



CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following actions is the FINAL step in the standard troubleshooting methodology?

- A. Document the solution and cause.
- B. Create a new theory of cause.
- C. Research the problem online.
- D. Implement preventive measures.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The final step in the standard troubleshooting methodology is to document the solution and cause of the problem. This step involves recording the details of the problem, the steps taken to resolve it, the outcome of the solution, and any preventive measures implemented to avoid future occurrences. Documenting the solution and cause can help to create a knowledge base for future reference, improve communication among IT professionals, and facilitate continuous improvement¹². References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology³; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA⁴

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following concerns does installing cross-platform software address?

- A. Subscription
- B. Licensing
- C. Product key
- D. Compatibility

Answer: D

Explanation:

Compatibility is the ability of software or hardware to work with different types of software or hardware without errors or conflicts. Installing cross-platform software addresses the concern of compatibility because cross-platform software can run on multiple operating systems or platforms without requiring modifications or adaptations. Cross-platform software can reduce the cost and complexity of developing and maintaining software for different platforms. Subscription, licensing, and product key are not concerns that installing cross-platform software addresses. Subscription is the agreement or contract that allows users to access software or services for a certain period of time or frequency. Licensing is the permission or authorization that grants users the right to use software or services under certain terms and conditions. Product key is the code or identifier that verifies the authenticity or validity of software or services. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 7: Software Installation and Functions, page 265.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the following BEST describes the physical location of the data in the database?

- A. Table
- B. Column
- C. RAM
- D. HDD

Answer: D

Explanation:

HDD (Hard Disk Drive) is a type of storage device that uses magnetic disks to store data permanently. The physical location of the data in the database is on the HDD of the server or computer that hosts the database. The data can be accessed by using logical structures such as tables, columns, rows, and queries. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 192.

NEW QUESTION 4

For which of the following is a relational database management system MOST commonly used?

- A. Building flowcharts
- B. Storing information
- C. Generating reports
- D. Creating diagrams

Answer: B

Explanation:

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is most commonly used for storing information in a structured and organized way. A RDBMS stores data in tables, which consist of rows and columns. Each row represents a record or an entity, and each column represents an attribute or a property of the entity. A RDBMS allows users to create, update, delete, and query data using a standard language called SQL (Structured Query Language). A RDBMS also enforces rules and constraints to ensure data integrity and consistency³⁴⁶⁵.

References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals²; What is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) - Javatpoint⁵; What is a Relational Database Management System? | Microsoft Azure

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following intellectual property concepts BEST represents a legally protected slogan of a business?

- A. Contract
- B. Patent
- C. Copyright
- D. Trademark

Answer: D

Explanation:

A trademark is a type of intellectual property that protects a word, phrase, symbol, or design that identifies and distinguishes the source of goods or services of one party from those of others. A slogan of a business is an example of a trademark that can be legally protected from unauthorized use by other parties. A trademark can be registered with the appropriate authority to obtain exclusive rights and benefits. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 211.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following are the primary functions of an operating system? (Choose two.)

- A. Provide structure for file and data management.
- B. Provide protection against malware and viruses.
- C. Provide peer-to-peer networking capability.
- D. Provide user data encryption.
- E. Provide virtual desktop capability.
- F. Provide system resources.

Answer: AF

Explanation:

Providing structure for file and data management and providing system resources are the primary functions of an operating system. An operating system is a type of software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer or device. Providing structure for file and data management is a function of an operating system that allows users to organize, store, access, and modify files and data on a storage device.

Providing system resources is a function of an operating system that allows users to run multiple applications or processes at the same time by allocating memory, CPU, disk space, network bandwidth, etc. Providing protection against malware and viruses, providing peer-to-peer networking capability, providing user data encryption, and providing virtual desktop capability are not primary functions of an operating system. These are functions that can be performed by other types of software or hardware devices. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 127.

NEW QUESTION 7

An online retailer experienced an outage. An investigation revealed that the server received more requests than it could handle, and customers could not log in as a result. Which of the following best describes this scenario?

- A. Hardware failure
- B. Denial of service
- C. On-path attack
- D. Social engineering

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario where an online retailer experienced an outage because the server received more requests than it could handle and customers could not log in as a result is best described as a denial of service. A denial of service is a type of attack that aims to disrupt or prevent the normal functioning or availability of a system or network by overwhelming it with excessive traffic or requests. A denial of service can cause performance degradation, slowdown, or outage for the system or network and its legitimate users. A denial of service can be performed by a single attacker or a group of attackers using multiple compromised devices, which is called a distributed denial of service (DDoS). A hardware failure is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a possible cause or consequence of the outage. A hardware failure is a malfunction or breakdown of a physical component of a system or network, such as a disk, a memory, a CPU, a power supply, etc. A hardware failure can cause data loss, corruption, or interruption for the system or network and its users. A hardware failure can be caused by various factors, such as wear and tear, physical damage, overheating, power surge, etc. A hardware failure can also be induced by a denial of service attack that damages the hardware by overloading it. An on-path attack is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a type of network attack that involves intercepting or modifying data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. An on-path attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or authenticity of the data or communication between the parties. An on-path attack can be performed by an attacker who has access to the same network segment or device as one of the parties, such as a router, a switch, or a hub. An on-path attack can also be performed by an attacker who tricks one of the parties into sending data to them instead of the intended destination, which is called a man-in-the-middle attack. A social engineering attack is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or revealing information that benefits the attacker. A social engineering attack can take various forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, pretexting, or tailgating. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

NEW QUESTION 8

Employees of a large technology company are provided access to the internet as a work resource. Which of the following most likely represents the level of privacy employees should expect when utilizing this resource?

- A. Only the attempts to access unapproved URLs are logged.
- B. All internet usage is logged by a corporate server and may be monitored live.
- C. All internet browsing is private and anonymous.
- D. Only the attempts to access sites that include prohibited keywords are logged.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Consider the following statements:

```
if userin = "commander"
    then clearance = "topsecret"
    else if userin = "analyst"
        then clearance = "restricted"
        else
            clearance = "normal"
```

Given the input (userin) of "analyst", to which of the following would the clearance variable be set?

- A. topsecret
- B. normal
- C. analyst
- D. restricted

Answer: D

Explanation:

Float is a data type that can store decimal or fractional numbers, such as 3.14, 0.5, or -2.75. Float would be the best data type to use for storing monetary values because monetary values often involve decimals, such as \$1.99, 0.25, or -5.50. Integer is a data type that can only store whole numbers, such as 1, 0, or -2. Integer would not be suitable for storing monetary values that have decimals. The other options are not data types that can store numerical values. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 146.

NEW QUESTION 10

A technician overhears a systems administrator mention the term "IOPS". To which of the following operating system functions would the term BEST apply?

- A. Disk management
- B. Process management
- C. Application management
- D. Service management

Answer: A

Explanation:

IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) is a term that refers to the performance of a storage device or system. It measures how many read and write operations can be performed by the storage device or system in one second. IOPS would best apply to the operating system function of disk management, which involves managing how data is stored, accessed, and organized on disks. Process management, application management, and service management are not operating system functions that directly relate to IOPS. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 158.

NEW QUESTION 10

A systems administrator is setting up a new server using RAID technology. If one hard drive in the array fails, the data is stored on another drive, preventing data loss. Which of the following business continuity concepts does this explain?

- A. File backup
- B. Data restoration
- C. Fault tolerance
- D. Restoring access

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fault tolerance is the ability of a system to continue functioning even when one or more components fail. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a technology that uses multiple hard drives to store data in a way that improves performance and reliability. If one hard drive in the RAID array fails, the data can be recovered from another drive without losing any information. This is an example of fault tolerance.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 240.

NEW QUESTION 12

A program needs to choose apples, oranges, or bananas based on an input. Which of the following programming constructs is BEST to use?

- A. Variable
- B. If
- C. Datatype
- D. Comment

Answer: B

Explanation:

An if statement is a programming construct that is best to use when a program needs to choose among different options based on an input. An if statement evaluates a condition and executes a block of code if the condition is true. An if statement can also have an else clause that executes a different block of code if the condition is false. An if statement can also have multiple else-if clauses that check for additional conditions. For example, a program that chooses apples, oranges, or bananas based on an input could use an if statement like this:

```
input = get_input()
if input == "A":
    print("Apple")
else-if input == "O":
    print("Orange")
else-if input == "B":
    print("Banana")
else:
    print("Invalid input")
```

A variable is a named memory location that can store a value, not a programming construct that can choose among options. A datatype is a classification of data that defines the possible values and operations for that data, not a programming construct that can choose among options. A comment is a remark or explanation in the source code that is ignored by the compiler or interpreter, not a programming construct that can choose among options.

NEW QUESTION 15

Which of the following data types should a database administrator use to store customer postal codes?

- A. Float
- B. String
- C. Boolean
- D. Integer

Answer: B

Explanation:

A postal code is a string of alphanumeric characters that identifies a specific location. A string data type is used to store text or character data, such as names, addresses, or postal codes. A float data type is used to store decimal numbers, such as prices or weights. A boolean data type is used to store logical values, such as true or false. An integer data type is used to store whole numbers, such as counts or quantities. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following is an example of an interpreted language?

- A. C++
- B. Java
- C. Python
- D. Go

Answer: C

Explanation:

Python is an example of an interpreted language, which is a type of programming language that does not need to be compiled before execution. Instead, an interpreter program translates and executes the source code line by line at run time. Interpreted languages are usually easier to write and debug, but slower to execute than compiled languages. C++ and Java are examples of compiled languages, which are types of programming languages that need to be translated into executable machine code by a compiler program before execution. Compiled languages are usually faster to execute but harder to write and debug than interpreted languages. Go is an example of a hybrid language, which is a type of programming language that combines features of both compiled and interpreted languages. Hybrid languages use an intermediate code that can be executed by a virtual machine or an interpreter at run time. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 140.

