

CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 consistency.

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 3

Which of the following categories describes commands used to extract information from a database?

- A. DDL
- B. DDR
- C. DLL
- D. DML

Answer: D

Explanation:

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, which is a category of commands used to extract information from a database, such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE. These commands allow a programmer to query, modify, and delete data from tables and views in a database. DDL stands for Data Definition Language, which is a category of commands used to create and modify the structure of a database, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP. These commands allow a programmer to define tables, views, indexes, and other objects in a database. DDR stands for Data Recovery Language, which is not a standard category of commands in SQL (Structured Query Language), the most common language for interacting with databases. DLL stands for Dynamic Link Library, which is not related to databases at all. It is a file format that contains executable code and resources that can be used by multiple applications on Windows operating systems. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 142

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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

Which of the following database structures is the most granular?

- A. Column
- B. Field
- C. Record
- D. Table

Answer: B

Explanation:

A field is the most granular database structure among the options given. A field is a single unit of data that represents an attribute of an entity, such as name, age, or address. A field can have a specific data type, such as text, number, or date. A column is a collection of fields that share the same data type and name, such as the name column in a table. A record is a collection of fields that represent an instance of an entity, such as a person, a product, or an order. A record can be identified by a primary key, which is a unique value for each record. A table is a collection of records that represent the same type of entity, such as the customer table or the product table. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals and Security Concepts, page 156

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

A user is trying to set up a new wireless access point. Which of the following should the user do first?

- A. Change the SSID to a unique name.
- B. Change the default password.
- C. Enable WPA2 encryption.
- D. Enable the highest available wireless standard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A wireless access point (WAP) is a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. A WAP usually has a default configuration that is set by the manufacturer, which may include a default password, SSID (service set identifier), encryption type, and wireless standard. The default password is often weak or well-known, which makes the WAP vulnerable to unauthorized access or hacking. Therefore, the first thing that a user should do when setting up a new WAP is to change the default password to a strong and unique one. This will help secure the WAP and prevent unwanted changes or attacks. Changing the SSID to a unique name, enabling WPA2 encryption, and enabling the highest available wireless standard are also important steps to improve the security and performance of the WAP, but they should be done after changing the default password.

NEW QUESTION 13

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 16

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 21

Meaningful and accurate reporting is essential to retailers in making business decisions while managing inventory. Which of the following offers the BEST assistance in generating reports?

- A. Data capture and collections
- B. Asset inventory inputs
- C. Sales statistics
- D. Average loss output

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data capture and collections are the processes of gathering and organizing data from various sources, such as transactions, surveys, sensors, etc. Data capture and collections would offer the best assistance in generating reports for retailers because they can provide accurate, relevant, and timely data that can be used for analysis and decision making. Asset inventory inputs, sales statistics, and average loss output are not processes that offer the best assistance in generating reports for retailers because they are not sources of data capture and collections, but rather types or results of data analysis. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 200.

NEW QUESTION 25

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 28

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 33

Which of the following would indicate the FASTEST processor speed?

- A. 3.6GHz
- B. 3.6MHz
- C. 3.6Mbps
- D. 3.6Gbps

Answer: A

Explanation:

Processor speed is measured in hertz (Hz), which is the number of cycles per second that the processor can perform. The higher the processor speed, the faster the processor can execute instructions. Gigahertz (GHz) is equal to one billion hertz, while megahertz (MHz) is equal to one million hertz. Megabits per second (Mbps) and gigabits per second (Gbps) are units of data transfer rate, not processor speed. Therefore, 3.6GHz would indicate the fastest processor speed among the options given. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 114.

NEW QUESTION 34

When editing a document, which of the following describes where the changes are located before they are saved to permanent storage?

- A. SSD
- B. CPU
- C. RAM
- D. GPU

Answer: C

Explanation:

RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is where the changes are located before they are saved to permanent storage when editing a document. RAM is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. SSD stands for Solid State Drive, which is a type of permanent storage that stores data persistently even when the power is turned off. SSD uses flash memory chips to store data, which offer faster performance and lower power consumption than traditional hard disk drives (HDDs). CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, which is the main component of a computer that executes instructions and performs calculations. CPU does not store data, but it uses registers and cache memory to hold data temporarily during processing. GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit, which is a specialized component of a computer that handles graphics and image processing. GPU does not store data, but it uses dedicated memory to hold graphics data temporarily during rendering. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 36

Joe, a developer, is writing a program in which he needs to store a number that changes over the duration of the program's run. Which of the following would Joe MOST likely use to accomplish this?

