

# CompTIA

## Exam Questions FC0-U61

CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

**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 improvement<sup>12</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 7: Explain the Troubleshooting Methodology<sup>3</sup>; Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA<sup>4</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Which of the following BEST describes the physical location of the data in the database?

- A. Table
- B. Column
- C. RAM
- D. HDD

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

HDD (Hard Disk Drive) is a type of storage device that uses magnetic disks to store data permanently. The physical location of the data in the database is on the HDD of the server or computer that hosts the database. The data can be accessed by using logical structures such as tables, columns, rows, and queries. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 192.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which of the following relational database constructs is used to ensure valid values are entered for a column?

- A. Schema
- B. Permissions
- C. Constraint
- D. Column

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A constraint is a rule or a restriction that is applied to a column or a table in a relational database to ensure that only valid values are entered. Constraints help to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and consistency of the data. For example, a constraint can be used to specify that a column must not contain null values, or that a column must contain unique values, or that a column must match a value in another table<sup>12</sup>. References: = CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; Constraints in Relational Database Model - Online Tutorials Library

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

- A. File backup
- B. Data restoration
- C. Fault tolerance
- D. Restoring access

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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**

**Explanation:**

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 Fundamentals<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Given the following pseudocode:

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

Which of the following is the output of the code?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

When transferring a file across the network, which of the following would be the FASTEST transfer rate?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 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. Check Knowledge Base.
- B. Search local logs.
- C. Research possible theories.
- D. N
- E. of users.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A SELECT command is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that is used to return results for a time range within a database. A SELECT command can specify the columns and rows to be retrieved from one or more tables based on certain criteria or conditions. A SELECT command can also use functions or operators to manipulate or filter the data. For example, a SELECT command can use the BETWEEN operator to specify a time range for a date column. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals; SQL SELECT Statement - W3Schools

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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 32-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 64-bit CPU architecture.
- D. x86 supports an installation on a 16-bit CPU architecture.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

x86 only supports an installation on a 32-bit CPU architecture is the statement that best represents what the "...x86.exe" means in the installation file. x86 is a term that refers to a family of processors or instruction sets that use 32-bit registers and memory addresses. x86 processors can only run software applications that are compatible with the 32-bit architecture. An installation file that has the suffix "...x86.exe" indicates that the file is an executable file that can only be installed on a 32-bit system. A 64-bit system can run both 32-bit and 64-bit applications, but a 32-bit system can only run 32-bit applications. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 34.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Which of the following programming concepts uses properties and attributes?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

A programmer uses DML to modify:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Which of the following is an advantage of installing an application to the cloud?

- A. Data is not stored locally.



- B. Support is not required.
- C. Service is not required.
- D. Internet access is not required.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An advantage of installing an application to the cloud is that data is not stored locally on the user's device or computer. This means that data can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, without taking up space on the device or computer. Data stored in the cloud can also be more secure and reliable than data stored locally, as it can be protected by encryption, backup, and redundancy measures provided by the cloud service provider<sup>1112</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; What are Cloud Applications? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>13</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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

- A. Word processing
- B. Spreadsheet
- C. Text editor
- D. Visual diagramming

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Setting a BIOS password is a security-related best practice that would prevent end users from booting alternative operating systems on workstations. A BIOS password restricts access to the BIOS settings, which control the boot order and other hardware configurations of the computer. Installing a host-based firewall, patching the operating system, and removing unnecessary software are also security-related best practices, but they do not directly prevent booting alternative operating systems on workstations. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 7: Security Concepts<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The connection type that is typically used for a display monitor is DVI. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface, which is a standard that defines how digital video signals are transmitted from a source device, such as a computer or a DVD player, to a display device, such as a monitor or a projector. DVI can support various resolutions and refresh rates, depending on the type and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. DVI can also support analog video signals, using a DVI-A connector, or both digital and analog video signals, using a DVI-I connector. However, DVI does not support audio signals, so a separate audio cable is needed. USB is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for peripheral devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, etc. USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, which is a standard that defines how data and power are transmitted between devices using a common interface. USB can support various types and speeds of devices, depending on the version and mode of the USB port and cable. USB can also support video and audio signals, using a USB-C connector, which can be converted to other standards, such as HDMI or DisplayPort. Bluetooth is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for wireless devices, such as headphones, speakers, keyboards, mice, etc. Bluetooth is a technology that defines how data and audio are transmitted between devices using short-range radio waves. Bluetooth can support various profiles and protocols that enable different types of communication and functionality between devices. Bluetooth can also support video signals,