NEW QUESTION 23

Given the following pseudocode:

```
declare @count int
set @count =1
for @count <10
begin
set @count=@count+1
end
select @count
```

Which of the following is the output of the code?

- A. 1
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code uses a for loop to iterate from 1 to 3, and assigns the value of i to the variable x. Then, it adds 3 to x and prints the result. The output of the code is: 3 (when i = 1, x = 1, x + 3 = 4) 6 (when i = 2, x = 2, x + 3 = 5) 9 (when i = 3, x = 3, x + 3 = 6) References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 153.

NEW QUESTION 25

A software developer develops a software program and writes a document with step-by-step instructions on how to use the software. The developer wants to ensure no other person or company will publish this document for public use. Which of the following should the developer use to BEST protect the document?

- A. Patent
- B. Trademark
- C. Watermark
- D. Copyright

Answer: D

Explanation:

A document that explains how to use a software program is an example of a written work that expresses the original ideas of the developer. A copyright is a legal protection that grants the developer the exclusive right to publish, distribute, and control the use of the document. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 9: Intellectual Property1

NEW QUESTION 29

When transferring a file across the network, which of the following would be the FASTEST transfer rate?

- A. 1001Kbps
- B. 110Mbps
- C. 1.22Gbps
- D. 123Mbps

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 1.22Gbps would be the fastest transfer rate when transferring a file across the network among the given options. A transfer rate is a measure of how much data can be transmitted or received over a network in a given time. A transfer rate is usually expressed in bits per second (bps) or its multiples, such as Kbps (kilobits per second), Mbps (megabits per second), or Gbps (gigabits per second). A higher transfer rate means faster data transmission or reception. 1.22Gbps is equivalent to 1,220Mbps, which is higher than 110Mbps, 123Mbps, or 1001Kbps. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 164.

NEW QUESTION 34

A help desk technician encounters an issue and wants to find out if a colleague has encountered the same issue before. Which of the following should the technician do FIRST?

- A. Check Knowledge Base.
- B. Search local logs.
- C. Research possible theories.
- D. N
- E. of users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Knowledge Base is a collection of information that provides solutions to common problems or issues encountered by IT professionals. A Knowledge Base can be accessed online or offline, and can be maintained by an organization or a vendor. A help desk technician should check the Knowledge Base first before trying other methods, as it may contain the answer or a workaround for the issue3. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security2

NEW QUESTION 35

Which of the following is an example of multifactor authentication?

- A. Password and passphrase
- B. Fingerprint and retina scan
- C. Hardware token and smartphone
- D. Smart card and PIN

Answer: D

Explanation:

Smart card and PIN are the examples of multifactor authentication. Multifactor authentication is a security method that requires two or more factors or pieces of evidence to verify the identity of a user or device. The factors are usually classified into three categories: something you know (such as a password or PIN), something you have (such as a smart card or token), or something you are (such as a fingerprint or retina scan). Multifactor authentication provides stronger security than single-factor authentication because it reduces the risk of compromise if one factor is lost or stolen. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 207.

NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the following programming concepts uses properties and attributes?

- A. Objects
- B. Functions
- C. Containers
- D. Identifiers

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Objects are a programming concept that represent entities or concepts in the real world. Objects have properties and attributes that describe their characteristics and behavior. For example, a car object may have properties such as color, model, speed, and fuel, and attributes such as engine, wheels, doors, and seats. Objects can also have methods, which are actions that the object can perform or that can be performed on the object. For example, a car object may have methods such as start, stop, accelerate, and brake. Objects are used to organize data and functionality in a modular and reusable way.

NEW QUESTION 43

A database administrator wants to populate a database with large amounts of data from an external source. Which of the following actions should be used to get the database populated?

- A. EXPORT
- B. IMPORT
- C. SELECT
- D. ALTER

Answer: B

Explanation:

IMPORT is the action that should be used to populate a database with large amounts of data from an external source. IMPORT is a command or function that allows a database to read and load data from an external file or source into a table or structure within the database. IMPORT can help a database administrator to transfer or migrate data from one database to another or from a different format to a database format. IMPORT can also help a database administrator to backup or restore data from a file or source. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 143.

NEW QUESTION 44

A company will begin to allow staff to work from home by means of formal request. Which of the following is the BEST way for the company to document this change?

- A. Written procedure
- B. Written policy
- C. Written email
- D. Written memo

Answer: B

Explanation:

A written policy is the best way for a company to document a change that allows staff to work from home by means of formal request. A policy is a statement or guideline that defines the rules, standards, or procedures for an organization's actions, decisions, or behaviors. A policy can help an organization to achieve its objectives, comply with regulations, ensure consistency and quality, and communicate expectations and responsibilities. A written policy is a policy that is documented in a formal document that can be distributed, reviewed, updated, and enforced by the organization. A written policy can help a company to document a change that affects its staff, such as working from home, by specifying the criteria, process, benefits, limitations, and consequences of the change. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 210.

NEW QUESTION 46

A gaming console needs to allow for inbound connectivity on a home network to facilitate chat functions. Which of the following devices is a user MOST likely to configure to allow this?

- A. Cable modem
- B. Wireless router
- C. Access point
- D. Network switch

Answer: B

Explanation:

A wireless router is a device that connects wireless devices to a wired network and allows them to communicate with each other and access the Internet. A wireless router also has firewall features that can block or allow inbound or outbound traffic based on rules or settings. A user can configure the wireless router to allow inbound connectivity on a home network for a gaming console by opening or forwarding ports that are used for chat functions. A cable modem, an access point, and a network switch are not devices that can be configured to allow inbound connectivity on a home network for a gaming console. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 227.

NEW QUESTION 49

A user is getting an error message when trying to go to a website. A technician asks the user a few questions to find out more about the issue. The technician opens a browser locally and browses to the same site as the user. Which of the following troubleshooting steps is the technician using by browsing to the same site?

- A. Establish a plan of action.
- B. Gather information
- C. Duplicate the problem.
- D. Find the root cause.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The troubleshooting methodology is a systematic approach to solving problems that involves several steps, such as identifying the problem, establishing a theory of probable cause, testing the theory, establishing a plan of action, implementing the solution, verifying functionality, and documenting the findings. One of the steps in identifying the problem is to duplicate the problem, which means to reproduce the same error or issue that the user is experiencing. This can help the technician to verify the symptoms, narrow down the scope, and eliminate possible causes. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd

NEW QUESTION 51

A UPS provides protection against:

- A. denial of service
- B. replay attack.
- C. power outages.
- D. wiretapping.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A UPS (uninterruptible power supply) provides protection against power outages by providing backup power to connected devices in case of a power failure. A UPS typically consists of a battery, an inverter, and a surge protector. A UPS can prevent data loss, hardware damage, or downtime caused by sudden loss of electricity. A UPS can also protect against power surges, spikes, or fluctuations that can harm electronic devices.

A denial of service (DoS) is a cyberattack that attempts to disrupt the normal functioning of a network or system by overwhelming it with traffic or requests. A UPS does not provide protection against DoS attacks, as they target the network layer, not the physical layer. A replay attack is a cyberattack that involves intercepting and retransmitting data to impersonate or deceive another party. A UPS does not provide protection against replay attacks, as they target the application layer, not the physical layer. Wiretapping is the act of secretly monitoring or recording the communication or data transmission of another party. A UPS does not provide protection against wiretapping, as it does not encrypt or secure the data.

NEW QUESTION 55

Which of the following would be used to send messages using the SMTP protocol?

- A. Document sharing software
- B. Instant messaging software
- C. Conferencing software
- D. Email software

Answer: D

Explanation:

Email software would be used to send messages using the SMTP protocol. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a network protocol that enables the transmission of email messages from a client to a server or from one server to another. Email software is an application that allows users to compose, send, receive, and manage email messages using SMTP or other protocols, such as POP3 or IMAP. Examples of email software include Microsoft Outlook, Gmail, Yahoo Mail, etc. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 166.

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following is the most secure filesystem?

- A. FAT32
- B. NFS
- C. NTFS
- D. exFAT

Answer: C

Explanation:

NTFS stands for New Technology File System, which is the most secure file system among the given options. NTFS is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for Windows operating systems. NTFS supports features such as encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, and auditing, which enhance the security and performance of the file system. FAT32 stands for File Allocation Table 32, which is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for older versions of Windows and DOS operating systems. FAT32 does not support encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, or auditing, and it has limitations on the size of files and partitions that it can handle. NFS stands for Network File System, which is a file system that was developed by Sun Microsystems for Unix and Linux operating systems. NFS allows users to access files on remote servers as if they were local files, but it does not support encryption or compression. exFAT stands for Extended File Allocation Table, which is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for flash drives and other removable media. exFAT supports larger files and partitions than FAT32, but it does not support encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, or auditing. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 61

Which of the following is the BEST option for a developer to use when storing the months of a year and when performance is a key consideration?

- A. Array
- B. Vector
- C. List
- D. String

Answer: A

Explanation:

An array is a type of data structure that stores multiple values of the same data type in a fixed-size sequence. An array would be the best option for a developer to use when storing the months of a year and when performance is a key consideration because an array allows fast access to any element by using its index number. A vector, a list, and a string are not types of data structures that offer fast access to elements or store multiple values of the same data type in a fixed-size sequence. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 147.

NEW QUESTION 64

Which of the following software solutions ensures that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory?

