CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 3
Which of the following intellectual property concepts BEST represents a legally protected slogan of a business?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 4
An online retailer experienced an outage. An investigation revealed that the server received more requests than it could handle, and customers could not log in as a result. Which of the following best describes this scenario?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario where an online retailer experienced an outage because the server received more requests than it could handle and customers could not log in as a result is best described as a denial of service. A denial of service is a type of attack that aims to disrupt or prevent the normal functioning or availability of a system or network by overwhelming it with excessive traffic or requests. A denial of service can cause performance degradation, slowdown, or outage for the system or network and its legitimate users. A denial of service can be performed by a single attacker or a group of attackers using multiple compromised devices, which is called a distributed denial of service (DDoS). A hardware failure is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a possible cause or consequence of the outage. A hardware failure is a malfunction or breakdown of a physical component of a system or network, such as a disk, a memory, a CPU, a power supply, etc. A hardware failure can cause data loss, corruption, or interruption for the system or network and its users. A hardware failure can be caused by various factors, such as wear and tear, physical damage, overheating, power surge, etc. A hardware failure can also be induced by a denial of service attack that damages the hardware by overloading it. An on-path attack is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a type of network attack that involves intercepting or modifying data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network. An on-path attack can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or authenticity of the data or communication between the parties. An on-path attack can be performed by an attacker who has access to the same network segment or device as one of the parties, such as a router, a switch, or a hub. An on-path attack can also be performed by an attacker who tricks one of the

parties into sending data to them instead of the intended destination, which is called a man-in-the-middle attack. A social engineering attack is not the scenario that describes the online retailer's outage, but rather a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or revealing information that benefits the attacker. A social engineering attack can take various forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, pretexting, or tailgating. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

NEW QUESTION 5

Employees of a large technology company are provided access to the internet as a work resource. Which of the following most likely represents the level of privacy employees should expect when utilizing this resource?

A. Only the attempts to access unapproved URLs are logged.
B. All internet usage is logged by a corporate server and may be monitored live.
C. All internet browsing is private and anonymous.
D. Only the attempts to access sites that Include prohibited keywords are logged.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following is an example of an interpreted language?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 13
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.
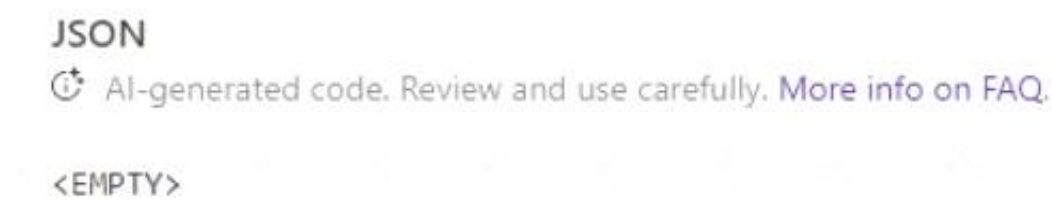
NEW QUESTION 16
Which of the following language types would a web developer MOST likely use to create a website?

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:

JSON

⟳ AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.

<EMPTY>

NEW QUESTION 21
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 26
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 30
When transferring a file across the network, which of the following would be the FASTEST transfer rate?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 31
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 shouldcheck 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 35
Which of the following scripting languages is most likely to be used in a Linux command-line environment?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 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 40
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 42
A database administrator wants to populate a database with large amounts of data from an external source. Which of the following actions should be used to get the database populated?

A. EXPORT
B. IMPORT
C. SELECT
D. ALTER

Answer: B

Explanation:
IMPORT is the action that should be used to populate a database with large amounts of data from an external source. IMPORT is a command or function that allows a database to read and load data from an external file or source into a table or structure within the database. IMPORT can help a database administrator to transfer or migrate data from one database to another or from a different format to a database format. IMPORT can also help a database administrator to backup or restore data from a file or source. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 143.

NEW QUESTION 45
A company will begin to allow staff to work from home by means of formal request. Which of the following is the BEST way for the company to document this change?

