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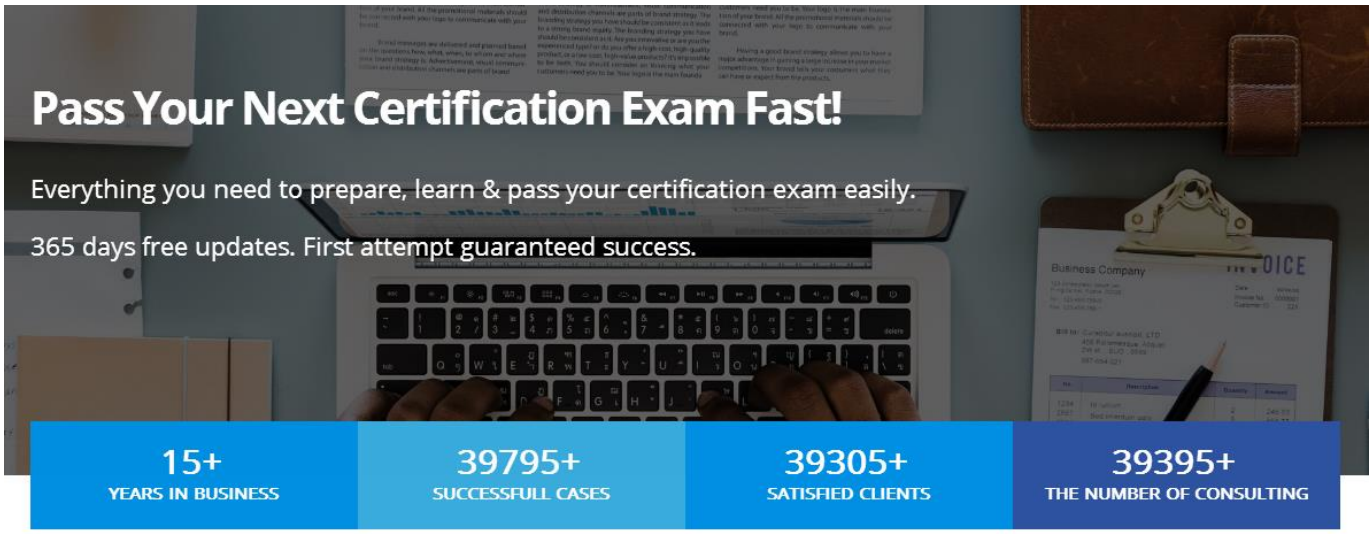

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Exam : **FC0-U61J**

Title : CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam (FC0-U61日本語版)

Vendor : CompTIA

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
関数を使用すると、プログラムで次のことが可能になります。
A.数字のリストを保持します。
B.再利用可能なコンポーネントに分割されます。
C.必要な定数値を定義します。
D.異なる値を保持する変数を定義します。
Answer: D
Explanation:
A function is best used for enabling programs to define variables to hold different values. A function is a named block of code that performs a specific task or operation. A function can have one or more parameters, which are variables that hold the input values for the function. A function can also have a return value, which is the output value that the function produces. A function can be called or invoked by other parts of the program to execute the code inside the function. A function can help programs to avoid repeating the same code, improve readability and modularity, and reduce errors and complexity. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 133.

QUESTION NO: 2
システム管理者は、RAIDテクノロジーを使用して新しいサーバーをセットアップしています。アレイ内の1つのハードドライブに障害が発生した場合、データは別のドライブに保存され、データの損失を防ぎます。これが説明するビジネス継続性の概念は次のうちどれですか？
A.ファイルのバックアップ
B.データの復元
C.フォールトトレランス
D.アクセスの復元
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.

QUESTION NO: 3
技術者がエラー
メッセージのトラブルシューティングを行っており、別の同一のマシンで同じプログラムをテストしています。これは、次のトラブルシューティング方法の手順のどれの例ですか。
A. 問題が重複しています
B. 情報を収集する
C. 質問番号: ユーザー
D. 分割統治
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. Reference: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 8: Security Concepts, page 305.

