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NEW QUESTION: 1

Why should an information technology (IT) professional be aware of professional associations?

- A. Professional associations provide up-to-date training.
- B. Professional associations will ensure higher quality work.
- C. Professional associations upgrade the company's network.
- D. Professional associations give feedback to management.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Professional associations are vital for IT professionals because they:

- * Provide up-to-date training: Offering courses, certifications, and workshops to keep members current with the latest technologies, practices, and industry standards.
- * Networking opportunities: Facilitating connections with other professionals in the field, which can lead to job opportunities and collaborations.
- * Professional development: Offering resources and support for career growth and development.
- * Industry standards and best practices: Providing guidelines and frameworks to ensure high-quality work and ethical practices.

Staying engaged with professional associations helps IT professionals remain knowledgeable and competent in their field.

References

- * CompTIA, "Advancing the Global IT Industry."
- * ISACA, "Building a Better Digital World."

NEW QUESTION: 2

What signals the development of scope creep?

- A. Programmers are focused on a single feature.
- B. Many unplanned features have been added to the original project.

- C. The product does not satisfy all the requirements of the plan.
- D. An extension to the deadline of the project is requested.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

The development of scope creep is often signaled by the addition of many unplanned features to the original project. This indicates that the project scope is expanding beyond its initial boundaries. Key indicators include:

- * Uncontrolled changes to the project scope.
- * Continuous new requests from stakeholders that were not part of the original requirements.
- * Increased project complexity and difficulty in managing the project timeline and resources.

Scope creep can lead to delays, budget overruns, and project failure if not managed properly.

References

- * Project Management Institute, "A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)," PMI.
- * Harold Kerzner, "Project Management: A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and Controlling," Wiley.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which life cycle is part of the process for planning, creating, testing, and deploying information systems?

- A. Network Development Life Cycle (NDLC)
- B. System Development Life Cycle (SDLC)
- C. Database Creation System Life Cycle (DCSLC)
- D. Software Test Life Cycle (STLC)

Answer: B [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

The System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a process used for planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system. It involves several stages, including requirements gathering, system design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance. The SDLC ensures that the system meets the needs of users and is developed in a structured and efficient manner.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which characteristic applies to machine-level languages?

- A. They use language translators known as compilers
- B. They use cables to connect circuits
- C. They use collection of short scripts
- D. They use language translators known as assemblers

Answer: D [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Machine-level languages, also known as assembly languages, are low-level programming languages that are closely related to machine code.

- * Definition: Machine-level languages consist of instructions that are directly executed by a computer's CPU.
- * Assemblers: An assembler is a tool that translates assembly language code into machine code.

* Characteristics: Assembly languages are specific to a computer architecture and provide a way to write programs that can be executed by the hardware directly.

References

* "Structured Computer Organization" by Andrew S. Tanenbaum

* "Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective" by Randal E. Bryant and David R. O'Hallaron

NEW QUESTION: 5

What is the typical organizing principle of a database?

- A. Selective
- B. Projection
- C. Relational
- D. Modular

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The relational model is the most common organizing principle of databases. In a relational database, data is organized into tables (or relations), where each table consists of rows and columns. Each row represents a record with a unique identifier, and each column represents a data field. This model allows for easy data retrieval and management through the use of structured query language (SQL).

NEW QUESTION: 6

What are three operating systems that are commonly used today?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Microsoft Outlook
- B. Mac OS
- C. Linux
- D. MySQL
- E. Microsoft Windows
- F. Mozilla Firefox

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Operating Systems:

* Operating systems are software that manage computer hardware and software resources, providing common services for computer programs.

* Commonly Used Operating Systems:

* Mac OS: Developed by Apple Inc., used on Apple computers.

* Linux: An open-source operating system used on a wide variety of devices from servers to personal computers.

* Microsoft Windows: Developed by Microsoft, it is one of the most widely used operating systems for personal and business computers.

* Not Operating Systems:

* Microsoft Outlook: An email client, part of the Microsoft Office suite.

- * MySQL: A relational database management system.
- * Mozilla Firefox: A web browser.

References:

- * Types of operating systems: Types of Operating Systems
- * Mac OS:macOS
- * Linux:Linux
- * Microsoft Windows:Windows

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which type of services are Google Apps, Dropbox. and GoToMeeling?