A. Written procedure
B. Written policy
C. Written email
D. Written memo

Answer: B

Explanation:
A written policy is the best way for a company to document a change that allows staff to work from home by means of formal request. A policy is a statement or guideline that defines the rules, standards, or procedures for an organization's actions, decisions, or behaviors. A policy can help an organization to achieve its objectives, comply with regulations, ensure consistency and quality, and communicate expectations and responsibilities. A written policy is a policy that is documented in a formal document that can be distributed, reviewed, updated, and enforced by the organization. A written policy can help a company to document a change that affects its staff, such as working from home, by specifying the criteria, process, benefits, limitations, and consequences of the change. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 210.

NEW QUESTION 49
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 51
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 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 54
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 59
Which of the following is the most secure fllesystem?

A. FAT32
B. NFS
C. NTFS
D. exFAT

Answer: C

Explanation:
NTFS stands for New Technology File System, which is the most secure file system among the given options. NTFS is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for Windows operating systems. NTFS supports features such as encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, and auditing, which enhance the security and performance of the file system. FAT32 stands for File Allocation Table 32, which is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for older versions of Windows and DOS operating systems. FAT32 does not support encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, or auditing, and it has limitations on the size of files and partitions that it can handle. NFS stands for Network File System, which is a file system that was developed by Sun Microsystems for Unix and Linux operating systems. NFS allows users to access files on remote servers as if they were local files, but it does not support encryption or compression. exFAT stands for Extended File Allocation Table, which is a file system that was developed by Microsoft for flash drives and other removable media. exFAT supports larger files and partitions than FAT32, but it does not support encryption, compression, permissions, quotas, or auditing. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION 64
Which of the following is the BEST option for a developer to use when storing the months of a year and when performance is a key consideration?

A. Array
B. Vector
C. List
D. String

Answer: A

Explanation:
An array is a type of data structure that stores multiple values of the same data type in a fixed-size sequence. An array would be the best option for a developer to use when storing the months of a year and when performance is a key consideration because an array allows fast access to any element by using its index number. A vector, a list, and a string are not types of data structures that offer fast access to elements or store multiple values of the same data type in a fixed-size sequence. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 147.

NEW QUESTION 69
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 74
A regulation requires new applicants to provide a scan of their retinas in case of any future legal questions regarding who applied for the position. Which of the following concepts is this an example of?

A. Non-repudiation
B. Authentication
C. Integrity
D. Accounting

Answer: A

Explanation:
Non-repudiation is a security concept that refers to the ability to prove the origin and authenticity of an action or communication, such as an email or a document. Non-repudiation prevents someone from denying their involvement or responsibility for something they have done or sent. Non-repudiation can be achieved by using methods such as digital signatures, encryption, timestamps, or biometric data. For example, scanning the retinas of new applicants can provide non-repudiation in case of any future legal questions regarding who applied for the position89. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security3; What is Non-Repudiation? - Definition from Techopedia10

NEW QUESTION 79
Which of the following should have the HIGHEST expectation of privacy?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 83
Which of the following authorization techniques is used to assign permissions and authorize a user based on job title or function?

A. Rule-based access control
B. Mandatory access control
C. Role-based access control
D. Discretionary access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
Role-based access control is the authorization technique that is used to assign permissions and authorize a user based on job title or function. Role-based access control is a security method that defines roles for users or groups and assigns permissions for each role based on their responsibilities or tasks. Role-based access control simplifies the management of user access rights by allowing administrators to grant or revoke permissions based on roles rather than individual users. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 207.

NEW QUESTION 85
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 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 86
Which of the following is an advantage of installing an application to the cloud?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 90
A startup company has created a logo. The company wants to ensure no other entity can use the logo for any purpose. Which of the following should the company use to BEST protect the logo? (Select TWO).

