CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
Within a database, which of the following would be the best access method to use to display a subset of a table?

A. UPDATE
B. DROP
C. SELECT
D. INSERT

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SELECT statement is used to query a database and retrieve a subset of data that matches the specified criteria. For example, SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City = ‘London’ will return all the records from the Customers table where the City column is equal to ‘London’. The SELECT statement can also be used to join multiple tables, perform calculations, sort and group data, and apply filters and functions. The SELECT statement is one of the most commonly used SQL commands and is essential for manipulating and analyzing data in a database.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
The broadcast signal from a recently installed wireless access point is not as strong as expected. Which of the following actions would BEST improve the signal strength?

A. Update from 802.11b to 802.11g.
B. Ensure sources of EMI are removed.
C. Enable WPA2-Enterprise.
D. Use WiFi Protected Setup.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The broadcast signal from a wireless access point can be affected by various factors, such as distance, obstacles, interference, and configuration. One of the possible causes of weak signal strength is electromagnetic interference (EMI), which is the disruption of wireless communication by devices or objects that emit

electromagnetic waves, such as microwaves, cordless phones, power lines, or fluorescent lights. To improve the signal strength, the user should ensure that sources of EMI are removed or relocated
away from the wireless access point and the wireless devices78. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts4; How to Improve Your Wireless Network Performance - HP® Tech Takes9

NEW QUESTION 6
A user wants to use a laptop outside the house and still remain connected to the Internet. Which of the following would be the BEST choice to accomplish this task?

A. Thunderbolt cable
B. Bluetooth module
C. Infrared port
D. WLAN card

Answer: D

Explanation:
A WLAN card would be the best choice for a user who wants to use a laptop outside the house and still remain connected to the Internet. A WLAN card stands for wireless local area network card, which is a device that allows a laptop to connect to a wireless network using radio waves. A WLAN card can enable a laptop to access the Internet through public or private wireless hotspots, such as cafes, libraries, airports, or
homes. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 170.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following scripting languages is most likely to be used in a Linux command-line environment?

A. JavaScript
B. PowerShell
C. C++
D. Bash

Answer: D

Explanation:
Bash is the most likely scripting language to be used in a Linux command-line environment. Bash stands for Bourne-Again Shell, which is a shell program that allows users to interact with the operating system by typing commands or running scripts. Bash is the default shell for most Linux distributions, and it supports features such as variables, loops, functions, and pipes. JavaScript is a scripting language that is mainly used for web development, especially for creating dynamic and interactive web pages. JavaScript can run in a browser or on a server, but it is not commonly used in a Linux command-line environment. PowerShell is a scripting language that is mainly used for Windows administration, especially for automating tasks and managing systems. PowerShell can run commands or scripts in a console or an integrated development environment (IDE), but it is not compatible with Linux by default. C++ is a programming language that is mainly used for software development, especially for creating applications that run close to the hardware or require high performance. C++ can run on various platforms, including Linux, but it is not a scripting language and it requires compilation before execution. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 causes1011. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology4; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA12

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
Which of the following is the closest to machine language?

A. Scripted languages
B. Compiled languages
C. Query languages
D. Assembly languages

Answer: D

Explanation:
Assembly languages are the closest to machine language among the given options. Machine language is the lowest-level programming language that consists of binary codes (0s and 1s) that can be directly understood by the processor. Machine language is specific to each type of processor and hardware platform. Assembly languages are low-level programming languages that use mnemonic codes (abbreviations or symbols) to represent machine language instructions. Assembly languages are easier to read and write than machine language, but they still require an assembler program to convert them into machine language. References : T Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 132-133.

NEW QUESTION 15
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 20
Which of the following business continuity concepts is the best example of fault tolerance?

A. Data restoration
B. Redundant power
C. Disaster recovery
D. Restoring access

Answer: B

Explanation:
Redundant power is the best example of fault tolerance among the given business continuity concepts. Fault tolerance refers to the ability of a system to continue functioning despite failures or errors in some of its components. Redundant power provides backup sources of electricity in case of power outages or surges, ensuring uninterrupted operation of critical systems. Data restoration refers to the process of recovering lost or corrupted data from backups or other sources. Disaster recovery refers to the plan and procedures for restoring normal business operations after a major disruption, such as a natural disaster or a cyberattack. Restoring access refers to the process of granting users the ability to use systems or resources that were previously unavailable or inaccessible. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 24
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 26
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 31
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 36
Which of the following creates multifactor authentication when used with something you have?

A. Single sign-on
B. Hardware token
C. Geolocation
D. Password

Answer: D

Explanation:
A password is something you know, which can be used to create multifactor authentication when used with something you have, such as a hardware token or a smart card. Multifactor authentication is a security method that requires two or more factors of authentication to verify a user's identity. Single sign-on is a feature that allows a user to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials, but it does not necessarily involve multifactor authentication. Geolocation is a feature that determines a user's physical location based on GPS or other methods, but it does not necessarily involve multifactor authentication. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

NEW QUESTION 40
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 42
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 47
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 51
A company has installed an application that only requires a workstation to function. Which of the following architecture types is this application using?