- A. Loop
- B. Variable
- C. Constant
- D. Function

Answer: B

Explanation:

A variable is a named memory location that can store a number or any other type of data that changes over the duration of the program's run. A variable can be assigned a value, modified, or used in calculations or operations. A variable is different from a constant, which is a fixed value that does not change. A variable is also different from a loop, which is a control structure that repeats a block of code until a condition is met. A variable is also different from a function, which is a named block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused12. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development3; What is Variable? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 37

A database administrator finds that a table is not needed in a relational database. Which of the following commands is used to completely remove the table and its data?

- A. UPDATE
- B. DELETE
- C. ALTER
- D. DROP

Answer: D

Explanation:

DROP is the command that is used to completely remove a table and its data from a relational database. DROP is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that deletes the definition and contents of a database object, such as a table, index, or view. DROP cannot be undone, so it should be used with caution. For example, the statement DROP TABLE Customers; will delete the table named Customers and all its data from the database. References : The Official CompTIA IT

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 41

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 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 48

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 50

Which of the following best explains the reason for password expiration?

- A. To disable unused user IDs
- B. To invalidate any compromised passwords

- C. To discourage writing down passwords
- D. To enforce new password complexity rules

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best explanation for password expiration is to invalidate any compromised passwords. Password expiration is a security policy that requires users to change their passwords after a certain period of time, such as every 90 days. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access if an attacker obtains the user's password through phishing, hacking, or other means. If the user changes their password regularly, the old password becomes useless for the attacker. Password expiration does not necessarily disable unused user IDs, as the user may still be able to log in with their new password. Password expiration does not discourage writing down passwords, as some users may still do so to remember their new passwords. Password expiration does not enforce new password complexity rules, as those rules apply to any password change regardless of expiration. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals and Security Concepts, page 181

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following would be the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance?

- A. Motherboard
- B. GPU
- C. RAM
- D. CPU

Answer: C

Explanation:

The easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance is RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. Upgrading RAM can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the amount of data that can be stored and processed at the same time, reducing the need for swapping or paging to the hard disk. Upgrading RAM on a laptop is usually easy, as it only requires opening a small panel on the back or side of the laptop and inserting or replacing the RAM modules into the slots. The motherboard is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer that connects and controls all the other components, such as the CPU, RAM, GPU, etc. Upgrading the motherboard can improve the performance of a laptop by supporting newer or faster components, but it is also very complex, costly, and risky. Upgrading the motherboard on a laptop may require replacing or reconfiguring many other components, as well as ensuring compatibility and stability with the operating system and drivers. The GPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit, which is a specialized component of a computer that handles graphics and image processing. Upgrading the GPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and quality of rendering graphics, especially for gaming or video editing applications. However, upgrading the GPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated GPUs that are soldered to the motherboard or CPU and cannot be replaced or upgraded. The CPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, which is the main component of a computer that executes instructions and performs calculations. Upgrading the CPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and efficiency of processing data, especially for multitasking or complex applications. However, upgrading the CPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated CPUs that are soldered to the motherboard and cannot be replaced or upgraded. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

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 60

A technician is concerned that sensitive data transmitted over the Internet can be intercepted and viewed during a MITM attack. Which of the following should the technician enable to reduce the risk?

- A. DLP
- B. ACL
- C. TLS
- D. IPS

Answer: C

Explanation:

TLS (Transport Layer Security) is a protocol that should be enabled to reduce the risk of a MITM (man-in-the-middle) attack. A MITM attack is a type of cyberattack where an attacker intercepts and alters the communication between two parties without their knowledge. A MITM attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the data being transmitted. TLS is a protocol that provides encryption, authentication, and integrity for data communication over the Internet. TLS can prevent a MITM attack by encrypting the data to make it unreadable by the attacker, authenticating the identities of the parties to prevent impersonation, and verifying the integrity of the data to detect any tampering. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 206.

NEW QUESTION 61

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 66

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 69

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 74

A user browses to a website. Before the page opens, the user receives a message that the site is not secure. Which of the following caused this message?

