

# CompTIA Tech+ (FC0-U71) 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. Operating System is abbreviated as?**
  - A. Operating System**
  - B. OPS**
  - C. O/S**
  - D. SYS**
  
- 2. What does VGA stand for?**
  - A. Video Graphics Array**
  - B. Video Graphics Adapter**
  - C. Visual Graphic Array**
  - D. Video Global Array**
  
- 3. Which numeral system uses two symbols, 0 and 1?**
  - A. Decimal**
  - B. Hexadecimal**
  - C. Octal**
  - D. Binary**
  
- 4. Which practice involves using the same password across multiple accounts, which is discouraged?**
  - A. Password history**
  - B. Password privacy**
  - C. Password reuse across sites**
  - D. Password expiration**
  
- 5. Which policy requires changing passwords after a defined period?**
  - A. Password history**
  - B. Password expiration**
  - C. Changing default usernames and passwords**
  - D. Enabling passwords**
  
- 6. Which expansion matches the acronym eSATA?**
  - A. External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment**
  - B. File Transfer Protocol**
  - C. Gigabit**
  - D. General Data Protection Regulations**

- 7. What type of tools allow technicians to assist users remotely?**
- A. Productivity Software**
  - B. Remote Support Software**
  - C. Collaboration Software**
  - D. Access Control**
- 8. A category of programming languages that are executed line-by-line at runtime is called?**
- A. Scripting languages**
  - B. Markup languages**
  - C. Interpreted**
  - D. AI-generated code**
- 9. Which data type represents numerical values?**
- A. Char**
  - B. Numbers**
  - C. Strings**
  - D. Booleans**
- 10. Which term is used for software designed to identify and remove malware?**
- A. Anti-malware**
  - B. Firewall**
  - C. Encryption**
  - D. Data loss prevention**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Operating System is abbreviated as?

**A. Operating System**

**B. OPS**

**C. O/S**

**D. SYS**

Abbreviations in IT often shorten terms to a few letters. For a computer's main software layer, the term "Operating System" is normally written as OS or O/S, not left in full as words. This shorthand appears widely in documentation, command prompts, and tech discussions because it's quick and unambiguous. Among the options, the one that uses the actual abbreviation is the form that shows O/S. The full spelling "Operating System" is not an abbreviation, and the other short forms like OPS or SYS aren't standard abbreviations for this term. So, the correct representation is the option that uses O/S.

## 2. What does VGA stand for?

**A. Video Graphics Array**

**B. Video Graphics Adapter**

**C. Visual Graphic Array**

**D. Video Global Array**

Acronyms for display standards often reflect how the technology was originally named. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array. This is the formal IBM designation for the display standard introduced in the late 1980s. The words describe the function and structure: "Video" refers to the display output, "Graphics" to the image rendering and color capabilities, and "Array" to the grid of pixels and its memory organization that defines how the image is produced on screen. The other options are common misnomers—particularly the idea of an "Adapter"—but the official name is Video Graphics Array. The alternate phrases don't match the historical naming used for this standard.

## 3. Which numeral system uses two symbols, 0 and 1?

**A. Decimal**

**B. Hexadecimal**

**C. Octal**

**D. Binary**

Binary is the base-2 numeral system, meaning each digit represents a power of two and only two symbols are used: 0 and 1. This two-symbol setup is what defines binary, which is also the fundamental way computers encode data as bits (on/off). Other common systems use more symbols: decimal uses ten digits (0-9), octal uses eight (0-7), and hexadecimal uses sixteen (0-9 and A-F). Because the question specifies a two-symbol system, the binary option is the correct one.

**4. Which practice involves using the same password across multiple accounts, which is discouraged?**

- A. Password history**
- B. Password privacy**
- C. Password reuse across sites**
- D. Password expiration**

Reusing the same password across multiple sites is discouraged because it creates a single credential that can unlock many accounts. If one service is breached and your password is exposed, attackers can try that exact password on other sites, a technique known as credential stuffing. The more sites you use with the same password, the greater the risk that a breach somewhere will lead to multiple compromises. The best practice is to use unique, strong passwords for each site and store them with a password manager. Adding two-factor authentication wherever possible further protects accounts even if a password is compromised. The other items mentioned relate to different security controls—preventing reuse of recent passwords, keeping passwords private, and enforcing changes after a period—but they don't address the broader risk of cross-site reuse.