using a Bluetooth Low Energy Video Streaming (BLE-VS) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. RJ45 is not the connection type that is typically used for a display monitor, but rather a connection type that is typically used for network devices, such as routers, switches, computers, etc. RJ45 stands for Registered Jack 45, which is a connector that defines how data are transmitted between devices using twisted pair cables. RJ45 can support various standards and speeds of network communication, depending on the category and length of the cable and the capabilities of the devices. RJ45 can also support video signals, using an Ethernet AVB (Audio Video Bridging) protocol, but it is not widely adopted or supported by most devices. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

A systems administrator wants to run a script at a certain time every day. Which of the following is the BEST way to achieve this?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 69**

Which of the following contains exactly four copper wires?

- A. RJ45
- B. VGA
- C. RJ11
- D. USB

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

RJ11 is a type of connector that is used for telephone lines. RJ11 has four copper wires that carry analog voice signals. RJ11 is smaller than RJ45, which is used for Ethernet cables. RJ11 is also different from VGA and USB, which are used for video and data transmission respectively. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 4, Section 4.2, Page 166.

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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

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



**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 77**

Which of the following application delivery mechanisms BEST describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter?

- A. Private
- B. Traditional
- C. Public
- D. Cloud

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Traditional is the application delivery mechanism that best describes infrastructure located in an individual organization's datacenter. Traditional application delivery is a method of deploying and running software applications on physical servers or hardware that are owned and managed by the organization itself. Traditional application delivery requires the organization to purchase, install, configure, maintain, and secure the infrastructure and resources needed to support the applications. Traditional application delivery offers more control and customization over the applications, but it also involves more cost and complexity. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Video drivers are software programs that enable the communication between the video card and the operating system. Video drivers also provide the functionality and settings for adjusting the resolution, color depth, refresh rate, and other display properties. If the video drivers are outdated, corrupted, or incompatible with the new video card, the resolution on the display may be low or incorrect. Installing new video drivers that match the model and specifications of the new video card can fix this problem. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Page 124.

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Password reuse is the practice of using the same password for multiple accounts or services. Password reuse would increase the risk of account security on other sites if a large payment website was breached recently. If the attackers obtained the user's password from the breached website, they could try to use it to access the user's accounts on other sites. Password reuse should be avoided and different passwords should be used for different accounts or services. Password history, password expiration, and password age are not password best practices that would mitigate this risk. Password history is the record of previous passwords that a user has used for an account or service. Password expiration is the time limit for using a password before it needs to be changed. Password age is the

length of time that a password has been in use. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 308.

#### NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A primary key is a value that uniquely identifies a database record or a row in a table. A primary key can be a single column or a combination of columns that have unique values for each record. A primary key ensures that each record can be distinguished from others and prevents duplicate data. For example, in a database that stores information about employees, the employee ID column can be used as a primary key for each employee record<sup>56</sup>. References:= CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals<sup>3</sup>; What is Primary Key? - Definition from Techopedia<sup>7</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is used to relay email from a user's mail server to another mail server or from a mail client to a user's mail server. IMAP stands for Internet Message Access Protocol, which is used to access and manage email messages on a mail server. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, which is used to transfer files between computers over a network. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, which is used to download email messages from a mail server to a mail client. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5: Infrastructure Concepts<sup>1</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 103

The computer language that is closest to machine code is:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Assembly language is a low-level programming language that uses mnemonics or symbolic names to represent machine code instructions. Machine code is the binary code that is directly executed by the processor. Assembly language is the closest to machine code among the options given because it has a one-to-one correspondence with machine code instructions. Query language, scripting language, and markup language are not programming languages that are close to machine code because they use higher-level syntax or commands that need to be translated or interpreted by other programs before execution. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 139.

