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Exam : JK0-U11

**Title : CompTIA Strata
Fundamentals of PC
Functionality Exam**

Version : Demo

1.You are working with a team that will be bringing in new computers to a sales department at a company. The sales team would like to keep not only their old files, but system settings as well on the new PC's. What should you do?

- A. Do a system backup (complete) on each old machine, then restore it onto the new machines.
- B. Copy the files and the Windows Registry to a removable media then copy it onto the new machines.
- C. Use the User State Migration tool to move the system settings and files to the new machines.
- D. Use the Disk Management tool to move everything to the new computer.

Answer: C

Explanation: The User State Migration Tool is made specifically for this purpose. Large scale migrations require not only files but system settings to be moved to new machines and Microsoft created this tool for this purpose.

2.Which of the following is designed to infiltrate or damage a computer without the consent of the owner?

- A. Shareware
- B. Malware
- C. Freeware
- D. Stealware

Answer: B

Explanation: The term malware refers to malicious software, which is a broad class of malicious viruses, including spyware. Malware is designed to infiltrate or damage a computer without the consent of the owner.

Answer: D is incorrect. Stealware is associated with Web bugs or spyware. It is used by Web sites to affiliate marketing programs. Stealware attributes can be present in peer-to-peer software applications. Spyware, adware, and stealware are similar types of malicious code.

Some Websites are advertised as free and allow information to be downloaded. However, a pop-up window with a disclaimer should appear. The disclaimer discloses information of possible charges or rerouting of the Web site. The users should read the disclaimer to learn what charges are applicable before clicking the advertisement. Otherwise, they will be liable to pay a large sum of money. The working procedure of stealware is shown in the figure below:

Programmer place stealware code on computer



Computer appears to function normally

Stealware Collects Data

User Connects to the Internet



Stealware sends data to programmer's computer

Answer: A is incorrect. Shareware is software designed to use freely or for a limited period available on the Internet. After completing the given time, the user can either purchase it or legally remove it. These types of products are usually offered either with certain features only available when the user has purchased the product, or as a full version but for a limited trial period of time.

Answer: C is incorrect. Freeware is computer software that can be used without paying for it.

3.Which of the following is a circuit board that is used to extend slots for expansion cards and provides the ability to connect additional expansion cards to the computer?

- A. Audio/modem riser
- B. Secure Digital (SD) card
- C. Riser card
- D. Communication and Networking Riser (CNR)

Answer: C

Explanation: Riser card is a circuit board that is used to extend slots for expansion cards and provides the ability to connect additional expansion cards to the computer. These cards are used with LPX motherboards. With the introduction of ATX motherboards, riser cards are rarely used. In ATX motherboards, the expansion cards connect directly to the computer motherboard instead of using riser cards.

Answer: A is incorrect. The audio/modem riser (AMR), also known as an AMR slot, is an expansion slot. It is found on the motherboards of some Pentium III, Pentium 4, and Athlon personal computers. It was designed by Intel to interface with chipsets and provide analog functionality, such as sound cards and modems, on an expansion card. It has two rows of 23 pins each, making a total of 46 pins.

Answer: D is incorrect. Communication and Networking Riser (CNR) is a hardware device developed by Intel. It plugs into the motherboard and holds chips for the functioning of devices such as modems and audio devices. It supports V.90 analog modem, multi-channel audio, phone-line-based networking, and 10/100 Ethernet-based networking. CNR also minimizes electrical noise interference through the physical

separation of noise-sensitive elements from the motherboard's communication systems.

Answer: B is incorrect. Secure Digital (SD) card is a non-volatile memory card format used in portable devices such as mobile phones, digital cameras, and handheld computers. SD cards are based on the older Multimedia Card (MMC) format, but they are a little thicker than MMC cards. Generally an SD card offers a write-protect switch on its side. SD cards generally measure 32 mm x 24 mm x 2.1 mm, but they can be as thin as 1.4 mm. The devices that have SD card slots can use the thinner MMC cards, but the standard SD cards will not fit into the thinner MMC slots. Some SD cards are also available with a USB connector. SD card readers allow SD cards to be accessed via many connectivity ports such as USB, FireWire, and the common parallel port.

4.Which of the following is a file management tool?