- A. Disk optimizer
- B. Operating system
- C. Type 1 hypervisor
- D. Anti-malware

Answer: B

Explanation:

The operating system is the software solution that ensures that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory. The operating system is the software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer, such as the CPU, memory, disk, network, and applications. The operating system uses memory management techniques, such as virtual memory, paging, and segmentation, to allocate and deallocate physical memory to programs as needed, and to prevent memory conflicts or errors. A disk optimizer is a software solution that improves the performance of a disk drive by rearranging the files and free space on the disk to reduce fragmentation and increase access speed. A disk optimizer does not affect the physical memory usage of programs. A type 1 hypervisor is a software solution that creates and runs multiple virtual machines on a single physical machine by directly controlling the hardware resources. A type 1 hypervisor does not ensure that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory, but rather that virtual machines running simultaneously on a physical machine do not utilize the same hardware resources. An anti-malware is a software solution that protects a computer from malicious software, such as viruses, worms, trojans, spyware, or ransomware. An anti-malware does not ensure that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory, but rather that programs running on a workstation do not contain malicious code or behavior. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 69

Which of the following internet service types is most susceptible to weather disruptions?

- A. Cable
- B. Satellite
- C. DSL
- D. Fiber

Answer: B

Explanation:

Satellite internet service is a type of internet service that uses satellites orbiting the earth to transmit and receive data signals from users' devices. Satellite internet service can provide internet access to remote or rural areas where other types of internet service are not available or reliable. However, satellite internet service is also more susceptible to weather disruptions than other types of internet service, such as cable, DSL (digital subscriber line), or fiber. Weather conditions such as rain, snow, clouds, wind, or storms can interfere with the signal quality and strength between the satellite and the user's device, causing slow speeds, latency (delay), packet loss (data loss), or connection drops. Therefore, satellite internet service users may experience poor or inconsistent internet performance during bad weather

NEW QUESTION 74

Which of the following would MOST likely use an ARM processor?

- A. Laptop
- B. Tablet
- C. Workstation
- D. Server

Answer: B

Explanation:

An ARM processor is a type of processor that uses a reduced instruction set computer (RISC) architecture, which means it executes fewer and simpler instructions than other types of processors. An ARM processor is designed to be energy-efficient, low-cost, and suitable for mobile devices. A tablet would most likely use an ARM processor because it is a mobile device that needs to conserve battery power and perform basic tasks. A laptop, a workstation, and a server are not devices that would most likely use an ARM processor because they are not mobile devices or they need to perform more complex tasks. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 115.

NEW QUESTION 78

Which of the following authorization techniques is used to assign permissions and authorize a user based on job title or function?

- A. Rule-based access control
- B. Mandatory access control
- C. Role-based access control
- D. Discretionary access control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Role-based access control is the authorization technique that is used to assign permissions and authorize a user based on job title or function. Role-based access control is a security method that defines roles for users or groups and assigns permissions for each role based on their responsibilities or tasks. Role-based access control simplifies the management of user access rights by allowing administrators to grant or revoke permissions based on roles rather than individual users. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 207.

NEW QUESTION 82

Which of the following BEST describes an application running on a typical operating system?

- A. Process
- B. Thread
- C. Function
- D. Task

Answer: A

Explanation:

An application running on a typical operating system is an example of a process, which is a program or a set of instructions that is loaded into memory and executed by the CPU. A process can have one or more threads, which are subunits of execution that share the resources of the process. A process can also perform one or more tasks, which are units of work that the process needs to accomplish. A process can also call one or more functions, which are blocks of code that perform a specific operation and return a value¹²³. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics⁴; What is a Process? - Definition from Techopedia⁵; What is a Thread? - Definition from Techopedia⁶

NEW QUESTION 86

A technician is installing a new wireless network and wants to secure the wireless network to prevent unauthorized access. Which of the following protocols would be the MOST secure?

- A. WPA
- B. SSID
- C. WEP
- D. WPA2

Answer: D

Explanation:

WPA2 is the most secure protocol for securing a wireless network and preventing unauthorized access. WPA2 stands for Wi-Fi Protected Access 2, which is an encryption standard that provides strong security and privacy for wireless communications. WPA2 uses AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) to encrypt data and CCMP (Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol) to authenticate data. WPA2 also supports PSK (Pre-Shared Key) and EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) methods for verifying the identity of users or devices that connect to the wireless network. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 172.

NEW QUESTION 88

Which of the following storage types is MOST vulnerable to magnetic damage?

- A. Flash
- B. SSD
- C. Optical
- D. HDD

Answer: D

Explanation:

HDD (Hard Disk Drive) is a type of storage device that uses magnetic disks to store data. HDD is the most vulnerable to magnetic damage among the options given because magnetic fields can interfere with the read/write heads or the magnetic disks, causing data loss or corruption. Flash, SSD (Solid State Drive), and Optical are not types of storage devices that use magnetic disks to store data. Flash and SSD are types of storage devices that use flash memory chips to store data. Optical is a type of storage device that uses laser beams to read or write data on optical discs, such as CDs, DVDs, or Blu-ray discs. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 122.

NEW QUESTION 91

A user logs into a laptop using a username and complex password. This is an example of:

- A. biometrics
- B. multifactor authentication
- C. least privilege
- D. single-factor authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

Single-factor authentication is a method of verifying a user's identity by using only one piece of information, such as a username and password. Biometrics, multifactor authentication, and least privilege are not examples of single-factor authentication. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 304.

NEW QUESTION 96

Which of the following statements BEST describes binary?

- A. A notational system used to represent an “on” or “off” state
- B. A notational system used to represent media access control
- C. A notational system used to represent Internet protocol addressing
- D. A notational system used to represent a storage unit of measurement

Answer: A

Explanation:

Binary is a notational system used to represent an “on” or “off” state in digital devices or systems. Binary use only two symbols: 0 (off) and 1 (on). Binary is also known as base 2 notation, because each symbol represents a power of 2. Binary is the fundamental building block of all computer operations and data storage, as it can encode any type of information using sequences of bits (binary digits)¹¹¹². References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics³; What is Binary? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 101

A user is selecting software to use to prepare handouts for a presentation. The user would like the information to be easy to format and printer friendly. Which of

the following software types should the user select?

- A. Word processing
- B. Spreadsheet
- C. Text editor
- D. Visual diagramming

Answer: A

Explanation:

The software type that the user should select to prepare handouts for a presentation that are easy to format and printer friendly is word processing. Word processing is a type of software that allows users to create, edit, format, and print text documents, such as letters, reports, resumes, etc. Word processing software provides features such as fonts, styles, margins, alignment, bullets, numbering, tables, images, etc., that enable users to customize the appearance and layout of their documents. Word processing software also provides features such as spell check, grammar check, word count, etc., that enable users to improve the quality and accuracy of their documents. Word processing software can also support various file formats and printing options that enable users to save and print their documents easily and conveniently. Examples of word processing software include Microsoft Word, Google Docs, LibreOffice Writer, etc. Spreadsheet is not the software type that the user should select to prepare handouts for a presentation that are easy to format and printer friendly, but rather a type of software that allows users to create, edit, format, and print numerical data in rows and columns, such as budgets, invoices, charts, etc. Spreadsheet software provides features such as formulas, functions, graphs, pivot tables, etc., that enable users to perform calculations, analysis, or visualization on their data. Spreadsheet software can also support various file formats and printing options that enable users to save and print their data easily and conveniently. Examples of spreadsheet software include Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, LibreOffice Calc, etc. Text editor is not the software type that the user should select to prepare handouts for a presentation that are easy to format and printer friendly, but rather a type of software that allows users to create, edit, or view plain text files, such as code, scripts, notes, etc. Text editor software provides features such as syntax highlighting, search and replace, indentation, etc., that enable users to manipulate text easily and efficiently. Text editor software does not provide features such as fonts, styles, images, etc., that enable users to customize the appearance or layout of their documents. Text editor software can also support various file formats but not printing options that enable users to save but not print their files easily and conveniently. Examples of text editor software include Notepad++, Sublime Text, Vim, etc.

NEW QUESTION 105

A startup company has created a logo. The company wants to ensure no other entity can use the logo for any purpose. Which of the following should the company use to BEST protect the logo? (Select TWO).

- A. Patent
- B. Copyright
- C. NDA
- D. Trademark
- E. EULA

Answer: BD

Explanation:

A logo is a graphical representation of a company's name, brand, or identity. A logo can be protected by both copyright and trademark laws. Copyright is a type of intellectual property that protects the original expression of ideas in tangible forms, such as books, music, art, or software. Copyright protects the logo from being copied, reproduced, or distributed without the permission of the owner. Trademark is a type of intellectual property that protects a word, phrase, symbol, or design that identifies and distinguishes the source of goods or services of one party from those of others. Trademark protects the logo from being used by other parties in a way that causes confusion or deception among consumers. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 211.

NEW QUESTION 110

An IT manager wants to prevent end users from booting alternative operating systems on workstations. Which of the following security-related best practices would be used to accomplish this?

- A. Installing a host-based firewall
- B. Setting a BIOS password
- C. Patching the operating system
- D. Removing unnecessary software

Answer: B

Explanation:

Setting a BIOS password is a security-related best practice that would prevent end users from booting alternative operating systems on workstations. A BIOS password restricts access to the BIOS settings, which control the boot order and other hardware configurations of the computer. Installing a host-based firewall, patching the operating system, and removing unnecessary software are also security-related best practices, but they do not directly prevent booting alternative operating systems on workstations. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 114

A company's team members have both old and new laptops. Which of the following connectors should be available in the conference room to ensure everyone can use the conference room projectors? (Choose two.)