A. One-tier
B. Two-tier
C. Three-tier
D. n-tier

Answer: A

Explanation:
One-tier architecture is a type of architecture that uses only one layer or tier for an application or system. In one-tier architecture, the application logic, data, and user interface are all contained within the same layer or tier. One-tier architecture would be the best description of a technology that allows an application to run on a workstation without requiring any other components or layers. Two-tier, three-tier, and n-tier architectures are types of architectures that use more than one layer or tier for an application or system. In two-tier architecture, the application logic and data are separated into two layers or tiers. In three-tier architecture, the application logic, data, and user interface are separated into three layers or tiers. In n-tier architecture, the application logic, data, and user interface are separated into multiple layers or tiers. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 198.

NEW QUESTION 54
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 56
Which of the following does a NoSQL database use to organize data?

A. Primary keys
B. Schemas
C. Keys/values
D. Tables

Answer: C

Explanation:
A NoSQL database is a type of database that does not use tables, rows, and columns to organize data. Instead, it uses keys and values to store data in a flexible and scalable way. A key is a unique identifier for a piece of data, and a value is the data itself. For example:
{ “name”: “Alice”, “age”: 25, “city”: “New York” }
In this example, name, age, and city are keys, and Alice, 25, and New York are values.
References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 196.

NEW QUESTION 57
A technician is troubleshooting an error message and tests the same program on a separate, identical machine. Which of the following troubleshooting methodology steps is this an example of?

A. Duplicate the problem
B. Gather information
C. QUESTION NO: users
D. Divide and conquer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Antivirus is a type of software that protects a computer or device from malicious software or malware, such as viruses, worms, trojans, spyware, ransomware, etc. Antivirus software requires the most frequent updating to remain effective because new malware threats are constantly emerging and evolving. Antivirus software needs to update its database of malware signatures or definitions, which are the patterns or characteristics that identify known malware. Antivirus software also needs to update its scanning engine or algorithm, which is the method or technique that detects and removes malware. Host firewall, web browser, and device drivers are not types of software that require the most frequent updating to remain effective. Host firewall is a type of software that monitors and controls the network traffic to or from a computer or device based on rules or policies. Web browser is a type of software that allows users to access and view web pages or web applications on the Internet. Device drivers are types of software that enable the communication and interaction between the operating system and the hardware devices. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 305.

NEW QUESTION 61
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 caomma-separated values file that stores data in taabular 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 65
Joe, a user, finds out his password for a social media site has been compromised. Joe tells a friend that his email and banking accounts are probably also compromised. Which of the following has Joe MOST likely performed?

A. Password reuse
B. Snooping
C. Social engineering
D. Phishing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple accounts or services. Password reuse i a bad security habit that can lead to compromise of multiple accounts if one of them is breached by an attacker. Joe has most likely performed password reuse if he thinks his email and banking accounts are also compromised after his password for a social media site was compromised. Joe should use different passwords for different accounts and change them regularly to prevent password reuse. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 208.

NEW QUESTION 70
Which of the following is an advantage of a fiat 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 75
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 79
A programmer is generating results by iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation. Which of the following functions best accomplishes this task?

A. Branching
B. Pausing for input
C. Sorting
D. Looping

Answer: D

Explanation:
Looping is a function that allows a programmer to repeat a block of code for a certain number of times or until a condition is met. This is useful for iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation, as it can perform the same operation on each row without writing redundant code. Branching is a function that allows a programmer to execute different blocks of code depending on a condition, such as an if-else statement.
Pausing for input is a function that allows a programmer to stop the execution of the code and wait for the user to enter some data, such as using the input() function in Python. Sorting is a function that allows a programmer to arrange a collection of data in a certain order, such as ascending or descending. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 139

NEW QUESTION 82
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 85

Which of the following is a logical structure for storing files?

A. Folder
B. Extension
C. Permissions
D. Shortcut

Answer: A

Explanation:
A folder is a logical structure for storing files on a storage device such as a hard disk drive or a solid state drive. A folder can contain files or other folders within it. A folder can help users to organize, group, or categorize files based on their name, type, purpose, etc. Extension, permissions, and shortcut are not logical structures for storing files on a storage device. Extension is a suffix or identifier that indicates the format or type of a file, such as .txt, .docx, .jpg, etc. Permissions are rules or settings that determine who can access or modify a file or a folder on a storage device. Shortcut is an icon or link that points to the location of a file or a folder on a storage device. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 124.

NEW QUESTION 89
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 90
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 Fundamenta (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 206.

NEW QUESTION 94
Which of the following would be BEST to keep the data on a laptop safe if the laptop is lost or stolen?

A. Host-based firewall
B. Strong administrator password
C. Anti-malware software
D. Full disk encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:
Full disk encryption would be the best way to keep the data on a laptop safe if the laptop is lost or stolen. Full disk encryption is a security technique that encrypts all the data on a hard drive, including the operating system, applications, and files. Full disk encryption prevents unauthorized access to the data without the correct password or key. Full disk encryption can protect the data on a laptop even if the laptop is physically removed or tampered with. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 203.

NEW QUESTION 98
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 101
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 102
Which of the following is primarily a confidentiality concern?

A. Eavesdropping
B. Impersonating
C. Destructing
D. Altering

Answer: A

Explanation:
Eavesdropping is an electronic attack where digital communications are intercepted by an individual whom they are not intended1. This is a confidentiality concern because it violates the principle of limiting access to information to authorized people only. Confidentiality is a set of rules that limits access to information1. Eavesdropping can compromise the secrecy of the information and expose sensitive data to unauthorized parties. References:
Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability Concerns | CompTIA IT Fundamentals FC0-U61 | 6.1

NEW QUESTION 106
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 111
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 116
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 121
Which of the following best describes when lo 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 124
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 129
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