CompTIA

Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
A programmer needs an element that will automatically store customer orders consecutively by order number every time a new order is placed. Which of the following elements should be used?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following concerns does installing cross-platform software address?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 3
A program needs to choose apples, oranges, or bananas based on an input. Which of the following programming constructs is BEST to use?

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4
All users have access to an application at a company. The data from the application is stored on a centralized device located on the network. Which of the following devices would MOST likely be used to store the data?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 5
A user is trying to set up a new wireless access point. Which of the following should the user do first?

A. Change the SSID to a unique name.
B. Change the default password.
C. Enable WPA2 encryption.
D. Enable the highest available wireless standard.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A wireless access point (WAP) is a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. A WAP usually has a default configuration that is set by the manufacturer, which may include a default password, SSID (service set identifier), encryption type, and wireless standard. The default password is often weak or well-known, which makes the WAP vulnerable to unauthorized access or hacking.
Therefore, the first thing that a user should do when setting up a new WAP is to change the default password to a strong and unique one. This will help secure the WAP and prevent unwanted changes or attacks. Changing the SSID to a unique name, enabling WPA2 encryption, and enabling the highest available wireless standard are also important steps to improve the security and performance of the WAP, but they should be done after changing the default password.

NEW QUESTION 6
A user wants to use a laptop outside the house and still remain connected to the Internet. Which of the following would be the BEST choice to accomplish this task?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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>
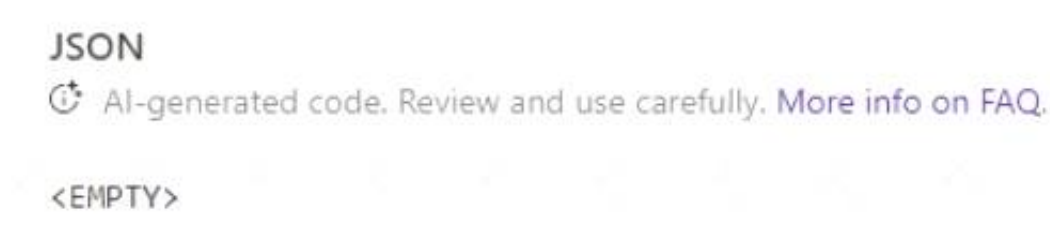
NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following would indicate the FASTEST processor speed?

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 9
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 10
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 10
A systems administrator wants to return results for a time range within a database. Which of the following commands should the administrator use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A SELECT command is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that is used to return results for a time range within a database. A SELECT command can specify the columns and rows to be retrieved from one or more tables based on certain criteria or conditions. A SELECT command can also use functions or operators to manipulate or filter the data. For example, a SELECT command can use the BETWEEN operator to specify a time range for a date column89. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals3; SQL SELECT Statement - W3Schools10

NEW QUESTION 11
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 14

Which of the following is an example of multifactor authentication?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 16
A database administrator finds that a table is not needed in a relational database. Which of the following commands is used to completely remove the table and its data?

A. UPDATE
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. DROP

Answer: D

Explanation:
DROP is the command that is used to completely remove a table and its data from a relational database. DROP is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that deletes the definition and contents of a database object, such as a table, index, or view. DROP cannot be undone, so it should be used with caution. For example, the statement DROP TABLE Customers; will delete the table named Customers and all its data from the database. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 14

NEW QUESTION 20
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 21
A user is getting an error message when trying to go to a website. A technician asks the user a few questions to find out more about the issue. The technician opens a browser locally and browses to the same site as the user. Which of the following troubleshooting steps is the technician using by browsing to the same site?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The troubleshooting methodology is a systematic approach to solving problems that involves several steps, such as identifying the problem, establishing a theory of probable cause, testing the theory, establishing a plan of action, implementing the solution, verifying functionality, and documenting the findings. One of the steps in identifying the problem is to duplicate the problem, which means to reproduce the same error or issue that the user is experiencing. This can help the technician to verify the symptoms, narrow down the scope, and eliminate possible causes1011. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology4; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA12

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following best explains the reason for password expiration?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 29
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 30
A technician needs to install a wireless router for a client that supports speeds up to 11Mbps and operates on the 2.4GHz band. Which of the following should the technician select?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 32
Which of the following types of memory can retain its content after a system reboot?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 36
A user is selecting software to use to prepare handouts for a presentation. The user would like the information to be easy to format and printer friendly. Which of the following software types should the user select?

