

# CompTIA

## Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which of the following can a company use to protect its logo?

- A. Trademark
- B. Copyright
- C. Domain name
- D. patent

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A trademark is the best option for a company to protect its logo. A trademark is a name, symbol, logo, or slogan that identifies a product or service and distinguishes it from others in the market. A trademark grants the owner the exclusive right to use the mark and to prevent others from using confusingly similar marks. A trademark can be registered with the appropriate authority to obtain legal protection and enforcement. A trademark can last indefinitely as long as it is used and renewed periodically. A trademark can also be indicated by the symbols <sup>™</sup> or ®. A copyright is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only protects original works of authorship, such as books, music, movies, or software. A domain name is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only identifies a website or an email address on the internet. A domain name can be registered with a domain name registrar to obtain exclusive use of the name for a certain period of time. A domain name can also be trademarked if it meets the criteria for trademark protection. A patent is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only protects inventions or processes that are new, useful, and non-obvious. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), 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**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

Which of the following database structures is the most granular?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 17**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A document that explains how to use a software program is an example of a written work that expresses the original ideas of the developer. A copyright is a legal protection that grants the developer the exclusive right to publish, distribute, and control the use of the document. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 9: Intellectual Property<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Knowledge Base is a collection of information that provides solutions to common problems or issues encountered by IT professionals. A Knowledge Base can be accessed online or offline, and can be maintained by an organization or a vendor. A help desk technician should check the Knowledge Base first before trying other methods, as it may contain the answer or a workaround for the issue<sup>3</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security<sup>2</sup>



**NEW QUESTION 27**

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 29**

Which of the following would MOST likely prevent malware sent as 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 33**

A systems administrator wants to return results for a time range within a database. Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

- A. SELECT
- B. INSERT
- C. DELETE
- D. UPDATE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A SELECT command is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that is used to return results for a time range within a database. A SELECT command can specify the columns and rows to be retrieved from one or more tables based on certain criteria or conditions. A SELECT command can also use functions or operators to manipulate or filter the data. For example, a SELECT command can use the BETWEEN operator to specify a time range for a date column<sup>89</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; SQL SELECT Statement - W3Schools<sup>10</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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 37**

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 42**

A UPS provides protection against:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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

- A. To disable unused user IDs
- B. To invalidate any compromised passwords
- C. To discourage writing down passwords
- D. To enforce new password complexity rules

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**

A programmer uses DML to modify:

- A. files
- B. permissions
- C. data
- D. backups

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A programmer uses DML to modify data in a database. DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, which is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) that is used to manipulate or change data in a database. DML includes commands or statements such as INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or MERGE, which can be used to add, modify, remove, or combine data in a table or structure within a database. DML can help a programmer to perform various operations or functions on the data in a database. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 143.

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

TLS (Transport Layer Security) is a protocol that should be enabled to reduce the risk of a MITM (man-in-the-middle) attack. A MITM attack is a type of cyberattack where an attacker intercepts and alters the communication between two parties without their

knowledge. A MITM attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of the data being transmitted. TLS is a protocol that provides encryption, authentication, and integrity for data communication over the Internet. TLS can prevent a MITM attack by encrypting the data to make it unreadable by the attacker, authenticating the identities of the parties to prevent impersonation, and verifying the integrity of the data to detect any tampering. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 206.

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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 58**

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 62**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



#### NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

An application running on a typical operating system is an example of a process, which is a program or a set of instructions that is loaded into memory and executed by the CPU. A process can have one or more threads, which are subunits of execution that share the resources of the process. A process can also perform one or more tasks, which are units of work that the process needs to accomplish. A process can also call one or more functions, which are blocks of code that perform a specific operation and return a value<sup>123</sup>. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics<sup>4</sup>; What is a Process? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>5</sup>; What is a Thread? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>6</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 73

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 77

Which of the following statements BEST describes binary?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Binary is a notational system used to represent an “on” or “off” state in digital devices or systems. Binary use only two symbols: 0 (off) and 1 (on). Binary is also known as base 2 notation, because each symbol represents a power of 2. Binary is the fundamental building block of all computer operations and data storage, as it can encode any type of information using sequences of bits (binary digits)<sup>1112</sup>. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics<sup>3</sup>; What is Binary? - Definition from Techopedia

#### NEW QUESTION 81

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 85**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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 90**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 95**

Which of the following would a company consider an asset?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 97**

Which of the following is the exact number of bytes in a gigabyte?

