

# CompTIA

## Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A trademark is the best option for a company to protect its logo. A trademark is a name, symbol, logo, or slogan that identifies a product or service and distinguishes it from others in the market. A trademark grants the owner the exclusive right to use the mark and to prevent others from using confusingly similar marks. A trademark can be registered with the appropriate authority to obtain legal protection and enforcement. A trademark can last indefinitely as long as it is used and renewed periodically. A trademark can also be indicated by the symbols <sup>™</sup> or ®. A copyright is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only protects original works of authorship, such as books, music, movies, or software. A domain name is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only identifies a website or an email address on the internet. A domain name can be registered with a domain name registrar to obtain exclusive use of the name for a certain period of time. A domain name can also be trademarked if it meets the criteria for trademark protection. A patent is not suitable for protecting a logo, as it only protects inventions or processes that are new, useful, and non-obvious. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is most commonly used for storing information in a structured and organized way. A RDBMS stores data in tables, which consist of rows and columns. Each row represents a record or an entity, and each column represents an attribute or a property of the entity. A RDBMS allows users to create, update, delete, and query data using a standard language called SQL (Structured Query Language). A RDBMS also enforces rules and constraints to ensure data integrity and consistency<sup>3465</sup>.

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

Fundamentals<sup>2</sup>; What is RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) - Javatpoint<sup>5</sup>; What is a Relational Database Management System? | Microsoft Azure

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Within a database, which of the following would be the best access method to use to display a subset of a table?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The SELECT statement is used to query a database and retrieve a subset of data that matches the specified criteria. For example, SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE City = 'London' will return all the records from the Customers table where the City column is equal to 'London'. The SELECT statement can also be used to join multiple tables, perform calculations, sort and group data, and apply filters and functions. The SELECT statement is one of the most commonly used SQL commands and is essential for manipulating and analyzing data in a database.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Consider the following statements:

```
if userin = "commander"
    then clearance = "topsecret"
    else if userin = "analyst"
        then clearance = "restricted"
        else
            clearance = "normal"
```

Given the input (userin) of "analyst", to which of the following would the clearance variable be set?

- A. topsecret
- B. normal
- C. analyst
- D. restricted

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals; Constraints in Relational Database Model - Online Tutorials Library

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

- A. File backup
- B. Data restoration

- C. Fault tolerance
- D. Restoring access

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Fault tolerance is the ability of a system to continue functioning even when one or more components fail. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a technology that uses multiple hard drives to store data in a way that improves performance and reliability. If one hard drive in the RAID array fails, the data can be recovered from another drive without losing any information. This is an example of fault tolerance.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 240.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of the following database structures is the most granular?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

All users have access to an application at a company. The data from the application is stored on a centralized device located on the network. Which of the following devices would MOST likely be used to store the data?

- A. Server
- B. Tape library
- C. External HDD
- D. Workstation

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A server is a device that provides services and resources to other devices on a network. A server can store data from an application and allow multiple users to access it simultaneously. A server is different from a tape library, an external HDD, or a workstation, which are devices that store data locally or offline and do not provide network services. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Page 152.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

The broadcast signal from a recently installed wireless access point is not as strong as expected. Which of the following actions would BEST improve the signal strength?

- A. Update from 802.11b to 802.11g.
- B. Ensure sources of EMI are removed.
- C. Enable WPA2-Enterprise.
- D. Use WiFi Protected Setup.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The broadcast signal from a wireless access point can be affected by various factors, such as distance, obstacles, interference, and configuration. One of the possible causes of weak signal strength is electromagnetic interference (EMI), which is the disruption of wireless communication by devices or objects that emit electromagnetic waves, such as microwaves, cordless phones, power lines, or fluorescent lights. To improve the signal strength, the user should ensure that sources of EMI are removed or relocated

away from the wireless access point and the wireless devices<sup>78</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals

(ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts<sup>4</sup>; How to Improve Your Wireless Network Performance - HP® Tech Takes<sup>9</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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 25**

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 29**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Which of the following language types would a web developer MOST likely use to create a website?

