

# DUMPS ARENA

## CompTIA Tech+ Certification Exam

CompTIA FC0-U71

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 19

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## Topic Break Down

| Topic                                   | No. of Questions |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Topic 1, Tech Concepts and Fundamentals | 29               |
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| Topic 3, Applications and Software      | 21               |
| Topic 4, Software Development Concepts  | 23               |
| Topic 5, Data and Database Fundamentals | 22               |
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#### QUESTION NO: 1

A user needs to stop an application that is running on a laptop. Which of the following best describes the part of the OS that is needed to perform this operation?

- A. Task scheduling
- B. Disk management
- C. Access control
- D. Process management

**ANSWER: D**

#### Explanation:

Process management is the operating system function that controls processes, which are instances of programs currently executing. When a user opens an application, the OS creates and manages its process by allocating processor time and memory, tracking its state, and coordinating its execution with other running processes. If the application becomes unresponsive or the user simply needs to close it, process management provides the capability to terminate that process. For example, Windows Task Manager can display active processes and allows a user to select an application and use End task; this requests or forces the operating system to end the associated process. This same core OS responsibility also supports starting processes, switching among them, prioritizing them, and reclaiming their allocated resources after they exit. These capabilities allow a computer to run multiple applications reliably while maintaining control of system resources. Microsoft describes Task Manager as a tool for viewing running apps and processes and ending tasks when necessary. See [Microsoft Support: How to use Task Manager in Windows](#) and [Microsoft Learn: About Processes and Threads](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 2

A user installs a new internet-connected camera at home. Which of the following actions should the user take to reduce the security risk of the device? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the default username and password
- B. Apply firmware updates from the manufacturer
- C. Allow remote access from any user
- D. Share the administrative password with guests
- E. Disable the device's security features

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

Changing default credentials prevents attackers from using usernames and passwords that may be published or widely known. Applying firmware updates helps correct known vulnerabilities and security weaknesses in the camera's software.

Leaving remote access open to any user and sharing the administrative password both increase the chance of unauthorized access. Disabling all security features would also make the device less secure.

#### QUESTION NO: 3

Given the following table:

| ID | Month     | Day | Year | Name   |
|----|-----------|-----|------|--------|
| 1  | October   | 6   | 1969 | James  |
| 2  | May       | 13  | 1970 | Jane   |
| 3  | September | 25  | 1999 | John   |
| 4  | April     | 15  | 1976 | Helena |

Which of the following fields best represents a primary key?

- A. ID
- B. Month
- C. Day
- D. Year
- E. Name

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**ID** best represents a primary key because an identifier field is designed to give every record in a table its own distinct value. A primary key must uniquely identify each row, which enables the database to locate, update, relate, and manage an individual record reliably. Primary-key values cannot be duplicated, and they cannot be null; these constraints preserve entity integrity by ensuring that every row has a known, unique identity.

In a table that includes date components and a person's name, an ID field is commonly assigned as a numeric or alphanumeric value specifically for this purpose. The ID does not depend on a person's name or a date remaining unique and can remain stable even if descriptive information changes. This also makes it practical to reference the record from other tables through relationships, where the ID can serve as the referenced value. Microsoft's database documentation describes a primary key as a field or set of fields with unique values throughout a table, and it notes that primary keys do not allow null values. See [Microsoft Support: Add or change a table's primary key](#) and [Microsoft Learn: Database normalization basics](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 4

A developer needs to test an application on a Linux operating system while continuing to use a Windows workstation. Which of the following are benefits of using a virtual machine for this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Running a Linux guest OS on the existing workstation
- B. Isolating the test environment from the host OS
- C. Eliminating the need for physical hardware
- D. Removing the need for a host operating system
- E. Converting the application into a cloud service

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

A virtual machine can run a different guest operating system on the same physical workstation, allowing the developer to use Linux without replacing Windows. Virtual machines also provide logical isolation, which helps contain application testing within the virtual environment rather than directly affecting the host operating system.

Virtualization does not require separate physical hardware for every guest operating system, does not remove the need for a host operating system in a hosted virtualization setup, and does not automatically make an application cloud-based.

### QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is true with respect to a flat file and a database?

- A. Databases are more efficient for small-scale data storage.
- B. A flat file represents relational systems.
- C. Databases provide better data organization, indexing, and querying.
- D. A flat file uses query language.