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Database software would be the best application to create a list that contains names, contact information, and sales records that can be edited by multiple people at the same time. Database software is an application that allows users to create, store, access, manipulate, and analyze data in an organized and structured way. Database software can store various types of data in tables, records, fields, or other structures. Database software can also support queries, reports, transactions, security, backup, and recovery functions. Database software can allow multiple users to edit the same data concurrently with proper permissions and controls. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 142.

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An intranet application is a type of application that is hosted on a private network and can only be accessed by authorized users within an organization. An intranet application would best describe an employee portal that employees can access when they are at work, but not from home without a VPN connection. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted tunnel between a client device and a remote server over the Internet. A VPN can allow employees to access the intranet application from home by connecting to the private network of the organization. Local application, extranet application, and

Internet application are not types of applications that describe an employee portal that employees can access when they are at work, but not from home without a VPN connection. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 199.

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 123**

Which of the following filesystems is compatible with the greatest number of operating systems?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Looping is a function that allows a programmer to repeat a block of code for a certain number of times or until a condition is met. This is useful for iterating rows that provide values needed for one calculation, as it can perform the same operation on each row without writing redundant code. Branching is a function that allows a programmer to execute different blocks of code depending on a condition, such as an if-else statement.

Pausing for input is a function that allows a programmer to stop the execution of the code and wait for the user to enter some data, such as using the input() function in Python. Sorting is a function that allows a programmer to arrange a collection of data in a certain order, such as ascending or descending. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Software Development Concepts, page 139

**NEW QUESTION 129**

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

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



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A touch-screen monitor is a device that can function as both an input and output device. An input device is a device that allows users to enter data or commands into a computer or system. An output device is a device that displays or produces data or information from a computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can function as an input device by detecting the touch or gesture of the user on the screen and sending the corresponding signal to the computer or system. A touch-screen monitor can also function as an output device by showing visual information on the screen. A microphone, a speaker, and a keyboard are not devices that can function as both an input and output device. A microphone is an input device that allows users to record sound or voice into a computer or system. A speaker is an output device that plays sound or voice from a computer or system.

A keyboard is an input device that allows users to type text or characters into a computer or

system. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 3: Computing Components, page 106.

**NEW QUESTION 133**

Which of the following network protocols will MOST likely be used when sending and receiving Internet email?

(Select TWO.)

- A. SMTP
- B. POP3
- C. SNMP
- D. DHCP
- E. ICMP
- F. SFTP

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

SMTP and POP3 are the most likely network protocols that will be used when sending and receiving Internet email. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a protocol that enables the transmission of email messages from a client to a server or from one server to another. SMTP is used to send outgoing email messages. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol version 3, which is a protocol that enables the retrieval of email messages from a server to a client. POP3 is used to download incoming email messages. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 166.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Dumpster diving is a technique used by attackers to obtain sensitive information from discarded documents, such as passwords, account numbers, or personal details. This information can be used to breach the confidentiality of an organization or an individual. Confidentiality is the principle of protecting information from unauthorized access or disclosure. To prevent dumpster diving, documents containing confidential information should be shredded or securely disposed of.

References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 206.

**NEW QUESTION 143**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Float is a data type that can store decimal or fractional numbers, such as 3.14, 0.5, or -2.75. Float would be the best data type to use for storing monetary values because monetary values often involve decimals, such as \$1.99, 0.25, or -5.50. Integer is a data type that can only store whole numbers, such as 1, 0, or -2. Integer



would not be suitable for storing monetary values that have decimals. The other options are not data types that can store numerical values. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 4: Programming Concepts and Data Structures, page 146.

