

FC0-U61 Dumps

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

Given the following pseudocode:

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

Which of the following is the output of the code?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 2

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 Methodology; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA12

NEW QUESTION 9

A UPS provides protection against:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance is RAM. RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. Upgrading RAM can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the amount of data that can be stored and processed at the same time, reducing the need for swapping or paging to the hard disk. Upgrading RAM on a laptop is usually easy, as it only requires opening a small panel on the back or side of the laptop and inserting or replacing the RAM modules into the slots. The motherboard is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer that connects and controls all the other components, such as the CPU, RAM, GPU, etc. Upgrading the motherboard can improve the performance of a laptop by supporting newer or faster components, but it is also very complex, costly, and risky. Upgrading the motherboard on a laptop may require replacing or reconfiguring many other components, as well as ensuring compatibility and stability with the operating system and drivers. The GPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit, which is a specialized component of a computer that handles graphics and image processing. Upgrading the GPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and quality of rendering graphics, especially for gaming or video editing applications. However, upgrading the GPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated GPUs that are soldered to the motherboard or CPU and cannot be replaced or upgraded. The CPU is not the easiest component to upgrade on a laptop that is experiencing slow performance, but rather one of the most difficult components to upgrade. The CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, which is the main component of a computer that executes instructions and performs calculations. Upgrading the CPU can improve the performance of a laptop by increasing the speed and efficiency of processing data, especially for multitasking or complex applications. However, upgrading the CPU on a laptop is usually very hard or impossible, as most laptops have integrated CPUs that are soldered to the motherboard and cannot be replaced or upgraded. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 10

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 14

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. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics; What is a Process? - Definition from Techopedia; What is a Thread? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 18

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 21

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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 26

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 31

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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 33

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFC stands for near field communication, which is a wireless communication technology that allows devices to exchange data or perform transactions when they are within a few centimeters of each other. NFC uses radio frequency identification (RFID) to create a short-range wireless connection. NFC is commonly used for contactless payments, smart cards, and digital wallets. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 174.

NEW QUESTION 44

A company requires several reports that analyze related information from sales, inventory, marketing, and compensation data. Which of the following is the BEST place to store this data?

- A. Flat file
- B. Word processor
- C. Database
- D. Network share

Answer: C

Explanation:

A database would be the best place to store data that requires analysis from multiple sources, such as sales, inventory, marketing, and compensation data. A database is a collection of organized and related data that can be stored, accessed, manipulated, and analyzed by software applications or users. A database can store various types of data, such as text, numbers, dates, images, etc., in tables, records, fields, or other structures. A database can also support queries, reports, transactions, security, backup, and recovery functions. References The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 142.

NEW QUESTION 48

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 53

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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 58

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 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A CSV file is comma-separated values file that stores data in tabular format. A CSV file can be used to import data from one database to another, or from other sources such as spreadsheets, text files, or web pages. Data importing is the process of transferring data between different systems or formats.¹
References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals²

NEW QUESTION 65

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

- A. Variety of data
- B. Scalability
- C. Portability
- D. Multiple concurrent users

Answer: C

Explanation:

The advantage of a flat file is portability. Portability is the ability of a file or a system to be easily transferred or used on different platforms or devices. A flat file is a type of file that stores data in plain text format with fixed fields and records. A flat file can be easily transferred or used on different platforms or devices, as it does not require any special software or hardware to read or write the data. A flat file can also be easily imported or exported by various applications or databases. A flat file does not have a variety of data, as it only stores data of one type or entity, such as customers, products, or orders. A flat file does not support relationships, queries, or calculations on the data. A flat file does not have scalability, as it has limitations on the size and complexity of the data that it can store. A flat file can become large, slow, or redundant as more data is added. A flat file does not support multiple concurrent users, as it does not have any locking or transaction mechanisms to prevent data conflicts or errors. A flat file can only be accessed by one user at a time, or by multiple users in read-only mode.
References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Looping is a function that allows a programmer to repeat a block of code for a certain number of times or until a condition is met. This is useful for iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation, as it can perform the same operation on each row without writing redundant code. Branching is a function that allows a programmer to execute different blocks of code depending on a condition, such as an if-else statement. Pausing for input is a function that allows a programmer to stop the execution of the code and wait for the user to enter some data, such as using the input() function in Python. Sorting is a function that allows a programmer to arrange a collection of data in a certain order, such as ascending or descending. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 139

NEW QUESTION 71

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 72

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 82

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 84

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption helps to protect the confidentiality and privacy of data, especially when it is stored on a device or transmitted over a network. Encryption can prevent unauthorized access to data by anyone who does not have the correct key or algorithm to decrypt it. For example, a user can encrypt the data on their laptop using a password or a biometric authentication method, so that

even if the laptop is stolen, the data cannot be accessed by the thief⁵⁶. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security³; What is Encryption? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

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 97

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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 114

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

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 124

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 125

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