**ANSWER: C**

#### Explanation:

Databases provide better data organization, indexing, and querying. A database management system is designed to store structured data in a way that supports efficient retrieval, maintenance, and use across larger or more complex datasets. It can organize data into related tables and records, apply rules that preserve data integrity, and use indexes to accelerate searches and sorting. Databases also support queries, commonly through Structured Query Language (SQL), allowing users or applications to filter, join, summarize, and report on information without manually examining every record. These capabilities make databases particularly useful where data volume, relationships, concurrent access, reliability, security, and scalability are important. In contrast, a flat file is typically a simple, nonrelational collection of records, such as a CSV file or basic spreadsheet-style table. It may be suitable for straightforward data storage, but it does not inherently provide the relational organization, database indexing, or robust query functionality delivered by a database system. This distinction aligns with the data and database concepts covered in CompTIA Tech+. See the [CompTIA Tech+ certification overview](#) and Microsoft's overview of [relational databases](#).

### QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following is used to terminate a Cat 6 cable to an RJ45 connector?

- A. Crimper
- B. Cable tester
- C. Punchdown
- D. Wire cutter

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**Crimper** is correct because an RJ45 modular plug is attached to the end of a Cat 6 twisted-pair cable by placing the properly ordered conductors into the plug and compressing the plug with an RJ45 crimping tool. The tool applies controlled pressure to drive the connector's metal contacts through the insulation and into the individual conductors. At the same time, it secures the cable jacket with the plug's strain-relief tab, helping ensure that normal pulling and movement do not loosen the connection. Before crimping, the cable jacket is stripped, the pairs are untwisted only as much as necessary, and the wires are arranged according to the selected Ethernet pinout standard, commonly T568A or T568B. Maintaining pair integrity and minimizing untwist helps preserve Cat 6 performance. The finished plug can then be inserted into an Ethernet device port or patch panel connection. Fluke Networks describes modular plugs as connectors installed on cable ends using a crimping process, and its cabling guidance discusses the importance of correct connector termination: [Fluke Networks—Terminating Twisted-Pair Cable](#). Additional practical guidance on installing RJ45 plugs is available from [C2G—RJ45 Connector Guide](#).

### QUESTION NO: 7

Multiple users need to access and edit accounting records simultaneously. Which of the following should be used?

- A. Fileshare

- B. Database
- C. Flat file
- D. Spreadsheet

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**Database** is the appropriate solution because a database management system is designed to store structured records and support concurrent access by multiple users. In an accounting environment, users may need to retrieve customer, invoice, payment, or ledger information while other users are entering or updating related records. Database systems coordinate these operations through transaction processing and concurrency controls, helping preserve data integrity when several people work with the same data set at once. Depending on the database platform and configuration, locking and isolation mechanisms can control access to the specific rows or records being changed, rather than preventing all users from working with the entire data collection. Databases also support structured querying, indexing, relationships between related accounting data, permissions, backups, and validation rules. These capabilities make them suitable for shared business records where accuracy, consistency, and controlled multiuser updates are required. Microsoft's overview of transaction locking describes how database locking protects resources during concurrent operations, while its database fundamentals documentation describes databases as organized collections of related data managed for reliable access and use. See [Microsoft SQL Server transaction locking and row versioning guide](#) and [Microsoft database basics](#).

**QUESTION NO: 8**

An organization requires users to authenticate with a password and at least one additional factor. Which of the following can satisfy the additional-factor requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. A fingerprint scan
- B. A hardware security key
- C. A username
- D. A second password
- E. A security-question answer

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

A fingerprint is a biometric factor based on something the user is. A hardware security key is a possession factor based on something the user has. Either can be combined with a password, which is a knowledge factor, to provide multifactor authentication.

A username identifies the account but does not authenticate the user. A second password and a security-question answer are both knowledge factors, so they do not provide a different authentication factor when used with the original password.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Which of the following is an example of PII? (Choose two.)

- A. Full name
- B. Date of birth
- C. Employment status
- D. School attended

E. Social media username

F. City of residence

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

**Full name** and **Date of birth** are examples of personally identifiable information (PII). PII is information that can distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either on its own or when combined with other information. A person's full name is a direct identifier because it identifies an individual, particularly in a business, educational, healthcare, or account-record context. A date of birth is also sensitive identifying data: although many people can share a birth date, it is commonly used with a name or other account details to verify identity, locate records, or support identity-related transactions. Organizations therefore commonly classify and protect both data elements as PII, applying appropriate access controls, secure storage, and careful handling when they are collected or shared. CompTIA describes PII as information that can identify a specific individual and includes identifiers such as a person's name and birth-related information. The National Institute of Standards and Technology similarly defines PII as information that can distinguish or trace an individual's identity. See [CompTIA's overview of PII](#) and the [NIST PII glossary definition](#).