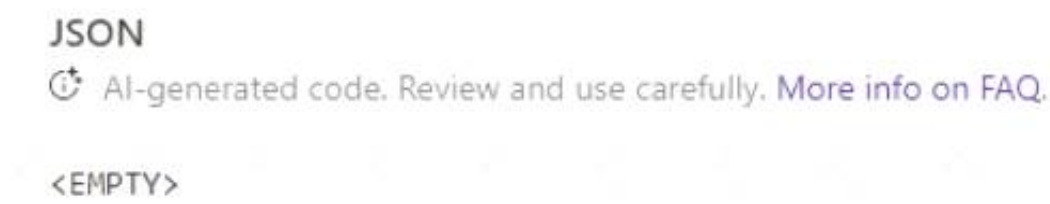
- A. Interpreted
- B. Query
- C. Compiled
- D. Assembly



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Interpreted is the type of language that a web developer would most likely use to create a website. Interpreted languages are languages that do not need to be compiled before execution. Instead, they are translated into machine code by an interpreter program at run time. Interpreted languages are often used for web development because they are portable, flexible, and easy to modify. Examples of interpreted languages include HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, and Python. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guid (FC0-U61), page 132-133. edge browser The user has the page open in a Microsoft Edge browser window whose metadata is:



**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 35**

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 36**

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 issue3. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security2

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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 40**

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 43**

Which of the following programming concepts uses properties and attributes?

- A. Objects
- B. Functions
- C. Containers
- D. Identifiers

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Objects are a programming concept that represent entities or concepts in the real world. Objects have properties and attributes that describe their characteristics and behavior. For example, a car object may have properties such as color, model, speed, and fuel, and attributes such as engine, wheels, doors, and seats. Objects can also have methods, which are actions that the object can perform or that can be performed on the object. For example, a car object may have methods such as start, stop, accelerate, and brake. Objects are used to organize data and functionality in a modular and reusable way.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Which of the following BEST describes a technology that allows multiple users to create and edit reports at the same time?

- A. Text file on a shared drive
- B. Managed relational database

- C. Informational intranet page
- D. Locally installed productivity software

**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 51**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**

A programmer uses DML to modify:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

Which of the following would be used to send messages using the SMTP protocol?

- A. Document sharing software
- B. Instant messaging software
- C. Conferencing software
- D. Email software

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Email software would be used to send messages using the SMTP protocol. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a network protocol that enables the transmission of email messages from a client to a server or from one server to another. Email software is an application that allows users to compose, send, receive, and manage email messages using SMTP or other protocols, such as POP3 or IMAP. Examples of email software include Microsoft Outlook, Gmail, Yahoo Mail, etc. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 166.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

TLS (Transport Layer Security) is a protocol that should be enabled to reduce the risk of a MITM



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

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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 61**

Which of the following software solutions ensures that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory?

- A. Disk optimizer
- B. Operating system
- C. Type 1 hypervisor
- D. Anti-malware

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The operating system is the software solution that ensures that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory. The operating system is the software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer, such as the CPU, memory, disk, network, and applications. The operating system uses memory management techniques, such as virtual memory, paging, and segmentation, to allocate and deallocate physical memory to programs as needed, and to prevent memory conflicts or errors. A disk optimizer is a software solution that improves the performance of a disk drive by rearranging the files and free space on the disk to reduce fragmentation and increase access speed. A disk optimizer does not affect the physical memory usage of programs. A type 1 hypervisor is a software solution that creates and runs multiple virtual machines on a single physical machine by directly controlling the hardware resources. A type 1 hypervisor does not ensure that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory, but rather that virtual machines running simultaneously on a physical machine do not utilize the same hardware resources. An anti-malware is a software solution that protects a computer from malicious software, such as viruses, worms, trojans, spyware, or ransomware. An anti-malware does not ensure that programs running simultaneously on a workstation do not utilize the same physical memory, but rather that programs running on a workstation do not contain malicious code or behavior. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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 67**

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 72**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

Which of the following would MOST likely use an ARM processor?

- A. Laptop
- B. Tablet
- C. Workstation
- D. Server

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An ARM processor is a type of processor that uses a reduced instruction set computer (RISC) architecture, which means it executes fewer and simpler instructions than other types of processors. An ARM processor is designed to be energy-efficient, low-cost, and suitable for mobile devices. A tablet would most likely use an ARM processor because it is a mobile device that needs to conserve battery power and perform basic tasks. A laptop, a workstation, and a server are not devices that would most likely use an ARM processor because they are not mobile devices or they need to perform more complex tasks. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 115.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

A function is BEST used for enabling programs to:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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 90**

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 92**

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 IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 165.

