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Exam Code: FC0-U41

Exam Name: Comptia IT Fundamentals

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Which of the following statements about a riser card is true?

A. It is used to connect a computer in a network.

B. It is used to connect extra microprocessors.

C. It provides extra memory for expansion cards.

D. It is used to extend slots for expansion cards.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.
What is LPX?
LPX is a motherboard form or that is used in some desktop computers. In LPX motherboards, expansion cards are inserted into a riser card that contains several slots. Unlike other common form ors such as AT and ATX, the expansion cards in LPX are not vertical, but parallel to the motherboard.
The LPX form or is designed for smaller cases, and usually it is used for connecting two or three expansion cards.

QUESTION 2
Which of the following devices is used for accessing the data on Secure Digital (SD) card, MMC card, and CompactFlash (CF)?

A. E-book reader

B. Memory card reader

C. Smart card reader

D. Barcode reader

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A memory card reader is a device, typically having a USB interface, for accessing the
data on a memory card such as a CompactFlash (CF),
Secure Digital (SD) or MultiMediaCard (MMC).
Answer option C is incorrect. Smart card readers are used to read smart cards. It is used
as a communications medium between the smart card and a host.
Answer option D is incorrect. A barcode reader (or barcode scanner) is an electronic
device for reading printed barcodes.
Answer option A is incorrect. There is no such device as e-book reader.

QUESTION 3
Which of the following can be used to accomplish authentication?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Biometrics

B. Encryption

C. Password

D. Token

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following can be used to accomplish authentication.
1. Password
2. Biometrics
3. Token
A password is a secret word or string of characters that is used for authentication, to
prove identity, or gain access to a resource.
What is authentication?
Authentication is a process of verifying the identity of a person, network host, or system
process.
The authentication process compares the provided credentials with the credentials stored
in the database of an authentication server.
What is biometrics?
Biometrics is a method of authentication that uses physical characteristics, such as

fingerprints, scars, retinal patterns, and other forms of biophysical qualities to identify a user. Nowadays, the usage of biometric devices such as hand scanners and retinal scanners is becoming more common in the business environment. A token may be a physical device or software token that an authorized user of computer services is given to ease authentication.
Answer option B is incorrect. Encryption can be used to accomplish security and not authentication.

QUESTION 4
Which of the following devices can cause great harm to one's life with lethal electric shocks?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. SMPS
B. Floppy drive
C. Monitor
D. Keyboard.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A computer monitor and SMPS are at high voltage. Therefore, these devices can be fatal. They usually have large amount of electric charge stored in capacitors for days after they have been unplugged from power source.
What is SMPS?
Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS) is a device that converts raw input power to controlled voltage and current for the operation of electronic equipment. SMPS uses switches for high efficiency.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. Keyboards and floppy drives do not store electric

charge.
Therefore, they cannot cause lethal electric shocks.

QUESTION 5
Which of the following ports on a computer are used to connect a keyboard?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. USB

B. DB-25

C. PS/2

D. DB-9

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The PS/2 and USB ports on a computer are used to connect a keyboard.
What is USB?
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play
capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which
means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A
single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc.
USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum
data transfer rate of 480
Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. The DB-9 and DB-25 port types on the computer
are used as serial ports. A DB-9 male type port has 9 pins, whereas a DB-25 male type
port has 25 pins.
What is a serial port?
Serial port is the primary means for connecting modems and mouse to a computer. There
are two types of serial port connectors, 9-pin and 25-pin. The word serial refers to the
data is sent in series, one bit at a time, over a single wire. This design is significantly
slower than sending 8 bits at a time via a parallel channel, but serial signals can travel
much farther without degradation.

QUESTION 6
Which of the following features are related to power management?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Hot plugging
B. Hibernate mode
C. Standby mode
D. Safe mode

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Hibernate mode and Standby mode are features related to power management.
Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings. When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.
The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers. In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low power state and, as a result, it consumes less power.
When the computer resumes from the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost. The standby mode is available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need to enable this mode manually. This mode is not available in non-ACPI and non-APM based computers.
Answer option A is incorrect. Hot plugging is a feature in which a device can be installed or removed while the computer is running.
Answer option D is incorrect. Safe Mode is a Windows feature used to start a computer with basic drivers, such as mouse, keyboard, etc. It bypasses blocking issues, such as system corruption, or installation of incompatible drivers or system services, enabling the Administrator to resolve such issues.