**QUESTION NO: 10**

A user receives an email claiming to be from a bank. The message asks the user to act immediately and provides a link to a website whose domain name does not match the bank's official website. Which of the following are indicators of a phishing attempt? (Choose two.)

- A. An urgent request for action
- B. A domain name that differs from the official website
- C. A message that includes the organization's logo
- D. A request to sign in to an account
- E. An email received during business hours

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

An urgent request for action and a mismatched domain name are common phishing indicators. Attackers often create urgency to discourage careful review, while a fraudulent domain can direct a victim to a malicious website that collects credentials or financial information.

A legitimate organization can send email, use a company logo, or ask a customer to sign in to an account. Those facts alone do not establish whether a message is safe. The user should avoid the link and independently navigate to the known official website or contact the organization using trusted contact information.

**QUESTION NO: 11**

A lab technician removes access from students who do not need to use a fileshare. Which of the following best describes this action?

- A. Least privilege model
- B. Non-repudiation
- C. Multifactor authentication
- D. Single sign-on

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Least privilege model** is correct because it requires granting each user only the access, permissions, and resources necessary to complete their assigned tasks. A student who does not have a legitimate academic or operational need to use a particular fileshare should not retain access to it. Removing that unneeded permission reduces the number of people able to view, modify, delete, or accidentally expose the files stored there.

Least privilege is applied continuously, not just when an account is created. Administrators should review permissions as a person's role, course enrollment, responsibilities, or need for information changes, and revoke access that is no longer required. This limits the potential effect of compromised accounts and helps protect confidentiality and integrity of organizational data. It also supports access-control practices in which permissions are based on a verified business or educational need. CompTIA describes least privilege as providing users with only the minimum access required to perform their jobs. See [CompTIA's guide to the principle of least privilege](#) and the [NIST glossary definition of least privilege](#).

**QUESTION NO: 12**

An organization stores critical customer records on a file server and wants to improve its ability to recover after a ransomware incident. Which of the following should the organization do? (Choose two.)

- A. Maintain an offline or isolated backup copy
- B. Test restoration procedures regularly
- C. Increase the file server's monitor resolution
- D. Disable file-access permissions
- E. Defragment the storage volume

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

Maintaining an offline or otherwise isolated backup copy helps prevent ransomware from encrypting or deleting every available copy of the data. Regularly testing restoration verifies that backup data is complete, accessible, and usable when recovery is required.

Increasing monitor resolution and defragmenting a disk do not improve ransomware recovery. Disabling access controls would increase risk rather than protect critical records.

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Which of the following is a touch screen used for? (Choose two.)

- A. Storage
- B. Input
- C. Output
- D. Networking
- E. Processing
- F. Logging

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**



A touch screen is used for both input and output. As an output device, its display panel presents visual information generated by the computer or mobile device, such as text, images, application interfaces, and video. This fulfills the same fundamental output role as a conventional monitor. As an input device, touch-sensitive hardware detects a user's taps, swipes, gestures, or keyboard selections and sends those actions to the system as control signals. This allows direct interaction with on-screen content without requiring a separate mouse or keyboard for many tasks.

CompTIA's Tech+ objectives include identifying common input/output device functions and recognizing that some peripherals combine both roles. A touchscreen is a standard example of this hybrid design: it displays processed information to the user while also capturing the user's commands. The exact touch technology may differ—such as capacitive or resistive sensing—but the essential input/output functions remain the same. For further background on display and touch functionality, see [CompTIA Tech+](#) and [Microsoft's touch gesture documentation](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 14

A database designer is creating an inventory table. The Quantity field must accept only whole numbers greater than or equal to zero. Which of the following should the designer configure? (Choose two.)

- A. An integer data type
- B. A validation rule for values greater than or equal to zero
- C. A primary key
- D. A foreign key
- E. A report

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

An integer data type limits the field to whole-number values rather than text or decimal values. A validation rule requiring a value greater than or equal to zero prevents negative quantities from being entered.

A primary key uniquely identifies each record but does not validate the acceptable range for Quantity. A foreign key creates a relationship with another table, and a report presents data rather than enforcing data-entry rules.

#### QUESTION NO: 15

Which of the following is a default gateway in a home network?

