

## Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/FC0-U61/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following are the primary functions of an operating system? (Choose two.)

- A. Provide structure for file and data management.
- B. Provide protection against malware and viruses.
- C. Provide peer-to-peer networking capability.
- D. Provide user data encryption.
- E. Provide virtual desktop capability.
- F. Provide system resources.

**Answer:** AF

**Explanation:**

Providing structure for file and data management and providing system resources are the primary functions of an operating system. An operating system is a type of software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer or device. Providing structure for file and data management is a function of an operating system that allows users to organize, store, access, and modify files and data on a storage device. Providing system resources is a function of an operating system that allows users to run multiple applications or processes at the same time by allocating memory, CPU, disk space, network bandwidth, etc. Providing protection against malware and viruses, providing peer-to-peer networking capability, providing user data encryption, and providing virtual desktop capability are not primary functions of an operating system. These are functions that can be performed by other types of software or hardware devices. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 127.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which of the following relational database constructs is used to ensure valid values are entered for a column?

- A. Schema
- B. Permissions
- C. Constraint
- D. Column

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A constraint is a rule or a restriction that is applied to a column or a table in a relational database to ensure that only valid values are entered. Constraints help to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and consistency of the data. For example, a constraint can be used to specify that a column must not contain null values, or that a column must contain unique values, or that a column must match a value in another table<sup>12</sup>. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; Constraints in Relational Database Model - Online Tutorials Library

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which of the following is an example of an interpreted language?

- A. C++
- B. Java
- C. Python
- D. Go

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Python is an example of an interpreted language, which is a type of programming language that does not need to be compiled before execution. Instead, an interpreter program translates and executes the source code line by line at run time. Interpreted languages are usually easier to write and debug, but slower to execute than compiled languages. C++ and Java are examples of compiled languages, which are types of programming languages that need to be translated into executable machine code by a compiler program before execution. Compiled languages are usually faster to execute but harder to write and debug than interpreted languages. Go is an example of a hybrid language, which is a type of programming language that combines features of both compiled and interpreted languages. Hybrid languages use an intermediate code that can be executed by a virtual machine or an interpreter at run time. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 140.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given the following pseudocode:

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

Which of the following is the output of the code?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A document that explains how to use a software program is an example of a written work that expresses the original ideas of the developer. A copyright is a legal protection that grants the developer the exclusive right to publish, distribute, and control the use of the document. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 9: Intellectual Property1

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Which of the following would indicate the FASTEST processor speed?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

When transferring a file across the network, which of the following would be the FASTEST transfer rate?

- A. 1001Kbps
- B. 110Mbps
- C. 1.22Gbps
- D. 123Mbps

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

\* 1.22Gbps would be the fastest transfer rate when transferring a file across the network among the given options. A transfer rate is a measure of how much data can be transmitted or received over a network in a given time. A transfer rate is usually expressed in bits per second (bps) or its multiples, such as Kbps (kilobits per second), Mbps (megabits per second), or Gbps (gigabits per second). A higher transfer rate means faster data transmission or reception. 1.22Gbps is equivalent to 1,220Mbps, which is higher than 110Mbps, 123Mbps, or 1001Kbps. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 164.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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 21**

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 22**

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 25**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



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

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following is an example of multifactor authentication?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 34

A gaming console needs to allow for inbound connectivity on a home network to facilitate chat functions. Which of the following devices is a user MOST likely to configure to allow this?

- A. Cable modem
- B. Wireless router
- C. Access point
- D. Network switch

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A wireless router is a device that connects wireless devices to a wired network and allows them to communicate with each other and access the Internet. A wireless router also has firewall features that can block or allow inbound or outbound traffic based on rules or settings. A user can configure the wireless router to allow inbound connectivity on a home network for a gaming console by opening or forwarding ports that are used for chat functions. A cable modem, an access point, and a network switch are not devices that can be configured to allow inbound connectivity on a home network for a gaming console. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 227.