- A. USB
- B. HDMI
- C. FireWire
- D. VGA
- E. Bluetooth
- F. RJ45

Answer: BD

Explanation:

HDMI and VGA are the connectors that should be available in the conference room to ensure everyone can use the conference room projectors. HDMI and VGA are types of video connectors that are used to connect a video source, such as a laptop, to a video output, such as a projector. HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface, which is a digital connector that can transmit high-quality video and audio signals over a single cable. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array,

which is an analog connector that can transmit standard-definition video signals over a 15-pin cable. HDMI and VGA are common video connectors that are found on old and new laptops, respectively. Having both HDMI and VGA connectors in the conference room can ensure compatibility and connectivity for different laptops and projectors. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 40.

NEW QUESTION 119

A product advertising kiosk at a mall is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection. Which of the following application delivery methods is most likely being used for the kiosk?

- A. Local network-hosted
- B. Cloud-hosted
- C. Hybrid-installed
- D. Locally installed

Answer: B

Explanation:

The application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk is cloud-hosted. Cloud-hosted is a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from a remote server or service over the internet. Cloud-hosted applications do not require installation or storage on the local device, but only a web browser or a client software to connect to the application. Cloud-hosted applications can provide benefits such as scalability, availability, security, and automatic updates. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is most likely using a cloud-hosted application delivery method, as it does not need any local resources or maintenance for the application. Local network-hosted is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from a server or a device within the same local area network (LAN) as the client device. Local network-hosted applications require installation or storage on the server or device that hosts the application, but not on the client device. Local network-hosted applications can provide benefits such as speed, reliability, and control. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a local network-hosted application delivery method, as it would need to be connected to a server or device within the same LAN as the kiosk. Hybrid-installed is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from both a local device and a remote server or service over the internet. Hybrid-installed applications require partial installation or storage on the local device, as well as a web browser or a client software to connect to the remote part of the application. Hybrid-installed applications can provide benefits such as flexibility, functionality, and performance. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a hybrid-installed application delivery method, as it would need some local resources for the application. Locally installed is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from the local device only. Locally installed applications require full installation or storage on the local device, but do not need any web browser or client software to connect to the internet. Locally installed applications can provide benefits such as offline access, customization, and compatibility. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a locally installed application delivery method, as it would need a hard drive or other storage device for the application. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 121

Which of the following connection types is typically used for a display monitor?

- A. USB
- B. DVI
- C. Bluetooth
- D. RJ45

Answer: B

Explanation:

The connection type that is typically used for a display monitor is DVI. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a standard that defines how digital video signals are transmitted from a source device, such as a computer or a DVD player, to a display device, such as a monitor or a projector. DVI can support various resolutions and refresh rates, depending on the type and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. DVI can also support analog video signals, using a DVI-A connector, or both digital and analog video signals, using a DVI-I connector. However, DVI does not support audio signals, so a separate audio cable is needed. USB is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for peripheral devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, etc. USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, which is a standard that defines how data and power are transmitted between devices using a common interface. USB can support various types and speeds of devices, depending on the version and mode of the USB port and cable. USB can also support video and audio signals, using a USB-C connector, which can be converted to other standards, such as HDMI or DisplayPort. Bluetooth is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for wireless devices, such as headphones, speakers, keyboards, mice, etc. Bluetooth is a technology that defines how data and audio are transmitted between devices using short-range radio waves. Bluetooth can support various profiles and protocols that enable different types of communication and functionality between devices. Bluetooth can also support video signals, using a Bluetooth Low Energy Video Streaming (BLE-VS) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. RJ45 is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for network devices, such as routers, switches, computers, etc. RJ45 stands for Registered Jack 45, which is a connector that defines how data are transmitted between devices using twisted pair cables. RJ45 can support various standards and speeds of network communication, depending on the category and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. RJ45 can also support video signals, using an Ethernet AVB (Audio Video Bridging) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 123

Which of the following BEST describes a kilobyte?

- A. A kilobyte is a measurement of storage (e.g., 100KB).
- B. A kilobyte is a measurement of throughput (e.g., 100Kbps).
- C. A kilobyte is a measurement of power (e.g., 100KW).
- D. A kilobyte is a measurement of processor speed (e.g., 2.4KHz).

Answer: A

Explanation:

A kilobyte is a unit of digital information that equals 1,024 bytes. A byte is the smallest unit of data that can be stored or processed by a computer. A kilobyte can store a small amount of text, such as a few sentences or a paragraph. Storage devices, such as hard disks and flash drives, use kilobytes and other larger units, such as megabytes and gigabytes, to measure their capacity and performance. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 38.

NEW QUESTION 125

Ann, the president of a company, has requested assistance with choosing the appropriate Internet connectivity for her home. The home is in a remote location and has no connectivity to existing infrastructure. Which of the following Internet service types should MOST likely be used?

- A. Fiber
- B. DSL
- C. Cable
- D. Satellite

Answer: D

Explanation:

Satellite would be the best choice for Internet service for a home in a remote location that has no connectivity to existing infrastructure. Satellite Internet service uses satellites in orbit to provide wireless Internet access to users who have a satellite dish installed at their location. Satellite Internet service can cover areas where other types of Internet service are not available or reliable, such as rural or remote locations. Satellite Internet service can offer high-speed broadband connections, but it may also have drawbacks such as high latency, weather interference, and data caps. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Gui (FC0-U61), page 168.

NEW QUESTION 128

A company wants an application to be accessed by concurrent users and store company information securely. Which of the following would be the BEST option for storing the information?

- A. Word processing document
- B. Flat file
- C. Database
- D. Spreadsheet

Answer: C

Explanation:

A database is a collection of data that is organized and stored in a way that allows easy access, manipulation, and analysis. A database would be the best option for storing information for an application that needs to be accessed by concurrent users and store company information securely. A database can handle multiple user requests, enforce data integrity and security, and perform complex queries and operations on the data. A word processing document, a flat file, and a spreadsheet are not options that can support concurrent users, store company information securely, or perform complex operations on the data. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 191.

NEW QUESTION 133

Which of the following would a company consider an asset?

- A. An external company used to destroy defective hard drives
- B. Information residing on backup tapes
- C. A company-sponsored technology conference
- D. A certified third-party vendor that provides critical components

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information residing on backup tapes is an example of an asset that a company would consider valuable or important. An asset is any resource or item that has value or benefit for an organization, such as hardware, software, data, personnel, etc. An asset can be tangible or intangible, physical or digital, owned or leased, etc. Information residing on backup tapes is an asset because it contains data that may be critical or essential for the organization's operations, functions, or goals. Information residing on backup tapes may also contain sensitive or confidential data that needs to be protected from loss, damage, theft, or unauthorized access. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 204.

NEW QUESTION 138

Malware infections are being caused by websites. Which of the following settings will help prevent infections caused by Internet browsing?

- A. Turn on private browsing
- B. Delete browsing history on program close.
- C. Notify when downloads are complete.
- D. Configure prompting before downloading content.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configuring prompting before downloading content will help prevent infections caused by Internet browsing. Prompting before downloading content is a browser setting that asks the user for confirmation or permission before downloading any file or program from a website. This setting can help prevent malware infections by allowing the user to check the source, type, and size of the file or program before downloading it. Prompting before downloading content can also help the user avoid unwanted or unnecessary downloads that may consume bandwidth or storage space. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 202.

NEW QUESTION 142

A user revisits a website and receives a message that the site may not be secure. The user is prompted to click a link to continue to the site. Which of the following would MOST likely identify the issue?

- A. Checking the proxy settings
- B. Checking that caching is enabled
- C. Checking browser add-ons
- D. Checking certificate validity

Answer: D

Explanation:

A certificate is a digital document that verifies the identity and authenticity of a website. A certificate is issued by a trusted authority called a certificate authority (CA). A certificate contains information such as the website's domain name, the CA's name, the expiration date, and a digital signature. If a website's certificate is expired, invalid, or untrusted, the browser will warn the user that the site may not be secure and prompt them to click a link to continue. The user can check the certificate validity by clicking on the padlock icon next to the address bar and viewing the certificate details. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Page 260.

NEW QUESTION 143

Which of the following allows wireless devices to communicate to a wired network?

- A. Modem
- B. Switch
- C. Firewall
- D. Access point

Answer: D

Explanation:

An access point is a device that allows wireless devices to communicate to a wired network. An access point acts as a bridge between the wireless and wired networks, converting radio signals from wireless devices into data packets that can be transmitted over the network cable. An access point can also extend the range and coverage of a wireless network³. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts²

NEW QUESTION 148

A programmer needs to store output in a place that can be accessed as quickly as possible. The data does not need to remain persistent. Which of the following is the BEST option for storing the data?

- A. Flat file
- B. Memory
- C. Relational database
- D. Solid state drive

Answer: B

Explanation:

Memory is the component of a computer system that stores data temporarily for fast access by the processor. Memory does not need to remain persistent, which means it does not retain data when the power is turned off.

A programmer can use memory to store output in a place that can be accessed as quickly as possible by the processor. Memory is also known as RAM (random access memory). References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 36.

NEW QUESTION 149

An employee's laptop does not connect to the Internet when it is used in a coffee shop. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. Script blocker
- B. Proxy settings
- C. Private browsing
- D. Full browser cache

Answer: B

Explanation:

Proxy settings are the configuration options that determine how a computer or device connects to the Internet through a proxy server. A proxy server is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between the computer or device and the Internet. Proxy servers can provide security, privacy, caching, filtering, or access control functions. Proxy settings can affect the Internet connectivity of a computer or device depending on the proxy server's availability, location, or rules. If an employee's laptop does not connect to the Internet when it is used in a coffee shop, the most likely cause is that the proxy settings are incorrect or incompatible with the coffee shop's network. The employee may need to disable or change the proxy settings to connect to the Internet through the coffee shop's network. Script blocker, private browsing, and full browser cache are not likely causes of Internet connectivity issues when using a laptop in a coffee shop. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 234.