QUESTION NO: 4
ユーザーがオンライン小売業者から購入しています。ユーザーが必要な情報をすべて入力し、[送信]
ボタンをクリックしても、ページは更新されず、確認も表示されません。問題の原因として考えられるものは次のうちどれですか? (2 つ選択してください)。
A. プライベート ブラウズが有効になっています。
B. 拡張機能が古くなっています。
C. プロキシ設定が正しくありません。
D. 互換性のないブラウザが使用されています。
E. ポップアップ ブロッカーが有効になっています。
F. 無効な証明書が発行されました。
Answer: D,E
Explanation:
An incompatible browser is being used: If the browser does not support the technologies or standards used by the online retailer's website, it might fail to process the transaction properly, leading to issues with page refreshing and confirmation messages.
A pop-up blocker is enabled: Some online purchasing processes may utilize pop-up windows to display confirmation messages. If a pop-up blocker is active, it might prevent these messages from appearing, causing confusion about the transaction's completion.
Reference:
CompTIA IT Fundamentals documentation includes troubleshooting internet connectivity issues and understanding web technologies, where browser compatibility and the impact of browser settings like pop-up blockers on website functionality are discussed.

QUESTION NO: 5
技術者は、1
時間ごとにクラッシュする重要なアプリケーションのトラブルシューティングを行っています。技術者は、インストールが破損しているため、再インストールする必要があると考えています。次に実行すべきステップは次のうちどれですか?
A. 完全なシステム機能を確認します。

B. 知識ベースを調査します。
C. 問題を特定します。
D. 理論をテストします。
Answer: B
Explanation:
Before proceeding with reinstallation, the technician should first research the knowledge base to gather information about similar issues and recommended solutions. This step ensures that the decision to reinstall is supported by documented cases or official recommendations and might provide alternative solutions that are less disruptive or more effective.
Reference:
The CompTIA IT Fundamentals materials emphasize the importance of researching existing resources such as knowledge bases or vendor documentation to understand issues fully and explore all potential solutions before taking action.

QUESTION NO: 6
次のストレージデバイスのうち、回転ディスクを備えているのはどれですか？
（2つ選択してください。）
A.オプティカルドライブ
B.SSD
C.HDD
D.フラッシュドライブ
E.RAM
F.ROM
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
Optical drive and HDD are the examples of storage devices that have a spinning disk among the given options. A spinning disk is a component of a storage device that rotates at high speed to store and access data on its surface. A spinning disk is usually made of metal, glass, or plastic and coated with a magnetic material. A spinning disk has one or more read/write heads that move across the disk to read or write data on concentric tracks or sectors. An optical drive is a storage device that uses laser beams to read or write data on optical discs, such as CDs, DVDs, or Blu-ray discs. An HDD (hard disk drive) is a storage device that uses magnetic fields to read or write data on hard disks. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 38-39.

QUESTION NO: 7
ユーザーは、Web
履歴の口グ記録を防止したいと考えています。次の機能のうち、ユーザーがこの目標を達成できるのはどれですか?
A. プライベート ブラウジング
B. ポップアップ ブロッカー
C. ブックマーク
D. アクセシビリティ
Answer: A

Explanation:
Private browsing is a feature available in most modern web browsers that allows users to surf the internet without storing web history, cookies, site data, or form information. This mode prevents the browser from keeping track of user activity, thus aiding in maintaining privacy and reducing digital footprints.
Reference:
The utility and application of private browsing are discussed in the "Internet Services" section of CompTIA IT Fundamentals documentation, outlining its role in maintaining user privacy.

QUESTION NO: 8
転送中のデータを最もよく保護するのは次のうちどれですか?
A. バックアップ テープ
B. 暗号化されたフラッシュドライブ
C. VPN 接続
D. FTP
Answer: C
Explanation:
A VPN (Virtual Private Network) connection is a secure way of transmitting data over the internet by creating an encrypted tunnel between the sender and the receiver. This protects data in transit from being intercepted, modified, or stolen by unauthorized parties. VPNs can also mask the identity and location of the users, adding another layer of privacy and security. Backup tapes, encrypted flash drives, and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) are methods of storing or transferring data, but they do not protect data in transit as effectively as VPNs.
Reference:
Chapter 35 Explain the Basics of Networking - CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ FC0-U61 Cert Guide CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Certification Exam Test Questions With Answers ... CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61