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 38

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance is RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. Upgrading RAM can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the amount of data that can be stored and processed at the same time, reducing the need for swapping or paging to the hard disk. Upgrading RAM on a laptop is usually easy, as it only requires opening a small panel on the back or side of the laptop and inserting or replacing the RAM modules into the slots. The motherboard is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer that connects and controls all the other components, such as the CPU, RAM, GPU, etc. Upgrading the motherboard can improve the performance of a laptop by supporting newer or faster components, but it is also very complex, costly, and risky. Upgrading the motherboard on a laptop may require replacing or reconfiguring many

other components, as well as ensuring compatibility and stability with the operating system and drivers. The GPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit, which is a specialized component of a computer that handles graphics and image processing. Upgrading the GPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and quality of rendering graphics, especially for gaming or video editing applications. However, upgrading the GPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated GPUs that are soldered to the motherboard or CPU and cannot be replaced or upgraded. The CPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, which is the main component of a computer that executes instructions and performs calculations. Upgrading the CPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and efficiency of processing data, especially for multitasking or complex applications. However, upgrading the CPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated CPUs that are soldered to the motherboard and cannot be replaced or upgraded. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following is the closest to machine language?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 44

A technician needs to install a wireless router for a client that supports speeds up to 11Mbps and operates on the 2.4GHz band. Which of the following should the technician select?

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11b
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.11n

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

\* 802.11 b is the wireless standard that supports speeds up to 11Mbps and operates on the 2.4GHz band. 802.11b is one of the earliest versions of the IEEE 802.11 family of standards for wireless local area networks (WLANs). 802.11b uses direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) modulation to transmit data over radio waves. 802.11b has a maximum theoretical data rate of 11Mbps and a typical range of up to 150 feet indoors or 300 feet outdoors. 802.11b operates on the same frequency band as some cordless phones, microwaves, and Bluetooth devices, which may cause interference or signal degradation. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 171.

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Which of the following business continuity concepts is the best example of fault tolerance?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Redundant power is the best example of fault tolerance among the given business continuity concepts. Fault tolerance refers to the ability of a system to continue functioning despite failures or errors in some of its components. Redundant power provides backup sources of electricity in case of power outages or surges, ensuring uninterrupted operation of critical systems. Data restoration refers to the process of recovering lost or corrupted data from backups or other sources.

Disaster recovery refers to the plan and procedures for restoring normal business operations after a major disruption, such as a natural disaster or a cyberattack. Restoring access refers to the process of granting users the ability to use systems or resources that were previously unavailable or inaccessible. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 52

Which of the following internet service types is most susceptible to weather disruptions?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Satellite internet service is a type of internet service that uses satellites orbiting the earth to transmit and receive data signals from users' devices. Satellite internet service can provide internet access to remote or rural areas where other types of internet service are not available or reliable. However, satellite internet service is also more susceptible to weather disruptions than other types of internet service, such as cable, DSL (digital subscriber line), or fiber. Weather conditions such as rain, snow, clouds, wind, or storms can interfere with the signal quality and strength between the satellite and the user's device, causing slow speeds, latency (delay), packet loss (data loss), or connection drops. Therefore, satellite internet service users may experience poor or inconsistent internet performance during bad weather

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 58

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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 62**

Which of the following are the basic computing operations?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Which of the following types of memory can retain its content after a system reboot?