- A. Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
- B. Security-as-a-Service (SECaaS)
- C. Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- D. Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Google Apps, Dropbox, and GoToMeeting are examples of Software-as-a-Service (SaaS). SaaS provides software applications over the internet as a service. Users can access the software through a web browser without needing to install and maintain the software on their local devices, making it convenient and cost-effective for both individuals and businesses.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which IT department goal would support business goals?

- A. Overseeing funds flowing through the organization
- B. Developing an online shopping cart for company products
- C. Promoting the company's products and services
- D. Interviewing applicants for marketing positions

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The goal of an IT department that directly supports business goals is to develop technological solutions that enable and enhance the company's business operations. Developing an online shopping cart for company products directly supports the business goal of facilitating online sales. This involves:

- * E-commerce functionality: Enabling customers to browse, select, and purchase products online.
- * User experience: Creating a seamless and user-friendly shopping experience to drive sales.
- * Integration: Ensuring the shopping cart integrates with backend systems like inventory and order management.

This development aligns with business goals by enabling revenue generation through online sales.

References

- * Efraim Turban, Judy Whiteside, David King, and Jon Outland, "Introduction to Electronic Commerce and Social Commerce," Springer.

* Laudon, K.C. and Traver, C.G., "E-commerce 2020-2021: Business, Technology, Society," Pearson.

NEW QUESTION: 9

In which state is data considered information?

- A. Raw
- B. Input
- C. Unprocessed
- D. Processed

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Data is considered information when it has been processed and organized in a meaningful way. Raw data in its unprocessed state is not useful until it undergoes processing to become interpretable and actionable information. Processing can involve sorting, aggregating, and analyzing data to extract valuable insights.

NEW QUESTION: 10

What type of a system requirement involves preventing unauthorized access to data?

- A. Accessibility
- B. Design
- C. User needs
- D. Security

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A system requirement that involves preventing unauthorized access to data is a security requirement. Security requirements ensure that the system:

- * Protects data integrity: Ensuring data is accurate and unchanged by unauthorized users.
- * Maintains confidentiality: Preventing unauthorized access to sensitive information.
- * Ensures availability: Making sure that data and resources are available to authorized users when needed.

Security requirements are critical for safeguarding the system against threats and vulnerabilities.

References

- * Dieter Gollmann, "Computer Security," Wiley.
- * Ross Anderson, "Security Engineering: A Guide to Building Dependable Distributed Systems," Wiley.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which item is an input device?

- A. Printer
- B. Flash Drive
- C. CD
- D. Scanner

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

- * An input device is any hardware component that allows a user to enter data into a computer.
- * A scanner is an input device that converts physical documents into digital format.
- * The other options:
 - * Printer is an output device.
 - * Flash drive is a storage device.
 - * CD can be both storage and media for input/output depending on the context but is not primarily used for direct data input.
- * Therefore, a scanner is the correct answer for an input device.

References:

- * "Introduction to Computer Science" by ITL Education Solutions Limited, which discusses input and output devices.
- * "Digital Fundamentals" by Thomas L. Floyd, which includes information on various peripherals.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which two options allow an application to access a database?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Structured Query Language (SQL)
- B. Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)
- C. Database management system (DBMS)
- D. Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) application
- E. Graphical user interface (GUI)

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * SQL is a standard language used to communicate with and manage databases. It allows applications to perform operations such as querying, updating, and managing data.
- * JDBC is an API in Java that enables Java applications to interact with databases. It provides methods for querying and updating data in a database using SQL.
- * DBMS (Database Management System) is the system software for creating and managing databases but not directly used by applications for database access.
- * ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) is another standard API but specific to applications in a broader range of languages and platforms.
- * GUI (Graphical User Interface) is a user interface and not a method for applications to access databases.

References:

- * "SQL: The Complete Reference" by James R. Groff and Paul N. Weinberg.
- * "Java Database Connectivity: JDBC and Java" by Daniel K. Akers.

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is a characteristic of algorithms?