NEW QUESTION 152

A systems administrator uses a program that interacts directly with hardware to manage storage, network, and virtual machines. This program is an example of:

- A. a storage area network.
- B. an embedded OS.
- C. network attached storage.
- D. a Type 1 hypervisor.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A hypervisor is a software program that allows multiple operating systems (OS) to run on the same physical hardware as virtual machines (VMs). A hypervisor can be classified into two types: Type 1 and Type 2. A Type 1 hypervisor interacts directly with the hardware and does not need an underlying OS to function. A Type 1

hypervisor is also known as a bare-metal hypervisor or a native hypervisor. A Type 1 hypervisor can manage storage, network, and VMs more efficiently and securely than a Type 2 hypervisor. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure3; What is Hypervisor? - Definition from Techopedia10

NEW QUESTION 155

Which of the following application delivery mechanisms BEST describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter?

- A. Private
- B. Traditional
- C. Public
- D. Cloud

Answer: B

Explanation:

Traditional is the application delivery mechanism that best describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter. Traditional application delivery is a method of deploying and running software applications on physical servers or hardware that are owned and managed by the organization itself. Traditional application delivery requires the organization to purchase, install, configure, maintain, and secure the infrastructure and resources needed to support the applications. Traditional application delivery offers more control and customization over the applications, but it also involves more cost and complexity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144

NEW QUESTION 160

A game developer is purchasing a computing device to develop a game and recognizes the game engine software will require a device with high-end specifications that can be upgraded. Which of the following devices would be BEST for the developer to buy?

- A. Laptop
- B. Server
- C. Game console
- D. Workstation

Answer: D

Explanation:

A workstation would be the best device for a game developer to buy if the game engine software requires high-end specifications and upgradability. A workstation is a computing device that is designed for professional or specialized applications that require high performance, reliability, and scalability. A workstation typically has more powerful components than a standard desktop computer, such as faster processors, larger memory, better graphics cards, and more storage options. A workstation can also be customized and upgraded to meet specific needs or preferences. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 26.

NEW QUESTION 164

An attacker is using subversive tactics to gain the trust of a target in order to obtain entry to a location or access to confidential information. Which of the following best describes this scenario?

- A. Phishing attack
- B. Social engineering
- C. On-path attack
- D. Eavesdropping

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario where an attacker is using subversive tactics to gain the trust of a target in order to obtain entry to a location or access to confidential information is best described as social engineering. Social engineering is a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or revealing information that benefits the attacker. Social engineering can take various forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, pretexting, or tailgating. Phishing attack is a type of social engineering attack that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or providing personal or financial information. On-path attack is a type of network attack that involves intercepting or modifying data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. Eavesdropping is a type of network attack that involves listening to or capturing data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 169

A large payment website was breached recently. A user is concerned that the breach will affect account security on other sites. Which of the following password best practices would mitigate this risk?

- A. Password history
- B. Password reuse
- C. Password expiration
- D. Password age

Answer: B

Explanation:

Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple accounts or services. Password reuse would increase the risk of account security on other sites if a large payment website was breached recently. If the attackers obtained the user's password from the breached website, they could try to use it to access the user's accounts on other sites. Password reuse should be avoided and different passwords should be used for different accounts or services. Password history, password expiration, and password age are not password best practices that would mitigate this risk. Password history is the record of previous passwords that a user has used for an account or service. Password expiration is the time limit for using a password before it needs to be changed. Password age is the length of time that a password has been in use. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 308.

NEW QUESTION 174

Which of the following is a reason why complex passwords are required?

- A. To encourage password variety
- B. To prevent someone from guessing them
- C. To make them harder to remember
- D. To reduce social engineering attacks

Answer: B

Explanation:

A managed relational database is a type of database that is hosted and maintained by a cloud service provider such as Microsoft Azure or Amazon Web Services. A relational database is a type of database that organizes data into tables that are related to each other by common fields or attributes. A managed relational database would be the best option for allowing multiple users to create and edit reports at the same time because it can handle concurrent user requests, provide high availability and scalability, and perform complex queries and operations on the data. A text file on a shared drive, an informational intranet page, and locally installed productivity software are not options that can allow multiple users to create and edit reports at the same time because they cannot handle concurrent user requests, provide high availability and scalability, or perform complex queries and operations on the data. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 197.

NEW QUESTION 178

Which of the following software license models allows a developer to modify the original code and release its own version of the application?

- A. Proprietary software
- B. Commercial software
- C. Open-source software
- D. Cross-platform software

Answer: C

Explanation:

Open source software is software that allows anyone to access, modify, and distribute its source code, which is the human-readable instructions that make up the software. Open source software encourages collaboration and innovation among developers and users. Examples of open source software include Linux, Firefox, and WordPress. Other types of software license models, such as proprietary and commercial software, restrict the access and modification of the source code. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 122.

NEW QUESTION 183

The computer language that is closest to machine code is:

- A. query language
- B. scripting language
- C. markup language
- D. assembly language

Answer: D

Explanation:

Assembly language is a low-level programming language that uses mnemonics or symbolic names to represent machine code instructions. Machine code is the binary code that is directly executed by the processor. Assembly language is the closest to machine code among the options given because it has a one-to-one correspondence with machine code instructions. Query language, scripting language, and markup language are not programming languages that are close to machine code because they use higher-level syntax or commands that need to be translated or interpreted by other programs before execution. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 139.

NEW QUESTION 185

The sales department needs to keep a customer list that contains names, contact information, and sales records. This list will need to be edited by multiple people at the same time. Which of the following applications should be used to create this list?

- A. Database software
- B. Word processing software
- C. Conferencing software
- D. Presentation software

Answer: A

Explanation:

Database software would be the best application to create a list that contains names, contact information, and sales records that can be edited by multiple people at the same time. Database software is an application that allows users to create, store, access, manipulate, and analyze data in an organized and structured way. Database software can store various types of data in tables, records, fields, or other structures. Database software can also support queries, reports, transactions, security, backup, and recovery functions. Database software can allow multiple users to edit the same data concurrently with proper permissions and controls. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 142.

NEW QUESTION 188

Which of the following database concepts would MOST likely use a CSV file?

- A. Data querying
- B. Data reports
- C. Data importing

D. Data persistence

Answer: C

Explanation:

A CSV file is comma-separated values file that stores data in tabular format. A CSV file can be used to import data from one database to another, or from other sources such as spreadsheets, text files, or web pages. Data importing is the process of transferring data between different systems or formats¹.
References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals²

NEW QUESTION 192

Which of the following is most likely to disclose the data collection practices of an application?

- A. README.txt file
- B. User's guide
- C. EULA
- D. Vendor website

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely source that will disclose the data collection practices of an application is the EULA. EULA stands for End User License Agreement, which is a legal contract between the software vendor and the user that defines the terms and conditions for using the software. The EULA often includes information about how the software collects, uses, stores, and shares user data, as well as what rights and responsibilities the user has regarding their data. A README.txt file is a text file that accompanies a software package and provides information about how to install, configure, or use the software. A README.txt file may not disclose the data collection practices of an application, unless it is explicitly stated by the vendor. A user's guide is a document that provides instructions and tips on how to use a software application effectively. A user's guide may not disclose the data collection practices of an application, unless it is explicitly stated by the vendor. A vendor website is a web page that provides information about a software vendor and their products or services. A vendor website may disclose the data collection practices of an application, but it may not be as detailed or accessible as the EULA. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts¹

NEW QUESTION 193

Which of the following is a compiled language?

- A. Perl
- B. JScript
- C. Java
- D. PowerShell

Answer: C

Explanation:

A compiled language is a programming language that requires its source code to be converted into machine code before it can be executed by the CPU. A compiled language uses a compiler, which is a program that translates the source code into an executable file that contains machine code. A compiled language typically runs faster and more efficiently than an interpreted language, which does not need to be compiled before execution. Java is an example of a compiled language that can run on different platforms using the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), which interprets the machine code for the specific hardware^{1 112}. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development³; What is Compiled Language? - Definition from Techopedia¹³

NEW QUESTION 194

A business would like to create an employee portal that employees will have access to when they are at work. The employees will not be able to connect to the portal from home without a VPN connection. Which of the following types of application does this describe?

- A. Local application
- B. Intranet application
- C. Extranet application
- D. Internet application

Answer: B

Explanation:

An intranet application is a type of application that is hosted on a private network and can only be accessed by authorized users within an organization. An intranet application would best describe an employee portal that employees can access when they are at work, but not from home without a VPN connection. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted tunnel between a client device and a remote server over the Internet. A VPN can allow employees to access the intranet application from home by connecting to the private network of the organization. Local application, extranet application, and Internet application are not types of applications that describe an employee portal that employees can access when they are at work, but not from home without a VPN connection. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 199.

NEW QUESTION 197

Which of the following filesystems would a Linux computer MOST likely use?

- A. HFS
- B. NTFS
- C. FAT32
- D. ext4

Answer: D

Explanation:

ext4 is a type of filesystem that is commonly used by Linux operating systems. A filesystem is a method of organizing and storing data on a storage device such as a hard disk drive or a solid state drive. A filesystem determines how data is divided into files and folders, how much space is allocated for each file or folder, how data is accessed and modified, and how data is protected from errors or corruption. ext4 is an improved version of ext3, which was the default filesystem for many Linux distributions until ext4 was introduced. ext4 offers better performance, reliability, and scalability than ext3. HFS, NTFS, and FAT32 are not filesystems that would be most likely used by a Linux computer. HFS is a filesystem that was used by older versions of Mac OS X operating systems. NTFS is a filesystem that is used by Windows operating systems. FAT32 is a filesystem that is used by older versions of Windows operating systems or removable storage devices such as USB flash drives. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 123.

NEW QUESTION 202

Which of the following is an advantage of a flat file?