**NEW QUESTION 96**

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 98**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The CREATE statement is used to add a new table to a database. The syntax of the CREATE statement is: CREATE TABLE table\_name ( column1 datatype, column2 datatype, column3 datatype, ... );  
References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 194.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

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 106**

Which of the following connection types is typically used for a display monitor?

- A. USB
- B. DVI
- C. Bluetooth
- D. RJ45

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The connection type that is typically used for a display monitor is DVI. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a standard that defines how digital video signals are transmitted from a source device, such as a computer or a DVD player, to a display device, such as a monitor or a projector. DVI can support various resolutions and refresh rates, depending on the type and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. DVI can also support analog video signals, using a DVI-A connector, or both digital and analog video signals, using a DVI-I connector. However, DVI does not support audio signals, so a separate audio cable is needed. USB is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for peripheral devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, etc. USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, which is a standard that defines how data and power are transmitted between devices using a common interface. USB can support various types and speeds of devices, depending on the version and mode of the USB port and cable. USB can also support video and audio signals, using a USB-C connector, which can be converted to other standards, such as HDMI or DisplayPort. Bluetooth is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for wireless devices, such as headphones, speakers, keyboards, mice, etc. Bluetooth is a technology that defines how data and audio are transmitted between devices using short-range radio waves. Bluetooth can support various profiles and protocols that enable different types of communication and functionality between devices. Bluetooth can also support video signals, using a Bluetooth Low Energy Video Streaming (BLE-VS) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. RJ45 is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for network devices, such as routers, switches, computers, etc. RJ45 stands for Registered Jack 45, which is a connector that defines how data are transmitted between devices using twisted pair cables. RJ45 can support various standards and speeds of network communication, depending on the category and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. RJ45 can also support video signals, using an Ethernet AVB (Audio Video Bridging) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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 109**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

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 114**

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 116**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An access point is a device that allows wireless devices to communicate to a wired network. An access point acts as a bridge between the wireless and wired networks, converting radio signals from wireless devices into data packets that can be transmitted over the network cable. An access point can also extend the range and coverage of a wireless network<sup>3</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts<sup>2</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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

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

**Answer:** A



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 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**

An employee's laptop does not connect to the Internet when it is used in a coffee shop. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. Script blocker
- B. Proxy settings
- C. Private browsing
- D. Full browser cache

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Proxy settings are the configuration options that determine how a computer or device connects to the Internet through a proxy server. A proxy server is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between the computer or device and the Internet. Proxy servers can provide security, privacy, caching, filtering, or access control functions. Proxy settings can affect the Internet connectivity of a computer or device depending on the proxy server's availability, location, or rules. If an employee's laptop does not connect to the Internet when it is used in a coffee shop, the most likely cause is that the proxy settings are incorrect or incompatible with the coffee shop's network. The employee may need to disable or change the proxy settings to connect to the Internet through the coffee shop's network. Script blocker, private browsing, and full browser cache are not likely causes of Internet connectivity issues when using a laptop in a coffee shop. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 234.

**NEW QUESTION 124**

A systems administrator uses a program that interacts directly with hardware to manage storage, network, and virtual machines. This program is an example of:

- A. a storage area network.
- B. an embedded OS.
- C. network attached storage.
- D. a Type 1 hypervisor.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A hypervisor is a software program that allows multiple operating systems (OS) to run on the same physical hardware as virtual machines (VMs). A hypervisor can be classified into two types: Type 1 and Type 2. A Type 1 hypervisor interacts directly with the hardware and does not need an underlying OS to function. A Type 1 hypervisor is also known as a bare-metal hypervisor or a native hypervisor. A Type 1 hypervisor can manage storage, network, and VMs more efficiently and securely than a Type 2 hypervisor<sup>89</sup>. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure<sup>3</sup>; What is Hypervisor? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>10</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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 127**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 132**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 133**

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 138**

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

methodology steps is this an example of?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 139**

Which of the following software license models allows a developer to modify the original code and release its own version of the application?

- A. Proprietary software
- B. Commercial software
- C. Open-source software
- D. Cross-platform software

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Open source software is software that allows anyone to access, modify, and distribute its source code, which is the human-readable instructions that make up the software. Open source software encourages collaboration and innovation among developers and users. Examples of open source software include Linux, Firefox, and WordPress. Other types of software license models, such as proprietary and commercial software, restrict the access and modification of the source code. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 122.

