

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

A programmer needs an element that will automatically store customer orders consecutively by order number every time a new order is placed. Which of the following elements should be used?

- A. Vector
- B. Sequence
- C. Array
- D. Constant

Answer: B

Explanation:

A sequence is an element that will automatically store customer orders consecutively by order number every time a new order is placed. A sequence is a database object that generates sequential numbers according to a specified rule. A sequence can be used to create unique identifiers for records in a table, such as order numbers or customer IDs. A vector is an element that can store multiple values of the same data type in an ordered sequence, but it does not automatically generate sequential numbers. A vector is a data structure that can be used in programming languages such as C++ or Java. An array is an element that can store multiple values of the same data type in an indexed sequence, but it does not automatically generate sequential numbers. An array is a data structure that can be used in programming languages such as C or Python. A constant is an element that can store a single value of any data type that does not change during the execution of a program, but it does not automatically generate sequential numbers. A constant is a variable that can be used in programming languages such as C# or JavaScript. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals, Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

To establish a theory of probable cause, one technician investigates network issues in the server room while another technician troubleshoots the user's workstation. Which of the following troubleshooting methodologies is being performed?

- A. QUESTION NO: the obvious.
- B. Divide and conquer.
- C. Duplicate the problem
- D. Research the knowledge base.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Divide and conquer is a troubleshooting methodology that involves breaking down a complex problem into smaller and more manageable parts, and then testing each part to isolate the cause of the problem. QUESTION NO: the obvious, duplicate the problem, and research the knowledge base are not troubleshooting methodologies that involve dividing the problem into smaller parts. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 9: Troubleshooting Methodology, page 332.

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

An application is hosted on a local network. Which of the following descriptions is correct?

- A. LAN access is required.
- B. The application exists locally.
- C. Files are saved in the cloud.
- D. Internet access is required.

Answer: A

Explanation:

LAN access is required for an application that is hosted on a local network. A local network, also known as a local area network (LAN), is a group of devices that are connected within a limited geographic area, such as a home, an office, or a school. A LAN allows the devices to communicate and share resources, such as files, printers, or applications. An application that is hosted on a local network means that the application is installed and running on one or more devices within the LAN, and can be accessed by other devices within the same LAN. However, to access the application, the device must be connected to the LAN, either by a wired or wireless connection. The application does not exist locally on the device that accesses it, unless it is also installed on that device. The application does not save files in the cloud, unless it has a feature that allows it to sync with a cloud service. The application does not require internet access, unless it needs to communicate with external servers or services outside the LAN. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Infrastructure, pages 83-84

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the following pseudocode:

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

Which of the following is the output of the code?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

A computer user is downloading software from the Internet and notices the following at the end of the install file: "...x86.exe". Which of the following statements BEST represents what the "...x86.exe" means in the installation file?

- A. x86 only supports an installation on a 32-bit CPU architecture.
- B. x86 supports an installation on a 32-bit and a 64-bit CPU architecture.
- C. x86 only supports an installation on a 64-bit CPU architecture.
- D. x86 supports an installation on a 16-bit CPU architecture.

Answer: A

Explanation:

x86 only supports an installation on a 32-bit CPU architecture is the statement that best represents what the "...x86.exe" means in the installation file. x86 is a term that refers to a family of processors or instruction sets that use 32-bit registers and memory addresses. x86 processors can only run software applications that are compatible with the 32-bit architecture. An installation file that has the suffix "...x86.exe" indicates that the file is an executable file that can only be installed on a 32-bit system. A 64-bit system can run both 32-bit and 64-bit applications, but a 32-bit system can only run 32-bit applications. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 34.

NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following computing devices would be used to provide a centralized means to distribute services to a group of clients and usually possesses a role on a LAN?