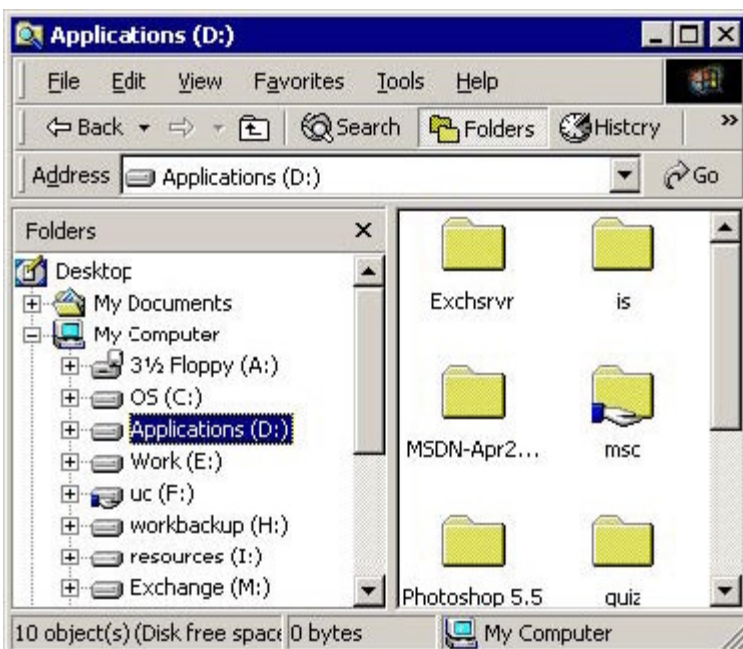
- A. Windows Explorer
- B. Device Manager
- C. MSCONFIG
- D. Defrag

Answer: A

Explanation:

Windows Explorer is a file management tool.

Windows Explorer is a dual-pane window that can be used for file management. File management includes copying, moving, renaming, and searching files and folders. Windows Explorer displays the resources on the system and the tools available in the operating system in a hierarchical form, in its left window-pane. It displays the contents of the folder that is selected in the left window-pane, in its right window- pane. Windows Explorer can also be used for starting programs or accessing system resources such as a printer.



It can be accessed in Windows through the Start menu as follows:

Start>Programs>Accessories>Windows Explorer

Answer: B and C are incorrect. Device Manager and MSCONFIG are system management tools.

5.Which of the following parts of the computer is built-in to the motherboard?

- A. Joystick
- B. Mouse
- C. Sound card
- D. CD-ROM drive

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sound cards are built-in to the motherboard. Sound card enables the computer to output sound to audio devices, as well as accept input from a microphone. Most modern computers have sound cards built-in to the motherboard, though it is common for a user to install a separate sound card as an upgrade. **Answer:** D is incorrect. CD-ROM is a device used for reading data from a C

D. This device is not built-in to the mother board.

Answer: B is incorrect. Mouse is a pointing device that detects two dimensional motion relative to its supporting surface. This device is not built-in to the mother board.

Answer: A is incorrect. Joystick is a device mostly used in gaming. It consists of a handheld stick that pivots around one end, to detect angles in two or three dimensions.

6.You are selecting memory to put in to a laptop.

Which of the following types of RAM chips would you most likely select?

- A. 72 PIN
- B. 240 PIN
- C. 184 PIN
- D. 144 PIN

Answer: D

Explanation:

Both MicroDIMM and SO-DIMM come in a 144 pin configuration, and are used for laptops.

7.Which of the following statements does the UK Parliament state in the Computer Misuse Act 1990?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Unauthorized access to the computer material is punishable by 6 months imprisonment or a fine "not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale".
- B. Personal data shall be adequate, relevant, and not excessive in relation to the purpose or purposes for which they are processed.
- C. Appropriate technical and organizational measures shall be taken against unauthorized or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage
- D. Unauthorized modification of computer material is subject to the same sentences as section 2 offences.

Answer: A and D

Explanation:

The Computer Misuse Act 1990 is an act of the UK Parliament which states the following statement: Unauthorized access to the computer material is punishable by 6 months imprisonment or a fine "not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale" (currently 5000). Unauthorized access with the intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences is punishable by 6 months/maximum fine on summary conviction or 5 years/fine on indictment. Unauthorized modification of computer material is subject to the

same sentences as section 2 offences.

Answer: B and C are incorrect. These two statements are stated in the Data Protection Act 1998.

8.Which of the following types of parental controls is used to limit access to the Internet contents?

- A. Monitoring control
- B. Usage management tool
- C. Content filter control
- D. Bandwidth control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Content filter control is a type of parental control that is used to limit access to the Internet content.

Answer: A is incorrect. Monitoring control is a type of parental control that is used to track locations and activities when using the device.

Answer: B is incorrect. Usage management tool is a type of parental control that allows parents to enforce learning time into child computing time.

Answer: D is incorrect. There is no parental control such as bandwidth control.

9.You are working in a Windows network environment.

Which of the following accounts/groups have many advanced permissions not needed by occasional users? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. Guest
- B. Standard user
- C. Administrator
- D. Power Users

Answer: D and C

Explanation:

An Administrator user account has full permissions on the computer. The Power Users group has many advanced permissions not needed by occasional users. Power users can perform any tasks except those reserved for administrators.

Answer: B is incorrect. A Standard user account has a minimal set of permissions. Each account in standard user mode is designed to store a separate set of settings for users. The users are allowed to launch applications, create new documents, and modify basic system configurations.

Answer: A is incorrect. A Guest account is designed to provide temporary access to computers. It does not store user-specific profile settings permanently. This account is disabled by default.

10.You need to alter disk partitions in Windows XP prior to upgrade to Windows Vista.

Which Windows utility should you use for this?

- A. Disk Defragmenter
- B. The Registry
- C. Disk Management
- D. System Configuration Utility

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Disk Management tool is used to alter, adjust, and configure partitions.