- A. DDR
- B. DIMM
- C. RAM
- D. ROM

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The type of memory that can retain its content after a system reboot is ROM. ROM stands for Read-Only Memory, which is a type of non-volatile memory that stores data permanently even when the power is turned off. ROM can only be read by the CPU, but not written or modified. ROM contains essential data and instructions that are needed for the system to boot up and operate, such as the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) or the firmware. DDR is not the type of memory that can retain its content after a system reboot, but rather a type of RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. DDR stands for Double Data Rate, which is a technology that allows RAM to transfer data twice as fast as normal RAM. DDR has different generations, such as DDR2, DDR3, or DDR4, which have different speeds and capacities. DIMM is not the type of memory that can retain its content after a system reboot, but rather a type of module or package that contains RAM chips. DIMM stands for Dual In-line Memory Module, which is a circuit board that has RAM chips on both sides and pins on both edges. DIMM can be inserted into slots on the motherboard to increase the amount of RAM available for the system. DIMM has different types and sizes, such as SDRAM, DDR, DDR2, DDR3, or DDR4 DIMMs. RAM is not the type of memory that can retain its content after a system reboot, but rather the type of memory that loses its content when the power is turned off. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. RAM can be packaged into modules or packages, such as DIMMs or SO-DIMMs. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Which of the following creates multifactor authentication when used with something you have?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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

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

D. Internet access is not required.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An advantage of installing an application to the cloud is that data is not stored locally on the user's device or computer. This means that data can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, without taking up space on the device or computer. Data stored in the cloud can also be more secure and reliable than data stored locally, as it can be protected by encryption, backup, and redundancy measures provided by the cloud service provider<sup>1112</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; What are Cloud Applications? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>13</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 72**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 77**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

\* 172.16.2.189 is a valid IP address that a technician can assign to a new desktop computer. An IP address is a unique identifier that is assigned to a device on a network that uses the Internet Protocol (IP). An IP address consists of four numbers separated by dots, each ranging from 0 to 255. For example, 192.168.1.1 is an IP address. An IP address can be classified into different classes based on the first number: Class A (1-126), Class B (128-191), Class C (192-223), Class D (224-239), and Class E (240-255). Each class has a different range of IP addresses that can be used for public or private networks. 172.16.2.189 is a Class B IP address that belongs to the private network range of 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255. References : The Official CompTIA I Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 165.

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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 87**

Employee information is stored in a database. Which of the following BEST describes where all of an employee's information is stored?

- A. Record
- B. Report
- C. Column
- D. Procedure

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A record is a collection of related fields or attributes that store information about a specific entity or object in a database. For example, an employee record would store information such as name, ID, department, salary, etc. A record would be the best description of where all of an employee's information is stored in a database. A report is a formatted presentation of data from a database, not a storage unit. A column is a vertical arrangement of fields or attributes that store the same type of information for different records, not all of an employee's information. A procedure is a set of instructions or commands that perform a specific task on a database, not a storage unit. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 193.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 94**

A company's team members have both old and new laptops. Which of the following connectors should be available in the conference room to ensure everyone can use the conference room projectors? (Choose two.)

- A. USB
- B. HDMI
- C. FireWire
- D. VGA
- E. Bluetooth
- F. RJ45

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

HDMI and VGA are the connectors that should be available in the conference room to ensure everyone can use the conference room projectors. HDMI and VGA are types of video connectors that are used to connect a video source, such as a laptop, to a video output, such as a projector. HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface, which is a digital connector that can transmit high-quality video and audio signals over a single cable. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array, which is an analog connector that can transmit standard-definition video signals over a 15-pin cable. HDMI and VGA are common video connectors that are found on old and new laptops, respectively. Having both HDMI and VGA connectors in the conference room can ensure compatibility and connectivity for different laptops and projectors. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 40.

**NEW QUESTION 97**

A product advertising kiosk at a mall is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection. Which of the following application delivery methods is most likely being used for the kiosk?

- A. Local network-hosted
- B. Cloud-hosted
- C. Hybrid-installed
- D. Locally installed