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The technician's next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed is to establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and identify potential effects. This step involves preparing a specific method to implement the solution and considering how the solution might affect other components or users. The technician should also test the plan in an isolated environment before applying it to the actual system.

Implementing the solution is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it requires establishing a plan of action first. Documenting lessons learned is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after verifying full system functionality and implementing preventive measures. Verifying full system functionality is not the next step after testing the theory and determining the theory is confirmed, as it comes after implementing the solution.

**NEW QUESTION 146**

Which of the following would work BEST stored as a flat file rather than stored in a database?

- A. Contact list
- B. Movie theater locations
- C. Directions to doctor's office
- D. Store inventory

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Directions to doctor's office would work best stored as a flat file rather than stored in a database. A flat file is a simple text file that contains one record per line and has a fixed structure or format. A flat file is suitable for storing simple or static data that does not require frequent updates or complex queries. A database is a collection of organized data that can be accessed, manipulated, and updated using a database management system (DBMS). A database is suitable for storing complex or dynamic data that requires frequent updates or complex queries. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), pag 142-143.

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

- A. Thunderbolt
- B. VGA
- C. DVI
- D. FireWire

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Documenting the findings is the last step in the troubleshooting process, after verifying full system functionality. Documenting the findings helps to create a record of the problem and the solution, which can be useful for future reference or training purposes. Questioning the users, determining if anything has changed, and gathering information are steps that precede verifying full system functionality in the troubleshooting process. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology1

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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

**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 155**

SQL databases use primary and foreign keys to enable which of the following?

- A. Rows
- B. Fields
- C. Schemas
- D. Relationships

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

SQL (Structured Query Language) databases use primary and foreign keys to enable relationships between tables. A SQL database is a type of relational database that organizes data into tables that are related to each other by common fields or attributes. A primary key is a field or attribute that uniquely identifies each record in a table. A foreign key is a field or attribute that refers to the primary key of another table. Primary and foreign keys enable relationships between tables by establishing links or associations between records that share common values. Rows, fields, and schemas are not concepts that are enabled by primary and foreign keys in SQL databases. A row is a horizontal arrangement of fields or attributes that store information about a specific record or entity in a table. A field is a vertical arrangement of fields or attributes that store the same type of information for different records in a table. A schema is a structure or design that defines how data is organized and stored in a database. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 194.

**NEW QUESTION 157**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

DROP is a SQL command that can be used to remove a database permanently from a database management system. DENY is a SQL command that can be used to revoke permissions from a user or role. ALTER is a SQL command that can be used to modify the structure of a database object, such as a table or column. DUMP is not a valid SQL command, but it may refer to a backup operation that creates a copy of a database. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals1

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

A company is concerned with ensuring its databases are highly available. Which of the following can be used to increase database availability?

- A. Backups
- B. Prioritization
- C. Indexes
- D. Failover

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Failover is a technique that ensures high availability of databases by switching to a backup or standby server in case of a primary server failure. Failover can be automatic or manual, depending on the configuration. Failover can prevent data loss and downtime for critical applications that rely on databases. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 5, Section 5.3, Page 222.

**NEW QUESTION 175**

Which of the following WiFi security options would create the MOST need for a VPN connection on the client device?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Open is a WiFi security option that does not use any encryption or authentication to protect the wireless network from unauthorized access or eavesdropping. Open would create the most need for a VPN connection on the client device because VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted tunnel between the client device and a remote server over the Internet. VPN would provide an additional layer of security and privacy for the wireless communication that is not provided by the open WiFi network. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), WPA (WiFi Protected Access), and WPA2 (WiFi Protected Access II) are WiFi security options that use encryption and authentication to protect the wireless network from unauthorized access or eavesdropping. WEP, WPA, and WPA2 would create less need for a VPN connection on the client device than open because they already provide some level of security and privacy for the wireless communication. References: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 311.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

An employee is asked to generate a report on a student information system. The employee uses spreadsheet software and connects to a remote database to pull data for the report. Which of the following types of application architectures did the employee use?