- A. Firewall
- B. Switch
- C. Router
- D. Hypervisor

**ANSWER: C**

#### Explanation:

**Router** is correct because a default gateway is the network device that a computer or other local device uses to send traffic destined for networks outside its own local subnet. In a typical home network, the router provides this function: it connects the home local area network to the internet service provider's network and forwards outbound traffic toward its destination. Devices on the home network receive the router's private LAN address as their default-gateway address, usually automatically through DHCP. For example, a device with an address on the 192.168.1.0/24 network might use 192.168.1.1—the router's LAN interface—as its default gateway. Home wireless routers commonly combine several functions in one appliance, including routing, wireless access, Ethernet switching, DHCP service, network address translation, and basic firewalling. However, its routing role is what makes it the default gateway. Microsoft's networking

documentation describes a default gateway as the device used to forward traffic to destinations outside the local network, while Cisco explains that routers forward packets between distinct networks. See [Microsoft's TCP/IP addressing overview](#) and [Cisco's router overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 16

A database designer is creating an Orders table. Each order must have a unique identifier and must be associated with an existing customer in a Customers table. Which of the following should the designer use? (Choose two.)

- A. Primary key
- B. Foreign key
- C. Query
- D. Report
- E. Flat file

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

A primary key, such as OrderID, uniquely identifies each order record in the Orders table. A foreign key, such as CustomerID in the Orders table, stores a value that references the related customer record and establishes the relationship between the tables.

A query retrieves or modifies data but does not define the unique identifier or relationship. A report presents data to users, and a flat file does not provide the relational-table structure required by the scenario.

#### QUESTION NO: 17

A programmer needs to create a space in an application code to hold a value. The value will be updated periodically when the code is executed. Which of the following should the programmer use?

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

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**Variable** is correct because a variable is a named storage location in a program that holds data whose value can be changed while the application executes. The programmer can assign an initial value to the variable, use that value in calculations or decisions, and then replace it with a new value whenever program logic requires an update. For example, an application might use a variable to maintain a running total, track a user's score, record a current temperature reading, or count how many times a task has occurred. Each time the relevant code runs, the stored value can be read, modified, and saved back to that same variable. This behavior directly matches the requirement for a space that holds a value which will be updated periodically during execution. Variables are a fundamental programming concept and are used to represent program state that can change over time. CompTIA's Tech+ certification objectives include recognizing core programming concepts, including variables and constants, within application-development contexts. See the [CompTIA Tech+ certification page](#) and Microsoft's overview of [variables in programming](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 18

An administrator enables mirroring for all computers in office conference rooms. Which of the following explains why this function is allowed?

- A. To present identical content on multiple displays
- B. To connect faster to the cloud storage service
- C. To benefit from additional security enhancements
- D. To share files directly from the NAS

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

To present identical content on multiple displays is correct because display mirroring duplicates the same visual output from one computer onto another display device. In a conference room, this commonly lets a presenter use a laptop while attendees view the identical desktop, application, video, or slides on a projector, television, or large external monitor. Any action visible on the primary display is reproduced on the mirrored display, helping ensure that the audience follows the presentation in real time. This setup is especially useful when the computer's built-in screen is too small for a group or when a room has several displays that must show the same material. Mirroring is a display-output feature supported by operating systems and graphics hardware; it does not change the computer's cloud-storage connection, network-attached storage access, or inherent security configuration. Microsoft describes duplicate display mode as showing the same thing on all connected displays, which reflects the purpose of mirroring in a meeting environment. See [Microsoft Support: How to use multiple monitors in Windows](#) and [Apple Support: Use an external display with your Mac](#).

**QUESTION NO: 19**

An administrator wants to convert a large spreadsheet to a database. Which of the following is the best reason for doing so?

- A. Number of concurrent users
- B. Ease of administration
- C. Fewer computer resources
- D. Access speed

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Number of concurrent users** is the best reason to convert a large spreadsheet into a database. Although spreadsheets are useful for individual analysis and small-scale data tracking, they are not designed to reliably support many people making changes at the same time. A database management system is specifically designed for shared access: it coordinates simultaneous queries and updates, manages transactions, and applies locking or concurrency controls to help protect data integrity when multiple users work with the same information.

For an administrator managing a large, shared data set, this capability prevents common collaboration problems such as overwritten changes, conflicting edits, and inconsistent copies of the spreadsheet. Database permissions can also control which users may view, add, modify, or delete data, making multiuser access more manageable. Microsoft describes how database locking helps control access to records while they are being edited, and its Access documentation discusses sharing a database among multiple users. These are core benefits when a spreadsheet has grown into a multiuser operational data store.

References: [Microsoft Support: Lock or unlock a database](#); [Microsoft Support: Share an Access desktop database](#).