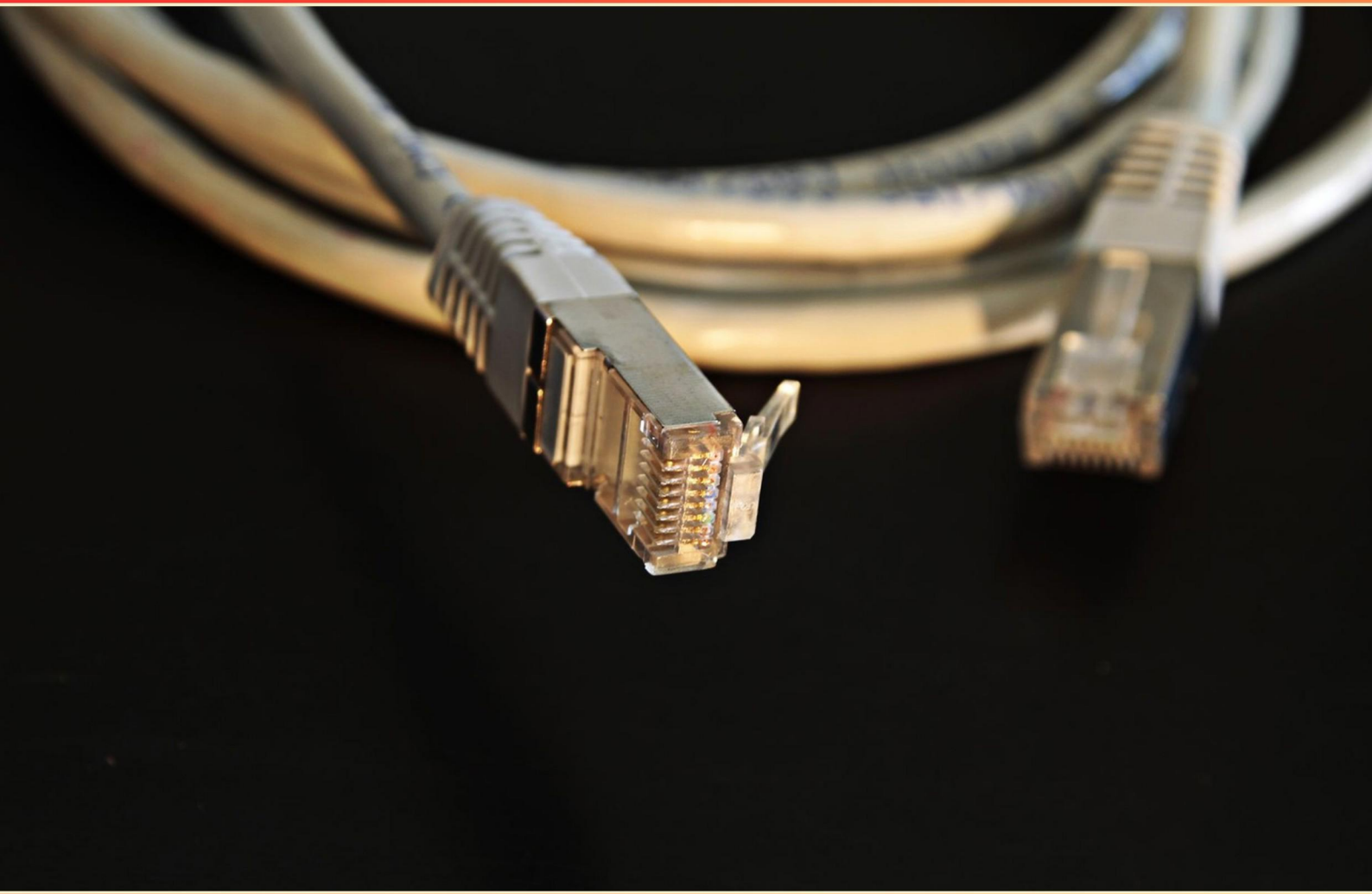


COMPTIA TECH+ (FC0-U71) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 cloud model provides virtualized computing resources over the internet?**
 - A. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - B. Common Internet Service Types
 - C. Cloud Concepts
 - D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- 2. HDD stands for which storage device?**
 - A. Hard Disk Drive
 - B. High Density Drive
 - C. Hard Disk Data
 - D. Hard Drive Disk