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk is cloud-hosted. Cloud-hosted is a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from a remote server or service over the internet. Cloud-hosted applications do not require installation or storage on the local device, but only a web browser or a client software to connect to the application. Cloud-hosted applications can provide benefits such as scalability, availability, security, and automatic updates. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is most likely using a cloud-hosted application delivery method, as it does not need any local resources or maintenance for the application. Local network-hosted is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from a server or a device within the same local area network (LAN) as the client device. Local network-hosted applications require installation or storage on the server or device that hosts the application, but not on the client device. Local network-hosted applications can provide benefits such as speed, reliability, and control. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a local network-hosted application delivery method, as it would need to be connected to a server or device within the same LAN as the kiosk. Hybrid-installed is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from both a local device and a remote server or service over the internet. Hybrid-installed applications require partial installation or storage on the local device, as well as a web browser or a client software to connect to the remote part of the application. Hybrid-installed applications can provide benefits such as flexibility, functionality, and

performance. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a hybrid-installed application delivery method, as it would need some local resources for the application. Locally installed is not the application delivery method that is most likely being used for the kiosk, but rather a type of application delivery method that involves running and accessing an application from the local device only. Locally installed applications require full installation or storage on the local device, but do not need any web browser or client software to connect to the internet. Locally installed applications can provide benefits such as offline access, customization, and compatibility. A product advertising kiosk at a mall that is set up using a thin client without a hard drive and is running a web application managed and updated through an internet connection is not likely using a locally installed application delivery method, as it would need a hard drive or other storage device for the application. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

#### NEW QUESTION 99

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 100

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that refers to the unique identifier (or primary key) in another table. A foreign key establishes a relationship between two tables and ensures referential integrity. For example, in a database that stores information about students and courses, the student table may have a column called student\_id that is the primary key for each student record. The course table may have a column called student\_id that is the foreign key that refers to the student\_id in the student table. This way, the database can link each course record to the corresponding student record34. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals2; What is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) - Javatpoint5; What is a Relational Database Management System? | Microsoft Azure6

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 105

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 107

Malware infections are being caused by websites. Which of the following settings will help prevent infections caused by Internet browsing?

- A. Turn on private browsing
- B. Delete browsing history on program close.
- C. Notify when downloads are complete.
- D. Configure prompting before downloading content.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Configuring prompting before downloading content will help prevent infections caused by Internet browsing. Prompting before downloading content is a browser setting that asks the user for confirmation or permission before downloading any file or program from a website. This setting can help prevent malware infections by allowing the user to check the source, type, and size of the file or program before downloading it. Prompting before downloading content can also help the user avoid unwanted or unnecessary downloads that may consume bandwidth or storage space. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 202.

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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 114

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 116

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 119

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

Which of the following application delivery mechanisms BEST describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter?

- A. Private
- B. Traditional
- C. Public
- D. Cloud

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Traditional is the application delivery mechanism that best describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter. Traditional application delivery is a method of deploying and running software applications on physical servers or hardware that are owned and managed by the organization itself.

Traditional application delivery requires the organization to purchase, install, configure, maintain, and secure the infrastructure and resources needed to support the applications. Traditional application delivery offers more control and customization over the applications, but it also involves more cost and complexity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144

**NEW QUESTION 126**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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 135**

Which of the following does a NoSQL database use to organize data?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A NoSQL database is a type of database that does not use tables, rows, and columns to organize data. Instead, it uses keys and values to store data in a flexible and scalable way. A key is a unique identifier for a piece of data, and a value is the data itself. For example:

```
{ "name": "Alice", "age": 25, "city": "New York" }
```

In this example, name, age, and city are keys, and Alice, 25, and New York are values.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 196.

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A primary key is a value that uniquely identifies a database record or a row in a table. A primary key can be a single column or a combination of columns that have unique values for each record. A primary key ensures that each record can be distinguished from others and prevents duplicate data. For example, in a database that stores information about employees, the employee ID column can be used as a primary key for each employee record<sup>56</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; What is Primary Key? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>7</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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 141**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is used to relay email from a user's mail server to another mail server or from a mail client to a user's mail server. IMAP stands for Internet Message Access Protocol, which is used to access and manage email messages on a mail server. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, which is used to transfer files between computers over a network. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, which is used to download email messages from a mail server to a mail client. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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 145**

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 149**

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 151**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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

- A. 4 bytes
- B. 8 bytes



- C. 16 bytes
- D. 64 bytes

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 157**

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 162**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

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 166**

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 167**

Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of a vector in programming?