- A. Certificate
- B. Proxy
- C. Script
- D. Malware

Answer: A

Explanation:

A website that is not secure means that the connection between the user's browser and the web server is not encrypted or authenticated. This can expose the user's data to interception, modification, or impersonation by attackers. One way to secure a website is to use HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), which is a protocol that encrypts and verifies the data exchanged between the browser and the server. HTTPS relies on certificates, which are digital documents that contain information about the identity and public key of the website owner. Certificates are issued by trusted authorities called certificate authorities (CAs), which verify the legitimacy of the website owner before issuing a certificate. When a user browses to a website that uses HTTPS, the browser checks the certificate to ensure that it is valid, signed by a CA, and matches the website's domain name. If any of these checks fail, the browser will display a warning message that the site is not secure, and advise the user not to proceed or enter any sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION 75

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 78

A developer is creating specific step-by-step instructions/procedures and conditional statements that will be used by a computer program to solve problems. Which of the following is being developed?

- A. Algorithm
- B. Software
- C. Pseudocode
- D. Flowchart

Answer: A

Explanation:

An algorithm is a set of specific step-by-step instructions/procedures and conditional statements that will be used by a computer program to solve problems. An algorithm defines the logic and sequence of actions that a computer program must follow to perform a task or achieve a goal. An algorithm can be expressed in various ways, such as pseudocode, flowchart, or natural language. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 131.

NEW QUESTION 79

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 83

A function is BEST used for enabling programs to:

- A. hold a list of numbers.
- B. be divided into reusable components.
- C. define needed constant values.
- D. define variables to hold different values.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A function is best used for enabling programs to define variables to hold different values. A function is a named block of code that performs a specific task or operation. A function can have one or more parameters, which are variables that hold the input values for the function. A function can also have a return value, which is the output value that the function produces. A function can be called or invoked by other parts of the program to execute the code inside the function. A function can help programs to avoid repeating the same code, improve readability and modularity, and reduce errors and complexity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 133.

NEW QUESTION 87

Which of the following should have the HIGHEST expectation of privacy?

- A. A picture posted to a social media website
- B. A presentation saved to a corporate file server
- C. A locally stored word processing document
- D. A spreadsheet emailed to a business client

Answer: C

Explanation:

A locally stored word processing document would have the highest expectation of privacy among the given options. Privacy is the right or ability of individuals or

groups to control or limit the access or disclosure of their personal information by others. A locally stored word processing document is a file that contains text, images, or other data that is created and saved on a device's internal storage, such as a hard drive or SSD. A locally stored word processing document can have a higher level of privacy than a file that is shared, uploaded, or transmitted over the Internet or a network, because it is less exposed to potential threats or breaches. However, a locally stored word processing document may still require additional security measures, such as encryption, password protection, or backup, to ensure its privacy and integrity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 205.

NEW QUESTION 92

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 96

A company wants its employee to use an email client that downloads and removes messages from the email server. Which of the following protocols must be configured in the email client to facilitate this?

- A. POP3
- B. IMAP
- C. ICMP
- D. SMTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

POP3 (Post Office Protocol version 3) is a protocol that allows an email client to download and remove messages from an email server. POP3 would be the best protocol to configure in an email client to facilitate this requirement. IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) is a protocol that allows an email client to access and synchronize messages from an email server without removing them. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is a protocol that allows network devices to send and receive error or control messages. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a protocol that allows an email client to send messages to an email server or another email client. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 233.

NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following is an advantage of installing an application to the cloud?

- A. Data is not stored locally.
- B. Support is not required.
- C. Service is not required.
- D. Internet access is not required.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An advantage of installing an application to the cloud is that data is not stored locally on the user's device or computer. This means that data can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, without taking up space on the device or computer. Data stored in the cloud can also be more secure and reliable than data stored locally, as it can be protected by encryption, backup, and redundancy measures provided by the cloud service provider¹¹¹². References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals³; What are Cloud Applications? - Definition from Techopedia¹³

NEW QUESTION 102

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 105

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 106

A developer needs to add a table to a database. Which of the following database activities should the user perform?

- A. UPDATE
- B. ALTER
- C. CREATE
- D. REPORT

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CREATE statement is used to add a new table to a database. The syntax of the CREATE statement is: CREATE TABLE table_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype, column3 datatype, ...);

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 194.