- A. 1,024 bytes
- B. 1,048,576 bytes
- C. 1,073,741,824 bytes
- D. 1,099,511,627,776 bytes

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The exact number of bytes in a gigabyte is 1.073.741.824 bytes. A byte is a unit of digital information that consists of eight bits. A bit is a binary digit that can have one of two values: 0 or 1. A byte can store one character, such as a letter, a number, or a symbol. A gigabyte is a unit of digital information that consists of 1.073.741.824 bytes or 1.024 megabytes. A megabyte is a unit of digital information that consists of 1.048.576 bytes or 1.024 kilobytes. A kilobyte is a unit of digital information that consists of 1.024 bytes. These units are based on the binary system, which uses powers of two to represent values. However, there are also decimal units that use powers of ten to represent values, such as gigabyte (GB), megabyte (MB), and kilobyte (KB). These units are often used by storage devices and network services to measure capacity or speed. In this case, one gigabyte (GB) equals 1 billion bytes or 1.000 megabytes (MB). One megabyte (MB) equals 1 million bytes or 1.000 kilobytes (KB). One kilobyte (KB) equals 1 thousand bytes. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology

**NEW QUESTION 99**

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 101**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

Which of the following is the slowest processing speed?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 110**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Password complexity and password history are two practices that are being employed by the IT department to establish a new password policy for employees. Password complexity is the requirement that passwords must contain a combination of different types of characters, such as letters, numbers, and symbols. Password complexity makes passwords harder to guess or crack by attackers. Password history is the record of the previous passwords used by a user. Password history prevents users from reusing the same passwords over and over again, which reduces the risk of compromise. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 208.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

Which of the following contains exactly four copper wires?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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 124**

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 128**

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 130**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A primary key is a value that uniquely identifies a database record or a row in a table. A primary key can be a single column or a combination of columns that have unique values for each record. A primary key ensures that each record can be distinguished from others and prevents duplicate data. For example, in a database that stores information about employees, the employee ID column can be used as a primary key for each employee record56. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals3; What is Primary Key? - Definition from Techopedia7

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

NFC stands for near field communication, which is a wireless communication technology that allows devices to exchange data or perform transactions when they



are within a few centimeters of each other. NFC uses radio frequency identification (RFID) to create a short-range wireless connection. NFC is commonly used for contactless payments, smart cards, and digital wallets. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 174.

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 142**

Which of the following would be best to use to store a project task list that will be updated by multiple team members?

- A. Visual diagramming software
- B. Document sharing software
- C. Conferencing software
- D. Database software

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Document sharing software is a type of software that allows multiple users to access, edit, and collaborate on the same document over the internet. Document sharing software can be useful for storing a project task list that will be updated by multiple team members, as it can provide features such as version control, real-time editing, commenting, chat, and access control. Document sharing software can also sync the document across different devices and platforms, making it easy to access and update the task list from anywhere. Some examples of document sharing software are Google Docs, Microsoft OneDrive, Dropbox Paper, and Zoho Docs

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

The computer language that is closest to machine code is:

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 152**

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 156**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 160**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

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 hardware1112. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development3; What is Compiled Language? - Definition from Techopedia13

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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 168**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 173**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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 181**

A programmer is generating results by iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation. Which of the following functions best accomplishes this task?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Looping is a function that allows a programmer to repeat a block of code for a certain number of times or until a condition is met. This is useful for iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation, as it can perform the same operation on each row without writing redundant code. Branching is a function that allows a programmer to execute different blocks of code depending on a condition, such as an if-else statement.

Pausing for input is a function that allows a programmer to stop the execution of the code and wait for the user to enter some data, such as using the input() function in Python. Sorting is a function that allows a programmer to arrange a collection of data in a certain order, such as ascending or descending. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 139

**NEW QUESTION 186**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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 193**

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 198**

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 200**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The device configuration type that most likely occurred when the user inserted a USB flash drive into a computer for the first time and saw a message indicating the device is being set up and ready for use is

plug-and-play. Plug-and-play is a feature that allows a device to be automatically recognized and configured by the operating system when it is connected to a computer using an interface such as USB or Bluetooth.

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

**NEW QUESTION 202**

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 203**

Salespeople roam around a retail store conducting transactions. Which of the following computing devices would be most ideal for point-of-sale transactions?

- A. Workstation
- B. Laptop
- C. Cellphone
- D. Thin client

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A cellphone is the most ideal computing device for point-of-sale transactions in a retail store where salespeople roam around. A cellphone is portable, wireless, and has features such as cameras, scanners, and touchscreens that can facilitate payment processing and customer interaction. A workstation is a desktop computer that is designed for high-performance tasks, but it is not portable or wireless. A laptop is a portable computer that can run on battery power, but it is not as convenient or compact as a cellphone. A thin client is a computer that relies on a server for most of its processing and storage, but it is not suitable for point-of-sale transactions without network connectivity. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

**NEW QUESTION 207**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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



#### NEW QUESTION 210

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 215

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 219

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 222

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 225

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

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

D. FireWire

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 226**

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 228**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 233**

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 238**

A company is concerned with ensuring its databases are highly available. Which of the following can be used to increase database availability?

- A. Backups
- B. Prioritization
- C. Indexes
- D. Failover

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Failover is a technique that ensures high availability of databases by switching to a backup or standby server in case of a primary server failure. Failover can be automatic or manual, depending on the configuration. Failover can prevent data loss and downtime for critical applications that rely on databases. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5, Section 5.3, Page 222.

**NEW QUESTION 242**

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 243**

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 248**

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 251**

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 252**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 254**

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 258**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 260**

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 261

Given the following lines:

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

This is an example of:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 263

Given the following information:

Table A

ID	Name
01	John
02	Ann

Table B

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

Which of the following is descriptive of both tables?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



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