- 3. Which term refers to non-volatile memory that is typically read-only?**
 - A. RAM
 - B. SaaS
 - C. ROM
 - D. SATA

- 4. Programming paradigms based on the concept of 'objects'.**
 - A. Pseudo code concepts
 - B. Object-oriented methods
 - C. Constants
 - D. Variables

- 5. Which term describes encryption used to protect data stored by a mobile app on a device?**
 - A. Mobile application encryption
 - B. Data in transit
 - C. Data at rest
 - D. VPN

- 6. What term describes enforcing permissions to resources based on user identity?**
- A. OS Types
 - B. Web-Browsing Software
 - C. Access Control
 - D. Profile Synchronization
- 7. What term describes visual representations of the steps in a process?**
- A. Big Data
 - B. Flow chart concepts
 - C. Data monetization
 - D. Sequence
- 8. Which acronym stands for Virtual Random-access Memory?**
- A. Volatile Random-access Memory
 - B. Virtual Read-Only Memory
 - C. Video RAM
 - D. Virtual Random-access Memory
- 9. Kbps stands for which phrase?**
- A. Kilobyte per second
 - B. Kilobit per second
 - C. Kbps
 - D. Kilobits per second
- 10. Which data type refers to whole numbers without fractional components?**
- A. Floats
 - B. Booleans
 - C. Integers
 - D. Strings

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which cloud model provides virtualized computing resources over the internet?

- A. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- B. Common Internet Service Types
- C. Cloud Concepts
- D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**

The main idea tested is identifying the cloud service model that delivers computing resources as virtualized components over the internet. This is Infrastructure as a Service: you get access to virtual machines, storage, and networks on demand, while you manage the operating system, applications, and data; the provider handles the underlying hardware and virtualization. This contrasts with Platform as a Service, which provides a complete runtime environment for building and deploying apps, and with broader terms like cloud concepts or common internet service types that aren't specific service models. Examples include AWS EC2, Azure Virtual Machines, and Google Compute Engine.

2. HDD stands for which storage device?

- A. Hard Disk Drive**
- B. High Density Drive
- C. Hard Disk Data
- D. Hard Drive Disk

HDD is the abbreviation for a Hard Disk Drive, which is the magnetic storage device inside many computers. The term breaks down as follows: "hard" means rigid disks, as opposed to flexible media; "disk" refers to the platters that store the data; and "drive" denotes the whole assembly that contains the disks plus the motors and read/write electronics that access the data. This is the standard name for the device, unlike the other options which don't correspond to the usual terminology (high density drive isn't a standard device name, hard disk data describes data on a disk rather than the device, and hard drive disk mixes up the order).

3. Which term refers to non-volatile memory that is typically read-only?

- A. RAM
- B. SaaS
- C. ROM**
- D. SATA

Non-volatile memory that is typically read-only is ROM. It keeps data even when power is removed, and it's designed to be programmed once or only infrequently, so the information stored inside remains unchanged during normal operation. This makes ROM ideal for firmware and boot instructions that must be preserved across restarts and power cycles. RAM, by contrast, is volatile and loses data when power is off, so it's used for temporary working memory. SATA is just a data interface for connecting storage devices, not a memory type. SaaS refers to software delivered over the internet, not memory.

4. Programming paradigms based on the concept of 'objects'.

- A. Pseudo code concepts
- B. Object-oriented methods**
- C. Constants
- D. Variables

The idea being tested is organizing software around objects that bundle data with the operations that act on that data. In this approach, each object contains both state (data) and behavior (methods), and objects interact by sending messages to one another, invoking their methods. The term "methods" specifically refers to the actions defined for or by an object, making the description of this paradigm as object-oriented methods the best fit. This highlights how behavior is encapsulated with the data it operates on, which is the defining trait of this programming style. The other options don't describe a paradigm built on objects. Pseudo code concepts refer to human-readable representations of algorithms rather than a concrete programming paradigm. Constants and variables are basic data elements used within programs, not structures that organize code around objects or their behavior.