- A. Variety of data
- B. Scalability
- C. Portability
- D. Multiple concurrent users

Answer: C

Explanation:

The advantage of a flat file is portability. Portability is the ability of a file or a system to be easily transferred or used on different platforms or devices. A flat file is a type of file that stores data in plain text format with fixed fields and records. A flat file can be easily transferred or used on different platforms or devices, as it does not require any special software or hardware to read or write the data. A flat file can also be easily imported or exported by various applications or databases. A flat file does not have a variety of data, as it only stores data of one type or entity, such as customers, products, or orders. A flat file does not support relationships, queries, or calculations on the data. A flat file does not have scalability, as it has limitations on the size and complexity of the data that it can store. A flat file can become large, slow, or redundant as more data is added. A flat file does not support multiple concurrent users, as it does not have any locking or transaction mechanisms to prevent data conflicts or errors. A flat file can only be accessed by one user at a time, or by multiple users in read-only mode.

References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 206

Which of the following filesystems is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems?

- A. ext4
- B. FAT32
- C. NTFS
- D. HFS

Answer: B

Explanation:

The filesystem that is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems is FAT32. FAT32 stands for File Allocation Table 32-bit, which is a filesystem that organizes data into clusters or groups of sectors on a storage device, such as a hard disk or a flash drive. FAT32 uses a 32-bit table to keep track of the location and status of each cluster. FAT32 can support volumes up to 2 TB and files up to 4 GB in size. FAT32 is compatible with most operating systems, such as Windows, Linux, Mac OS, Android, etc., as well as most devices, such as cameras, printers, game consoles, etc. FAT32 is one of the oldest and simplest filesystems, but it also has some limitations and drawbacks, such as fragmentation, waste of space, lack of security features, etc. ext4 is not the filesystem that is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems, but rather a filesystem that is mainly used by Linux operating systems. ext4 stands for Fourth Extended Filesystem, which is a filesystem that organizes data into blocks or groups of sectors on a storage device. ext4 uses an inode table to keep track of the location and attributes of each file or directory. ext4 can support volumes up to 1 EB and files up to 16 TB in size. ext4 has many features and advantages over FAT32, such as journaling, extents, subdirectories, encryption, etc., but it also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Windows or Mac OS. NTFS is not filesystem that is compatible with greatest number of operating systems, but rather filesystem that is mainly used by Windows operating systems. NTFS stands for New Technology File System, which is filesystem that organizes data into clusters or groups of sectors on storage device. NTFS uses Master File Table (MFT) to keep track of location and attributes of each file or directory. NTFS can support volumes up to 256 TB and files up to 256 TB in size. NTFS has many features and advantages over FAT32, such as journaling, compression, encryption, security, etc., but it also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Linux or Mac OS. HFS is not filesystem that is compatible with greatest number of operating systems, but rather filesystem that is mainly used by Mac OS operating systems. HFS stands for Hierarchical File System, which is filesystem that organizes data into blocks or groups of sectors on storage device. HFS uses catalog file to keep track of location and attributes of each file or directory. HFS can support volumes up to 2 TB and files up to 2 GB in size. HFS has some features and advantages over FAT32, such as resource forks, aliases, etc., but it also has some limitations and drawbacks, such as fragmentation, waste of space, lack of security features, etc. HFS also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Windows or Linux. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 209

Which of the following is both an input and output device?

- A. Microphone
- B. Speaker
- C. Touch-screen monitor
- D. Keyboard

Answer: C

Explanation:

A touch-screen monitor is a device that can function as both an input and output device. An input device is a device that allows users to enter data or commands into a computer or system. An output device is a device that displays or produces data or information from a computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can function as an input device by detecting the touch or gesture of the user on the screen and sending the corresponding signal to the computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can also function as an output device by showing visual information on the screen. A microphone, a speaker, and a keyboard are not devices that can function as both an input and output device. A microphone is an input device that allows users to record sound or voice into a computer or system. A speaker is an output device that plays sound or voice from a computer or system.

A keyboard is an input device that allows users to type text or characters into a computer or system. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 106.

NEW QUESTION 211

Which of the following network protocols will MOST likely be used when sending and receiving Internet email?
(Select TWO.)

- A. SMTP
- B. POP3
- C. SNMP
- D. DHCP
- E. ICMP
- F. SFTP

Answer: AB

Explanation:

SMTP and POP3 are the most likely network protocols that will be used when sending and receiving Internet email. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a protocol that enables the transmission of email messages from a client to a server or from one server to another. SMTP is used to send outgoing email messages. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, which is a protocol that enables the retrieval of email messages from a server to a client. POP3 is used to download incoming email messages. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 166.

NEW QUESTION 216

For a disaster recovery exercise, a company wants to ensure customer data is recovered before operational data. This is an example of:

- A. redundancy.
- B. replication.
- C. prioritization.
- D. fault tolerance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prioritization is the example of a disaster recovery exercise that involves ensuring customer data is recovered before operational data. Prioritization is the process of ranking or ordering the importance or urgency of tasks, goals, or resources. In disaster recovery, prioritization helps to determine which data, systems, or functions should be restored first based on their criticality or impact on the business continuity. For example, a company may prioritize customer data over operational data because customer data is more valuable or essential for the business operations. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 200.

NEW QUESTION 219

Which of the following security concerns is a threat to confidentiality?

- A. Replay attack
- B. Denial of service
- C. Service outage
- D. Dumpster diving

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dumpster diving is a technique used by attackers to obtain sensitive information from discarded documents, such as passwords, account numbers, or personal details. This information can be used to breach the confidentiality of an organization or an individual. Confidentiality is the principle of protecting information from unauthorized access or disclosure. To prevent dumpster diving, documents containing confidential information should be shredded or securely disposed of. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 206.

NEW QUESTION 222

Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of a vector in programming?

- A. Storing a collection of data
- B. Repeating a similar operation
- C. Capturing user input
- D. Performing mathematical calculations

Answer: A

Explanation:

A vector is a type of data structure that can store a collection of data of the same data type in a dynamic sequence. A vector can grow or shrink in size as data is added or removed from it. A vector would be the best option for storing a collection of data in programming because it can accommodate different amounts of data and allow fast access to any element by using its index number. Repeating a similar operation, capturing user input, and performing mathematical calculations are not purposes of a vector in programming. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 148.

NEW QUESTION 227

Ann, a user, connects to the corporate WiFi and tries to browse the Internet. Ann finds that she can only get to local (intranet) pages. Which of the following actions would MOST likely fix the problem?

- A. Renew the IP address.
- B. Configure the browser proxy settings.
- C. Clear the browser cache.
- D. Disable the pop-up blocker

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Renewing the IP address would most likely fix the problem of not being able to access the Internet after connecting to the corporate WiFi. An IP address is a unique identifier that is assigned to a device on a network that uses the Internet Protocol (IP). An IP address consists of four numbers separated by dots, each ranging from 0 to 255. For example, 192.168.1.1 is an IP address. An IP address can be assigned statically (manually) or dynamically (automatically) by a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server on the network. Sometimes, an IP address may become invalid or conflict with another device on the network, which may prevent the device from accessing the Internet or other network resources. Renewing the IP address is a process of releasing the current IP address and requesting a new IP address from the DHCP server. Renewing the IP address can help resolve any IP address issues and restore network connectivity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 165-166.

NEW QUESTION 230

A company desires to implement a six-month survey site within a remote location. Which of the following is the BEST option for Internet service?

- A. Cellular
- B. Satellite
- C. Cable
- D. Fiber

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cellular would be the best option for Internet service for a six-month survey site in a remote location among the given options. Cellular Internet service uses cellular networks to provide wireless Internet access to devices that have a cellular modem, such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, etc. Cellular Internet service can cover areas where other types of Internet service are not available or reliable, such as rural or remote locations. Cellular Internet service can offer high-speed broadband connections using technologies such as 3G, 4G, LTE, etc., but it may also have drawbacks such as limited coverage, signal interference, data caps, or high costs. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 168.

NEW QUESTION 231

Which of the following BEST explains the use of float over integer to store monetary values?

- A. It accepts negative values.
- B. It stores symbols
- C. It accommodates larger values.
- D. It supports decimals.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Float is a data type that can store decimal or fractional numbers, such as 3.14, 0.5, or -2.75. Float would be the best data type to use for storing monetary values because monetary values often involve decimals, such as \$1.99, 0.25, or -5.50. Integer is a data type that can only store whole numbers, such as 1, 0, or -2. Integer would not be suitable for storing monetary values that have decimals. The other options are not data types that can store numerical values. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 146.

NEW QUESTION 236

A new device has been installed on a wired network and can be accessed via the LAN but cannot be accessed remotely. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Firewall settings
- B. Improper switch configuration
- C. Incorrect IP address
- D. Misconfigured access point

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the device being accessible via the LAN but not remotely is firewall settings. A firewall is a software or hardware device that filters incoming and outgoing network traffic based on rules and policies. A firewall can block or allow traffic based on factors such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and applications. If the firewall settings are too restrictive or misconfigured, they may prevent remote access to the device from outside the LAN. Improper switch configuration is unlikely to cause this issue, as switches are devices that forward packets within the same network segment based on MAC addresses. Switches do not block or filter traffic based on IP addresses or ports. Incorrect IP address is unlikely to cause this issue either, as an incorrect IP address would prevent the device from communicating with any other device on the network, not just remotely. Misconfigured access point is also unlikely to cause this issue, as access points are devices that provide wireless connectivity to the network. If the device is connected via a wired network, the access point is irrelevant. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Infrastructure, page 95

NEW QUESTION 238

A user needs an interface that supports both video and data. Which of the following will meet this requirement?