**NEW QUESTION 144**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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 146**

The computer language that is closest to machine code is:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Assembly language is a low-level programming language that uses mnemonics or symbolic names to represent machine code instructions. Machine code is the binary code that is directly executed by the processor. Assembly language is the closest to machine code among the options given because it has a one-to-one correspondence with machine code instructions. Query language, scripting language, and markup language are not programming languages that are close to machine code because they use higher-level syntax or commands

that need to be translated or interpreted by other programs before execution. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 139.

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Database software would be the best application to create a list that contains names, contact information, and sales records that can be edited by multiple people at the same time. Database software is an application that allows users to create, store, access, manipulate, and analyze data in an organized and structured way. Database software can store various types of data in tables, records, fields, or other structures. Database software can also support queries, reports, transactions, security, backup, and recovery functions. Database software can allow multiple users to edit the same data concurrently with proper permissions and controls.

References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 142.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A CSV file is caomma-separated values file that stores data in taabular format. A CSV file can be used to import data from one database to another, or from other sources such as spreadsheets, text files, or web pages. Data importing is the process of transferring data between different systems or formats<sup>1</sup>.

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

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

Which of the following is a compiled language?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A compiled language is a programming language that requires its source code to be converted into machine code before it can be executed by the CPU. A compiled language uses a compiler, which is a program that translates the source code into an executable file that contains machine code. A compiled language typically runs faster and more efficiently than an interpreted language, which does not need to be compiled before execution. Java is an example of a compiled language that can run on different platforms using the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), which interprets the machine code for the specific hardware<sup>112</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development<sup>3</sup>; What is Compiled Language? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>13</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 161**



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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 166**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 177**

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

- A. Variety of data
- B. Scalability



- C. Portability
- D. Multiple concurrent users

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 181**

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 183**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 197**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 200**

Which of the following BEST describes the practice of providing user credentials when logging onto the network?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Providing user credentials when logging onto the network is an example of input, which is the process of entering data or commands into a computer system. Input can be done through various devices, such as keyboards, mice, scanners, cameras, microphones, or biometric scanners. User credentials are a form of input that identify and authenticate the user to the network and grant them access to resources. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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 205**

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 209**

A new device has been installed on a wired network and can be accessed via the LAN but cannot be accessed remotely. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Firewall settings
- B. Improper switch configuration
- C. Incorrect IP address
- D. Misconfigured access point

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The most likely cause of the device being accessible via the LAN but not remotely is firewall settings. A firewall is a software or hardware device that filters incoming and outgoing network traffic based on rules and policies. A firewall can block or allow traffic based on factors such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and applications. If the firewall settings are too restrictive or misconfigured, they may prevent remote access to the device from outside the LAN. Improper switch configuration is unlikely to cause this issue, as switches are devices that forward packets within the same network segment based on MAC addresses. Switches do not block or filter traffic based on IP addresses or ports. Incorrect IP address is unlikely to cause this issue either, as an incorrect IP address would prevent the device from communicating with any other device on the network, not just remotely. Misconfigured access point is also unlikely to cause this issue, as access points are devices that provide wireless connectivity to the network. If the device is connected via a wired network, the access point is irrelevant. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Infrastructure, page 95

**NEW QUESTION 214**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 217**

Given the following pseudocode:

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Line 11: Set oranges = oranges - apples

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

Line 12: End if

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

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

Line 14: Output oranges

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Documenting the findings is the last step in the troubleshooting process, after verifying full system functionality. Documenting the findings helps to create a record of the problem and the solution, which can be useful for future reference or training purposes. Questioning the users, determining if anything has changed, and gathering information are steps that precede verifying full system functionality in the troubleshooting process. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology<sup>1</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 224

Which of the following is primarily a confidentiality concern?

- A. Eavesdropping
- B. Impersonating
- C. Destructing
- D. Altering

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Eavesdropping is an electronic attack where digital communications are intercepted by an individual whom they are not intended<sup>1</sup>. This is a confidentiality concern because it violates the principle of limiting access to information to authorized people only. Confidentiality is a set of rules that limits access to information<sup>1</sup>. Eavesdropping can compromise the secrecy of the information and expose sensitive data to unauthorized parties. References:

➤ Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability Concerns | CompTIA IT Fundamentals FC0-U61 | 6.1