11.Which of the following is used by Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) to provide data encryption?

- A. IDEA
- B. TKIP
- C. RSA
- D. RC4

Answer: B

Explanation: TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) is an encryption protocol defined in the IEEE 802.11i standard for wireless LANs (WLANs). It is designed to provide more secure encryption than the disreputably weak Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP). TKIP is the encryption method used in Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), which replaced WEP in WLAN products. TKIP is a suite of algorithms to replace WEP without requiring the replacement of legacy WLAN equipment. TKIP uses the original WEP programming but wraps additional code at the beginning and end to encapsulate and modify it. Like WEP, TKIP uses the RC4 stream encryption algorithm as its basis.

12.Mark works as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. The company has a Windows 2000 domain-based network. A user working on a Windows 2000 Professional client computer reports that he is unable to access some files on the hard disk. However, he is able to successfully log on and access other files.

What should Mark do to resolve the issue?

- A. Instruct the user to log off and log on again.
- B. Enable the user account on the computer.
- C. Check the file permissions on the hard disk drive.
- D. Check the hard disk drive using the SCANDISK utility.

Answer: C

Explanation: In order to resolve the issue, Mark should check the file permissions for the user on the hard disk drive. According to the question, the user is able to access other files on the hard disk. Hence, the most likely cause of the issue is that the user does not have sufficient privileges on those files.

Answer: A is incorrect. Logging off and then logging on will not help resolve the issue.

Answer: D is incorrect. Checking the hard disk drive using the SCANDISK utility will not help, as the issue is related to permissions.

Answer: B is incorrect. According to the question, the user is able to successfully log on to the computer. This indicates that his user account is already enabled. Hence, there is no need to enable it.

13.Which of the following refers to the data rate supported by a network connection or interface?

- A. Spam
- B. Preboot Execution Environment (PXE)
- C. Bandwidth
- D. Branding

Answer: C

Explanation:

Bandwidth is a term that refers to the data rate supported by a network connection or interface. Bandwidth (or digital bandwidth) is a measurement of how much data can be sent in a period of time. It is a data rate measured in bits. The standard unit of digital bandwidth is bits per second (bps). In radio communication,

bandwidth (analogue bandwidth) is the range of frequencies occupied by the radio signals. The standard unit of analogue bandwidth is Hertz (Hz).

Answer: D is incorrect. In Web site designing, branding refers to the look and feel of a Web site. Branding helps in differentiating a site from its competitors and also helps the customer to develop a relationship with the Web site. The look and feel of a Web site comes through logo, fonts, color schemes, and symbols used in the Web site. The overall look of the Web site should be consistent.

Answer: B is incorrect. Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) is an environment to boot computers using a network interface independently of available data storage devices like hard disks or installed operating systems. PXE is also known as Pre-Execution Environment.

Answer: A is incorrect. Spam is a term that refers to the unsolicited e-mails sent to a large number of e-mail users. The number of such e-mails is increasing day by day, as most companies now prefer to use e-mails for promoting their products. Because of these unsolicited e-mails, legitimate e-mails take a much longer time to deliver to their destination. The attachments sent through spam may also contain viruses. However, spam can be stopped by implementing spam filters on servers and e-mail clients.

14. Which of the following slots on a motherboard are best for a video card? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. PCI
- B. PCIe
- C. EISA
- D. AGP

Answer: D and B

Explanation:

AGP and PCIe are the best slots for a video card. PCI Express (PCIe), also known as 3rd Generation I/O (3GIO), is a type of computer bus. It is a new I/O bus technology that has more bandwidth than PCI and AGP slots. It uses two low-voltage differential pairs, at 2.5 GB/s in each direction. It is designed to replace PCI and AGP expansion slots. The bus is available in several different bus widths: x1, x2, x4, x8, x12, x16, and x32. PCIe is able to transfer data in both directions at a time. PCIe hardware will work on operating systems that support PCI. AGP is a high speed 32-bit bus designed for high performance graphics and video support. It allows a video card to have direct access to a computer's RAM, which enables fast video performance. AGP provides a bandwidth of up to 2,133 MB/second.

Answer: C is incorrect. The Extended Industry Standard Architecture (EISA) is a 32-bit PC expansion bus designed as a superset of a 16-bit ISA bus. The EISA bus is designed to increase the speed and expand the data width of the legacy expansion bus while still supporting older ISA cards. EISA slots are obsolete now.

Answer: A is incorrect. PCIe and AGP slots are better than PCI slot for a video card.

15. Which of the following statements about a smart card are true? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. It is a device that contains a microprocessor and permanent memory.
- B. It is used to securely store public and private keys for log on , e-mail signing and encryption, and file encryption.
- C. It is a device that routes data packets between computers in different networks.
- D. It is a device that works as an interface between a computer and a network.

Answer: A and B

Explanation:

A smart card is a credit card-sized device that contains a microprocessor and permanent memory. It is used to securely store public and private keys for log on, e-mail signing and encryption, and file encryption. To use a smart card, a computer must have a smart card reader attached with it.