

CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Fundamentals2; What is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) - Javatpoint5; What is a Relational Database Management System? | Microsoft Azure

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following 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 3

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 4

Which of the following would be the best reason to implement a host firewall?

- A. To prevent external access
- B. To prevent hardware failures
- C. To prevent the removal of software
- D. To prevent wiretapping

Answer: A

Explanation:

A host firewall is a software program that runs on a computer or device and monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules. A host firewall can help prevent external access from unauthorized or malicious sources, such as hackers, malware, or network worms. A host firewall can also block unwanted or unnecessary traffic from reaching the computer or device, which can improve performance and security. A host firewall can be configured to allow or deny traffic based on various criteria, such as port number, protocol, application, source address, destination address, or content. A host firewall can also log or alert the user about any suspicious or blocked activity.

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

An administrator grants permission for a user to access data in a database. Which of the following actions was performed?

- A. Data correlation
- B. Data manipulation
- C. Data gathering
- D. Data definition

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data definition is the process of creating, modifying, or deleting the structure and objects of a database, such as tables, fields, indexes, and views. Data definition is performed using data definition language (DDL), which is a subset of SQL commands. An administrator can use DDL to grant or revoke permissions for a user to access data in a database. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144.

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fault tolerance is the ability of a system to continue functioning even when one or more components fail. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a technology that uses multiple hard drives to store data in a way that improves performance and reliability. If one hard drive in the RAID array fails, the data can be recovered from another drive without losing any information. This is an example of fault tolerance. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 240.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

An if statement is a programming construct that is best to use when a program needs to choose among different options based on an input. An if statement

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 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 10

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 11

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 14

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 18

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 19

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 22

Which of the following would MOST likely prevent malware sent as a compromised file via email from infecting a person's computer?

- A. Email previewing
- B. Patching
- C. Clear browsing cache
- D. Kill process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Patching would be the most likely way to prevent malware sent as a compromised file via email from infecting a person's computer. Patching is the process of applying updates or fixes to software or hardware to improve performance, security, or functionality. Patching can help prevent malware infections by closing the vulnerabilities or flaws that malware exploits to infect systems. Users should regularly patch their operating systems, applications, and antivirus software to protect their computers from malware attacks. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 202.

NEW QUESTION 24

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 reused. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development; What is Variable? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following data types should a developer use when creating a variable to hold a postal code?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A string is the data type that a developer should use when creating a variable to hold a postal code. A string is a sequence of characters that can represent text, symbols, or numbers. A string can store any value that can be typed on a keyboard, such as "Hello", "123", or "90210". A string is enclosed by quotation marks to distinguish it from other types of data. A postal code is an example of a value that can be stored as a string. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 139.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following tasks is typically performed during the identification phase of the troubleshooting methodology?

- A. QUESTION NO: users.
- B. Verify functionality.
- C. Divide and conquer.
- D. Implement the solution.

Answer: A

Explanation:

users is a task that is typically performed during the identification phase of the troubleshooting methodology. QUESTION NO: users involves gathering information from the users who are experiencing the problem or who have reported the problem. This can help identify the symptoms, scope, frequency, and impact of the problem. Verify functionality, divide and conquer, and implement the solution are tasks that are typically performed in other phases of the troubleshooting methodology. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 9: Troubleshooting Methodology, page 333.

NEW QUESTION 33

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 Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 14

NEW QUESTION 34

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 37

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 41

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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 46

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The troubleshooting methodology is a systematic approach to solving problems that involves several steps, such as identifying the problem, establishing a theory of probable cause, testing the theory, establishing a plan of action, implementing the solution, verifying functionality, and documenting the findings. One of the steps in identifying the problem is to duplicate the problem, which means to reproduce the same error or issue that the user is experiencing. This can help the technician to verify the symptoms, narrow down the scope, and eliminate possible causes. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology4; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA12

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

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 53

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 58

Which of the following is the most secure filesystem?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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 65

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 69

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 72

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 76

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 77

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

A technician has been asked to assign an IP address to a new desktop computer. Which of the following is a valid IP address the technician should assign?

- A. 127.0.0.1
- B. 172.16.2.189
- C. 192.168.257.1
- D. 255.255.255.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

* 172.16.2.189 is a valid IP address that a technician can assign to a new desktop computer. 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 classified into different classes based on the first number: Class A (1-126), Class B (128-191), Class C (192-223), Class D (224-239), and Class E (240-255). Each class has a different range of IP addresses that can be used for public or private networks. 172.16.2.189 is a Class B IP address that belongs to the private network range of 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255. References : The Official CompTIA I Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide

(FC0-U61), page 165.