- A. No starting or stopping point
- B. Random instructions
- C. Unambiguous rules

D. Constantly changing

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

An algorithm is a defined set of step-by-step procedures or a set of rules to be followed to perform a specific task or solve a problem. Here are the characteristics that describe an algorithm:

- * Unambiguous rules: Each step of an algorithm must be clearly defined and unambiguous. There should be no confusion in interpreting the instructions.
- * Definiteness: The algorithm should have a clear starting and stopping point, leading to a precise output after a finite number of steps.
- * Finiteness: Algorithms must terminate after a finite number of steps. They cannot run indefinitely.
- * Input and Output: An algorithm should take zero or more inputs and produce at least one output. Therefore, the correct answer is "Unambiguous rules," as it directly reflects the essential characteristic of an algorithm being precise and clear in its steps.

References

- * Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, and Clifford Stein, "Introduction to Algorithms," MIT Press.
- * Donald E. Knuth, "The Art of Computer Programming," Addison-Wesley.

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which device does a Local Area Network (LAN) need to communicate over the Internet?

- A. Multiplexer**
- B. Repeater**
- C. Switch**
- D. Router**

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

- * A Local Area Network (LAN) requires a router to communicate over the Internet.
- * The router serves as a gateway that connects the LAN to the external network (Internet) and directs data traffic between the LAN and the Internet.
- * The other options:
 - * Multiplexer combines multiple signals into one.

- * Repeater amplifies signals to extend the range.
- * Switch connects devices within the LAN but does not facilitate Internet communication.
- * Therefore, a router is the necessary device for a LAN to communicate over the Internet.

References:

- * "Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach" by James Kurose and Keith Ross, which explains network devices and their functions.
- * "CCNA Routing and Switching Study Guide" by Todd Lammle, which covers routers and their roles in networks.

NEW QUESTION: 16

In which type of network topology are the networked devices connected to a central device like a hub or switch?

- A. Star
- B. Bus
- C. Mesh
- D. Ring

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * In a star network topology, each network device is connected to a central device like a hub or a switch.
- * This central device acts as a repeater for data flow.
- * The other options:
 - * Bus topology uses a single central cable.
 - * Mesh topology involves each device being connected to every other device.
 - * Ring topology connects devices in a circular fashion.
- * Therefore, the star topology correctly describes a network where devices connect to a central hub or switch.

References:

- * "Data and Computer Communications" by William Stallings, which explains different network topologies.
- * "Network+ Guide to Networks" by Jill West, Tamara Dean, and Jean Andrews, which covers network configurations.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which item information should be stored in a database to determine an order total?

- A. Item order line
- B. Item unit price
- C. Item description
- D. Item restock levels

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To determine an order total, the item unit price is essential because it represents the cost per unit of the item.

By multiplying the unit price by the quantity ordered, you can calculate the total cost for each item in the order, and then sum these totals to get the overall order total.

NEW QUESTION: 18

What are two roles of a DNS?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Creating IP addresses if it cannot find an alias
- B. Storing the IP address
- C. Translating an IP alias to an actual IP address
- D. Sending packets along a pathway that connects it to the Internet

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

* The Domain Name System (DNS) has several key roles, including:

* Storing the IP addresses associated with domain names.

* Translating human-readable domain names (aliases) into IP addresses that computers use to identify each other on the network.

* The other options:

* Creating IP addresses if it cannot find an alias is incorrect; DNS does not create IP addresses.

* Sending packets along a pathway that connects it to the Internet is the role of routers and not DNS.

* Therefore, storing the IP address and translating an IP alias to an actual IP address are the correct roles of DNS.

References:

* "DNS and BIND" by Paul Albitz and Cricket Liu, which details the functions and roles of DNS.

* "The Practice of System and Network Administration" by Thomas Limoncelli, Christina Hogan, and Strata Chalup, which explains DNS operations.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which method is frequently used to protect software?

- A. Trademarks

- B. GNU General Public License
- C. Copyrights
- D. Fair use

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * Copyrights are a common legal method used to protect software.
- * A copyright gives the creator of the software exclusive rights to use and distribute the software.
- * It protects against unauthorized copying, modification, and distribution of the software.
- * Software creators can enforce their copyrights to prevent others from infringing on their intellectual property.
- * Example: Copyright law is often invoked in cases of software piracy.

References:

- * "Copyright Law for the Internet and Information Technology" by Geraldine Collins.
- * "Understanding Copyright Law" by Marshall A. Leaffer.