5. Which term describes encryption used to protect data stored by a mobile app on a device?

- A. Mobile application encryption**
- B. Data in transit
- C. Data at rest
- D. VPN

The key idea is protecting data when it is stored on a device. Data at rest refers to information that resides on local storage, such as a mobile phone's files, databases, and caches. Encrypting this data ensures that if the device is lost or accessed by someone else, the stored information remains unreadable. This is different from data in transit, which is encrypted while moving over networks, and a VPN, which protects data as it travels through a tunnel. The term mobile application encryption may be used informally to describe an app's own encryption of its local data, but the standard, widely used label for this scenario is data at rest.

6. What term describes enforcing permissions to resources based on user identity?

- A. OS Types
- B. Web-Browsing Software
- C. Access Control**
- D. Profile Synchronization

Access control governs enforcing permissions to resources based on user identity. It ties authentication—verifying who the user is—to authorization, which decides what resources the user may access and what actions they may perform. Permissions are assigned through mechanisms such as access control lists or role-based access control, ensuring each user can only do what they're allowed. For example, a file might be readable by a group but writable only by its owner, or a database might grant read access to analysts and full update rights to admins. This concept differs from OS types, which describe different operating systems, web-browsing software, which is a tool for browsing the web, and profile synchronization, which keeps user settings consistent across devices.

7. What term describes visual representations of the steps in a process?

- A. Big Data
- B. Flow chart concepts**
- C. Data monetization
- D. Sequence

Flow chart concepts describe visual representations of the steps in a process. Flow charts map each step with shapes and arrows to show the sequence and any decision points, making the workflow easy to follow from start to finish. For example, a flow chart of a loan application would show steps like submit application, verify documents, run a credit check, and approve or reject, all connected in the order they occur. The other terms don't describe a diagram of steps: Big Data is about large-scale data sets and analysis, data monetization is about turning data into revenue, and a sequence is just the order of steps, not a visual diagram.

8. Which acronym stands for Virtual Random-access Memory?

- A. Volatile Random-access Memory
- B. Virtual Read-Only Memory
- C. Video RAM
- D. Virtual Random-access Memory**

VRAM is the memory used by graphics hardware to hold image data like frame buffers and textures, enabling fast rendering of visuals. The acronym VRAM is traditionally expanded as Video RAM, the dedicated memory on a GPU for graphics tasks. Seeing Virtual Random-access Memory isn't the standard meaning in most IT contexts; virtual memory refers to OS techniques that use storage to extend RAM, not the GPU's video memory. So the commonly accepted expansion of VRAM is Video RAM.

9. Kbps stands for which phrase?

- A. Kilobyte per second
- B. Kilobit per second
- C. Kbps**
- D. Kilobits per second

Kbps is the standard shorthand for data transfer measured in bits per second. Here, K means kilo (thousand) and bps stands for bits per second, so the unit describes how many bits can be transmitted each second. This is why it's used to express network speeds. The difference from kilobytes per second is that bytes are eight bits, so 1 KBps equals 8 kbps; KBps would be written with a capital B to denote bytes. The phrase that matches the abbreviation is kilobits per second, which is exactly what Kbps conveys.

10. Which data type refers to whole numbers without fractional components?

- A. Floats
- B. Booleans
- C. Integers**
- D. Strings

The data type being tested is how numbers are represented when there is no fractional part. Integers are whole numbers without decimals, including zero and both positive and negative values. They're used when you need exact counts or discrete steps, such as item counts or array indices. Floats hold numbers with fractional components like 3.14, booleans represent true/false, and strings store text. Therefore, the data type for whole numbers without fractional components is integers.

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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.

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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