NEW QUESTION 89

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 92

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 93

Which of the following BEST describes a kilobyte?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

(FC0-U61), page 38.

NEW QUESTION 96

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 101

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

Which of the following would a company consider an asset?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

Which of the following computer components allows for communication over a computer network?

- A. RAM
- B. NIC
- C. CPU
- D. NAS

Answer: B

Explanation:

A NIC (network interface card) is the computer component that allows for communication over a computer network. A NIC is a hardware device that connects a computer to a network cable or a wireless access point. A NIC enables the computer to send and receive data packets over the network using protocols such as TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). A NIC has a unique identifier called a MAC (media access control) address that distinguishes it from other devices on the network. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 169.

NEW QUESTION 113

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 114

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 118

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 121

Which of the following contains exactly four copper wires?

- A. RJ45
- B. VGA
- C. RJ11
- D. USB

Answer: C

Explanation:

RJ11 is a type of connector that is used for telephone lines. RJ11 has four copper wires that carry analog voice signals. RJ11 is smaller than RJ45, which is used for Ethernet cables. RJ11 is also different from VGA and USB, which are used for video and data transmission respectively. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4, Section 4.2, Page 166.

NEW QUESTION 122

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 127

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 131

A technician replaces the video card in a user's PC. The user reports the resolution on the display seems very low, but the operating system will not let the user adjust it any higher. Which of the following steps would MOST likely fix this problem?

- A. Replace the user's display.
- B. Update the PC's operating system.
- C. Replace the video cable.
- D. Install new video drivers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Video drivers are software programs that enable the communication between the video card and the operating system. Video drivers also provide the functionality and settings for adjusting the resolution, color depth, refresh rate, and other display properties. If the video drivers are outdated, corrupted, or incompatible with the new video card, the resolution on the display may be low or incorrect. Installing new video drivers that match the model and specifications of the new video card can fix this problem. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Page 124.

NEW QUESTION 136

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 server. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security3; Remote Access Security Best Practices - Cisco Meraki

NEW QUESTION 137

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 140

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 142

Which of the following is a value that uniquely identifies a database record?

- A. Foreign key
- B. Public key
- C. Primary key
- D. Private key

Answer: C

Explanation:

A primary key is a value that uniquely identifies a database record or a row in a table. A primary key can be a single column or a combination of columns that have unique values for each record. A primary key ensures that each record can be distinguished from others and prevents duplicate data. For example, in a database that stores information about employees, the employee ID column can be used as a primary key for each employee record. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals; What is Primary Key? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 144

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

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 147

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 149

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

Which of the following protocols is used to relay email from a user's mail server?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is used to relay email from a user's mail server to another mail server or from a mail client to a user's mail server. IMAP stands for Internet Message Access Protocol, which is used to access and manage email messages on a mail server. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, which is used to transfer files between computers over a network. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, which is used to download email messages from a mail server to a mail client. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 151

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 155

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

A user has purchased a high-end graphics card that contains a GPU. Which of the following processes is being performed by the GPU on the graphics card?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Processing is the process that is being performed by the GPU on the graphics card. A GPU (graphics processing unit) is a specialized processor that is designed to handle graphics-related tasks, such as rendering images, videos, animations, or games. A GPU can perform parallel computations faster and more efficiently than a CPU (central processing unit), which is the main processor of a computer. A GPU can be integrated into the motherboard or installed as a separate component on a graphics card. A graphics card is an expansion card that connects to a slot on the motherboard and provides video output to a display device, such as a monitor or projector. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 35.

NEW QUESTION 161

Which of the following is a compiled language?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 165

Joe, a user, finds out his password for a social media site has been compromised. Joe tells a friend that his email and banking accounts are probably also compromised. Which of the following has Joe MOST likely performed?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 168

Which of the following requires the MOST frequent updating to remain effective?

- A. Antivirus
- B. Host firewall
- C. Web browser
- D. Device drivers

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

An IP address is 32 bits long. If converted to bytes, it would be:

- A. 4 bytes
- B. 8 bytes
- C. 16 bytes
- D. 64 bytes

Answer: A

Explanation:

A byte is a unit of information that consists of eight bits. A bit is a binary digit that can have a value of either 0 or 1. An IP address is 32 bits long, which means it is composed of four groups of eight bits each. Therefore, if converted to bytes, an IP address would be four bytes long. For example, the IP address 192.168.1.1 in binary form is: 11000000.10101000.00000001.00000001

This IP address has four groups of eight bits each, which are equivalent to four bytes. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 221.