QUESTION NO: 9
プログラマーは、新しい注文が行われるたびに、顧客の注文を注文番号ごとに連続して自動的に保存する要素を必要とします。次の要素のうちどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. ベクトル
B. シーケンス
C. 配列
D. 定数
Answer: B
Explanation:
A sequence is an element that will automatically store customer orders consecutively by order number every time a new order is placed. A sequence is a database object that generates sequential numbers according to a specified rule. A sequence can be used to create unique identifiers for records in a table, such as order numbers or customer IDs. A vector is an element that can store multiple values of the same data type in an ordered sequence, but it does not automatically generate sequential numbers. A vector is a data structure that can be used in programming languages such as C++ or Java. An array is an element that can store multiple values of the same data type in an indexed sequence, but it

does not automatically generate sequential numbers. An array is a data structure that can be used in programming languages such as C or Python. A constant is an element that can store a single value of any data type that does not change during the execution of a program, but it does not automatically generate sequential numbers. A constant is a variable that can be used in programming languages such as C# or JavaScript. Reference: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 6: Database Fundamentals, Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts

QUESTION NO: 10
SQLデータベースは、主キーと外部キーを使用して、次のうちどれを有効にしますか？
A.行
B.フィールド
C.スキーマ
D.人間関係
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. Reference: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals, page 194.

QUESTION NO: 11
電話番号を表すデータの保存に最適なデータ型は次のうちどれですか?
A. 文字列
B. 整数
C. 浮動小数点数
D. 文字
Answer: A
Explanation:
Phone numbers, although made up of digits, are best stored as strings in most programming and database contexts. This is because phone numbers may contain leading zeros, separators (such as dashes or spaces), and international codes that are not used in calculations as numeric values would be. Storing phone numbers as strings preserves the exact formatting and data integrity.
Reference: Basic data type handling is a fundamental topic in IT education, as discussed in CompTIA IT Fundamentals and other programming foundational guides.

QUESTION NO: 12
次のデータベース構造のうち、最も粒度が細かいのはどれですか?
A. 列
B.フィールド
C. 録音
D. テーブル
Answer: B
Explanation:
A field is the most granular database structure among the options given. A field is a single unit of data that represents an attribute of an entity, such as name, age, or address. A field can have a specific data type, such as text, number, or date. A column is a collection of fields that share the same data type and name, such as the name column in a table. A record is a collection of fields that represent an instance of an entity, such as a person, a product, or an order. A record can be identified by a primary key, which is a unique value for each record. A table is a collection of records that represent the same type of entity, such as the customer table or the product table. Reference: CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide: Exam FC0-U61, Second Edition, Chapter 5: Database Fundamentals and Security Concepts, page 156

QUESTION NO: 13
プログラムのデータと動作を整理するのに最も有益なプログラミング構造は次のとおりです。
A. オブジェクト。
B. ライセンス契約。
C. クエリ。
D. 定数。
Answer: A
Explanation:
The programming construct that is most beneficial for organizing a program's data and behavior is an object. An object is a programming construct that encapsulates data and behavior into a single unit. An object can have attributes, which are variables that store data related to the object, and methods, which are functions that perform actions related to the object. An object can be created from a class, which is a blueprint or template that defines the attributes and methods of the object. An object can also inherit attributes and methods from another class, which is called a superclass or a parent class. An object can also override or modify attributes and methods inherited from another class, which is called a subclass or a child class. An object can also interact with other objects by sending or receiving messages. Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a paradigm that uses objects as the main building blocks of a program. OOP allows programmers to create modular, reusable, and maintainable code that models real-world entities and scenarios. A licensing agreement is not a programming construct, but rather a legal document that defines the terms and conditions for using a software product or service. A licensing agreement can specify the rights and responsibilities of the software vendor and the user, such as the scope of use, the duration of use, the payment terms, the warranty terms, etc. A query is not a

programming construct, but rather a statement that retrieves data from a database based on certain criteria or conditions. A query can be written using SQL (Structured Query Language), which is a standard language for interacting with relational databases. A constant is not a programming construct that organizes data and behavior, but rather a variable that stores a single value of any data type that does not change during the execution of a program. A constant can be used to store values that are fixed or known in advance, such as PI = 3.14 or TAX_RATE = 0.15. Reference: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 8: Software Development Concepts1

QUESTION NO: 14
次のどれがネットワーク
トラフィックの通過を許可し、特定のパケットをフィルター処理しますか?
A. スイッチ
B. アクセスポイント
C. モデム
D. ファイアウォール
Answer: D
Explanation:
A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It allows or blocks specific packets based on these rules, ensuring that only authorized traffic passes through while filtering out potentially harmful data.
A . Switch forwards data between devices on a network but does not filter traffic.
B . Access point connects wireless devices to a network but does not filter packets.
C . Modem provides internet access but lacks packet filtering capabilities.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ Certification Guide
Official CompTIA Security+ Certification Study Materials