NEW QUESTION 109

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 110

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 114

Which of the following storage types uses platters to store data?

- A. Hard drive
- B. Solid-state drive
- C. Optical drive
- D. Flash drive

Answer: A

Explanation:

A hard drive, also known as a hard disk drive (HDD), is a type of storage device that uses one or more rotating platters coated with magnetic material to store data. The platters are accessed by read/write heads that move across the surface of the platters as they spin. The data is stored as tiny magnetic regions on the platters, which can be changed or read by the heads. Hard drives are non-volatile, meaning they retain data even when power is off. Hard drives offer large storage capacity, low cost per gigabyte, and fast data transfer rates compared to other storage types. However, they are also prone to mechanical failures, noise, heat, and physical damage

NEW QUESTION 117

A systems administrator wants to run a script at a certain time every day. Which of the following is the BEST way to achieve this?

- A. Perform process management.
- B. Perform task scheduling.
- C. Set the system date and time.
- D. Set a reminder to run the script.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Task scheduling is a function of an operating system that allows users to run a script or a program at a certain time or interval automatically. Task scheduling would be the best way for a systems administrator to run a script at a certain time every day without manual intervention. Perform process management, set the system date and time, and set a reminder to run the script are not options that would allow the systems administrator to run a script at a certain time every day automatically. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 128.

NEW QUESTION 121

Which of the following is the slowest processing speed?

- A. 2.6GHz
- B. 5000Kbps
- C. 3.4MHz
- D. 4Mbps

Answer: C

Explanation:

Processing speed is measured in hertz (Hz), which is the number of cycles per second that a processor can perform. The higher the hertz, the faster the processing speed. There are different units of hertz, such as megahertz (MHz), which is one million hertz, and gigahertz (GHz), which is one billion hertz. Therefore, 3.4MHz is the slowest processing speed among the given options, as it is equivalent to 3.4 million hertz. 2.6GHz is equivalent to 2.6 billion hertz, which is the fastest processing speed among the given options. 5000Kbps and 4Mbps are not units of processing speed, but units of data transfer rate, which measure how much data can be transmitted over a network in a given time. Kbps stands for kilobits per second, and Mbps stands for megabits per second. One megabit is equal to 1000 kilobits, so 4Mbps is equivalent to 4000Kbps. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 125

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 network. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts2

NEW QUESTION 126

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 130

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 133

The IT department has established a new password policy for employees. Specifically, the policy reads:

- > Passwords must not contain common dictionary words
- > Passwords must contain at least one special character.
- > Passwords must be different from the last six passwords used.
- > Passwords must use at least one capital letter or number.

Which of the following practices are being employed? (Select TWO).

- A. Password lockout
- B. Password complexity
- C. Password expiration
- D. Passwords history
- E. Password length
- F. Password age

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Password complexity and password history are two practices that are being employed by the IT department to establish a new password policy for employees.

Password complexity is the requirement that passwords must contain a combination of different types of characters, such as letters, numbers, and symbols.

Password complexity makes passwords harder to guess or crack by attackers. Password history is the record of the previous passwords used by a user. Password history prevents users from reusing the same passwords over and over again, which reduces the risk of compromise. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 208.

NEW QUESTION 138

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 142

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 hypervisor⁸⁹. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure³; What is Hypervisor? - Definition from Techopedia¹⁰

NEW QUESTION 144

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 146

A small company wants to set up a server that is accessible from the company network as well as the Internet. Which of the following is MOST important to determine before allowing employees to access the server remotely?

- A. The quality of the computer used to connect
- B. A security method of allowing connections
- C. The employees' home ISP speeds
- D. The geographical location of the employees

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most important factor to determine before allowing employees to access the server remotely is a security method of allowing connections. This means that the company needs to implement a way of verifying the identity and authorization of the employees who want to connect to the server from outside the company network or the internet. A security method of allowing connections can include using passwords, tokens, certificates, VPNs, firewalls, or encryption. A security method of allowing connections can prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, malware infections, or other cyberattacks on the server¹⁴¹⁵. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security³; Remote Access Security Best Practices - Cisco Meraki

NEW QUESTION 149

A technician is having trouble connecting multiple users' laptops to the internet wirelessly. The users are on the west side of the building, which is hardwired. Which of the following should the technician do to resolve this issue quickly?

