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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 2

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 5

Which of the following actions is the FINAL step in the standard troubleshooting methodology?

- A. Document the solution and cause.
- B. Create a new theory of cause.
- C. Research the problem online.
- D. Implement preventive measures.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The final step in the standard troubleshooting methodology is to document the solution and cause of the problem. 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 solution and cause can help to create a knowledge base for future reference, improve communication among IT professionals, and facilitate continuous improvement¹². References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+)

NEW QUESTION: 6

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 7

A desktop administrator just connected a printer to a workstation, but the workstation does not recognize the printer. Which of the following does the workstation MOST likely need for the printer to function?

- A. Permission
- B. USB cable
- C. Driver
- D. Ink cartridge

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

A technician is installing a new wireless network and wants to secure the wireless network to prevent unauthorized access. Which of the following protocols would be the MOST secure?

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

On-path attack is a type of network attack that involves intercepting or modifying data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network.

Eavesdropping is a type of network attack that involves listening to or capturing data packets that are transmitted between two parties on a network.

References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts¹

NEW QUESTION: 10

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. Research possible theories.
- B. Question users.
- C. Check Knowledge Base.
- D. Search local logs.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

- A. Password expiration
- B. Password age

- C. Password reuse
- D. Password history

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

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. Database
- C. Word processor
- D. Network share

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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. Datatype
- C. Comment
- D. If

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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 144.

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

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

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Optical drive and HDD are the examples of storage devices that have a spinning disk among the given options.

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

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which of the following data types should a database administrator use to store customer postal codes?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A postal code is a string of alphanumeric characters that identifies a specific location. A string data type is used to store text or character data, such as names, addresses, or postal codes. A float data type is used to store decimal numbers, such as prices or weights. A boolean data type is used to store logical values, such as true or false. An integer data type is used to store whole numbers, such as counts or quantities.

References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION: 19

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 21

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 22

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Providing structure for file and data management and providing system resources are the primary functions of an operating system. An operating system is a type of software that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer or device. Providing structure for file and data management is a function of an operating system that allows users to organize, store, access, and modify files and data on a storage device.

Providing system resources is a function of an operating system that allows users to run multiple applications or processes at the same time by allocating memory, CPU, disk space, network bandwidth, etc. Providing protection against malware and viruses, providing peer-to-peer networking capability, providing user data encryption, and providing virtual desktop capability are not primary functions of an operating system. These are functions that can be performed by other types of software or hardware devices.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 127.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following statements BEST describes binary?

- A. A notational system used to represent an "on" or "off" state
- B. A notational system used to represent media access control
- C. A notational system used to represent Internet protocol addressing
- D. A notational system used to represent a storage unit of measurement

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Binary is a notational system used to represent an "on" or "off" state in digital devices or systems. Binary uses only two symbols: 0 (off) and 1 (on). Binary is also known as base 2 notation, because each symbol represents a power of 2. Binary is the fundamental building block of all computer operations and data storage, as it can encode any type of information using sequences of bits (binary digits)¹¹¹². References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 2: Computing Basics³; What is Binary? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following BEST explains the use of float over integer to store monetary values?

- A. It accepts negative values.
- B. It stores symbols
- C. It accommodates larger values.
- D. It supports decimals.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 25

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 26

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 28

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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 provider¹¹². References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5:

Database Fundamentals³; What are Cloud Applications? - Definition from Techopedia¹³

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

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

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

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A hypervisor OS is the most likely type of operating system that a technician would see pertaining to a data center. A hypervisor OS is an operating system that runs on a host machine and allows multiple guest operating systems to run on virtual machines. A hypervisor OS enables efficient utilization of hardware resources, scalability, and isolation of different workloads in a data center. Examples of hypervisor OS include VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, and Citrix XenServer. A mobile device OS is an operating system that runs on a smartphone, tablet, or other portable device. A mobile device OS provides features such as touch screen, wireless connectivity, camera, GPS, and app store. Examples of mobile device OS include Android, iOS, and Windows Phone. A workstation OS is an operating system that runs on a desktop or laptop computer.