QUESTION 7
Which of the following are types of LCD monitors?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. SVGA

B. Active Matrix

C. Passive Matrix

D. X-Matrix

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Two types of LCDs are available.
Active matrix
Passive matrix
Active matrix LCDs uses individual transistors to control each pixel on the screen. This
type of LCD consumes more power but provides sharper images than the passive matrix
LCD. Passive matrix
Passive matrix screens do not refresh quickly to rapid changes. The passive matrix screen
displays weak colors. LCDs consume less power and are cheaper than Active matrix
LCDs.
Answer option A is incorrect. SVGA is a type of CRT monitor used with the Desktop
computers, and not the LCD monitor.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no LCD display type such as X-Matrix.

QUESTION 8
Which of the following transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and supports 8-channel
digital audio?

A. DVI

B. S-Video

C. SVGA

D. HDMI

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a standard, uncompressed, and all-digital audio/video interface. HDMI is capable of delivering the highest quality digital video and multichannel digital audio on a single cable. It provides an interface between any audio/video sources, such as a DVD player or a computer and a digital television (DTV) or video monitor. HDMI transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and supports 8-channel digital audio, with extra bandwidth to accommodate future enhancements. HDMI has two types of connectors. Type A and Type B. Type A and Type B connectors use 19 pins and 29 pins, respectively. The Type B connector is designed for very high-resolution displays that are expected in near future.

Answer option B is incorrect. S-Video, also known as Y/C video, stands for Super-Video. It is a technology for video transmission. Using this technology, the video is transmitted into two separate signals. One is used for color, and the other for brightness. Sometimes S-Video signals are considered as a type of component video signal. However, its quality is inferior to other complex component video schemes such as RGB. This technology produces sharper images than those produced by composite video, which carries the entire set of signals in a single line. For using SVideo, the device sending the signal must support S-Video output and the device receiving the signal needs to have an S-Video input jack.

Answer option A is incorrect. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high resolution digital display invented by
Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI has three main categories of connectors. They are. DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is an analog-only connector, DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an analog/digital connector. DVI-D and DVI-I connectors are of two types. single link and dual link. DVI supports UXGA and HDTV with a single set of links.
Higher resolutions such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or more can be supported with dual links.

Answer option C is incorrect. A VGA or SVGA connector is a 15-pin, three rows, female connector, on the back of a PC used for connecting monitors. Reference.
"http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-Definition_Multimedia_Interface"

QUESTION 9
You are handling IT support for a sales company. One of the sales representatives complains that his laptop does not have a network card. You wish to add one via an expansion slot. What type of expansion card should you use?

A. MCA

B. PCMCIA

C. PCI
D. AGP

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
PCMCIA is a widely used expansion card slot for laptops.
What is PCMCIA card? Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
(PCMCIA) card is also known as PC card.
The PC card uses a small expansion slot and is primarily used in laptops. However, PC
cards are also available in some of the desktop computers. There are three types of
PCMCIA cards.
1.Type I
2.Type II
3.Type III
Answer option C is incorrect. PCI slots are used in PC's, not laptops.
Answer option D is incorrect. AGP is a legacy graphics slot for PC's.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)?
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 option A is incorrect. MCA is a legacy PC slot.
Reference. http.//www.wisegeek.com/what-is-an-expansion-card.htm

QUESTION 10
Which of the following terms refers to an anti-virus software file that is updated from
time to time to protect a computer from new viruses?