A. Word processing

B. Spreadsheet
C. Text editor
D. Visual diagramming

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 38
A technician has been asked to assign an IP address to a new desktop computer. Which of the following is a valid IP address the technician should assign?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 43
An IT manager wants to prevent end users from booting alternative operating systems on workstations. Which of the following security-related best practices would be used to accomplish this?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 44
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 45
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 49
Ann, the president of a company, has requested assistance with choosing the appropriate Internet connectivity for her home. The home is in a remote location and has no connectivity to existing infrastructure. Which of the following Internet service types should MOST likely be used?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Satellite would be the best choice for Internet service for a home in a remote location that has no connectivity to existing infrastructure. Satellite Internet service uses satellites in orbit to provide wireless Internet access to users who have a satellite dish installed at their location. Satellite Internet service can cover areas where other types of Internet service are not available or reliable, such as rural or remote locations. Satellite Internet service can offer high-speed broadband connections, but it may also have drawbacks such as high latency, weather interference, and data caps. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Gui (FC0-U61), page 168.

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following describes something in a database that refers to the unique identifier in the parent table?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 55
Which of the following computer components allows for communication over a computer network?

A. RAM
B. NIC
C. CPU
D. NAS

Answer: B

Explanation:
A NIC (network interface card) is the computer component that allows for communication over a computer network. A NIC is a hardware device that connects a computer to a network cable or a wireless access point. A NIC enables the computer to send and receive data packets over the network using protocols such as TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). A NIC has a unique identifier called a MAC (media access control) address that distinguishes it from other devices on the network. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 169.

NEW QUESTION 58
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 63
The IT department has established a new password policy for employees. Specifically, the policy reads:

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

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

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 66
Which of the following is a value that uniquely identifies a database record?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 71
Which of the following is a reason why complex passwords are required?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 72
Which of the following protocols is used to relay email from a user's mail server?

A. IMAP

B. FTP
C. SMTP
D. POP3

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 76
A developer is writing a script to calculate a bank account balance within two decimal places. Which of the following data types should the developer select to store the balance?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 77
Which of the following requires the MOST frequent updating to remain effective?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 81
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 86
When following the troubleshooting methodology, which of the following should be performed last?

A. Document findings.
B. Establish a plan.
C. Determine the cause.
D. Verify functionality.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The troubleshooting methodology is a systematic process of identifying and resolving problems with computers or other devices. The troubleshooting methodology consists of six steps: identify the problem, establish a theory of probable cause, test the theory to determine cause, establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution, verify full system functionality and if applicable implement preventive measures, document findings/actions/outcomes. The last step of the troubleshooting methodology is to document findings/actions/outcomes. This step involves recording what was done to solve the problem, what was learned from the process, what preventive measures were taken (if any), and any feedback from the customer or user. Documenting findings/actions/outcomes is important for several reasons: it helps keep track of what was done and why; it helps avoid repeating the same steps or mistakes in the future; it helps share knowledge and best practices with others; it helps improve customer satisfaction and trust; it helps comply with organizational policies or regulations

NEW QUESTION 87
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 91
Which of the following would be BEST to keep the data on a laptop safe if the laptop is lost or stolen?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 94
A technician is troubleshooting a problem. The technician tests the theory and determines the theory is confirmed. Which of the following should be the technician's NEXT step?