A workstation OS provides features such as graphical user interface, file management, multitasking, and networking. Examples of workstation OS include Windows 10, macOS, and Linux. An embedded OS is an operating system that runs on a special-purpose device or system that performs a specific function. An embedded OS provides features such as real-time performance, low power consumption, and minimal user interface. Examples of embedded OS include Windows Embedded, Linux Embedded, and QNX. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4: Operating System Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION: 34

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 35

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 36

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 37

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 38

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

A. Laptop

B. Server

C. Game console

D. Workstation

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 40

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 41

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 44

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 45

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 46

Which of the following is a compiled language?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 48

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: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 49

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 50

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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 Guide (FC0-U61), page 132-133. edge browser The user has the page open in a Microsoft Edge browser window whose metadata is:



NEW QUESTION: 51

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 52

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. No. of users.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

A Knowledge Base is a collection of information that provides solutions to common problems or issues encountered by IT professionals. A Knowledge Base can be accessed online or offline, and can be maintained by an organization or a vendor. A help desk technician should check the Knowledge Base first before trying other methods, as it may contain the answer or a workaround for the issue³. References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security²

NEW QUESTION: 53

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 54

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

An ARM processor is a type of processor that uses a reduced instruction set computer (RISC) architecture, which means it executes fewer and simpler instructions than other types of processors. An ARM processor is designed to be energy-efficient, low-cost, and suitable for mobile devices. A tablet would most likely use an ARM processor because it is a mobile device that needs to conserve battery power and perform basic tasks. A laptop, a workstation, and a server are not devices that would most likely use an ARM processor because they are not mobile devices or they need to perform more complex tasks.

References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 115.

NEW QUESTION: 58

Which of the following is an example of utilizing a personalized code for continuous personal access to a software product?

- A. Site licensing
- B. Open-source licensing
- C. Product key licensing
- D. Single-use licensing

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Product key licensing is an example of utilizing a personalized code for continuous personal access to a software product. A product key is a unique alphanumeric code that is required to activate or register a software product, such as an operating system or an application. A product key ensures that the user has a legitimate copy of the software and prevents unauthorized use or distribution. Site licensing is a type of licensing that allows an organization to install and use a software product on multiple devices within a specific

location, such as a school or a company. Open-source licensing is a type of licensing that allows anyone to access, modify, and distribute the source code of a software product, such as Linux or Apache. Single-use licensing is a type of licensing that allows only one installation and use of a software product, such as a game or an antivirus program. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals and Security Concepts, page 175

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following actions is the FINAL step in the standard troubleshooting methodology?

- A.** Create a new theory of cause.
- B.** Research the problem online.
- C.** Implement preventive measures.
- D.** Document the solution and cause.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

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

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A password is something you know, which can be used to create multifactor authentication when used with something you have, such as a hardware token or a smart card.

Multifactor authentication is a security method that requires two or more factors of authentication to verify a user's identity. Single sign-on is a feature that allows a user to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials, but it does not necessarily involve multifactor authentication. Geolocation is a feature that determines a

user's physical location based on GPS or other methods, but it does not necessarily involve multifactor authentication. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

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. Full disk encryption
- C. Anti-malware software
- D. Strong administrator password

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 66

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 67

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 69

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 71

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 73

Which of the following is primarily a confidentiality concern?

- A.** Eavesdropping

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Eavesdropping is an electronic attack where digital communications are intercepted by an individual whom they are not intended¹. This is a confidentiality concern because it violates the principle of limiting access to information to authorized people only.

Confidentiality is a set of rules that limits access to information¹.

Eavesdropping can compromise the secrecy of the information and expose sensitive data to unauthorized parties. References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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https://www.actual4test.com/FC0-U61_examcollection.html (360 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Which of the following statements BEST describes binary?

- A. A notational system used to represent a storage unit of measurement
- B. A notational system used to represent an "on" or "off" state
- C. A notational system used to represent Internet protocol addressing
- D. A notational system used to represent media access control

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following is the closest to machine language?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 80

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Satellite internet service is a type of internet service that uses satellites orbiting the earth to transmit and receive data signals from users' devices. Satellite internet service can provide

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

NEW QUESTION: 81

When editing a document, which of the following describes where the changes are located before they are saved to permanent storage?

- A. SSD**
- B. CPU**
- C. RAM**
- D. GPU**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

RAM stands for Random Access Memory, which is where the changes are located before they are saved to permanent storage when editing a document. RAM is a type of volatile memory that stores data temporarily while the computer is running. RAM allows fast access and modification of data by the CPU, but it loses its contents when the power is turned off. SSD stands for Solid State Drive, which is a type of permanent storage that stores data persistently even when the power is turned off. SSD uses flash memory chips to store data, which offer faster performance and lower power consumption than traditional hard disk drives (HDDs). CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, which is the main component of a computer that executes instructions and performs calculations. CPU does not store data, but it uses registers and cache memory to hold data temporarily during processing. GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit, which is a specialized component of a computer that handles graphics and image processing. GPU does not store data, but it uses dedicated memory to hold graphics data temporarily during rendering. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which of the following would a company consider an asset?

- A. An external company used to destroy defective hard drives**
- B. A certified third-party vendor that provides critical components**
- C. A company-sponsored technology conference**
- D. Information residing on backup tapes**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

A user browses to a website. Before the page opens, the user receives a message that the site is not secure.