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 92
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 95
A company's team members have both old and new laptops. Which of the following connectors should be available in the conference room to ensure everyone can use the conference room projectors? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 97
A 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 100
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 104
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 105
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 109
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 114
A systems administrator wants to run a script at a certain time every day. Which of the following is the BEST way to achieve this?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 115
A user revisits a website and receives a message that the site may not be secure. The user is prompted to click a link to continue to the site. Which of the following would MOST likely identify the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 119
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 network3. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Networking Concepts2

NEW QUESTION 121
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 125
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 126
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 129
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 131
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 134
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 139
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 141
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 144
Which of the following is most likely to disclose the data collection practices of an application?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 148
Which of the following is a compiled language?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A compiled language is a programming language that requires its source code to be converted into machine code before it can be executed by the CPU. A compiled language uses a compiler, which is a program that translates the source code into an executable file that contains machine code. A compiled language typically runs faster and more efficiently than an interpreted language, which does not need to be compiled before execution. Java is an example of a compiled language that can run on different platforms using the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), which interprets the machine code for the specific hardware1112. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development3; What is Compiled Language? - Definition from Techopedia13

NEW QUESTION 150
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 153
Which of the following filesystems is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The filesystem that is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems is FAT32. FAT32 stands for File Allocation Table 32-bit, which is a filesystem that organizes data into clusters or groups of sectors on a storage device, such as a hard disk or a flash drive. FAT32 uses a 32-bit table to keep track of the location and status of each cluster. FAT32 can support volumes up to 2 TB and files up to 4 GB in size. FAT32 is compatible with most operating systems, such as Windows, Linux, Mac OS, Android, etc., as well as most devices, such as cameras, printers, game consoles, etc. FAT32 is one of the oldest and simplest filesystems, but it also has some limitations and drawbacks, such as fragmentation, waste of space, lack of security features, etc. ext4 is not the filesystem that is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems, but rather a filesystem that is mainly used by Linux operating systems. ext4 stands for Fourth Extended Filesystem, which is a filesystem that organizes data into blocks or groups of sectors on a storage device. ext4 uses an inode table to keep track of the location and attributes of each file or directory. ext4 can support volumes up to 1 EB and files up to 16 TB in size. ext4 has many features and advantages over FAT32, such as journaling, extents, subdirectories, encryption, etc., but it also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Windows or Mac OS. NTFS is not filesystem that is compatible with greatest number of operating systems, but rather filesystem that is mainly used by Windows operating systems. NTFS stands for New Technology File System, which is filesystem that organizes data into clusters or groups of sectors on storage device. NTFS uses Master File Table (MFT) to keep track of location and attributes of each file or directory. NTFS can support volumes up to 256 TB and files up to 256 TB in size. NTFS has many features and advantages over FAT32, such as journaling, compression, encryption, security, etc., but it also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Linux or Mac OS. HFS is not filesystem that is compatible with greatest number of operating systems, but rather filesystem that is mainly used by Mac OS operating systems. HFS stands for Hierarchical File System, which is filesystem that organizes data into blocks or groups of sectors on storage device. HFS uses catalog file to keep track of location and attributes of each file or directory. HFS can support volumes up to 2 TB and files up to 2 GB in size. HFS has some features and advantages over FAT32, such as resource forks, aliases, etc., but it also has some limitations and drawbacks, such as fragmentation, waste of space, lack of security features, etc. HFS also has limited compatibility with other operating systems, such as Windows or Linux. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION 155
Which of the following is both an input and output device?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A touch-screen monitor is a device that can function as both an input and output device. An input device is a device that allows users to enter data or commands into a computer or system. An output device is a device that displays or produces data or information from a computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can function as an input device by detecting the touch or gesture of the user on the screen and sending the corresponding signal to the computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can also function as an output device by showing visual information on the screen. A microphone, a speaker, and a keyboard are not devices that can function as both an input and output device. A microphone is an input device that allows users to record sound or voice into a computer or system. A speaker is an output device that plays sound or voice from a computer or system.
A keyboard is an input device that allows users to type text or characters into a computer or
system. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 106.

NEW QUESTION 158
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 160
An IP address is 32 bits long. If converted to bytes, it would be:

A. 4 bytes
B. 8 bytes
C. 16 bytes
D. 64 bytes

Answer: A

Explanation:
A byte is a unit of information that consists of eight bits. A bit is a binary digit that can have a value of either 0 or 1. An IP address is 32 bits long, which means it is composed of four groups of eight bits each. Therefore, if converted to bytes, an IP address would be four bytes long. For example, the IP address 192.168.1.1 in binary form is: 11000000.10101000.00000001.00000001
This IP address has four groups of eight bits each, which are equivalent to four bytes. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 6: Infrastructure Concepts, page 221.