- A. Add a switch and hardwire the users' laptops.
- B. Add a network router.
- C. Replace the users' laptops with desktop computers.
- D. Add an access point for the users.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best solution for the technician to resolve the issue quickly is to add an access point for the users. An access point is a device that provides wireless connectivity to the network. An access point can be connected to a wired network and extend its coverage to wireless devices, such as laptops, smartphones, or tablets. By adding an access point on the west side of the building, the technician can enable the users' laptops to connect to the internet wirelessly without changing their hardware or software settings. Adding a switch and hardwiring the users' laptops is not a quick solution, as it would require installing cables and configuring the network settings on each laptop. Adding a network router is not necessary, as a router is a device that connects multiple networks and routes traffic between them. A router does not provide wireless connectivity by itself, unless it has a built-in access point. Replacing the users' laptops with desktop computers is not a feasible solution, as it would incur high costs and inconvenience for the users. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Infrastructure, pages 90-91

NEW QUESTION 153

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 156

Which of the following is a wireless communication that requires devices to be within 6in of each other to transfer information?

- A. Infrared
- B. NFC
- C. Bluetooth
- D. WiFi

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFC stands for near field communication, which is a wireless communication technology that allows devices to exchange data or perform transactions when they are within a few centimeters of each other. NFC uses radio frequency identification (RFID) to create a short-range wireless connection. NFC is commonly used for contactless payments, smart cards, and digital wallets. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 174.

NEW QUESTION 160

A company requires several reports that analyze related information from sales, inventory, marketing, and compensation data. Which of the following is the BEST place to store this data?

- A. Flat file
- B. Word processor
- C. Database
- D. Network share

Answer: C

Explanation:

A database would be the best place to store data that requires analysis from multiple sources, such as sales, inventory, marketing, and compensation data. A database is a collection of organized and related data that can be stored, accessed, manipulated, and analyzed by software applications or users. A database can store various types of data, such as text, numbers, dates, images, etc., in tables, records, fields, or other structures. A database can also support queries, reports, transactions, security, backup, and recovery functions. References The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 142.

NEW QUESTION 162

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 165

A developer is writing a script to calculate a bank account balance within two decimal places. Which of the following data types should the developer select to store the balance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A float is a data type that can store decimal numbers, such as 3.14 or 0.01. This is suitable for calculating a bank account balance within two decimal places, as it can represent fractions of a dollar. A boolean is a data type that can only store true or false values, which is not useful for numerical calculations. An integer is a data type that can store whole numbers, such as 1 or 100, but not decimals. A char is a data type that can store a single character, such as 'a' or '9', but not multiple characters or decimals. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 1371

NEW QUESTION 170

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 173

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 a 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 formats. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals2

NEW QUESTION 174

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 175

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 177

A computer technician is assigned a ticket to install a laptop for a new employee. Due to the arrangement of the workspace, the employee requests that the laptop be installed with the cover closed. Which of the following would be required to satisfy this request? (Choose two.)

- A. Printer

- B. Mouse
- C. Webcam
- D. External hard drive
- E. Speakers
- F. Display

Answer: BF

Explanation:

A mouse and a display would be required to satisfy the request of installing a laptop with the cover closed. A mouse is an input device that allows users to move a cursor and click on icons or buttons on the screen. A display is an output device that shows visual information on the screen. A mouse and a display would enable the user to interact with the laptop without opening the cover. A printer, a webcam, an external hard drive, and speakers are not devices that would be required to satisfy the request of installing a laptop with the cover closed. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 106.

NEW QUESTION 181

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 184

Which of the following terms best describes the outcome of a text message that is encrypted from its original form?

- A. Cipher
- B. Vector
- C. Plain
- D. Algorithm

Answer: A

Explanation:

The outcome of a text message that is encrypted from its original form is best described as a cipher. A cipher is a text message that has been transformed into an unreadable or unintelligible form by using an encryption algorithm and a key. Encryption is the process of converting plain text into cipher text to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the message. A vector is not a term used in encryption, but it may refer to a data structure that can store multiple values of the same data type in an ordered sequence. Plain is not a term used in encryption, but it may refer to the original or unencrypted form of a text message. An algorithm is not the outcome of encryption, but it is the method or procedure that is used to perform encryption or decryption. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 189

A company purchased a software program. The EULA states that the software can be installed on as many computers as the company wants, but only four users can be using the software at any point in time. Which of the following types of licenses is this an example of?