NEW QUESTION 176

A user inserts a USB flash drive into a computer for the first time and sees a message on the screen indicating the device is being set up. The message quickly changes to indicate the device is ready for use. Which of the following device configuration types most likely occurred?

- A. Driver installation
- B. Plug-and-play
- C. IP-based
- D. Web-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

The device configuration type that most likely occurred when the user inserted a USB flash drive into a computer for the first time and saw a message indicating the device is being set up and ready for use is plug-and-play. Plug-and-play is a feature that allows a device to be automatically recognized and configured by the operating system when it is connected to a computer using an interface such as USB or Bluetooth.

Plug-and-play simplifies the installation and use of devices by eliminating the need for manual settings or drivers. Driver installation is not the device configuration type that most likely occurred when the user inserted a USB flash drive into a computer for the first time and saw a message indicating the device is being set up and ready for use, but rather part of plug-and-play process. Driver installation involves loading software that enables communication between device and operating system. Driver installation may happen automatically or manually depending on device compatibility with operating system. IP-based configuration is not device configuration type that most likely occurred when user inserted USB flash drive into computer for first time and saw message indicating device is being set up and

ready for use, but rather device configuration type that involves assigning IP address to device to enable network communication. IP-based configuration may happen automatically using DHCP protocol

NEW QUESTION 181

A company executive wants to view company training videos from a DVD. Which of the following components would accomplish this task?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

An optical drive is a component that can accomplish the task of viewing company training videos from a DVD. An optical drive is a device that can read and write data from optical discs, such as CDs, DVDs, or Blu-ray discs. An optical drive uses a laser beam to access the data stored on the disc. An optical drive can play video or audio files from optical discs, as well as install software or store data.

A hard disk drive (HDD) is a component that can store large amounts of data on magnetic platters, but it cannot read or write data from optical discs. A solid state drive (SSD) is a component that can store data on flash memory chips, but it cannot read or write data from optical discs. A flash drive is a component that can store data on flash memory chips and connect to a USB port, but it cannot read or write data from optical discs.

NEW QUESTION 182

When following the troubleshooting methodology, which of the following should be performed last?

- A. Document findings.
- B. Establish a plan.
- C. Determine the cause.
- D. Verify functionality.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The troubleshooting methodology is a systematic process of identifying and resolving problems with computers or other devices. The troubleshooting methodology consists of six steps: identify the problem, establish a theory of probable cause, test the theory to determine cause, establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution, verify full system functionality and if applicable implement preventive measures, document findings/actions/outcomes. The last step of the troubleshooting methodology is to document findings/actions/outcomes. This step involves recording what was done to solve the problem, what was learned from the process, what preventive measures were taken (if any), and any feedback from the customer or user. Documenting findings/actions/outcomes is important for several reasons: it helps keep track of what was done and why; it helps avoid repeating the same steps or mistakes in the future; it helps share knowledge and best practices with others; it helps improve customer satisfaction and trust; it helps comply with organizational policies or regulations

NEW QUESTION 184

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 188

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

When developing a game, a developer creates a boss object that has the ability to jump. Which of the following programming concepts does jump represent?

- A. Method
- B. Object
- C. Property
- D. Attribute

Answer: A

Explanation:

A method is a programming concept that represents a function or a procedure that performs a specific task or action on an object. An object is a programming concept that represents an instance of a class or a data type that has properties and methods. A method would best describe the ability to jump for a boss object in game development because it is an action that the boss object can perform. Property, object, and attribute are not programming concepts that represent the ability to jump for a boss object in game development. Property is a programming concept that represents a characteristic or a feature of an object, such as color, size, or name. Object is a programming concept that represents an instance of a class or a data type that has properties and methods. Attribute is another term for property in some programming languages. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 143.

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Thunderbolt is an interface that supports both video and data. Thunderbolt is a high-speed serial interface that can connect multiple devices to a computer using one cable. Thunderbolt can support both DisplayPort and PCI Express protocols, which means it can transfer both video and data signals simultaneously. Thunderbolt can also provide power to connected devices and support daisy-chaining up to six devices per port. Thunderbolt offers faster data transfer rates than USB or FireWire interfaces. VGA is an interface that supports only video. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array, which is an analog interface that can connect monitors to computers using 15-pin connectors. VGA can only carry video signals and does not support audio or data transfer. VGA also has lower resolution and quality than digital interfaces such as HDMI or DVI. DVI is an interface that supports only video as well. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a digital interface that can connect monitors to computers using 24-pin connectors. DVI can carry either analog or digital video signals depending on the type of connector used (DVI-A for analog, DVI-D for digital, or DVI-I for both). DVI does not support audio or data transfer either. FireWire is an interface that supports only data.