QUESTION NO: 15
次のどれがデータベースとフラット ファイルの両方の特性ですか?
A. 同時ユーザー数
B. 持続性
C. クエリ
D. データ定義
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 16
ある建物に 2 つのレガシー AP があります。最近、レガシー AP から 30 フィート (9 メートル) 以内に新しい AP が設置されました。新しい AP
が設置されて以来、複数のユーザーからインターネット接続が断続的になっているという報告があります。何が起こっているのかを説明するのは次のどれですか。
A. パスワードは同期されていません。
B. 推論係数と減衰係数があります。

C. 速度制限があります。
D. WEPが有効になっています。
Answer: B
Explanation:
The intermittent internet connectivity experienced by users since the installation of the new AP is likely due to interference and attenuation. When wireless access points are placed too closely together (in this case, within 30 feet), they can cause interference, especially if they are operating on overlapping channels. Attenuation refers to the weakening of wireless signals as they travel through obstacles or over distance.
A . WEP is enabled is related to security and is unlikely to cause connectivity issues.
C . There are speed limitations would cause slow performance, not intermittent connectivity.
D . The passwords are not synced would result in connectivity denial, not intermittent access.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ Certification Guide
Wireless Network Troubleshooting and Design Best Practices

QUESTION NO: 17
次の可用性に関する懸念のうち、ビジネス継続性サイトを持つことで軽減されるものはどれですか?
A. サービス停止
B. 盗聴
C. 盗聴
D. リプレイ攻撃
Answer: A
Explanation:
A business continuity site is designed to ensure that business operations can continue in the event of a major disruption, such as a service outage. This availability concern is mitigated by having backup sites that can take over operations if the primary site is compromised or offline, ensuring that the organization remains functional.
B . Wiretapping and C. Eavesdropping are security concerns related to unauthorized access to communications.
D . Replay attack is a network security threat, not directly related to availability.
Reference:
CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning

QUESTION NO: 18
データベース管理者は、リレーショナルデータベースではテーブルが必要ないことを発見しました。テーブルとそのデータを完全に削除するには、次のどのコマンドを使用しますか？
A. UPDATE
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. DROP
Answer: D

Explanation:
DROP is the command that is used to completely remove a table and its data from a relational database. DROP is a SQL (Structured Query Language) statement that deletes the definition and contents of a database object, such as a table, index, or view. DROP cannot be undone, so it should be used with caution. For example, the statement DROP TABLE Customers; will delete the table named Customers and all its data from the database.
Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144.

QUESTION NO: 19
プログラマは、日付、時刻、名前、金額などの情報を保存する必要がある新しいアプリケーション用のデータベースを選択します。これは次のデータベース機能のどれに該当しますか？
A. 同時実行性
B. 速度
C. スケーラビリティ
D. さまざまな
Answer: D
Explanation:
Variety is the database feature that refers to the ability to store different types of data, such as dates, times, names, and amounts. A database that supports variety can handle diverse and complex data formats, which is useful for applications that need to store information from various sources or domains. Concurrency, speed, and scalability are also important database features, but they are not directly related to the types of data that can be stored. Reference: CompTIA IT Fundamentals+ FC0-U61 Cert Guide, Chapter 25: Database Concepts, page 481; CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, Chapter 7: Database Fundamentals, page 173.

QUESTION NO: 20
データベース管理者は、新しいリレーショナル
データベースのレイアウトの視覚的な図を作成したいと考えています。管理者は次のうちどれを使用する必要がありますか?
A. フローチャート スキーマ
B. 物理スキーマ
C. 論理スキーマ
D. テーブルスキーマ
Answer: C
Explanation:
A logical schema in database design is a visual diagram that represents the framework or structure of the database, without getting into the details of physical storage. It includes tables, views, and the relationships between them, and is used to conceptualize and plan the structure of the database at a high level. This makes it an essential tool for a database administrator when planning a new relational database, as it helps in understanding how data will be stored, linked, and accessed.

QUESTION NO: 21
コンピューターユーザーがインターネットからソフトウェアをダウンロードしているときに、インストールファイルの最後に「...
x86.exe」というメッセージが表示されます。インストールファイル内の「...
x86.exe」の意味を表すBESTは次のうちどれですか？
A.x86は、32ビットCPUアーキテクチャーでのインストールのみをサポートします。
B.x86は、32ビットおよび64ビットCPUアーキテクチャーでのインストールをサポートします。
C.x86は、64ビットCPUアーキテクチャーでのインストールのみをサポートします。
D.x86は、16ビットCPUアーキテクチャでのインストールをサポートしています。
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. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 34.