- A. Group license
- B. Concurrent license
- C. Subscription license
- D. Open-source license

Answer: B

Explanation:

A concurrent license is a type of software license that allows a software program to be installed on as many computers as the company wants, but only a limited number of users can use the software at the same time. A concurrent license is based on the number of simultaneous users rather than the number of installations. A concurrent license can help a company save money and resources by sharing the software among multiple users who do not need to use the software all the time. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 211.

NEW QUESTION 191

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 196

A remote user, who is working from home, requires significant bandwidth to connect to the corporate systems. Which of the following types of Internet service connections would BEST meet the user's needs?

- A. T1 line
- B. Satellite
- C. Fiber optic
- D. DSL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fiber optic is a type of Internet service connection that uses thin strands of glass or plastic to transmit data using light signals. Fiber optic offers high bandwidth, speed, and reliability compared to other types of Internet service connections. T1 line, satellite, and DSL are not types of Internet service connections that offer significant bandwidth for remote users. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 229.

NEW QUESTION 200

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 204

A user at a company visits a weather website often during the day. The user browses to the site in the afternoon and notices that the temperature listed is from the morning and is not the current temperature. The user closes the page and tries again with the same result. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. Proxy server
- B. Browser add-on
- C. Corrupted cache
- D. Script blocker

Answer: C

Explanation:

A corrupted cache is the most likely cause of the problem of seeing outdated information on a website. A cache is a temporary storage area that stores copies of frequently accessed data, such as web pages, images, or files. A cache can improve the performance and speed of data retrieval by reducing the need to access the original source. However, sometimes a cache may become corrupted or outdated, which may cause errors or inconsistencies in displaying the data. A corrupted cache may show old or incorrect information on a website instead of the current or updated information. To fix this problem, the user can clear the browser cache and reload the website. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 202.

NEW QUESTION 206

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 211

A technician is troubleshooting a problem. The technician tests the theory and determines the theory is confirmed. Which of the following should be the technician's NEXT step?

- A. Implement the solution.
- B. Document lessons learned.
- C. Establish a plan of action.
- D. Verify full system functionality.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technician's next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed is to establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and identify potential effects. This step involves preparing a specific method to implement the solution and considering how the solution might affect other components or users. The technician should also test the plan in an isolated environment before applying it to the actual system. Implementing the solution is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it requires establishing a plan of action first. Documenting lessons learned is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after verifying full system functionality and implementing preventive measures. Verifying full system functionality is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after implementing the solution.

NEW QUESTION 216

A technician has successfully verified full system functionality after implementing the solution to a problem. Which of the following is the NEXT troubleshooting step the technician should do?

- A. Determine if anything has changed.
- B. Document lessons learned.
- C. Establish a theory of probable cause.
- D. Duplicate the problem, if possible.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Documenting lessons learned is the last step of the troubleshooting methodology, which is a systematic approach to solving problems. Documenting lessons learned involves recording the problem, the solution, and the process that was followed to resolve the problem. This can help prevent future occurrences of the same or similar problems, improve the troubleshooting skills of the technician, and provide a reference for other technicians who may encounter the same or similar problems. Documenting lessons learned would be the next troubleshooting step the technician should do after verifying full system functionality. Determining if anything has changed, establishing a theory of probable cause, and duplicating the problem are not steps that follow verifying full system functionality in the troubleshooting methodology. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 9: Troubleshooting and Operational Procedures, page 341.

NEW QUESTION 219

A user wants to ensure port 3389 is open for remote desktop on a PC. Which of the following describes where the user should verify the port is open?

- A. Antivirus
- B. Anti-malware
- C. Device Manager
- D. Host firewall

Answer: D

Explanation:

A host firewall is a software program that controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic on a computer. A host firewall can block or allow traffic based on rules that specify the source and destination addresses, ports, protocols, and applications. A host firewall can also monitor and log network activity for security purposes. A user can verify if a port is open or closed by checking the host firewall settings and rules on their PC. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5, Section 5.4, Page 230.

NEW QUESTION 221

Given the following pseudocode:

```
For each apple in the basket, eat two oranges unless  
it is the last apple, then eat three oranges.
```

If there are seven apples in the basket, which of the following would be the number of oranges a person eats?