- A. Laptop
- B. Workstation
- C. Mobile phone
- D. Server

Answer: D

Explanation:

A server is a computing device that provides a centralized means to distribute services to a group of clients and usually possesses a role on a LAN. A server can perform various functions, such as hosting applications, databases, files, web pages, email, or print jobs. A server can also manage network resources, such as security, user accounts, or backups. A server typically has more processing power, memory, and storage capacity than a client device. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following is an example of multifactor authentication?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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 35

Which of the following is an example of information a company would ask employees to handle in a sensitive manner?

- A. Customer date of birth
- B. The first and last name of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- C. Customer service number
- D. Company social media screen name

Answer: A

Explanation:

Customer date of birth is an example of information that a company would ask employees to handle in a sensitive manner. Sensitive information is any information that can identify or relate to a specific person, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, date of birth, etc. Sensitive information can also include financial, medical, legal, or personal records of a person. Sensitive information should be handled with care and confidentiality by employees to protect the privacy and security of the customers and the company. Employees should follow the company's policies and procedures for handling sensitive information, such as encrypting, locking, shredding, or disposing of it properly. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 205.

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

Which of the following is the closest to machine language?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 47

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 52

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 53

A desktop administrator just connected a printer to a workstation, but the workstation does not recognize the printer. Which of the following does the workstation MOST likely need for the printer to function?

- A. Permission
- B. Ink cartridge
- C. USB cable
- D. Driver

Answer: D

Explanation:

A driver is a software component that enables a device, such as a printer, to communicate with the operating system of a computer. Without a proper driver, the workstation will not be able to recognize or use the printer. Therefore, the workstation most likely needs a driver for the printer to function. The other options are not relevant to the problem of device recognition.

NEW QUESTION 54

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 55

A function is BEST used for enabling programs to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A function is best used for enabling programs to define variables to hold different values. A function is a named block of code that performs a specific task or

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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 63

Which of the following are the basic computing operations?

- A. Input, process, output, and feedback
- B. Input, output, storage, and feedback
- C. Input, process, and output
- D. Input, process, output, and storage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Input, process, output, and storage are the basic computing operations that describe how a computer system works. Input is the data or instructions that are entered into the computer system by the user or another device. Process is the manipulation or transformation of the input data by the computer system according to a set of rules or algorithms. Output is the result or information that is displayed or sent by the computer system to the user or another device. Storage is the retention or preservation of the input, output, or intermediate data by the computer system for future use. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 28.

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

editor software provides features such as syntax highlighting, search and replace, indentation, etc., that enable users to manipulate text easily and efficiently. Text editor software does not provide features such as fonts, styles, images, etc., that enable users to customize the appearance or layout of their documents. Text editor software can also support various file formats but not printing options that enable users to save but not print their files easily and conveniently. Examples of text editor software include Notepad++, Sublime Text, Vim, etc.

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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 74

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 79

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 81

Which of the following describes something in a database that refers to the unique identifier in the parent table?

- A. Attribute
- B. Constraint
- C. Foreign key
- D. Schema

Answer: C

Explanation:

A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that refers to the unique identifier (or primary key) in another table. A foreign key establishes a relationship between two tables and ensures referential integrity. For example, in a database that stores information about students and courses, the student table may have a column called student_id that is the primary key for each student record. The course table may have a column called student_id that is the foreign key that refers to the student_id in the student table. This way, the database can link each course record to the corresponding student record. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals; What is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) - Javatpoint; What is a Relational Database Management System? | Microsoft Azure

NEW QUESTION 84

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 88

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 89

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 93

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 98

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 103

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 107

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 112

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario where an attacker is using subversive tactics to gain the trust of a target in order to obtain entry to a location or access to confidential information is best described as social engineering. Social engineering is a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or revealing information that benefits the attacker. Social engineering can take various forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, pretexting, or tailgating. Phishing attack is a type of social engineering attack that involves sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or providing personal or financial information.

