within a database. Here's a breakdown of the statement:

* SELECT *: This part of the query specifies that all columns from the specified table should be returned in the result set.

* FROM Customers: This indicates that the table from which to retrieve the data is named 'Customers'.

* WHERE State = 'Arizona': This is a condition that filters the results to only include rows where the 'State' column contains the value 'Arizona'.

Therefore, when this SQL statement is executed, it will produce a result set that includes all columns for all records in the 'Customers' table where the 'State' is 'Arizona'.

Reference

* SQL documentation on SELECT statements.

* Database management textbooks and online resources that cover SQL syntax and query execution.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which computing term describes a collection of hardware and software components that work together to meet the needs of the user?

Options:

A- A hard drive
B- An operating system
C- A computer system
D- A motherboard

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The computing term that describes a collection of hardware and software components working together to meet the needs of the user is C. A computer system.

A computer system consists of both physical hardware components (like the central processing unit, monitor, keyboard, etc.) and software components (such as operating systems, applications, and programs).

Reference

1. WGU Introduction to IT (KSO1) Algorithm1.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the correct definition of a join query?

Options:

A- A join is a search of data in the relation that fit specific parameters.
B- A join returns all records from a relation but only for certain attributes or fields.
C- A join is a collection of records organized in some manner.
D- A join withdraws information from multiple relations.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A join in the context of a database, specifically SQL, is an operation that combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. The purpose of a join is to retrieve data that exists across multiple tables which share a common field or key. The process typically involves the following steps:

1. Identify the Tables: Determine the tables that you want to join.

2. Determine the Common Column(s): Find the column(s) that the tables share, which will be used to match rows.

3. Choose the Type of Join: Decide on the type of join that suits your needs (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL).

4. Construct the Join Query: Write the SQL statement that specifies the join condition using the ON keyword.

5. Execute the Query: Run the query in the database to retrieve the combined results.

For example, if you have an Orders table and a Customers table, and both have a CustomerID column, you can join them on this column to retrieve a list of orders along with the customer information for each order.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of database uses parent-child relationships?

Options:

A- Embedded
B- Flat file
C- Family file
D- Hierarchical

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Hierarchical databases use a parent-child relationship model. In this type of database, data is organized into a tree-like structure that implies a single-parent for each record. This model allows the representation of data in a hierarchy which is very much like a family tree. Each parent can have multiple children, but each child has only one parent (also known as a one-to-many relationship).

The hierarchical database model was one of the first database models, historically used with mainframe computers. In this model, records contain information about their groups of parent/child relationships, similar to a family tree. If we consider a database of employees, each department would be a parent node, and each employee within that department would be a child node of the department.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why are businesses beginning to use big data?

Options:

A- To integrate vast amounts of electronic data into analysis in order to gain insight for better decision making
B- To store enormous amounts of paper documents and electronic data in databases and data warehouses for future analysis
C- To connect a myriad of devices to the Internet and allow these devices to logically interact with one another
D- To collect large amounts of data from various sources, both external and internal, both paper and electronic

Answer:

A

Explanation:

* Businesses are beginning to use big data to integrate vast amounts of electronic data into analysis in order to gain insight for better decision making.

* Explanation:- Big data allows organizations to analyze large datasets to uncover patterns, trends, and correlations, leading to more informed decisions and strategic business moves1.

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Therefore, the correct answer is A. To integrate vast amounts of electronic data into analysis in order to gain insight for better decision making.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which operation converts raw data into Information?

Options:

A- Processing
B- Storage
C- Output
D- Input

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The operation that converts raw data into information is A. Processing.

Data transformation involves manipulating and reorganizing raw data to extract meaningful insights and patterns, resulting in useful information1.

Reference

1. Unleashing the Power of Data Transformation: How to Turn Raw Information into Actionable Insights

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the role of the compiler?

Options:

A- To run scripting languages to test one line of code at a time
B- To take the most recent line of code, translate it, and execute the machine code
C- To create executable code that is compatible with different operating systems
D- To create an executable program by translating all of the code at one time

Answer:

D

Explanation:

1. Lexical Analysis:

o The source code is first tested by the compiler's lexer, which breaks it down into tokens (such as keywords, identifiers, operators, and punctuation).

o This step identifies the individual elements of the program.