NEW QUESTION: 20

What is true about an operating system?

- A. It is a firmware burned onto the computer mother board.
- B. It is a software program that directly supports the computer itself.
- C. It is a hardware component of the computer system.
- D. It is an application program similar to word processors.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

- * An operating system (OS) is a system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.
- * It serves as an intermediary between users and the computer hardware.
- * Key functions of an OS include:
 - * Managing hardware resources like the CPU, memory, and I/O devices.
 - * Providing a user interface (UI) for interaction with the system.
 - * File management and handling file operations.
 - * Process management and multitasking.
 - * Security and access control.
- * Examples include Windows, Linux, and macOS.

References:

- * "Operating System Concepts" by Abraham Silberschatz, Greg Gagne, and Peter B. Galvin.
- * "Modern Operating Systems" by Andrew S. Tanenbaum.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which is true about access rights?

- A. They limit users to permitted items.
- B. They are part of the System Development Life Cycle.
- C. They require the use of a compiler.
- D. They are defined by the machine language.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Access rights are critical components of access control mechanisms in information security. They specify what actions users or systems can perform on specific resources, limiting them to only permitted items.

* Definition: Access rights, also known as permissions, are rules that define the allowed actions on a resource (e.g., read, write, execute).

* Implementation: Access rights are typically implemented using Access Control Lists (ACLs), Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), or other access control models.

* Purpose: The main goal is to enforce the principle of least privilege, ensuring that users can only access the resources necessary for their role.

References

* NIST Special Publication 800-53

* ISO/IEC 27001:2013

* "Computer Security: Principles and Practice" by William Stallings

NEW QUESTION: 22

How are IT and globalization related?

- A. IT allows businesses to have a global reach.
- B. IT allows businesses to reach global HIPAA compliance.
- C. IT allows businesses to create tax havens for global companies.
- D. IT allows businesses to create a global common gateway interface (CGI).

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Information Technology (IT) has revolutionized the way businesses operate, enabling them to reach global markets and audiences. IT facilitates communication, data exchange, and operational efficiency across borders, allowing companies to manage global operations and engage with international customers seamlessly.

This global reach is a critical aspect of modern business strategies, driven by advancements in IT infrastructure and services.

NEW QUESTION: 23

In which generation were computers first built with transistors?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 24

What does the following SQL statement produce when executed?

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE State = 'Arizona';
```

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* The SQL statement provided is:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE State = 'Arizona';
```

- * SELECT * indicates that all columns from the table should be selected.
- * FROM Customers specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- * WHERE State = 'Arizona' filters the results to include only those records where the State column has the value 'Arizona'.
- * Therefore, the statement returns all records from the Customers table that are located in Arizona.

References:

- * SQL SELECT statement documentation: [SQL SELECT](#)
- * SQL WHERE clause documentation: [SQL WHERE](#)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which peripheral replaces the mouse on a mobile device?

- A. USB
- B. Stylus
- C. Jack
- D. Camera

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

What is the role of the compiler?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Step by Step Comprehensive Detailed Explanation A compiler is a program that translates source code written in a high-level programming language into machine code.

- * Definition: A compiler processes the entire source code of a program and translates it into a machine code executable.
- * Functionality: This process is typically done in several stages, including lexical analysis, syntax analysis, semantic analysis, optimization, and code generation.

* Output: The result is an executable file that can be run on a specific operating system.

References

* "Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools" by Alfred V. Aho, Monica S. Lam, Ravi Sethi, and Jeffrey D. Ullman

* NISTIR 7860, "C++ Coding Standards"

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

Choose 2 answers.

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

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Desktops typically have more memory (RAM) and internal storage (hard drives or SSDs) compared to handheld computers. This allows desktops to handle more intensive computing tasks and store larger amounts of data. Handheld devices, on the other hand, prioritize portability and battery life over high storage and memory capacity.

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which statement best describes the purpose of a business intelligence (BI) system?