On-path attack is a type of network attack that involves intercepting or modifying data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. Eavesdropping is a type of network attack that involves listening to or capturing data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 118

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 121

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 126

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 127

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 129

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 130

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 133

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 134

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 136

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

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

Answer: BF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

- A. Variety of data
- B. Scalability
- C. Portability

D. Multiple concurrent users

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 143

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 147

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 155

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 160

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 165

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 168

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 172

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

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

D. Dumpster diving

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 182

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 184

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 191

Given the following pseudocode:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The number of oranges a person eats would be 15 given the input (userin) of "analyst" and the following pseudocode: Pseudocode is a simplified version of programming language that uses plain English words and symbols to describe the logic and steps of an algorithm or a program. Pseudocode can be used to plan, design, or test a program before writing it in an actual programming language. To find the number of oranges a person eats given the input (userin) of "analyst", we need to follow the pseudocode line by line and evaluate the expressions or statements based on the input value. Line 1: Declare userin as string
This line declares userin as a string variable, which means it can store text or characters. Line 2: Declare oranges as integer
This line declares oranges as an integer variable, which means it can store whole numbers. Line 3: Declare apples as integer
This line declares apples as an integer variable, which means it can store whole numbers. Line 4: Set apples = 7
This line assigns the value of 7 to apples. Line 5: Set oranges = 10
This line assigns the value of 10 to oranges. Line 6: Input userin
This line asks for user input and assigns it to userin. Line 7: If userin = "analyst" then
This line checks if userin is equal to "analyst". Since we are given that userin is "analyst", this condition is true and we proceed to execute the next line. Line 8: Set oranges = oranges + apples
This line adds the value of oranges and apples and assigns it back to oranges. Since oranges is 10 and apples is 7, this line sets oranges to 17. Line 9: End if
This line marks the end of the if statement. Line 10: If userin = "manager" then
This line checks if userin is equal to "manager". Since we are given that userin is "analyst", this condition is false and we skip the next line. Line 11: Set oranges = oranges - apples
This line subtracts the value of apples from oranges and assigns it back to oranges. Since this line is skipped, oranges remains 17. Line 12: End if

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

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

Line 14: Output oranges

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

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

NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 195

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 199

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 202

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 206

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 210

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 213

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 214

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The benefits of a security awareness training program are enhancing overall security and providing information on how to avoid phishing. Enhancing overall security is a benefit of a security awareness training program because it helps users understand the importance and value of security for themselves and their organization. It also helps users develop good security habits and behaviors, such as choosing strong passwords, locking their devices, reporting incidents, etc., which can prevent or reduce security risks and threats. Providing information on how to avoid phishing is a benefit of a security awareness training program because it helps users recognize and respond to phishing attacks, which are one of the most common and effective types of social engineering attacks. Phishing attacks involve sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources to trick recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or providing personal or financial information. A security awareness training program can teach users how to identify phishing signs, such as spelling errors, generic greetings, urgent requests, etc., and how to verify the sender, the URL, or the attachment before opening or responding. Lowering the incidence of hardware failures is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a hardware maintenance program. A hardware maintenance program involves performing regular checks and repairs on the physical components of a system or network, such as disks, memory, CPU, power supply, etc., to ensure their proper functioning and performance. A hardware maintenance program can prevent or reduce hardware failures, which can cause data loss, corruption, or interruption for the system or network and its users. Increasing the availability of computers is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a backup and recovery program. A backup and recovery program involves creating and restoring copies of data or systems in case of data loss, corruption, or disaster. A backup and recovery program can increase the availability of computers by ensuring that users can access their data or systems from alternative sources or locations in case of an emergency. Advancing end users' technical skills is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a technical training program. A technical training program involves teaching users how to use various technologies or applications effectively and efficiently. A technical training program can advance end users' technical skills by increasing their knowledge, competence, and productivity with the technologies or applications they use. Creating IT security opportunities for end users is not a benefit of a security awareness training program, but rather a benefit of a career development program. A career development program involves providing users with guidance and resources to help them achieve their professional goals and aspirations. A career development program can create IT security opportunities for end users by exposing them to different IT security roles, paths, or certifications that they can pursue or obtain. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

NEW QUESTION 230

Which of the following operating systems do not require extensions on files to execute a program? (Select TWO).