A. Implement the solution.
B. Document lessons learned.
C. Establish a plan of action.
D. Verify full system functionality.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The technician's next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed is to establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and identify potential effects. This step involves preparing a specific method to implement the solution and considering how the solution might affect other components or users. The technician should also test the plan in an isolated environment before applying it to the actual system.
Implementing the solution is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it requires establishing a plan of action first. Documenting lessons learned is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after verifying full system functionality and implementing preventive measures. Verifying full system functionality is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after implementing the solution.

NEW QUESTION 98
A technician has successfully verified full system functionality after implementing the solution to a problem. Which of the following is the NEXT troubleshooting step the technician should do?

A. Determine if anything has changed.
B. Document lessons learned.
C. Establish a theory of probable cause.
D. Duplicate the problem, if possible.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Documenting lessons learned is the last step of the troubleshooting methodology, which is a systematic approach to solving problems. Documenting lessons learned involves recording the problem, the solution, and the process that was followed to resolve the problem. This can help prevent future occurrences of the same or similar problems, improve the troubleshooting skills of the technician, and provide a reference for other technicians who may encounter the same or similar problems. Documenting lessons learned would be the next troubleshooting step the technician should do after verifying full system functionality. Determining if anything has changed, establishing a theory of probable cause, and duplicating the problem are not steps that follow verifying full system functionality in the troubleshooting methodology. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 9: Troubleshooting and Operational Procedures, page 341.

NEW QUESTION 99
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 102
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 106
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 109
Given the following pseudocode:
If the Breakfast program ran on Sunday, which of the following would be the output?

A. Oatmeal
B. Bacon and eggs
C. Waffles
D. Pancakes

Answer: D

Explanation:
The output of the Breakfast program if it ran on Sunday would be pancakes. The program uses an
if-else-if-else statement to choose among different breakfast options based on the day of the week input. The program first checks if the day input is equal to "Saturday". If this condition is true, it prints "Waffles" and ends. If this condition is false, it checks if the day input is equal to "Sunday". If this condition is true, it prints "Pancakes" and ends. If this condition is false, it prints "Oatmeal" and ends. Since the day input is "Sunday", the second condition is true, and the program prints "Pancakes".

NEW QUESTION 112
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 115
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 117
A global variable called "age" will be created in a program and incremented through the use of a function. Which of the following data types should be defined with the age variable?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Integer is a data type that can store whole numbers, such as 1, 0, or -2. Integer would be the best data type to use for creating a variable to hold an age value because age is usually expressed as a whole number of years. Float, double, and string are not data types that would be suitable for creating a variable to hold an

age value. Float and double are data types that can store decimal or fractional numbers, such as 3.14, 0.5, or -2.75. String is a data type that can store text or characters, such as "Hello", "A", or "123". References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 146.

NEW QUESTION 122
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 127
A corporate network just implemented a 60-day password-warning banner. Which of the following is most likely going to happen in 60 days?

A. Password reset
B. Password expiration
C. Password reuse
D. Password Implementation

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most likely thing that will happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner is password expiration. A password-warning banner is a message that appears on the screen when a user logs in to a system or network, informing them of how many days are left before their password expires. A password expiration policy is a security measure that requires users to change their passwords periodically, usually every 30 to 90 days. This policy helps to prevent unauthorized access or compromise of passwords by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reset is the process of changing or creating a new password for a user account when the user forgets their password or wants to change it for security reasons. Password reset can be done by the user themselves or by an administrator, depending on the system or network settings. Password reset does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user forgets their password or chooses to change it before it expires. Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple user accounts or systems. Password reuse is not recommended as it increases the risk of compromise if one of the accounts or systems is breached by hackers or malicious insiders. Password reuse does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless the user chooses to use their old password for their new password after it expires. Password implementation is not a term used in security, but it may refer to the process of creating or enforcing password policies for user accounts or systems. Password implementation does not necessarily happen in 60 days after implementing a 60-day password-warning banner, unless there are changes in the password policies that require users to comply with them. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam
FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts1

NEW QUESTION 130
Which of the following actions is most likely associated with database use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 134
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