- A. A BI system allows access to raw data.
- B. A BI system uses only proprietary data to maximize quality.
- C. A BI system integrates all departments in an organization.
- D. A BI system helps the strategic decision-making process.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Business Intelligence (BI) system is designed to analyze and present data in a way that supports decision-making processes. It helps organizations make informed, strategic decisions by providing insights through data analysis, visualization, and reporting. BI systems aggregate data from various sources, enabling a comprehensive view of the business that informs planning and strategy.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Match the legislative purpose with the corresponding legislation.

Answer options may be used more than once or not at all.

 FreePDFDumps
Makes it illegal to violate copyrights by disseminating digitized material.

DMCA
FERPA
HIPPA
SEAL

Prohibits agencies from distributing an individual's health information without the individual's consent.

DMCA
FERPA
HIPPA
SEAL

Gives students the right to access their own educational records and prevents schools from distributing student records without permission.

DMCA
FERPA
HIPPA
SEAL

Answer:



- * DMCA (Digital Millennium Copyright Act)
- * Purpose: The DMCA makes it illegal to violate copyrights by disseminating digitized material.
- * Explanation: The DMCA was enacted in 1998 to address the issues of digital rights management and copyright infringement in the digital age. It provides legal protection to copyright holders against unauthorized copying, sharing, and distribution of their digital works. The legislation
 - * criminalizes the production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services intended to circumvent measures that control access to copyrighted works (commonly known as DRM-Digital Rights Management).
- * References: DMCA Overview - U.S. Copyright Office
- * HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)
- * Purpose: Prohibits agencies from distributing an individual's health information without the individual's consent.
- * Explanation: HIPAA, enacted in 1996, is designed to protect individuals' medical records and other personal health information. The Privacy Rule under HIPAA sets standards for the protection of health information by health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and healthcare providers that conduct certain healthcare transactions electronically. It mandates the protection and confidential handling of protected health information (PHI).
- * References: HIPAA Privacy Rule - U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

- * FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)
- * Purpose: Gives students the right to access their own educational records and prevents schools from distributing student records without permission.
- * Explanation: FERPA is a federal law enacted in 1974 that protects the privacy of student education records. It grants parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records, which transfer to the student when they reach 18 years of age or attend a school beyond the high school level. FERPA requires that schools must have written permission from the student or parent to release any information from a student's education record.
- * References: FERPA Regulations - U.S. Department of Education

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which two benefits do computer networks provide for businesses?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Organization cost savings
- B. Increased Internet communications speed
- C. Lower IT operations costs
- D. Improved information security
- E. Increased business efficiency

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

A company may choose to use CDs, DVDs, hard drives, or even cloud storage for data backup. Which aspect of data backup does this statement describe?

- A. Incremental backups
- B. Backup media
- C. Image backups
- D. Data mirroring

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which technique allows someone to obtain a password while it is in transit?

- A. Packet sniffing
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. Phishing
- D. Black hat

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

* Packet sniffing is a technique used to capture and analyze network traffic, which can include intercepting passwords while they are in transit.

* When data packets are transmitted over a network, a packet sniffer can capture these packets, and if they are not encrypted, it can read sensitive information like passwords.

* The other options:

* Buffer overflow is a type of attack that exploits a program's memory handling.

* Phishing is a social engineering attack to deceive users into providing sensitive information.

* Black hat refers to a hacker with malicious intent, not a specific technique.

* Therefore, packet sniffing is the correct technique for obtaining passwords in transit.

References:

* "Network Security Essentials: Applications and Standards" by William Stallings, which explains packet sniffing and network security threats.

* "Computer Security: Principles and Practice" by William Stallings and Lawrie Brown, which covers network attack techniques including packet sniffing.

NEW QUESTION: 33

What is scope creep?

- A. Realization that the organization staffing is inadequate
- B. The extent of the project that lacks needed requirements
- C. Small changes in a project that lead to bigger changes
- D. When the project is completed in less than the required time

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Scope creep refers to the phenomenon where the scope of a project gradually increases over time due to small, incremental changes that were not initially planned or approved. This can happen when:

* New features or requirements are added without proper evaluation or approval.

* Stakeholders continuously request small changes or additions.

* Lack of a clear scope definition and change control process.

These small changes can accumulate, leading to significant deviations from the original project plan, affecting the project's schedule, budget, and overall success.

References

* Project Management Institute, "A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)," PMI.

* Kathy Schwalbe, "Information Technology Project Management," Cengage Learning.

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