

CompTIA IT Fundamentals (FC0-U61) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which term refers to proving your identity online?**
 - A. Authorization**
 - B. Authentication**
 - C. Validation**
 - D. Verification**

- 2. What numbering system uses 0-9 and A-F?**
 - A. Binary Numbering**
 - B. Decimal Numbering**
 - C. Hexadecimal Numbering**
 - D. Octal Numbering**

- 3. What is defined as what humans give to computers?**
 - A. Input**
 - B. Output**
 - C. Data**
 - D. Information**

- 4. What does PCI stand for in computer networking?**
 - A. Peripheral Component Interconnect**
 - B. Personal Computer Interface**
 - C. Programmable Control Interface**
 - D. Parallel Communication Interface**

- 5. Which encryption standard is abbreviated as WEP?**
 - A. Wired Equivalency Privacy**
 - B. Wireless Encryption Protocol**
 - C. Waveform Encryption Process**
 - D. Wired Encryption Protocol**

- 6. What does DSL represent in networking?**
 - A. Digital Subscriber Line**
 - B. Direct Service Line**
 - C. Data Signal Line**
 - D. Dynamic Subscriber Link**

- 7. Which password should be changed first when configuring a wireless network?**
- A. The encryption key**
 - B. The network name**
 - C. The admin password**
 - D. The user password**
- 8. True or False: For continuity, databases should never be backed up.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in the cloud**
 - D. Only once a year**
- 9. What is the acronym SOHO commonly used to describe?**
- A. Small Office, Home Office**
 - B. Standard Office, Home Office**
 - C. Single Office, High Output**
 - D. Shared Office, Help Office**
- 10. Which protocol is primarily used for transferring files over a network?**
- A. IMAP**
 - B. HTTP**
 - C. FTP**
 - D. TCP**

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which term refers to proving your identity online?

- A. Authorization
- B. Authentication**
- C. Validation
- D. Verification

The term that refers to proving your identity online is authentication. Authentication is the process through which an individual's claimed identity is confirmed, usually through the use of credentials such as passwords, biometrics, or security tokens. This process ensures that the person attempting to access a system or service is indeed who they say they are. In the context of online security, authentication is a critical component, as it safeguards sensitive data and helps prevent unauthorized access to systems. Strong authentication measures are essential for maintaining security in various online services, including banking, social media, and cloud services. The other terms mentioned relate to various aspects of security but do not specifically address the process of confirming identity. Authorization pertains to granting permissions to users based on their identity and access levels after authentication has occurred. Validation usually refers to checking whether data entered into a system meets certain criteria, and verification generally involves confirming the accuracy of information or claims, but does not specifically relate to identity confirmation online.

2. What numbering system uses 0-9 and A-F?

- A. Binary Numbering
- B. Decimal Numbering
- C. Hexadecimal Numbering**
- D. Octal Numbering

The numbering system that utilizes the digits 0-9 and the letters A-F is known as the hexadecimal numbering system. This system is base 16, which means it encompasses 16 distinct symbols to represent values. The symbols include the ten decimal digits (0 through 9) and the six additional characters (A, B, C, D, E, F) that represent the decimal values 10 through 15, respectively. Hexadecimal is commonly used in computing and digital electronics because it can compactly represent binary numbers. For instance, one hexadecimal digit corresponds to four binary digits (bits), making it easier for programmers and engineers to work with large binary numbers by representing them in a more manageable form. In contrast, binary numbering uses only two symbols (0 and 1) for its base-2 system, decimal uses ten symbols (0 through 9) for its base-10 system, and octal employs eight symbols (0 through 7) for its base-8 system. Hence, the presence of both numeric characters and alphabetical symbols distinctly identifies hexadecimal numbering.

3. What is defined as what humans give to computers?

- A. Input**
- B. Output**
- C. Data**
- D. Information**

The concept of input is fundamentally tied to the interaction between humans and computers. Input refers to any data or command that a user provides to a computer system. This could be in various forms, such as typing on a keyboard, moving a mouse, or using touch screens. Inputs are essential for the functioning of software applications and the execution of tasks, allowing users to communicate their needs and instructions to the computer. In contrast, output pertains to the information processed by the computer and communicated back to the user, such as displaying text on a screen or printing a document. Data generally refers to raw facts and figures that may not have been processed, while information implies that the data has been processed and organized in a way that is meaningful. Thus, in the context of the relationship between users and computers, input is the appropriate term to describe what humans provide to computers.

4. What does PCI stand for in computer networking?

- A. Peripheral Component Interconnect**
- B. Personal Computer Interface**
- C. Programmable Control Interface**
- D. Parallel Communication Interface**

PCI stands for Peripheral Component Interconnect in computer networking. This is a standard that defines a local computer bus for attaching hardware devices in a computer. It is primarily used for connecting peripherals such as graphics cards, network cards, and sound cards to the motherboard. The PCI standard allows for faster data transfer rates and efficient communication between the CPU and other components. Understanding PCI is crucial as it lays the foundation for more advanced interconnect standards that follow, such as PCI Express (PCIe), which has become the dominant interface for modern hardware. The significance of PCI in computer architecture emphasizes its role in system performance and expandability. The other provided options do not accurately describe a recognized standard in computer networking. Personal Computer Interface, Programmable Control Interface, and Parallel Communication Interface are terms that do not correlate to a widely accepted standard like PCI. Thus, recognizing PCI as Peripheral Component Interconnect is essential for understanding various hardware systems and their integrations within computing environments.

