

**Course Code: IT602**  
**Information Technology infrastructure**  
**FinalTerm MCQ's file # 1 (Week 7-16)**  
**Prepared by DL**

1. **What is virtualization?**
  - A) **Technology to create virtual representations of physical machines**
  - B) A method for data storage
  - C) A type of network protocol
  - D) A programming language
  
2. **What does Network Virtualization (NV) do?**
  - A) **Combines multiple physical networks into one virtual network**
  - B) Increases hardware costs
  - C) Limits network access
  - D) Reduces network speed
  
3. **What is a VLAN?**
  - A) **Virtual Local Area Network**
  - B) Virtual Long Area Network
  - C) Very Large Area Network
  - D) Virtual Link Access Network
  
4. **What is the primary function of a virtual switch?**
  - A) **Connects virtual NICs to physical NICs**
  - B) Provides internet access
  - C) Manages physical servers
  - D) Encrypts network traffic
  
5. **What does Software Defined Networking (SDN) allow?**
  - A) **Control of networks using software external to physical devices**
  - B) Manual configuration of each device
  - C) Increased hardware requirements
  - D) Limited network access
  
6. **What is the primary purpose of storage systems?**
  - A) **To store and manage data**
  - B) To increase processing speed
  - C) To provide network access
  - D) To enhance user experience

7. **What does RAID stand for?**
- A) **Redundant Array of Independent Disks**
  - B) Random Access Integrated Data
  - C) Reliable Array of Internal Drives
  - D) Redundant Access of Independent Drives
8. **Which RAID level provides mirroring?**
- A) RAID 0
  - B) **RAID 1**
  - C) RAID 5
  - D) RAID 10
9. **What is the main advantage of SSDs over mechanical disks?**
- A) **Faster data access**
  - B) Higher capacity
  - C) Lower cost
  - D) More moving parts
10. **What is data deduplication?**
- A) **Removing duplicate data segments**
  - B) Backing up data
  - C) Encrypting data
  - D) Compressing data
11. **What does the term "compute" refer to?**
- A) **The process of performing calculations using a computer**
  - B) The physical hardware of a computer
  - C) The software applications running on a computer
  - D) The network connectivity of a computer
12. **Which of the following is NOT a type of computer?**
- A) Mainframes
  - B) Midrange systems
  - C) x86 servers
  - D) **Peripheral devices**
13. **What is the function of the CPU?**
- A) **To execute instructions and perform calculations**
  - B) To store data
  - C) To manage network connections
  - D) To provide user interfaces
14. **What is a hypervisor?**
- A) **Software that creates and manages virtual machines**
  - B) A type of CPU
  - C) A storage device

D) A network protocol

**15. What is the purpose of memory management in an operating system?**

- A) **To allocate and de-allocate memory for applications**
- B) To manage user access
- C) To control hardware devices
- D) To provide network connectivity

**16. What is a midrange system?**

- A) **A computer positioned between mainframes and x86 servers**
- B) A type of supercomputer
- C) A low-cost personal computer
- D) A mobile device

**17. Which architecture is used in most x86 servers?**

- A) **Northbridge/Southbridge architecture**
- B) Shared memory architecture
- C) NUMA architecture
- D) RISC architecture

**18. What is the primary function of a supercomputer?**

- A) **To maximize calculation speed**
- B) To manage network traffic
- C) To provide user interfaces
- D) To store large amounts of data

**19. What does the term "hot swappable" refer to?**

- A) **Components that can be replaced while the system is running**
- B) Components that require a system reboot to replace
- C) Components that are not replaceable
- D) Components that are only used in virtual machines

**20. What is the purpose of ECC memory?**

- A) **To detect and correct memory errors**
- B) To increase memory speed
- C) To store data permanently
- D) To reduce power consumption

**21. What is the primary function of an operating system?**

- A) **To manage computer hardware and software resources**
- B) To perform calculations
- C) To provide internet access
- D) To store data

**22. What is a kernel?**

- A) **The core component of an operating system**

- B) A type of application
- C) A hardware device
- D) A user interface

**23. What is the purpose of device drivers?**

- A) **To connect hardware devices to the operating system**
- B) To manage user access
- C) To perform calculations
- D) To store data

**24. What is a file system?**

- A) **A method for organizing and storing files on a disk**
- B) A type of application
- C) A hardware device
- D) A user interface

**25. What does multitasking allow an operating system to do?**

- A) **Run multiple processes simultaneously**
- B) Increase hardware costs
- C) Limit user access
- D) Reduce processing speed