Which of the following caused this message?

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

Salespeople roam around a retail store conducting transactions. Which of the following computing devices would be most ideal for point-of-sale transactions?

- A. Workstation
- B. Laptop
- C. Cellphone
- D. Thin client

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

A cellphone is the most ideal computing device for point-of-sale transactions in a retail store where salespeople roam around. A cellphone is portable, wireless, and has features such as cameras, scanners, and touchscreens that can facilitate payment processing and customer interaction. A workstation is a desktop computer that is designed for high-performance tasks, but it is not portable or wireless. A laptop is a portable computer that can run on battery power, but it is not as convenient or compact as a cellphone. A thin client is a computer that relies on a server for most of its processing and storage, but it is not suitable for point-of-sale transactions without network connectivity. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which of the following is the closest to machine language?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 88

Joe, a developer, is writing a program in which he needs to store a number that changes over the duration of the program's run. Which of the following would Joe MOST likely use to accomplish this?

- A. Loop
- B. Variable
- C. Constant
- D. Function

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A variable is a named memory location that can store a number or any other type of data that changes over the duration of the program's run. A variable can be assigned a value, modified, or used in calculations or operations. A variable is different from a constant, which is a fixed value that does not change. A variable is also different from a loop, which is a control structure that repeats a block of code until a condition is met. A variable is also different from a function, which is a named block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused¹². References := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development³; What is Variable? - Definition from Techopedia

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 90

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 91

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

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The issue that explains why the technician is accessing another employee's queue is that the previous user's session is cached. Caching is the process of storing data temporarily in a memory or disk for faster access or reuse. Caching can improve the performance and efficiency of a browser-based application, but it can also cause security or privacy issues if the data is not cleared or updated properly. The previous user's session may have been cached by the browser or the application, and the technician may have accessed the same URL or credentials without logging out or clearing the cache. The proxy settings were not misconfigured, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the access to the internet or the application server. The proxy settings are the configuration options that determine how a browser connects to a proxy server, which is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between the browser and the internet or the application server. The proxy server can provide security, anonymity, or caching functions for the browser.

The application is not incompatible with the browser, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather the functionality or appearance of the application. The application compatibility is the degree to which an application works correctly and efficiently with a specific browser or operating system. The browser was not opened in private mode, as this would not affect the access to another employee's queue, but rather prevent the caching of data. The private mode is a feature that allows a browser to browse the internet without storing any browsing history, cookies, cache, or other data on the device.

References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts1

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which of the following database structures is the most granular?

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

D. Table

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 96

A function is BEST used for enabling programs to:

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

A programming construct that is most beneficial for organizing a program's data and behavior is:

- A.** an object.
- B.** a licensing agreement.
- C.** a query.
- D.** a constant.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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 $\text{TAX_RATE} = 0.15$. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts¹

NEW QUESTION: 98

When developing a game, a developer creates a boss object that has the ability to jump. Which of the following programming concepts does jump represent?

- A. Method
- B. Object
- C. Property
- D. Attribute

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

A method is a programming concept that represents a function or a procedure that performs a specific task or action on an object. An object is a programming concept that represents an instance of a class or a data type that has properties and methods. A method would best describe the ability to jump for a boss object in game development because it is an action that the boss object can perform. Property, object, and attribute are

not programming concepts that represent the ability to jump for a boss object in game development. Property is a programming concept that represents a characteristic or a feature of an object, such as color, size, or name.

Object is a programming concept that represents an instance of a class or a data type that has properties and methods. Attribute is another term for property in some programming languages. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 143.

NEW QUESTION: 99

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 100

Which of the following should have the HIGHEST expectation of privacy?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

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 definition
- C.** Data manipulation
- D.** Data gathering

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

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.** A firmware update needs to be applied to the camera.
- B.** Ann has a compatibility problem with the camera.
- C.** The power interruption caused the camera to malfunction.

D. Ann's Internet connection and wireless router are still down.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 104

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 105

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

Which of the following storage types is MOST vulnerable to magnetic damage?

- A. HDD
- B. SSD
- C. Optical
- D. Flash

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

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

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

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

A computer user is downloading software from the Internet and notices the following at the end of the install file:

"...x86.exe". Which of the following statements BEST represents what the "...x86.exe" means in the installation file?

- A. x86 only supports an installation on a 64-bit CPU architecture.
- B. x86 supports an installation on a 32-bit and a 64-bit CPU architecture.
- C. x86 only supports an installation on a 32-bit CPU architecture.
- D. x86 supports an installation on a 16-bit CPU architecture.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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