

**Exam : Cybersecurity Architecture
and Engineering**

**Title : WGU Cybersecurity
Architecture and
Engineering (D488)**

Version : DEMO

1.What is an information system?

- A. The hardware that allows human-computer interactions
- B. A database utility from a third party
- C. The computer hardware components
- D. A collection of data to support an organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

An information system is a coordinated set of components designed to collect, store, and process data, and to deliver information, knowledge, and digital products. Organizations use information systems to support operations, management, and decision-making. This includes both the technical components (hardware, software, databases, and networks) and the human components (people and processes).

2.Which operation converts raw data into information?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Processing is the operation that converts raw data into meaningful information. Input data is collected and then processed through various means such as calculations, comparisons, or formatting to produce output that can be interpreted and used by humans or other systems.

3.What is a component of IT infrastructure?

- A. Data
- B. People
- C. Networks
- D. Printer

Answer: C

Explanation:

IT infrastructure encompasses all the physical and virtual resources that support the flow, storage, processing, and analysis of data. Networks, which include the internet, intranets, and extranets, are fundamental components of IT infrastructure as they enable communication and data exchange between different hardware and software components.

4.Which IT role is responsible for installing new hardware and troubleshooting existing hardware?

- A. Web administrator
- B. System administrator
- C. Security administrator
- D. Network administrator

Answer: B

Explanation:

A system administrator is responsible for managing, installing, and maintaining an organization's computer systems and networks. This role involves configuring new hardware, setting up user accounts,

troubleshooting system and network issues, and ensuring the systems run efficiently.

5. In which generation were computers first built with transistors?

- A. First generation
- B. Second generation
- C. Third generation
- D. Fourth generation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The second generation of computers (1956-1963) saw the introduction of transistors, which replaced vacuum tubes used in the first generation. Transistors allowed computers to be smaller, faster, more reliable, and more energy-efficient compared to their predecessors.