- A. Standalone application
- B. Client-server application
- C. Web application
- D. Cloud application

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A client-server application is an application that runs on a client device and communicates with a server device over a network. The client device requests data or services from the server device, and the server device responds to the requests. A spreadsheet software that connects to a remote database is an example of a client-server application. The spreadsheet software acts as the client, and the database acts as the server. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 128.

**NEW QUESTION 179**

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

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

**Answer:** CF

**Explanation:**

UNIX and Linux are the examples of operating systems that do not require extensions on files to execute a program. UNIX and Linux are operating systems that

are based on the same kernel and share many features and commands. UNIX and Linux do not rely on file extensions to determine the file type or function. Instead, they use file permissions and attributes to indicate whether a file is executable or not. File extensions are optional and mainly used for human readability or compatibility with other systems. References : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 86.

**NEW QUESTION 182**

Which of the following describes the concept of a database record?

- A. A collection of rows, columns, and constraints
- B. A collection of fields about the same object
- C. A collection of schemas within the same database
- D. A collection of tables within different schemas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The concept of a database record is best described as a collection of fields about the same object. A database record is a row in a table that represents an instance of an entity, such as a customer, an order, a product, etc. A database record consists of one or more fields that store data about the attributes of the entity, such as name, address, phone number, quantity, price, etc. A database record can be uniquely identified by a primary key, which is a field or a combination of fields that do not repeat in the table. A collection of rows, columns, and constraints is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database table. A database table is a structure that organizes data into rows and columns. Each row represents a record, and each column represents a field. A database table can have constraints that define the rules and restrictions for the data in the table, such as primary keys, foreign keys, unique keys, check constraints, etc. A collection of schemas within the same database is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database instance. A database instance is a set of memory structures and processes that manage and access a database. A database instance can contain one or more schemas, which are collections of objects that belong to a user or an application in the database, such as tables, views, indexes, etc. A collection of tables within different schemas is not the concept of a database record, but rather the concept of a database relationship. A database relationship is a connection between two tables that share common data. A database relationship can be established by using foreign keys, which are fields that reference the primary keys of another table. A database relationship can be one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many depending on how many records in each table are related to each other. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals

**NEW QUESTION 183**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 188**

Given the following lines:



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

This is an example of:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The example given is an example of pseudocode. Pseudocode is a way of writing the logic of a program or an algorithm in a simplified and informal language that resembles natural language or code, but does not follow the syntax or rules of a specific programming language. Pseudocode is often used to plan, design, or explain a program or an algorithm before writing the actual code. A flowchart is a way of representing the logic of a program or an algorithm using symbols and arrows that show the sequence of steps and decisions. A flowchart is often used to visualize, analyze, or document a program or an algorithm. Looping is a way of repeating a set of statements or actions in a program or an algorithm until a certain condition is met. Looping is often used to perform iterative tasks, such as counting, searching, or sorting. An assembly is a way of writing the instructions of a program or an algorithm in a low-level language that corresponds to the machine code of a specific processor. An assembly is often used to create programs that run fast and efficiently, but it is difficult to read and write. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

**NEW QUESTION 193**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The device that the administrator is most likely installing is a printer. A printer is an output device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A printer can produce hard copies of documents, images, or other data on paper or other media. A scanner is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A scanner can capture images or text from paper or other media and convert them into digital data. A camera is an input device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. A camera can capture images or videos and store them as digital data. An SSD stands for Solid State Drive, which is a type of storage device that supports both USB and network capability, meaning that it can be connected to a computer or a network using either a USB cable or a wireless or wired network connection. An SSD uses flash memory chips to store data persistently even when the power is turned off. References: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 1: IT Fundamentals1

**NEW QUESTION 197**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

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