- A. 10
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 17

Answer: C

Explanation:

The number of oranges a person eats would be 15 given the input (userin) of "analyst" and the following pseudocode: Pseudocode is a simplified version of programming language that uses plain English words and symbols to describe the logic and steps of an algorithm or a program. Pseudocode can be used to plan, design, or test a program before writing it in an actual programming language. To find the number of oranges a person eats given the input (userin) of "analyst", we need to follow the pseudocode line by line and evaluate the expressions or statements based on the input value. Line 1: Declare userin as string
This line declares userin as a string variable, which means it can store text or characters. Line 2: Declare oranges as integer
This line declares oranges as an integer variable, which means it can store whole numbers. Line 3: Declare apples as integer
This line declares apples as an integer variable, which means it can store whole numbers. Line 4: Set apples = 7

This line assigns the value of 7 to apples. Line 5: Set oranges = 10

This line assigns the value of 10 to oranges. Line 6: Input userin

This line asks for user input and assigns it to userin. Line 7: If userin = "analyst" then

This line checks if userin is equal to "analyst". Since we are given that userin is "analyst", this condition is true and we proceed to execute the next line.

Line 8: Set oranges = oranges + apples

This line adds the value of oranges and apples and assigns it back to oranges. Since oranges is 10 and apples is 7, this line sets oranges to 17.

Line 9: End if

This line marks the end of the if statement. Line 10: If userin = "manager" then

This line checks if userin is equal to "manager". Since we are given that userin is "analyst", this condition is false and we skip the next line.

Line 11: Set oranges = oranges - apples

This line subtracts the value of apples from oranges and assigns it back to oranges. Since this line is skipped, oranges remains 17.

Line 12: End if

This line marks the end of the if statement. Line 13: Set oranges = oranges - 2

This line subtracts 2 from oranges and assigns it back to oranges. Since oranges is 17, this line sets oranges to 15.

Line 14: Output oranges

This line displays the value of oranges, which is 15.

Therefore, the number of oranges a person eats would be 15 given the input (userin) of "analyst" and the following pseudocode. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 142.

NEW QUESTION 223

A technician has verified full system functionality. Which of the following actions should the technician take next?

- A. Question the users.
- B. Determine if anything has changed.
- C. Document the findings.
- D. Gather Information.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Documenting the findings is the last step in the troubleshooting process, after verifying full system functionality. Documenting the findings helps to create a record of the problem and the solution, which can be useful for future reference or training purposes. Questioning the users, determining if anything has changed, and gathering information are steps that precede verifying full system functionality in the troubleshooting process. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology1

NEW QUESTION 225

Which of the following types of encryptions would BEST protect a laptop computer in the event of theft?

- A. Disk
- B. Email
- C. VPN
- D. HTTPS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Disk encryption is a type of encryption that protects the entire contents of a hard drive or a removable storage device by using a secret key to scramble the data. Disk encryption would best protect a laptop computer in the event of theft because it would prevent unauthorized access to the data on the laptop. Email, VPN, and HTTPS are not types of encryption that protect the entire contents of a laptop computer. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 308.

NEW QUESTION 229

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 232

An employee is asked to generate a report on a student information system. The employee uses spreadsheet software and connects to a remote database to pull data for the report. Which of the following types of application architectures did the employee use?

- A. Standalone application
- B. Client-server application
- C. Web application
- D. Cloud application

Answer: B

Explanation:

A client-server application is an application that runs on a client device and communicates with a server device over a network. The client device requests data or services from the server device, and the server device responds to the requests. A spreadsheet software that connects to a remote database is an example of a client-server application. The spreadsheet software acts as the client, and the database acts as the server. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 128.

NEW QUESTION 233

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 237

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 242

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 244

A corporate network just implemented a 60-day password-warning banner. Which of the following is most likely going to happen in 60 days?