A. Definition

B. Modules
C. Service pack
D. Hotfix

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Definition is an anti-virus software file that should be updated at regular intervals to
protect a computer from new viruses. This file is also known as virus definition file. The
virus definition file contains information about the latest viruses, which helps identify
new viruses and protect computers from them.
Answer option D is incorrect. Hotfix is a collection of files used by Microsoft for
software updates that are released between major service pack releases. A hotfix is about
a problem, occurring under specific circumstances, which cannot wait to be fixed till the
next service pack release. Hotfixes are generally related to security problems. Hence, it is
essential to fix these problems as soon as possible.
Answer option C is incorrect. A service pack is a collection of Fixes and Patches in a
single product. A service pack can be used to handle a large number of viruses and bugs
or to update an operating system with advanced and better capabilities. A service pack
usually contains a number of file replacements.
Answer option B is incorrect. This term does not refer to any anti-virus software file.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_virus"

QUESTION 11
You are implementing wireless access at a defense contractor. Specifications say, you
must implement the AES Encryption algorithm. Which encryption standard should you
choose?

A. WEP
B. WPA
C. TKIP
D. WPA 2

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
WPA 2 (Wi Fi Protected Access 2) uses AES encryption, which is endorsed by the
National Security Administration.
What is AES?
The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is an encryption standard adopted by the U.S.
government.
The standard comprises three block ciphers, AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256. Each
AES cipher has a
128-bit block size, with key sizes of
128, 192, and 256 bits, respectively. The AES ciphers have been analyzed extensively
and are now used worldwide, as was the case with its predecessor, the Data Encryption
Standard (DES).
AES was announced by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as U.S.
FIPS PUB 197
(FIPS 197) on
November 26, 2001 after a 5-year standardization process in which fifteen competing
designs were presented and evaluated before Rijndael was selected as the most suitable. It
became effective as a standard on May 26, 2002. As of
2009, AES is one of the most popular algorithms used in symmetric key cryptography. It
is available in many different encryption packages. AES is the first publicly accessible
and open cipher approved by the NSA for top secret information.
Answer optiond A and B are incorrect. WEP and WPA both use the RC-4 Stream cipher.
What is RC4?
RC4 is a stream cipher designed by Ron Rivest. It is used in many applications, including
Transport Layer Security (TLS), Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), Wi-Fi Protected
Access (WPA), etc. RC4 is fast and simple. However, it has weaknesses that argue
against its use in new systems. It is especially vulnerable when the beginning of the
output key stream is not discarded, nonrandom or related keys are used, or a single key
stream is used twice. Some ways of using RC4 can lead to very insecure cryptosystems
such as WEP.
Answer option C is incorrect. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol is a substitute for WPA,
meant to replace WEP without requiring that hardware be replaced. Reference.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11i

QUESTION 12
Drag and drop the appropriate class of fire extinguisher in front of types of fires.

Type of Fire	Appropriate Fire Extinguisher Used
Wood and Paper Fire	PlaceHolder
Electrical Fire	PlaceHolder
Flammable liquids and gases	PlaceHolder

Class A	Class C
Class B	Class D

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Class A fire extinguisher is used for wood and paper fire.
Class B fire extinguisher is used for flammable liquid and gases fire.
Class C fire extinguisher is used for electrical fire.
Class D fire extinguisher is used for combustible metals fire. Reference.
"http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_extinguisher"

QUESTION 13
What is the maximum cable length to connect a device to an IEEE 1394a port?

A. 12 meters

B. 10 meters

C. 4.5 meters

D. 5 meters

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The maximum cable length to connect a device to an IEEE 1394a port is 4.5 meters.
What is IEEE 1394?

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 is a standard for high-speed serial bus that provides enhanced PC connectivity for a wide range of devices. These devices include consumer audiovisual components, traditional PC storage devices, and handheld devices. IEEE 1394 is also known as Fire wire.
Answer option D is incorrect. The maximum cable length to connect a device to USB 1.1 and USB 2.0 ports is 5 meters.
What is USB?
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM, DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480
Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.

QUESTION 14
Which of the following is an international standard for energy efficient consumer products?