- A. Thunderbolt
- B. VGA
- C. DVI
- D. FireWire

Answer: A

Explanation:

Thunderbolt is an interface that supports both video and data. Thunderbolt is a high-speed serial interface that can connect multiple devices to a computer using one cable. Thunderbolt can support both DisplayPort and PCI Express protocols, which means it can transfer both video and data signals simultaneously. Thunderbolt can also provide power to connected devices and support daisy-chaining up to six devices per port. Thunderbolt offers faster data transfer rates than

USB or FireWire interfaces. VGA is an interface that supports only video. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array, which is an analog interface that can connect monitors to computers using 15-pin connectors. VGA can only carry video signals and does not support audio or data transfer. VGA also has lower resolution and quality than digital interfaces such as HDMI or DVI. DVI is an interface that supports only video as well. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a digital interface that can connect monitors to computers using 24-pin connectors. DVI can carry either analog or digital video signals depending on the type of connector used (DVI-A for analog, DVI-D for digital, or DVI-I for both). DVI does not support audio or data transfer either. FireWire is an interface that supports only data.

NEW QUESTION 240

SQL databases use primary and foreign keys to enable which of the following?

- A. Rows
- B. Fields
- C. Schemas
- D. Relationships

Answer: D

Explanation:

SQL (Structured Query Language) databases use primary and foreign keys to enable relationships between tables. A SQL database is a type of relational database that organizes data into tables that are related to each other by common fields or attributes. A primary key is a field or attribute that uniquely identifies each record in a table. A foreign key is a field or attribute that refers to the primary key of another table. Primary and foreign keys enable relationships between tables by establishing links or associations between records that share common values. Rows, fields, and schemas are not concepts that are enabled by primary and foreign keys in SQL databases. A row is a horizontal arrangement of fields or attributes that store information about a specific record or entity in a table. A field is a vertical arrangement of fields or attributes that store the same type of information for different records in a table. A schema is a structure or design that defines how data is organized and stored in a database. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 194.

NEW QUESTION 245

Which of the following is an example of a compiled language?

- A. C++
- B. SQL
- C. Python
- D. XML

Answer: A

Explanation:

C++ is an example of a compiled language. A compiled language is a programming language that requires a compiler to translate the source code into executable code before running the program. A compiler is a program that converts the entire source code into machine code or intermediate code that can be executed by the processor or another program. A compiled language usually offers faster performance and lower memory usage than an interpreted language, but it also requires more time and effort to compile and debug the code. SQL is not a programming language, but a query language that is used to interact with databases. SQL statements are usually executed by a database management system (DBMS) that interprets and processes them. Python is an example of an interpreted language. An interpreted language is a programming language that does not require compilation before running the program. An interpreter is a program that reads and executes the source code line by line at runtime. An interpreted language usually offers more flexibility and portability than a compiled language, but it also requires more memory and CPU resources to run the program. XML is not a programming language either, but a markup language that is used to define and structure data in a human-readable and machine-readable format. XML documents are usually parsed by another program that uses them for data exchange or presentation. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, pages 134-135

NEW QUESTION 248

Which of the following commands can be used to remove a database permanently?

- A. DENY
- B. DROP
- C. ALTER
- D. DUMP

Answer: B

Explanation:

DROP is a SQL command that can be used to remove a database permanently from a database management system. DENY is a SQL command that can be used to revoke permissions from a user or role. ALTER is a SQL command that can be used to modify the structure of a database object, such as a table or column. DUMP is not a valid SQL command, but it may refer to a backup operation that creates a copy of a database. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 253

A user is buying a laptop. The user will have a lot of personal and confidential information on the laptop. The user wants to ensure data cannot be accessed by anyone, even if the laptop is stolen. Which of the following should be set up to accomplish this?

- A. Encryption
- B. Compression
- C. Permissions
- D. Auditing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption helps to protect the confidentiality and privacy

of data, especially when it is stored on a device or transmitted over a network. Encryption can prevent unauthorized access to data by anyone who does not have the correct key or algorithm to decrypt it. For example, a user can encrypt the data on their laptop using a password or a biometric authentication method, so that even if the laptop is stolen, the data cannot be accessed by the thief⁵⁶. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security³; What is Encryption? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 258

Given the following pseudocode:

If the Breakfast program ran on Sunday, which of the following would be the output?

- A. Oatmeal
- B. Bacon and eggs
- C. Waffles
- D. Pancakes

Answer: D

Explanation:

The output of the Breakfast program if it ran on Sunday would be pancakes. The program uses an if-else-if-else statement to choose among different breakfast options based on the day of the week input. The program first checks if the day input is equal to "Saturday". If this condition is true, it prints "Waffles" and ends. If this condition is false, it checks if the day input is equal to "Sunday". If this condition is true, it prints "Pancakes" and ends. If this condition is false, it prints "Oatmeal" and ends. Since the day input is "Sunday", the second condition is true, and the program prints "Pancakes".

NEW QUESTION 262

Which of the following storage devices have a spinning disk? (Choose two.)

- A. Optical drive
- B. SSD
- C. HDD
- D. Flash drive
- E. RAM
- F. ROM

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Optical drive and HDD are the examples of storage devices that have a spinning disk among the given options. A spinning disk is a component of a storage device that rotates at high speed to store and access data on its surface. A spinning disk is usually made of metal, glass, or plastic and coated with a magnetic material. A spinning disk has one or more read/write heads that move across the disk to read or write data on concentric tracks or sectors. An optical drive is a storage device that uses laser beams to read or write data on optical discs, such as CDs, DVDs, or Blu-ray discs. An HDD (hard disk drive) is a storage device that uses magnetic fields to read or write data on hard disks. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 38-39.

NEW QUESTION 264

Concerned with vulnerabilities on a home network, an administrator replaces the wireless router with a recently released new device. After configuring the new device utilizing the old SSID and key, some light switches are no longer communicating. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. The light switches do not support WPA2.
- B. The router is operating on a different channel.
- C. The key does not meet password complexity requirements.
- D. The SSID is not being broadcast.

Answer: A

Explanation:

WPA2 (WiFi Protected Access II) is a WiFi security option that uses encryption and authentication to protect the wireless network from unauthorized access or eavesdropping. WPA2 is the most secure and recommended WiFi security option among the options given. If some light switches are no longer communicating after replacing the wireless router with a new device that uses WPA2, the most likely cause is that the light switches do not support WPA2. The light switches may need to be updated or replaced to be compatible with WPA2. The router operating on a different channel, the key not meeting password complexity requirements, and the SSID not being broadcast are not likely causes of the light switches not communicating after replacing the wireless router with a new device that uses WPA2. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 311.

NEW QUESTION 269

A user is attempting to print a document to a wireless printer and receives an error stating the operation could not be completed. Which of the following should the user do to correct this issue?

- A. Ensure both devices are connected to the LAN.
- B. Enable task scheduling.
- C. Reset the proxy settings to their default values.
- D. Review the fault tolerance configurations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A wireless printer is a device that can print documents or images from a computer or mobile device without using a cable connection. To use a wireless printer, both the printer and the device that sends the print job must be connected to the same local area network (LAN), either wirelessly or through an Ethernet cable. If the user receives an error message when trying to print to a wireless printer, one of the possible solutions is to ensure both devices are connected to the LAN. The user can check the network settings on both devices and make sure they have valid IP addresses and network connectivity¹³¹⁴. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure⁴; How to Troubleshoot WiFi Printer Problems - Lifewire

NEW QUESTION 270

In which of the following situations should there be come expectation of privacy?

- A. Posting a comment on a friend's social media page
- B. Submitting personal information on a school enrollment site
- C. Posting a comment on a video sharing site
- D. Sending email and pictures to a close relative

Answer: B

Explanation:

Submitting personal information on a school enrollment site is an example of a situation where there should be some expectation of privacy. Privacy is the right or ability of individuals or groups to control or limit the access or disclosure of their personal information by others. Personal information is any information that can identify or relate to a specific person, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, etc. A school enrollment site should have a privacy policy that explains how it collects, uses, and protects the personal information of its users. Users should read and understand the privacy policy before submitting their personal information on the site. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 205.

NEW QUESTION 275

A global variable called “age” will be created in a program and incremented through the use of a function. Which of the following data types should be defined with the age variable?

- A. Integer
- B. Float
- C. Double
- D. String

Answer: A

Explanation:

Integer is a data type that can store whole numbers, such as 1, 0, or -2. Integer would be the best data type to use for creating a variable to hold an age value because age is usually expressed as a whole number of years. Float, double, and string are not data types that would be suitable for creating a variable to hold an age value. Float and double are data types that can store decimal or fractional numbers, such as 3.14, 0.5, or -2.75. String is a data type that can store text or characters, such as “Hello”, “A”, or “123”. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 146.

NEW QUESTION 280

Which of the following would be considered the BEST method of securely distributing medical records?

- A. Encrypted flash drive
- B. Social networking sites
- C. Fax
- D. FTP file sharing

Answer: A

Explanation:

An encrypted flash drive would be the best method of securely distributing medical records among the given options. An encrypted flash drive is a portable storage device that uses encryption to protect the data stored on it. Encryption is a process of transforming data into an unreadable form that can only be restored with a key or password. Encryption can prevent unauthorized access or disclosure of sensitive or confidential data, such as medical records, if the flash drive is lost or stolen. An encrypted flash drive can also be used to transfer data between different devices or locations securely. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+ Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 203.

NEW QUESTION 283

Which of the following are benefits of a security awareness training program9 (Select two).