- A. Password reset
- B. Password expiration
- C. Password reuse
- D. Password Implementation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most likely thing that will happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner is password expiration. A password-warning banner is a message that appears on the screen when a user logs in to a system or network, informing them of how many days are left before their password expires. A password expiration policy is a security measure that requires users to change their passwords periodically, usually every 30 to 90 days. This policy helps to prevent unauthorized access or compromise of passwords by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reset is the process of changing or creating a new password for a user account when the user forgets their password or wants to change it for security reasons. Password reset can be done by the user themselves or by an administrator, depending on the system or network settings. Password reset does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user forgets their password or chooses to change it before it expires. Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple user accounts or systems. Password reuse is not recommended as it increases the risk of compromise if one of the accounts or systems is breached by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reuse does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user chooses to use their old password for their new password after it expires. Password implementation is not a term used in security, but it may refer to the process of creating or enforcing password policies for user accounts or systems. Password implementation does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless there are changes in the password policies that require users to comply with them. References: The

Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 247

Given this example: FEB8077911AB12TB
 Which of the following is being represented?

- A. MAC address
- B. String
- C. Hexadecimal
- D. Unicode

Answer: C

Explanation:

The example FEB8077911AB12TB is being represented as hexadecimal. Hexadecimal is a number system that uses 16 symbols to represent values from 0 to 15. The symbols are 0-9 for values from 0 to 9, and A-F for values from 10 to 15. Hexadecimal is often used to represent binary data in a more compact and readable form, such as MAC addresses, color codes, or memory addresses. A MAC address is a unique identifier for a network interface card (NIC) that consists of 12 hexadecimal digits separated by colons or dashes. A string is a sequence of characters that can be used to store text or other data types. A string can contain hexadecimal digits, but it can also contain other symbols or characters. Unicode is a standard for encoding characters from different languages and scripts into binary data. Unicode can use hexadecimal digits to represent characters, but it also requires other symbols or codes to indicate the encoding scheme. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology1

NEW QUESTION 250

Given the following information:

Table A

ID	Name
01	John
02	Ann

Table B

ID	Address	Phone number
01	5555 John Lane	555-555-1234
02	7777 Ann Boulevard	777-777-4321

Which of the following is descriptive of both tables?

- A. The database uses a flat file structure.
- B. The database uses SQL.
- C. The data most likely exists within a relational database.
- D. The data is corrupted and is being shown as two set

Answer: C

Explanation:

The description that best fits both tables is that the data most likely exists within a relational database. A relational database is a type of database that organizes data into tables, which consist of rows and columns. Each table represents an entity, such as customers, orders, products, etc., and each row represents an instance of that entity, such as customer 01, order 02, product 03, etc. Each column represents an attribute of that entity, such as name, address, phone number, etc. Tables can be related to each other by using common columns, such as ID, which can act as primary keys or foreign keys. A primary key is a column that uniquely identifies each row in a table, such as ID in Table A and Table B. A foreign key is a column that references the primary key of another table, such as ID in Table B referencing ID in Table A. A relational database uses SQL (Structured Query Language) to create, manipulate, and query data in tables. The database does not use a flat file structure, which is another type of database that stores data in plain text files with fixed fields and records. A flat file structure does not support relationships between tables or SQL queries. The data is not corrupted and shown as two sets, but rather separated into two tables for normalization purposes. Normalization is the process of organizing data in tables to reduce redundancy and improve efficiency and integrity. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 253

A help desk technician loads a browser-based ticketing system, but when navigating to the queue, the technician realizes that another employee's queue is being accessed. Which of the following explains the issue?

- A. The previous user's session is cached.
- B. The proxy settings were misconfigured.
- C. The application is not compatible with the browser.
- D. The browser was opened in private mod

Answer: A

Explanation:

The issue that explains why the technician is accessing another employee's queue is that the previous user's session is cached. Caching is the process of storing data temporarily in a memory or disk for faster access or reuse. Caching can improve the performance and efficiency of a browser-based application, but it can also cause security or privacy issues if the data is not cleared or updated properly. The previous user's session may have been cached by the browser or the application, and the technician may have accessed the same URL or credentials without logging out or clearing the cache. The proxy settings were not misconfigured, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the access to the internet or the application server. The proxy settings are the configuration options that determine how a browser connects to a proxy server, which is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between the browser and the internet or the application server. The proxy server can provide security, anonymity, or caching functions for the browser. The application is not incompatible with the browser, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the functionality or appearance of the application. The application compatibility is the degree to which an application works correctly and efficiently with a specific browser or operating system. The browser was not opened in private mode, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather prevent the caching of data. The private mode is a feature that allows a browser to browse the internet without storing any browsing history, cookies, cache, or other data on the device. References: The Official CompTIA IT

NEW QUESTION 255

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 257

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