NEW QUESTION 195

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 196

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 200

Ann, a user, is experiencing difficulty getting her IP-based security camera to function at her house after a rain storm that caused a power interruption. The camera has an LED light indicating it has power. Which of the following is MOST likely the problem?

- A. The power interruption caused the camera to malfunction.
- B. Ann has a compatibility problem with the camera.
- C. A firmware update needs to be applied to the camera.
- D. Ann's Internet connection and wireless router are still down.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ann's IP-based security camera requires an Internet connection and a wireless router to function properly. The camera has an LED light indicating it has power, which means it is not malfunctioning due to the power interruption. However, the power interruption may have affected Ann's Internet connection and wireless router, which are still down. This would prevent the camera from communicating with the network and the cloud service that stores the video footage. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Stu Guide (FC0-U61), page 178.

NEW QUESTION 202

Given the following pseudocode:

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 206

Which of the following is MOST likely used to represent international text data?

- A. ASCII
- B. Octal
- C. Hexadecimal
- D. Unicode

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unicode is the most likely encoding standard used to represent international text data. Unicode is a universal character set that can encode over a million characters from different languages, scripts, symbols, and emojis. Unicode supports multiple encoding forms, such as UTF-8, UTF-16, and UTF-32, that use different numbers of bytes to represent each character. Unicode enables consistent and interoperable representation and processing of text data across different platforms and applications. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 138.

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 210

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 connectivity. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure; How to Troubleshoot WiFi Printer Problems - Lifewire

NEW QUESTION 215

Which of the following WiFi security options would create the MOST need for a VPN connection on the client device?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open is a WiFi security option that does not use any encryption or authentication to protect the wireless network from unauthorized access or eavesdropping. Open would create the most need for a VPN connection on the client device because VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted tunnel between the client device and a remote server over the Internet. VPN would provide an additional layer of security and privacy for the wireless communication that is not provided by the open WiFi network. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), WPA (WiFi Protected Access), and WPA2 (WiFi Protected Access II) are WiFi security options that use encryption and authentication to protect the wireless network from unauthorized access or eavesdropping. WEP, WPA, and WPA2 would create less need for a VPN connection on the client device than open because they already provide some level of security and privacy for the wireless communication. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 311.

NEW QUESTION 216

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 219

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 223

A systems administrator is setting up an output device that supports both USB and network capability. Which of the following devices is the administrator most likely installing?

- A. Scanner
- B. Camera
- C. SSD
- D. Printer

Answer: D

Explanation:

The device that the administrator is most likely installing is a printer. A printer is an output device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A printer can produce hard copies of documents, images, or other data on paper or other media. A scanner is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A scanner can capture images or text from paper or other media and convert them into digital data. A camera is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A camera can capture images or videos and store them as digital data. An SSD stands for Solid State Drive, which is a type of storage device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. An SSD uses flash memory chips to store data persistently even when the power is turned off. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 226

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 231

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 234

A programming construct that is most beneficial for organizing a program's data and behavior is:

- A. an object.
- B. a licensing agreement.
- C. a query.
- D. a constant

Answer: A

Explanation:

The programming construct that is most beneficial for organizing a program's data and behavior is an object. An object is a programming construct that encapsulates data and behavior into a single unit. An object can have attributes, which are variables that store data related to the object, and methods, which are functions that perform actions related to the object. An object can be created from a class, which is a blueprint or template that defines the attributes and methods of the object. An object can also inherit attributes and methods from another class, which is called a superclass or a parent class. An object can also override or modify attributes and methods inherited from another class, which is called a subclass or a child class. An object can also interact with other objects by sending or receiving messages. Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a paradigm that uses objects as the main building blocks of a program. OOP allows programmers to create modular, reusable, and maintainable code that models real-world entities and scenarios. A licensing agreement is not a programming construct, but rather a legal document that defines the terms and conditions for using a software product or service. A licensing agreement can specify the rights and responsibilities of the software vendor and the user, such as the scope of use, the duration of use, the payment terms, the warranty terms, etc. A query is not a programming construct, but rather a statement that retrieves data from a database based on certain criteria or conditions. A query can be written using SQL (Structured Query Language), which is a standard language for interacting with relational databases. A constant is not a programming construct that organizes data and behavior, but rather a variable that stores a single value of any data type that does not change during the execution of a program. A constant can be used to store values that are fixed or known in advance, such as $\pi = 3.14$ or $TAX_RATE = 0.15$. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 237

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 mode

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 Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 242

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