QUESTION NO: 22
次のうち、会社が従業員に慎重に扱うよう求める情報の例はどれですか？
A.顧客の生年月日
B.最高経営責任者（CEO）の姓名
C.カスタマーサービス番号
D.会社のソーシャルメディアのスクリーン名
Answer: A
Explanation:
Customer date of birth is an example of information that a company would ask employees to handle in a sensitive manner. Sensitive information is any information that can identify or relate to a specific person, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, date of birth, etc. Sensitive information can also include financial, medical, legal, or personal records of a person. Sensitive information should be handled with care and confidentiality by employees to protect the privacy and security of the customers and the company. Employees should follow the company's policies and procedures for handling sensitive information, such as encrypting, locking, shredding, or disposing of it properly. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 205.

QUESTION NO: 23
管理者は、ユーザーがデータベース内のデータにアクセスする許可を付与します。実行されたアクションは次のうちどれですか？
A.データ相関

B.データ操作
C.データ収集
D.データ定義
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. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144.

QUESTION NO: 24
管理者は、特定のポート上のアプリケーション トラフィックがローカル エリア ネットワークに入るのをブロックしたいと考えています。このタスクを実行するには、次のデバイスのうちどれが最適ですか?
A. ルーター
B. ファイアウォール
C. スイッチ
D. アクセスポイント
Answer: B
Explanation:
To block application traffic on specific ports from entering a local area network (LAN), the most effective device is a firewall. A firewall serves as a security gatekeeper between your internal network and the outside world. It monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules and can block specific traffic deemed unsafe or unauthorized. In this scenario, if the administrator wishes to prevent certain application traffic from entering the network, configuring the firewall to deny traffic coming through those specific ports would be an effective solution. This configuration helps in protecting the network against potential intrusions or harmful traffic that could exploit open ports.

QUESTION NO: 25
不要なプログラムを削除するには、次の OS 機能のどれを使用するのが最適ですか?
A. アプリケーション管理
B. ディスク管理
C. プロセス管理
D. メモリ管理
Answer: A
Explanation:
The best way to remove unnecessary programs from a computer system using the operating system's features is through 'Application management.' This feature typically provides a user interface that allows users to view, manage, and uninstall applications installed on the system. Using this feature, you can select the programs that are not needed and choose to uninstall them, thereby freeing up system resources and storage space.
Reference: This is in line with the functions of application management features found in

common operating systems like Windows and macOS, which are included in the CompTIA IT Fundamentals curriculum for understanding software management.

QUESTION NO: 26
次の言語タイプのうち、Web ページの見た目を制御する可能性が最も高いのはどれですか?
A. アセンブリ言語
B. マークアップ言語
C. コンパイル言語
D. スクリプト言語
Answer: B
Explanation:
A markup language is a type of language that uses tags or symbols to define the structure and appearance of web content. HTML is the most common markup language used for creating web pages. HTML tags can specify how the text, images, links, and other elements are displayed by the web browser. Other markup languages include XML, which stores structured data using customizable tags, and Markdown, which simplifies the formatting of text documents. Reference: HTML: HyperText Markup Language | MDN, Markup Language Definition - What is a markup language? - TechTerms.com

QUESTION NO: 27
ワークステーションの安定性の問題を解決するために技術者が行うべきことはどれですか?
A. 悪意のあるソフトウェア アナライザーをインストールします。
B. ファイアウォールをインストールします。
C. ブラウジング コントロールをインストールします。
D. 更新プログラムをインストールします。
Answer: D
Explanation:
Installing updates is one of the best steps to address stability issues on a workstation. Updates often contain patches for known bugs, security vulnerabilities, and performance improvements that can significantly enhance system stability. Keeping both the operating system and applications up to date is a standard best practice in IT maintenance.
A . Install a malicious software analyzer is a security measure, not directly related to stability.
B . Install a firewall protects against external threats but does not resolve internal stability issues.
C . Install browsing controls manages web access but does not improve system stability.
Reference:
CompTIA A+ Certification Study Guide
Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Documentation

QUESTION NO: 28
次のどれが PI I の例ですか? (2 つ選択してください)。
A. フルネーム
B. 生年月日
C. 雇用状況

D. 通った学校
E. ソーシャルメディアのユーザー名
E. 居住地
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
Personally Identifiable Information (PII) refers to data that can be used to identify, contact, or locate a single person, or to identify an individual in context. A full name and date of birth are classic examples of PII because they can directly identify a person. Other options listed may relate to a person's life but do not specifically and directly identify an individual in most contexts.
Reference: The definition and examples of PII are part of data privacy topics covered under the CompTIA IT Fundamentals, which discusses security measures and identification data types.