- A. Windows 7
- B. Windows 8
- C. UNIX
- D. Windows Server 2012
- E. Android

F. Linux

Answer: CF

Explanation:

UNIX and Linux are the examples of operating systems that do not require extensions on files to execute a program. UNIX and Linux are operating systems that are based on the same kernel and share many features and commands. UNIX and Linux do not rely on file extensions to determine the file type or function. Instead, they use file permissions and attributes to indicate whether a file is executable or not. File extensions are optional and mainly used for human readability or compatibility with other systems. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 86.

NEW QUESTION 232

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 233

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 235

Which of the following describes the concept of a database record?

- A. A collection of rows, columns, and constraints
- B. A collection of fields about the same object
- C. A collection of schemas within the same database
- D. A collection of tables within different schemas

Answer: B

Explanation:

The concept of a database record is best described as a collection of fields about the same object. A database record is a row in a table that represents an instance of an entity, such as a customer, an order, a product, etc. A database record consists of one or more fields that store data about the attributes of the entity, such as name, address, phone number, quantity, price, etc. A database record can be uniquely identified by a primary key, which is a field or a combination of fields that do not repeat in the table. A collection of rows, columns, and constraints is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database table. A database table is a structure that organizes data into rows and columns. Each row represents a record, and each column represents a field. A database table can have constraints that define the rules and restrictions for the data in the table, such as primary keys, foreign keys, unique keys, check constraints, etc. A collection of schemas within the same database is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database instance. A database instance is a set of memory structures and processes that manage and access a database. A database instance can contain one or more schemas, which are collections of objects that belong to a user or an application in the database, such as tables, views, indexes, etc. A collection of tables within different schemas is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database relationship. A database relationship is a connection between two tables that share common data. A database relationship can be established by using foreign keys, which are fields that reference the primary keys of another table. A database relationship can be one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many depending on how many records in each table are related to each other. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 237

The process of determining the source of an issue during troubleshooting is called:

- A. researching.
- B. sourcing.
- C. diagnosing.
- D. triaging

Answer: C

Explanation:

The process of determining the source of an issue during troubleshooting is called diagnosing. Diagnosing is the third step in the troubleshooting process, after gathering information and determining if anything has changed. Diagnosing involves analyzing the symptoms and possible causes of the problem, testing hypotheses, and identifying the root cause of the problem. Researching is the process of finding relevant information or resources to help solve a problem during troubleshooting. Researching can be done before or after diagnosing, depending on the availability and reliability of the information or resources. Sourcing is not a term used in troubleshooting, but it may refer to the process of finding or obtaining materials or components for a product or service. Triaging is not a term used in troubleshooting, but it may refer to the process of prioritizing problems or tasks based on their urgency or importance. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology1

NEW QUESTION 242

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most likely thing that will happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner is password expiration. A password-warning banner is a message that appears on the screen when a user logs in to a system or network, informing them of how many days are left before their password expires. A password expiration policy is a security measure that requires users to change their passwords periodically, usually every 30 to 90 days. This policy helps to prevent unauthorized access or compromise of passwords by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reset is the process of changing or creating a new password for a user account when the user forgets their password or wants to change it for security reasons. Password reset can be done by the user themselves or by an administrator, depending on the system or network settings. Password reset does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user forgets their password or chooses to change it before it expires. Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple user accounts or systems. Password reuse is not recommended as it increases the risk of compromise if one of the accounts or systems is breached by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reuse does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user chooses to use their old password for their new password after it expires. Password implementation is not a term used in security, but it may refer to the process of creating or enforcing password policies for user accounts or systems. Password implementation does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless there are changes in the password policies that require users to comply with them. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 247

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 250

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 254

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 255

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