#### NEW QUESTION 226

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 231

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

DROP is a SQL command that can be used to remove a database permanently from a database management system. DENY is a SQL command that can be used to revoke permissions from a user or role. ALTER is a SQL command that can be used to modify the structure of a database object, such as a table or column. DUMP is not a valid SQL command, but it may refer to a backup operation that creates a copy of a



database. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 236**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 238**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption helps to protect the confidentiality and privacy of data, especially when it is stored on a device or transmitted over a network. Encryption can prevent unauthorized access to data by anyone who does not have the correct key or algorithm to decrypt it. For example, a user can encrypt the data on their laptop using a password or a biometric authentication method, so that even if the laptop is stolen, the data cannot be accessed by the thief<sup>56</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security<sup>3</sup>; What is Encryption? - Definition from Techopedia

**NEW QUESTION 239**

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 241**

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 243**

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

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



D. Review the fault tolerance configurations.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A wireless printer is a device that can print documents or images from a computer or mobile device without using a cable connection. To use a wireless printer, both the printer and the device that sends the print job must be connected to the same local area network (LAN), either wirelessly or through an Ethernet cable. If the user receives an error message when trying to print to a wireless printer, one of the possible solutions is to ensure both devices are connected to the LAN. The user can check the network settings on both devices and make sure they have valid IP addresses and network connectivity<sup>1314</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: IT Infrastructure<sup>4</sup>; How to Troubleshoot WiFi Printer Problems - Lifewire

**NEW QUESTION 248**

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 252**

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 255**

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

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

**Answer:** CF

**Explanation:**

UNIX and Linux are the examples of operating systems that do not require extensions on files to execute a program. UNIX and Linux are operating systems that are based on the same kernel and share many features and commands. UNIX and Linux do not rely on file extensions to determine the file type or function. Instead, they use file permissions and attributes to indicate whether a file is executable or not. File extensions are optional and mainly used for human readability

or compatibility with other systems. References : The Offici CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 86.

**NEW QUESTION 258**

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 260**

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 263**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The process of determining the source of an issue during troubleshooting is called diagnosing. Diagnosing is the third step in the troubleshooting process, after gathering information and determining if anything has changed. Diagnosing involves analyzing the symptoms and possible causes of the problem, testing hypotheses, and identifying the root cause of the problem. Researching is the process of finding relevant information or resources to help solve a problem during troubleshooting. Researching can be done before or after diagnosing, depending on the availability and reliability of the information or resources. Sourcing is not a term used in troubleshooting, but it may refer to the process of finding or obtaining materials or components for a product or service. Triaging is not a term used in troubleshooting, but it may refer to the process of prioritizing problems or tasks based on their urgency or importance. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 266**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The device that the administrator is most likely installing is a printer. A printer is an output device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A printer can produce hard copies of documents, images, or other data on paper or other media. A scanner is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A scanner can capture images or text from paper or other media and convert them into digital data. A camera is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a

computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A camera can capture images or videos and store them as digital data. An SSD stands for Solid State Drive, which is a type of storage device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. An SSD uses flash memory chips to store data persistently even when the power is turned off. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

**NEW QUESTION 270**

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 272**

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 275**

Employees must use a badge to enter and exit the building. Each time the badge is used, a log entry is created and stored to record who has entered and exited the building. Which of the following best describes what the log entries provide?

- A. Automation
- B. Accounting
- C. Authorization
- D. Authentication

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The log entries that are created and stored when employees use their badges to enter and exit the building provide accounting. Accounting is a security function that records and tracks user activities and events on a system or network. Accounting can provide evidence of user actions, such as authentication, authorization, access, modification, or deletion of data or resources. Accounting can also provide information for billing, auditing, or reporting purposes. Accounting can be implemented using log files, audit trails, or monitoring tools. Automation is not a security function, but rather a process of using technology to perform tasks or operations without human intervention. Automation can improve productivity, efficiency, accuracy, or reliability of a system or network. Automation can be implemented using scripts, programs, or tools. Authorization is not a security function that records and tracks user activities and events, but rather a security function that grants or denies user access to data or resources based on their identity and permissions. Authorization can ensure that users only access what they are allowed to access on a system or network. Authorization can be implemented using access control lists (ACLs), role-based access control (RBAC), or mandatory access control (MAC). Authentication is not a security function that records and tracks user activities and events, but rather a security function that verifies user identity based on credentials, such as passwords, tokens, biometrics, etc. Authentication can ensure that users are who they claim to be on a system or network. Authentication can be implemented using single-factor authentication (SFA), multi-factor authentication (MFA), or single sign-on (SSO). References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

**NEW QUESTION 277**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### 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

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The FC0-U61 Practice Test Here](#)**