- A. Storing a collection of data
- B. Repeating a similar operation
- C. Capturing user input
- D. Performing mathematical calculations

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A vector is a type of data structure that can store a collection of data of the same data type in a dynamic sequence. A vector can grow or shrink in size as data is added or removed from it. A vector would be the best option for storing a collection of data in programming because it can accommodate different amounts of data and allow fast access to any element by using its index number. Repeating a similar operation, capturing user input, and performing mathematical calculations are not purposes of a vector in programming. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 148.

**NEW QUESTION 171**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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 183

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 188

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 190

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 192

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 196

An end user's computer has been failing to open its word processing software. An IT technician successfully solves the problem. Which of the following best describes the technician's NEXT step?

- A. Restart the computer.
- B. Contact other users.
- C. Disconnect the peripherals.
- D. Document the findings.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The final step in the standard troubleshooting methodology is to document the findings of the problem and the solution. This step involves recording the details of the problem, the steps taken to resolve it, the outcome of the solution, and any preventive measures implemented to avoid future occurrences. Documenting the findings can help to create a knowledge base for future reference, improve communication among IT professionals, and facilitate continuous improvement<sup>56</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology<sup>3</sup>; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA<sup>7</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 199**

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 201**

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 203**

In which of the following situations should there be some expectation of privacy?

- A. Posting a comment on a friend's social media page
- B. Submitting personal information on a school enrollment site
- C. Posting a comment on a video sharing site
- D. Sending email and pictures to a close relative

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Submitting personal information on a school enrollment site is an example of a situation where there should be some expectation of privacy. Privacy is the right or ability of individuals or groups to control or limit the access or disclosure of their personal information by others. Personal information is any information that can identify or relate to a specific person, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, etc. A school enrollment site should have a privacy policy that explains how it collects, uses, and protects the personal information of its users. Users should read and understand the privacy policy before submitting their personal information on the site. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 205.

**NEW QUESTION 205**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



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

#### NEW QUESTION 209

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 214

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The concept of a database record is best described as a collection of fields about the same object. A database record is a row in a table that represents an instance of an entity, such as a customer, an order, a product, etc. A database record consists of one or more fields that store data about the attributes of the

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

#### NEW QUESTION 225

A user needs to enter text and numbers to produce charts that demonstrate sales figures. Which of the following types of software would BEST complete this task?

- A. Text editing software
- B. Visual diagramming software
- C. Spreadsheet software
- D. Web browsing software

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Spreadsheet software is a type of software that allows users to enter text and numbers in a grid of cells and perform calculations and analysis on the data. Spreadsheet software can also produce charts that demonstrate sales figures or other trends. Examples of spreadsheet software are Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, and LibreOffice Calc.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 7: Software Installation and Functions, page 266.

#### NEW QUESTION 228

A technician travels to a data center to review specifications on a new project. Which of the following is the technician most likely to see pertaining to types of operating systems?

- A. Mobile device OS
- B. Workstation OS
- C. Embedded OS
- D. Hypervisor OS

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A hypervisor OS is the most likely type of operating system that a technician would see pertaining to a data center. A hypervisor OS is an operating system that runs on a host machine and allows multiple guest operating systems to run on virtual machines. A hypervisor OS enables efficient utilization of hardware resources, scalability, and isolation of different workloads in a data center. Examples of hypervisor OS include VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, and Citrix XenServer. A mobile device OS is an operating system that runs on a smartphone, tablet, or other portable device. A mobile device OS provides features such as touch screen, wireless connectivity, camera, GPS, and app store. Examples of mobile device OS include Android, iOS, and Windows Phone. A workstation OS is an operating system that runs on a desktop or laptop computer. A workstation OS provides features such as graphical user interface, file management, multitasking, and networking. Examples of workstation OS include Windows 10, macOS, and Linux. An embedded OS is an operating system that runs on a special-purpose device or system that performs a specific function. An embedded OS provides features such as real-time performance, low power consumption, and minimal user interface. Examples of embedded OS include Windows Embedded, Linux Embedded, and QNX. References The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