- A. Enhances overall security
- B. Provides information on how to avoid phishing
- C. Lowers the incidence of hardware failures
- D. Increases the availability of computers
- E. Advances end users' technical skills
- F. Creates IT security opportunities for end users

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The benefits of a security awareness training program are enhancing overall security and providing information on how to avoid phishing. Enhancing overall security is a benefit of a security awareness training program because it helps users understand the importance and value of security for themselves and their organization. It also helps users develop good security habits and behaviors, such as choosing strong passwords, locking their devices, reporting incidents, etc., which can prevent or reduce security risks and threats. Providing information on how to avoid phishing is a benefit of a security awareness training program because it helps users recognize and respond to phishing attacks, which are one of the most common and effective types of social engineering attacks. Phishing attacks involve sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or providing personal or financial information. A security awareness training program can teach users how to identify phishing signs, such as spelling errors, generic greetings, urgent requests, etc., and how to verify the sender, the URL, or the attachment before opening or responding. Lowering the incidence of hardware failures is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a hardware maintenance program. A hardware maintenance program involves performing regular checks and repairs on the physical components of a system or network, such as disks, memory, CPU, power supply, etc., to ensure their proper functioning and performance. A hardware maintenance program can prevent or reduce hardware failures, which can cause data loss, corruption, or interruption for the system or network and its users. Increasing the availability of computers is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a backup and recovery program. A backup and recovery program involves creating and restoring copies of data or systems in case of data loss, corruption, or disaster. A backup and recovery program can increase the availability of computers by ensuring that users can access their data or systems from alternative sources or locations in case of an emergency. Advancing end users' technical skills is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but

rather a benefit of a technical training program. A technical training program involves teaching users how to use various technologies or applications effectively and efficiently. A technical training program can advance end users' technical skills by increasing their knowledge, competence, and productivity with the technologies or applications they use. Creating IT security opportunities for end users is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a career development program. A career development program involves providing users with guidance and resources to help them achieve their professional goals and aspirations. A career development program can create IT security opportunities for end users by exposing them to different IT security roles, paths, or certifications that they can pursue or obtain. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

NEW QUESTION 286

A technician is called to replace a display for a workstation. Which of the following would MOST likely be used to connect the display to the workstation?

- A. USB
- B. NFC
- C. DSL
- D. DVI

Answer: D

Explanation:

DVI is the most likely connector that would be used to connect a display to a workstation. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a standard that transmits digital video signals between devices. DVI can support high-resolution displays and multiple monitors. DVI connectors have three types: DVI-A (analog), DVI-D (digital), and DVI-I (integrated). DVI connectors have different numbers of pins depending on the type and mode. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 54.

NEW QUESTION 288

Which of the following best describes when to use an array?

- A. The user needs to store multiple values in one object.
- B. The user needs the object to store one value and to be changeable.
- C. The user needs one object to store numbers only.
- D. The user needs the object to store one value permanently.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best description of when to use an array is when the user needs to store multiple values in one object. An array is a data structure that can store multiple values of the same data type in an ordered sequence. An array can be accessed or modified by using an index or a position number that indicates the location of each value in the array. An array can be useful when the user needs to store multiple values in one object that can be easily manipulated or iterated over by using loops or functions. The user does not need the object to store one value and to be changeable when using an array, but rather when using a variable. A variable is a data structure that can store one value of any data type in memory. A variable can be accessed or modified by using an identifier or a name that represents the value in the variable. A variable can be useful when the user needs to store one value in an object that can be easily changed or reused throughout the program. The user does not need one object to store numbers only when using an array, but rather when using a numeric data type. A numeric data type is a category of data that can store numbers in various formats or ranges, such as integers, floating-point numbers, complex numbers, etc. A numeric data type can be useful when the user needs one object to store numbers only that can be used for calculations or comparisons in the program.

NEW QUESTION 289

Which of the following is used to protect intellectual property while requiring the owner to provide the public with working details?

- A. Patent
- B. Trademark
- C. License
- D. Copyright

Answer: A

Explanation:

A patent is used to protect intellectual property while requiring the owner to provide the public with working details of an invention or a process. A patent grants the owner the exclusive right to make, use, or sell the invention or process for a limited period of time, usually 20 years. A trademark is used to protect a name, symbol, logo, or slogan that identifies a product or service. A trademark grants the owner the exclusive right to use the mark to distinguish their product or service from others. A license is used to grant permission to use intellectual property under certain terms and conditions. A license does not transfer ownership of the intellectual property, but only grants limited rights to use it. A license can be revoked by the owner if the terms and conditions are violated. A copyright is used to protect original works of authorship, such as books, music, movies, or software. A copyright grants the owner the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, display, or create derivative works based on their original work. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts

NEW QUESTION 293

A user needs to enter text and numbers to produce charts that demonstrate sales figures. Which of the following types of software would BEST complete this task?

- A. Text editing software
- B. Visual diagramming software
- C. Spreadsheet software
- D. Web browsing software

Answer: C

Explanation:

Spreadsheet software is a type of software that allows users to enter text and numbers in a grid of cells and perform calculations and analysis on the data. Spreadsheet software can also produce charts that demonstrate sales figures or other trends. Examples of spreadsheet software are Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, and LibreOffice Calc.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 7: Software Installation and Functions, page 266.

NEW QUESTION 298

A technician travels to a data center to review specifications on a new project. Which of the following is the technician most likely to see pertaining to types of operating systems?

- A. Mobile device OS
- B. Workstation OS
- C. Embedded OS
- D. Hypervisor OS

Answer: D

Explanation:

A hypervisor OS is the most likely type of operating system that a technician would see pertaining to a data center. A hypervisor OS is an operating system that runs on a host machine and allows multiple guest operating systems to run on virtual machines. A hypervisor OS enables efficient utilization of hardware resources, scalability, and isolation of different workloads in a data center. Examples of hypervisor OS include VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, and Citrix XenServer. A mobile device OS is an operating system that runs on a smartphone, tablet, or other portable device. A mobile device OS provides features such as touch screen, wireless connectivity, camera, GPS, and app store. Examples of mobile device OS include Android, iOS, and Windows Phone. A workstation OS is an operating system that runs on a desktop or laptop computer. A workstation OS provides features such as graphical user interface, file management, multitasking, and networking. Examples of workstation OS include Windows 10, macOS, and Linux. An embedded OS is an operating system that runs on a special-purpose device or system that performs a specific function. An embedded OS provides features such as real-time performance, low power consumption, and minimal user interface. Examples of embedded OS include Windows Embedded, Linux Embedded, and QNX. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 302

Given the following lines:

```
If child 1 is fed AND child 2 is fed,
    echo "dinner is complete!" and set spouse to satisfied.
else
    echo "please feed the kids!"
```

This is an example of:

- A. a flowchart.
- B. looping.
- C. an assembly.
- D. pseudocod

Answer: D

Explanation:

The example given is an example of pseudocode. Pseudocode is a way of writing the logic of a program or an algorithm in a simplified and informal language that resembles natural language or code, but does not follow the syntax or rules of a specific programming language. Pseudocode is often used to plan, design, or explain a program or an algorithm before writing the actual code. A flowchart is a way of representing the logic of a program or an algorithm using symbols and arrows that show the sequence of steps and decisions. A flowchart is often used to visualize, analyze, or document a program or an algorithm. Looping is a way of repeating a set of statements or actions in a program or an algorithm until a certain condition is met. Looping is often used to perform iterative tasks, such as counting, searching, or sorting. An assembly is a way of writing the instructions of a program or an algorithm in a low-level language that corresponds to the machine code of a specific processor. An assembly is often used to create programs that run fast and efficiently, but it is difficult to read and write. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 305

Which of the following actions is most likely associated with database use?

- A. Creating diagrams
- B. Querying
- C. File sharing
- D. Printing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The action that is most likely associated with database use is querying. Querying is the process of retrieving data from a database based on certain criteria or conditions. Querying allows users to access specific information from large amounts of data stored in tables. Querying can be done using SQL (Structured Query Language), which is a standard language for interacting with relational databases. SQL queries can perform various operations, such as selecting, inserting, updating, deleting, or joining data from tables. Creating diagrams is not an action that is associated with database use, but rather with software development or design. Creating diagrams can help visualize the structure, logic, or flow of a program or an algorithm. Examples of diagrams include flowcharts, UML diagrams, ER diagrams, etc. File sharing is not an action that is associated with database use, but rather with network use. File sharing is the process of allowing users to access or transfer files over a network. File sharing can be done using various protocols, such as FTP, SMB, NFS, etc. Printing is not an action that is associated with database use, but rather with output device use. Printing is the process of producing hard copies of documents, images, or other data on paper or other media using a printer. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 310

Employees must use a badge to enter and exit the building. Each time the badge is used, a log entry is created and stored to record who has entered and exited the building. Which of the following best describes what the log entries provide?

- A. Automation
- B. Accounting

- C. Authorization
- D. Authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

The log entries that are created and stored when employees use their badges to enter and exit the building provide accounting. Accounting is a security function that records and tracks user activities and events on a system or network. Accounting can provide evidence of user actions, such as authentication, authorization, access, modification, or deletion of data or resources. Accounting can also provide information for billing, auditing, or reporting purposes. Accounting can be implemented using log files, audit trails, or monitoring tools. Automation is not a security function, but rather a process of using technology to perform tasks or operations without human intervention. Automation can improve productivity, efficiency, accuracy, or reliability of a system or network. Automation can be implemented using scripts, programs, or tools. Authorization is not a security function that records and tracks user activities and events, but rather a security function that grants or denies user access to data or resources based on their identity and permissions. Authorization can ensure that users only access what they are allowed to access on a system or network. Authorization can be implemented using access control lists (ACLs), role-based access control (RBAC), or mandatory access control (MAC). Authentication is not a security function that records and tracks user activities and events, but rather a security function that verifies user identity based on credentials, such as passwords, tokens, biometrics, etc. Authentication can ensure that users are who they claim to be on a system or network. Authentication can be implemented using single-factor authentication (SFA), multi-factor authentication (MFA), or single sign-on (SSO). References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 311

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