**26. What was the first successful version of Microsoft Windows?**

- A) Windows 1.0
- B) **Windows 3.0**
- C) Windows 95
- D) Windows NT

**27. Which Windows version introduced the "Start" button?**

- A) Windows 3.0
- B) **Windows 95**
- C) Windows XP
- D) Windows 2000

**28. What is the primary reason for Windows' frequent crashes compared to UNIX?**

- A) Lack of user permissions
- B) **Backwards compatibility**
- C) Limited hardware support
- D) Closed source nature

**29. What initiative did Microsoft launch in 2002 to improve Windows security?**

- A) **Trustworthy Computing Initiative**
- B) Secure Windows Initiative
- C) Windows Security Update
- D) Windows Protection Program

**30. Which of the following is NOT a version of Windows targeted at workstations?**

- A) Windows XP
- B) Windows Vista
- C) **Windows Server 2016**
- D) Windows 10

**31. What does the term "on-premises hosting" refer to?**

- A) Hosting in a third-party data center
- B) **Hosting infrastructure on the organization's premises**
- C) Cloud-based hosting solutions
- D) Outsourced IT services

**32. What is a key characteristic of colocation?**

- A) Infrastructure is managed by the organization
- B) **Infrastructure is hosted in a third-party data center**
- C) Infrastructure is fully outsourced
- D) Infrastructure is only for small businesses

**33. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of outsourcing infrastructure?**

- A) Reduced capital expenditure
- B) **Increased operational costs**
- C) Access to specialized expertise
- D) Focus on core business activities

**34. What does SDDC stand for?**

- A) **Software-Defined Data Center**
- B) Secure Data Delivery Center
- C) Standardized Data Deployment Center
- D) Software Development Data Center

**35. Which of the following is a characteristic of hyperconverged infrastructure?**

- A) Separate components for compute, storage, and networking
- B) **All components managed as one system**
- C) Requires multiple vendors for hardware
- D) Limited scalability

**36. What is the first step in the infrastructure lifecycle?**

- A) Purchasing infrastructure
- B) **Planning and Design**
- C) Deploying applications
- D) Decommissioning

**37. What does a Bill of Materials (BoM) include?**

- A) Supplier contracts
- B) **Part numbers of all items needed**
- C) Delivery schedules

D) Warranty information

**38. What is the purpose of a Statement of Work (SoW)?**

- A) To outline the budget for a project
- B) To describe what the supplier will do**
- C) To list all hardware components
- D) To define the project timeline

**39. What is a common disadvantage of using preferred suppliers?**

- A) Easier procurement process
- B) Potential for vendor lock-in**
- C) Better pricing options
- D) Improved service levels

**40. What does DTAP stand for in application deployment?**

- A) Development, Testing, Acceptance, Production**
- B) Design, Test, Approve, Publish
- C) Deploy, Test, Accept, Perform
- D) Development, Training, Acceptance, Production

**41. What is the primary focus of ITIL?**

- A) IT Governance
- B) Systems management processes**
- C) Hardware procurement
- D) Software development

**42. What does DevOps aim to achieve?**

- A) Separate development and operations teams
- B) Faster software delivery and improved collaboration**
- C) Increased hardware costs
- D) Reduced software testing

**43. What is the purpose of monitoring in IT infrastructure?**

- A) To increase hardware costs
- B) To inspect IT components for events and failures**
- C) To manage user accounts
- D) To develop new software

**44. What does SNMP stand for?**

- A) Simple Network Management Protocol**
- B) Secure Network Management Protocol
- C) Standard Network Management Protocol
- D) System Network Management Protocol

**45. What is the role of capacity management?**

- A) To ensure timely availability of sufficient infrastructure capacity**

- B) To monitor user accounts
- C) To manage software licenses
- D) To develop new applications

**46. What is the primary focus of ethics in IT infrastructure?**

- A) Cost reduction
- B) Moral and societal implications**
- C) Technological advancement
- D) Market competition

**47. Which of the following is a key consideration for Privacy and Data Protection?**

- A) Data Minimization**
- B) Data Visualization
- C) Data Monetization
- D) Data Duplication

**48. Transparency in IT infrastructure practices involves:**

- A) Keeping data usage secret
- B) Being open about policies and procedures**
- C) Limiting user access to data
- D) Avoiding incident reporting

**49. What is a critical aspect of Accessibility in IT infrastructure?**

- A) High-speed internet access
- B) Universal Design**
- C) Proprietary software
- D) Exclusive user testing

**50. What does Sustainability and Environmental Impact in IT infrastructure focus on?**

- A) Increasing hardware costs
- B) Reducing electronic waste**
- C) Maximizing data collection
- D) Enhancing user experience

**Prepared by DL...**  
**May You All Stay Success in your Whole Life,**  
**Ameen! Summ Ameen...**  
**Just Remember us in your Deep Prayers. JazakAllah...**