QUESTION NO: 29
次のバックアップ
タイプのうち、新しいハードウェア上で完全に起動可能なコンピュータを復元できる可能性が最も高いのはどれですか?
A. ファイルレベルのバックアップ
B. 重要なデータのバックアップ
C. システムバックアップ
D. データベースのバックアップ
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 30
小さな会社は、会社のネットワークとインターネットからアクセス可能なサーバーをセットアップしたいと考えています。
従業員がリモートでサーバーにアクセスすることを許可する前に、次のうちどれを決定することが最も重要ですか？
A.接続に使用されるコンピューターの品質
B.接続を許可するセキュリティ方式
C.従業員の自宅ISPの速度
D.従業員の地理的な場所
Answer: B
Explanation:
The most important factor to determine before allowing employees to access the server remotely is a security method of allowing connections. This means that the company needs to implement a way of verifying the identity and authorization of the employees who want to connect to the server from outside the company network or the internet. A security method of allowing connections can include using passwords, tokens, certificates, VPNs, firewalls, or encryption. A security method of allowing connections can prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, malware infections, or other cyberattacks on the server1415. Reference := CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide, 2nd Edition, Chapter 6: Security3; Remote Access Security Best Practices - Cisco Meraki

QUESTION NO: 31
次のうち、会社が資産と見なすのはどれですか？
A.欠陥のあるハードドライブを破壊するために使用される外部会社
B.バックアップテープにある情報
C.企業主催の技術会議
D.重要なコンポーネントを提供する認定サードパーティベンダー
Answer: B
Explanation:
Information residing on backup tapes is an example of an asset that a company would consider valuable or important. An asset is any resource or item that has value or benefit for an organization, such as hardware, software, data, personnel, etc. An asset can be tangible or intangible, physical or digital, owned or leased, etc. Information residing on backup tapes is an asset because it contains data that may be critical or essential for the organization's operations, functions, or goals. Information residing on backup tapes may also contain sensitive or confidential data that needs to be protected from loss, damage, theft, or unauthorized access. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 204.

QUESTION NO: 32
プログラムは、入力に基づいてリンゴ、オレンジ、またはバナナを選択する必要があります。使用するのに最適なプログラミング構成は次のうちどれですか？
A.変数
B.場合
C.データ型
D.コメント
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.

QUESTION NO: 33
技術者がシステムの完全な機能を検証しました。技術者が次に取るべきアクションは次のうちどれですか?
A. ユーザーに質問します。
B. 何か変化があったかどうかを確認します。
C. 調査結果を文書化します。
D. 情報を収集します。
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. Reference: The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Student Guide (Exam FC0-U61), Chapter 2: IT Concepts and Terminology1

QUESTION NO: 34
次のアプリケーション配信メカニズムのうち、個々の組織のデータセンターにあるインフラストラクチャを最もよく表しているのはどれですか？
A.プライベート
B.伝統的
C.公開
D.クラウド
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. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 144.

QUESTION NO: 35
IT部門は、従業員向けの新しいパスワードポリシーを確立しました。具体的には、ポリシーの読み取り：
*パスワードには、一般的な辞書の単語を含めることはできません

*パスワードには少なくとも1つの特殊文字が含まれている必要があります。
*パスワードは、使用されるラス6パスワードとは異なる必要があります。
*パスワードには、少なくとも1つの大文字または数字を使用する必要があります。
採用されているプラクティスは次のうちどれですか？（2つ選択）。
A.パスワードロックアウト
B.パスワードの複雑さ
C.パスワードの有効期限
D.パスワード履歴
E.パスワードの長さ
F.パスワードの有効期間
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
Password complexity and password history are two practices that are being employed by the IT department to establish a new password policy for employees. Password complexity is the requirement that passwords must contain a combination of different types of characters, such as letters, numbers, and symbols. Password complexity makes passwords harder to guess or crack by attackers. Password history is the record of the previous passwords used by a user. Password history prevents users from reusing the same passwords over and over again, which reduces the risk of compromise. Reference : The Official CompTIA IT Fundamentals (ITF+) Study Guide (FC0-U61), page 208.