2. Syntactic and Semantic Analysis:

o The compiler performs syntactic analysis, checking the source code for syntax errors and ensuring it follows the correct language-specific rules.

o If any errors occur, the compiler throws an error and stops the compilation.

o Additionally, the compiler performs semantic analysis to find the meaning of the code.

o It checks for logical errors, such as type mismatches, undeclared variables, and incorrect usage of operators.

3. Optimization:

o Once the code is syntactically correct, the compiler performs low-level optimization to improve performance.

o This may involve reducing memory usage or optimizing code for speed by rearranging instructions or eliminating unnecessary operations.

4. Output Code Generation:

o Finally, the compiler generates machine code corresponding to the original source code.

o The resulting machine code resides in a binary file that the computer's hardware can execute directly.

Why Do We Use Compilers?

* Compilers catch syntax and semantic errors before running the code, saving time and preventing crashes.

* They optimize code for efficient execution, resulting in faster, more compact programs.

Disadvantages of a Compiler:

* Compiled code is platform-dependent, meaning it produces a machine-specific executable file.

* Code compiled on one type of machine won't run on another type without recompilation1.

Reference

1. GeeksforGeeks

2. Built In

3. Wikipedia

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Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two differences between a handheld computer and a desktop?

Choose 2 answers.

Options:

A- A desktop has more memory.
B- A desktop has more internal storage.
C- A handheld has more internal storage.
D- A handheld has more memory.

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

1. Smaller Screens:

o Verified Answer: Handheld computers (such as smartphones and tablets) have

o Explanation:- Handheld screens are typically around 3-5 diagonal inches for phones and up to 9-12 inches for tablets. In contrast, desktop screens range from 20-30 inches diagonally.

o Reference: 1

2. Processing Power and Customizability:

o Verified Answer: Desktop computers usually have more processing power, memory,

o Explanation:- Desktops are ideal for resource-intensive tasks like video editing, gaming, and software development. Handheld devices, while becoming more powerful, are still constrained by size and battery life considerations.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two signs of a phishing e-mail?

Choose 2 answers

Options:

A- Poor grammar and spelling errors
B- An e-mail from an organization you don't recognize
C- Personalized greetings
D- Frequent reminders from the same e-mail address
E- A link to a website sent by a family member

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

1. Poor grammar and spelling errors: Phishing emails often contain mistakes in language, grammar, or spelling. These errors can be a red flag that the email is not legitimate.

2. An email from an organization you don't recognize: Be cautious if you receive an email from an unfamiliar organization. Verify the sender's legitimacy before taking any action.

* 1Cofense: 10 Signs of a Phishing Email

* 2CrowdStrike: How to Spot a Phishing Email

* 3Malwarebytes: Phishing Email - How to Identify and Avoid Phishing Attacks

* 4SecurityMetrics: 7 Ways to Recognize a Phishing Email

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is one purpose of an End User License Agreement?

Options:

A- Allow customers to legally distribute the application to other users
B- Allow customers to legally modify and compile the source code
C- Allow customers to legally use the software
D- Allow customers to legally create and sell a new version of the software

Answer:

C

Explanation:

1. Understanding EULAs: When a customer or business purchases software, they are essentially acquiring a license to use it, not ownership. The software vendor retains ownership, and the user must agree to the terms specified in the EULA before accessing the application.

2. Rights and Restrictions: The EULA outlines what the user can and cannot do with the software. It covers aspects such as installation, usage, copying, distribution, and any limitations.

3. Liability and Disclaimers: EULAs clarify liability, provide infringement information, and specify disclaimers. They protect both the vendor and the user by setting clear boundaries.

4. Termination: EULAs address how and when the right to use the application may be terminated.

5. Other Names for EULA: While ''End User License Agreement'' is the most common term, other names include ''Licensed application end user agreement,'' ''Software license agreement,'' and more.

6. Vendor Protection: EULAs shield software vendors against copyright infringement, misuse, and reverse engineering. They allow vendors to limit their own liability and protect their reputation.

Reference

1. ServiceNow: What is an End-User License Agreement (EULA)?

2. ContractsCounsel: End User License Agreement

3. Icertis: The Importance of the End User License Agreement

4. Law 365: End User License Agreements (EULA) | For Microsoft Partners

5. PandaDoc: What is an End User License Agreement?

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