5. Which encryption standard is abbreviated as WEP?

- A. Wired Equivalency Privacy**
- B. Wireless Encryption Protocol**
- C. Waveform Encryption Process**
- D. Wired Encryption Protocol**

WEP stands for Wired Equivalency Privacy, which was designed to provide a wireless local area network with a level of security comparable to what is expected for a wired network. This standard aimed to ensure that wireless communication was made safer by implementing encryption, much like traditional wired networks, thereby protecting data as it travels through the air. WEP uses a static key system to encrypt data, which means that the same key is used for all transmissions, providing a form of basic data confidentiality over wireless networks. While it was a pivotal step in securing wireless communications at the time of its inception, WEP has known vulnerabilities that have led to it being largely replaced by more secure protocols such as WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) and WPA2. Understanding WEP's original intent helps underscore why it is essential for modern networks to utilize more robust encryption methods due to the advancements in technology and hacking techniques since the introduction of WEP.

6. What does DSL represent in networking?

- A. Digital Subscriber Line**
- B. Direct Service Line**
- C. Data Signal Line**
- D. Dynamic Subscriber Link**

DSL stands for Digital Subscriber Line, which is a technology used to transmit digital data over traditional telephone lines. It allows for high-speed internet access while enabling the continuation of voice service on the same line. This is made possible due to the way DSL separates the frequency of the voice calls from that of the data, allowing both types of services to operate simultaneously without interference. Digital Subscriber Lines are particularly significant in providing broadband connectivity, as they offer higher data rates than conventional dial-up modems. The technology serves residential and business customers, enhancing internet speeds and supporting various services such as video streaming, online gaming, and VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). Other choices, while containing terms related to telecommunications, do not accurately define DSL. Direct Service Line, Data Signal Line, and Dynamic Subscriber Link are not recognized terms within the context of networking or telecommunications. Thus, pointing to Digital Subscriber Line as the correct answer is essential for understanding how DSL functions in enabling high-speed broadband connections.

7. Which password should be changed first when configuring a wireless network?

- A. The encryption key**
- B. The network name**
- C. The admin password**
- D. The user password**

When configuring a wireless network, changing the admin password first is crucial for ensuring the security of the network. The admin password provides access to the wireless router or access point's configuration settings. If this password is not changed from the default, unauthorized users may easily access the device and modify the settings, including changing the network name, encryption key, or other critical configurations. This could lead to vulnerabilities such as unauthorized access to the network, which can compromise data security and privacy. Changing the admin password helps establish a secure foundation for the network by preventing unauthorized configuration changes. Once the admin password is secure, subsequent steps like modifying the encryption key and network name can enhance the overall security but will not be effective without first protecting the router or access point itself.

8. True or False: For continuity, databases should never be backed up.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in the cloud**
- D. Only once a year**

Backups are a critical aspect of database management and continuity planning. They serve as a safeguard against data loss, corruption, or hardware failures. Regularly backing up databases ensures that, in the event of an unexpected incident such as a system crash, ransomware attack, or accidental deletion, the data can be restored to a previous point in time, minimizing downtime and loss of information. The key factors that support the importance of backups include the necessity of protecting data integrity and availability. Maintaining a backup strategy allows for the restoration of databases to a functional state, which is essential for operational continuity. Consequently, the statement that databases should never be backed up is fundamentally incorrect, as it directly contradicts best practices in data management and disaster recovery. Therefore, the assertion that databases should never be backed up is false, and the correct understanding is that backing up databases is essential for ensuring continuity.

9. What is the acronym SOHO commonly used to describe?

- A. Small Office, Home Office**
- B. Standard Office, Home Office**
- C. Single Office, High Output**
- D. Shared Office, Help Office**

The acronym SOHO stands for Small Office, Home Office. This term is widely used to refer to the trend of people working from home or in small office spaces, typically for businesses that do not require a large physical presence. The concept encompasses a range of work situations, such as freelancers, telecommuters, and entrepreneurs who run their businesses from a small space, which could be their own home or a small commercial office. Small Office, Home Office reflects the flexibility and adaptability of modern work environments, especially with the rise of technology that allows for remote work. It signifies a shift in how businesses operate, with many people opting for cost-effective and convenient working arrangements rather than traditional office setups. This understanding is crucial when discussing trends in workplace dynamics, technology, and the evolving way in which businesses conduct their operations. The other options present variations that do not accurately represent the common usage of the acronym nor align with established terminology in the business community. Therefore, understanding SOHO in the context of Small Office, Home Office is vital for grasping contemporary work trends.

10. Which protocol is primarily used for transferring files over a network?

- A. IMAP**
- B. HTTP**
- C. FTP**
- D. TCP**

The primary protocol used for transferring files over a network is File Transfer Protocol (FTP). FTP is specifically designed for the purpose of transferring files between a client and a server, allowing users to upload and download files efficiently. It operates using client-server architecture, where users can connect to an FTP server to access, submit, or manipulate files. In contrast, other protocols serve different functions: IMAP is utilized for managing and retrieving emails from a mail server, HTTP is predominantly used for transferring hypertext documents (such as web pages) over the Internet, and TCP is a fundamental transport layer protocol that establishes a connection between devices for data transfer but does not itself handle file transfers directly. Thus, FTP is the optimal choice for file transfer tasks.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://comptiaitffc0u61.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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