#### NEW QUESTION 232

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 234

Given this example: FEB8077911AB12TB

Which of the following is being represented?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The example FEB8077911AB12TB is being represented as hexadecimal. Hexadecimal is a number system that uses 16 symbols to represent values from 0 to 15. The symbols are 0-9 for values from 0 to 9, and A-F for values from 10 to 15. Hexadecimal is often used to represent binary data in a more compact and readable form, such as MAC addresses, color codes, or memory addresses. A MAC address is a unique identifier for a network interface card (NIC) that consists of 12 hexadecimal digits separated by colons or dashes. A string is a sequence of characters that can be used to store text or other data types. A string can contain hexadecimal digits, but it can also contain other symbols or characters. Unicode is a standard for encoding characters from different languages and scripts into binary data. Unicode can use hexadecimal digits to represent characters, but it also requires other symbols or codes to indicate the encoding scheme. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 235**

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 Concepts<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 237**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 240**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The action that is most likely associated with database use is querying. Querying is the process of retrieving data from a database based on certain criteria or conditions. Querying allows users to access specific information from large amounts of data stored in tables. Querying can be done using SQL (Structured Query

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

#### NEW QUESTION 242

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The issue that explains why the technician is accessing another employee's queue is that the previous user's session is cached. Caching is the process of storing data temporarily in a memory or disk for faster access or reuse. Caching can improve the performance and efficiency of a browser-based application, but it can also cause security or privacy issues if the data is not cleared or updated properly. The previous user's session may have been cached by the browser or the application, and the technician may have accessed the same URL or credentials without logging out or clearing the cache. The proxy settings were not misconfigured, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the access to the internet or the application server. The proxy settings are the configuration options that determine how a browser connects to a proxy server, which is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between the browser and the internet or the application server. The proxy server can provide security, anonymity, or caching functions for the browser. The application is not incompatible with the browser, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the functionality or appearance of the application. The application compatibility is the degree to which an application works correctly and efficiently with a specific browser or operating system. The browser was not opened in private mode, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather prevent the caching of data. The private mode is a feature that allows a browser to browse the internet without storing any browsing history, cookies, cache, or other data on the device. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts1

#### NEW QUESTION 244

A technician has received multiple reports about a media player, which is located in a waiting room, turning on and off at various times of the day. The technician replaces the power adapter and turns the player back on. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Verify there is full system functionality.
- B. Document the findings/lessons learned.
- C. implement the solution.
- D. Research the knowledge base

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The next step that the technician should do after replacing the power adapter and turning on the media player is verifying there is full system functionality. Verifying there is full system functionality is the fourth step in the troubleshooting process, after diagnosing and resolving the problem. Verifying there is full system functionality involves testing and confirming that the problem has been fixed and that no new problems have been introduced by the solution. Documenting the findings/lessons learned is not the next step after replacing the power adapter and turning on the media player, but rather the last step in the troubleshooting process, after verifying there is full system functionality. Documenting the findings/lessons learned involves creating a record of the problem and its solution for future reference or training purposes. Implementing the solution is not the next step after replacing the power adapter and turning on the media player, but rather part of resolving the problem in the third step of troubleshooting process. Implementing solution involves applying the chosen solution to fix problem. Researching knowledge base is not next step after replacing power adapter and turning on media player, but rather an optional step that can be done before diagnosing problem in troubleshooting process. Researching knowledge base involves finding relevant information resources to help solve problem. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology

#### NEW QUESTION 245

.....



## THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual FC0-U61 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the FC0-U61 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/FC0-U61/>

## Money Back Guarantee

### FC0-U61 Practice Exam Features:

- \* FC0-U61 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* FC0-U61 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* FC0-U61 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* FC0-U61 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year