A. Energy Star rating

B. Standby mode

C. Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC)

D. Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Energy Star rating is an international standard for energy efficient consumer products.
The Energy Star rating is an international standard for energy efficient consumer products. Devices carrying the Energy Star logo are products, such as computer devices, peripherals, kitchen appliances, etc. These products generally use 20% to 30% lesser energy than required by the federal standards. The Energy Star program was created by the 'United States Environmental Protection
Agency' (US EPA) as an attempt to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emission by power plants. The program has helped in spreading the use of LED traffic lights, efficient fluorescent lighting, and power management systems for office

equipments.
Answer option C is incorrect. Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC),
frequently referred to as the Orange Book, is the centerpiece of the DoD Rainbow Series
publications. It is a
United States Government Department of Defense (DoD) standard that sets basic
requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a
computer system. TCSEC was used to evaluate, classify and select computer systems
being considered for the processing, storage and retrieval of sensitive or classified
information. It was replaced with the development of the
Common Criteria international standard originally published in 2005.
Answer option B is incorrect. The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers.
In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low
power state and, as a result, it consumes less power. When the computer resumes from
the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the
power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost. The standby mode is
available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need
to enable this mode manually.
This mode is not available in non-ACPI and non-APM based computers.
Answer option D is incorrect. The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI)
is a powermanagement specification developed by Intel, Microsoft, and Toshiba. It
enables an operating system to control the amount of power supplied to each device
attached to a computer by turning off peripheral devices when they are not in use. It
defines power management on a wide range of mobile, desktop, and server computers
and peripherals. It also enables manuurers to produce computers that automatically power
up as soon as a user touches the keyboard. Reference.
"http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_Star"

QUESTION 15
Identify the CNR slot in the image given below.

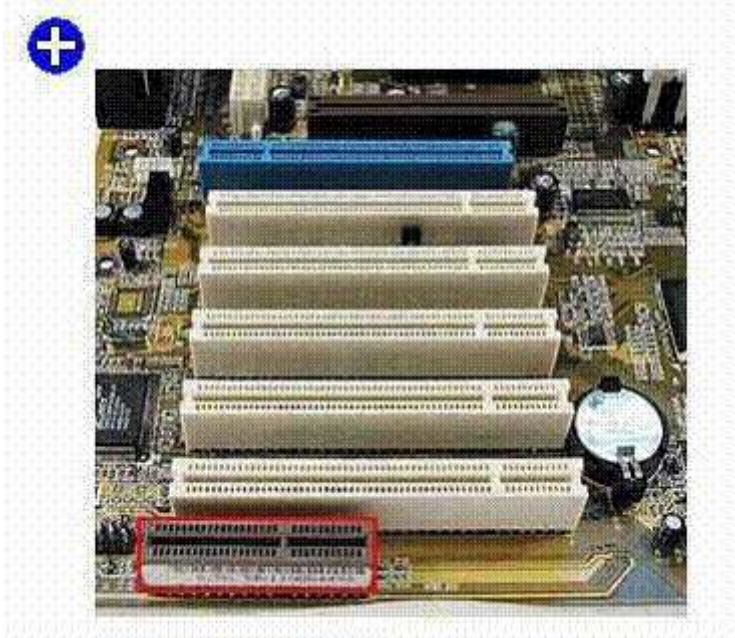Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.

B.

C.

D.
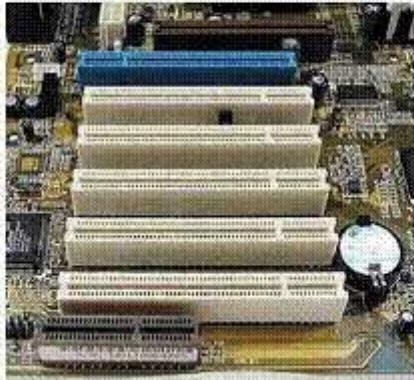
Correct Answer:
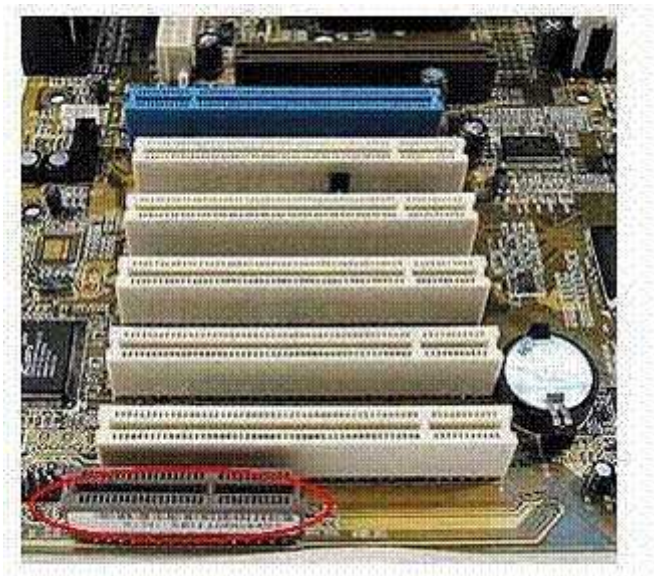**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 16
Which of the following storage device uses SRAM or DRAM?