NEW QUESTION 165
A user inserts a USB flash drive into a computer tor the first time and sees a message on the screen indicating the device is being set up. The message quickly changes to indicate the device is ready for use. Which of the following device configuration types most likely occurred?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 169
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 171
Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of a vector in programming?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 176
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 177
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 180
A user needs an interface that supports both video and data. Which of the following will meet this requirement?

A. Thunderbolt

B. VGA
C. DVI
D. FireWire

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 181
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 182
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 183
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 185
Ann, a user, is experiencing difficulty getting her IP-based security camera to function at her house after a rain storm that caused a power interruption. The camera has an LED light indicating it has power. Which of the following is MOST likely the problem?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 188
An end user's computer has been failing to open its word processing software. An IT technician successfully solves the problem. Which of the following best describes the technician's NEXT step?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The final step in the standard troubleshooting methodology is to document the findings
of the problem and the solution. This step involves recording the details of the problem, the steps taken to resolve it, the outcome of the solution, and any preventive measures implemented to avoid future occurrences. Documenting the findings can help to create a knowledge base for future reference, improve communication among IT professionals, and facilitate continuous improvement56. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology3; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA7

NEW QUESTION 190
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 191
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 194
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 199
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 203
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 205
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 208
Which of the following best describes when lo use an array?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 212
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 214
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 218
Given the following lines:

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

This is an example of:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The example given is an example of pseudocode. Pseudocode is a way of writing the logic of a program or an algorithm in a simplified and informal language that resembles natural language or code, but does not follow the syntax or rules of a specific programming language. Pseudocode is often used to plan, design, or explain a program or an algorithm before writing the actual code. A flowchart is a way of representing the logic of a program or an algorithm using symbols and

arrows that show the sequence of steps and decisions. A flowchart is often used to visualize, analyze, or document a program or an algorithm. Looping is a way of repeating a set of statements or actions in a program or an algorithm until a certain condition is met. Looping is often used to perform iterative tasks, such as counting, searching, or sorting. An assembly is a way of writing the instructions of a program or an algorithm in a low-level language that corresponds to the machine code of a specific processor. An assembly is often used to create programs that run fast and efficiently, but it is difficult to read and write. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 220
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 221
A programming construct that is most beneficial tor organizing a program's data and behavior is:

A. an object.
B. a licensing agreement.
C. a query.
D. a constan

Answer: A

Explanation:
The programming construct that is most beneficial for organizing a program's data and behavior is an object. An object is a programming construct that encapsulates data and behavior into a single unit. An object can have attributes, which are variables that store data related to the object, and methods, which are functions that perform actions related to the object. An object can be created from a class, which is a blueprint or template that defines the attributes and methods of the object. An object can also inherit attributes and methods from another class, which is called a superclass or a parent class. An object can also override or modify attributes and methods inherited from another class, which is called a subclass or a child class. An object can also interact with other objects by sending or receiving messages. Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a paradigm that uses objects as the main building blocks of a program. OOP allows programmers to create modular, reusable, and maintainable code that models real-world entities and scenarios. A licensing agreement is not a programming construct, but rather a legal document that defines the terms and conditions for using a software product or service. A licensing agreement can specify the rights and responsibilities of the software vendor and the user, such as the scope of use, the duration of use, the payment terms, the warranty terms, etc. A query is not a programming construct, but rather a statement that retrieves data from a database based on certain criteria or conditions. A query can be written using SQL (Structured Query Language), which is a standard language for interacting with relational databases. A constant is not a programming construct that organizes data and behavior, but rather a variable that stores a single value of any data type that does not change during the execution of a program. A constant can be used to store values that are fixed or known in advance, such as PI = 3.14 or TAX_RATE = 0.15. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 224
A technician has received multiple reports about a media player, which is located in a waiting room, turning on and off at various times of the day. The technician replaces the power adapter and turns the player back on. Which of the following should the technician do next?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 226
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