**5. Which policy requires changing passwords after a defined period?**

- A. Password history**
- B. Password expiration**
- C. Changing default usernames and passwords**
- D. Enabling passwords**

Password expiration is the policy that enforces changing passwords after a defined period. By setting a maximum password age, users must create a new password when the period ends, which limits how long a potentially compromised credential can be used. This helps reduce the risk from password breaches since old passwords become invalid after expiry. Other options address different protections: password history prevents reusing recent passwords, but doesn't inherently require changes on a fixed schedule; changing default usernames and passwords is about removing factory defaults at setup; enabling passwords is not a period-based policy.

**6. Which expansion matches the acronym eSATA?**

- A. External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment**
- B. File Transfer Protocol**
- C. Gigabit**
- D. General Data Protection Regulations**

eSATA stands for External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment. It refers to the external version of the Serial ATA interface used to connect external storage devices like hard drives and SSDs, preserving the serial transfer method but in an external cable/enclosure form. The other terms are unrelated: File Transfer Protocol is a network protocol for moving files, Gigabit is a speed measure, and General Data Protection Regulations is a privacy law (GDPR). This is why the expansion matches External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment.

**7. What type of tools allow technicians to assist users remotely?**

- A. Productivity Software
- B. Remote Support Software**
- C. Collaboration Software
- D. Access Control

When technicians need to help someone who isn't physically present, they rely on remote support software. This type of tool lets the technician securely connect to the user's computer, view the screen, control the keyboard and mouse, run diagnostics, install updates, and transfer files—all from afar. It's designed for troubleshooting and support tasks, often including features like chat during the session and session logging for accountability. Productivity software is about creating or managing work tasks and documents, not providing remote access. Collaboration software focuses on team communication and joint work on documents, not remote control of devices. Access control manages who can reach systems and data, handling permissions and authentication rather than remote troubleshooting. Remote support software uniquely enables live, hands-on assistance across distances.

**8. A category of programming languages that are executed line-by-line at runtime is called?**

- A. Scripting languages
- B. Markup languages
- C. Interpreted**
- D. AI-generated code

Interpreted languages are executed line-by-line at runtime by an interpreter. The interpreter reads each line of code and runs it directly, translating on the fly rather than producing a separate machine-code file beforehand. This on-the-fly execution is what defines the category and explains why programs in these languages are typically run without a distinct compilation step. Scripting languages are often interpreted, but the precise concept here is the execution model—interpreted languages execute code as the program runs. Markup languages aren't programming languages at all, and AI-generated code isn't a language category. Examples like Python and JavaScript illustrate languages that are commonly interpreted.

**9. Which data type represents numerical values?**

- A. Char
- B. Numbers**
- C. Strings
- D. Booleans

The thing being tested is which data type is meant for numeric data that you can math with. Numbers are the data type that stores numeric values, from integers like 7 to decimals like 3.14, and you can perform arithmetic on them (add, subtract, multiply, divide, compare, etc.). Other types are used for different kinds of data: characters (a single symbol) belong to Char, text strings are sequences of characters, and Booleans hold true/false values used in logic. Digits shown as characters, like '7', aren't treated as numeric values in calculations. So the Numbers type is the correct choice for representing numerical values.

**10. Which term is used for software designed to identify and remove malware?**

- A. Anti-malware**
- B. Firewall**
- C. Encryption**
- D. Data loss prevention**

Anti-malware software is designed to identify and remove malware from a system. It scans for known malicious signatures and suspicious behavior, quarantines or deletes threats, and often provides real-time protection to stop infections. The other terms refer to different security functions: a firewall manages network traffic to block unauthorized access, encryption protects data by making it unreadable without a key, and data loss prevention aims to stop sensitive data from leaving the organization. So, anti-malware is the best choice for identifying and removing malware.

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## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://comptiatechplus.examzify.com>**

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

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