A. USB flash drive
B. Solid-state drive (SSD)
C. Blu-ray Disc
D. CD drive

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A solid-state drive (SSD) is a data storage device that uses solid-state memory to store persistent data. An SSD emulates a hard disk drive interface, thus easily replacing it in most applications. It is also known as solid-state hard disk drive. SSDs have no moving parts; hence, they are less fragile and silent than hard disks. As there are no mechanical delays, SSDs usually enjoy low access time and latency. An SSD using SRAM or DRAM (instead of flash memory) is often called a RAM-drive, which should not be confused

with a RAM disk.
Answer option C is incorrect. Blu-ray Disc, also known as Blu-ray or BD, is an optical disc storage medium. It is designed to supersede the standard DVD format for storing high-definition video,
PlayStation 3 games, and other data, with up to 25 GB per single layered, and 50 GB per dual layered disc. Blu-ray Disc was developed by the Blu-ray Disc Association, a group representing makers of consumer electronics, computer hardware, and motion pictures. The disc has the same physical dimensions as standard DVDs and CDs. It is called Blu-ray Disc because of the blue-violet laser which is used to read the disc. Blu-ray uses a shorter wavelength, a 405 nm blue-violet laser, and allows for almost six times more data storage than on a DVD.
Answer option D is incorrect. CD drive is used for read/write operations on CDs. The CD drives that are capable of performing write operations on CDs are also known as CD burners. However, most of the CD drives on computers have read only capability. CD drives with read-only capability are also known as CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory) drives. A CD drive is installed inside the computer case and can be connected to IDE, SCSI, SATA, or firewire interface.
Answer option A is incorrect. A USB flash drive consists of flash memory data storage device integrated with a USB (Universal Serial Bus) 1.1 or
2.0 interface. Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solid-state_drive"

QUESTION 17
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. Use the Disk Management tool to move everything to the new computer.
C. Use the User State Migration tool to move the system settings and files to the new machines.
D. Copy the files and the Windows Registry to a removable media then copy it onto the new machines.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

What is User State Migration Tool (USMT)?

User State Migration Tool (USMT) is used to migrate user files and settings during large deployments of Microsoft Windows XP and Microsoft Windows Vista operating systems. It captures desktop, and application settings, as well as user accounts and users' files, and then migrates them to a new Windows installation. It helps administrators to improve and simplify migration process. USMT can be used for both side-by-side and wipe-and-load migrations. USMT component

SCANSTATE.EXE is used to collect the files and settings from the source computer and the

LOADSTATE.EXE component is used to restore the user state onto the destination computer.

Answer option D is incorrect. Moving the Windows registry will not work and could in cause major problems on the new system. This is especially true if the new system has a more modern version of Windows.

Answer option B is incorrect. The disk management tool is used for managing disk partitions.

Answer option A is incorrect. A complete backup will likely cause problems on the new installations.

This is especially true if the new system has a more modern version of Windows.

Reference. http.//technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx

QUESTION 18
Which of the following programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited?

A. Malware

B. Spyware

C. Honeypot

D. Worm

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission.
Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet

surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing
Web sites blindly, etc.
Answer option C is incorrect. A honeypot is a term in computer terminology used for a trap that is set to detect, deflect, or in some manner counteract attempts at unauthorized use of information systems. Generally it consists of a computer, data, or a network site that appears to be part of a network, but is actually isolated, and monitored, and which seems to contain information or a resource of value to attackers.
Answer option A is incorrect. 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 option D is incorrect. A worm is a software program that uses computer networks and security holes to replicate itself from one computer to another. It usually performs malicious actions, such as using the resources of computers as well as shutting down computers.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spyware"

QUESTION 19
Which of the following expansion slots can be used to plug a SCSI adapter? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. VESA

B. Slot 2

C. PCI

D. Slot 1

E. EISA

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) adapters can fit on PCI, EISA, and VESA slots. Unlike IDE, SCSI interface is generally not built-in on the motherboard. However, some motherboards do come with integrated SCSI adapters. In most cases, you have to purchase a SCSI adapter and install it into a bus slot. Once the SCSI adapter is installed, you can connect the SCSI devices to the host adapter.
What is SCSI?
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in

use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE and supports more devices.

SCSI devices, such as hard disk drive and CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards. SCSI-1, SCSI- 2,and SCSI-3.

What is a VESA bus?

VESA is an expansion bus standard developed by Video Electronics Standards Association to provide high-performance video and graphics capabilities.

What is a PCI bus?

Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) is a high-performance, 32-bit or 64-bit bus designed to be used with devices that have high bandwidth requirements, such as the display subsystem.

What is an EISA bus?

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. This is accomplished by providing the slot with two layers of connectors. The top layer is identical to a 16-bit ISA slot. The bottom layer is used by an EISA device but ignored by an ISA device. Therefore, both ISA and EISA devices can work in an EISA slot.

Answer options B and D are incorrect. Slot1 and Slot2 are used for Pentium III processors and Pentium Xeon processors, respectively.

QUESTION 20
Which of the following AT Attachment (ATA) standards supports transfer mode UltraDMA/133?

A. ATA-6

B. ATA-7

C. ATA-4

D. ATA-5

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The AT Attachment-7 (ATA-7) standard supports transfer mode UltraDMA/133. With the market introduction of Serial ATA, the ATA is sometimes referred to as Parallel ATA (PATA).

What is Parallel ATA (PATA)?

Parallel ATA (PATA) is a standard interface for connecting storage devices such as the hard disk and CD-ROM drive inside a computer. It is the most common and least expensive interface for connecting storage devices. A PATA ribbon cable uses either a 40-conductor or an 80-conductor wire and is limited to 46 cm length. The new 80-wire ribbon cable appeared with the introduction of the Ultra DMA/66 mode. All forty additional wires in the new cable are ground wires, interleaved with the previously defined wires. The extra forty conductors are all ground lines, placed there to provide additional shielding and protection against crosstalk between conductors. A maximum of two devices can be connected to a PATA port. Parallel ATA

(PATA) 133 has a data transfer speed of 1064 Mbps.

Answer option A is incorrect. The AT Attachment-6 (ATA-6) standard supports transfer mode UltraDMA/100.

Answer option D is incorrect. The AT Attachment-5 (ATA-5) standard supports transfer mode UltraDMA/66.

Answer option C is incorrect. The AT Attachment-4 (ATA-4) standard supports transfer mode UltraDMA/33.

Reference.

"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Technology_Attachment#Parallel_ATA"

QUESTION 21
Which of the following color code is used for a PS/2 keyboard connector on new motherboards?

A. Purple

B. Pink

C. Green

D. Blue

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The purple color is used for a PS/2 keyboard connector on new motherboards.
Answer option D is incorrect. The blue color is used for a 15-pin VGA monitor connector on motherboard.
Answer option C is incorrect. The green color is used for a PS/2 mouse connector on new motherboards.
Answer option B is incorrect. The pink color is used for a 25-pin female parallel port

connector on new motherboards.

QUESTION 22
Which of the following cryptographic algorithm uses public key and private key to encrypt or decrypt data ?

A. Hashing

B. Symmetric

C. Asymmetric

D. Numeric

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Asymmetric algorithm uses two keys, public key and private key, to encrypt and decrypt data.
What is asymmetric encryption?
Asymmetric encryption is a type of encryption that uses two keys - a public key and a private key pair for data encryption. The public key is available to everyone, while the private or secret key is available only to the recipient of the message. For example, when a user sends a message or data to another user, the sender uses a public key to encrypt the data. The receiver uses his private key to decrypt the data.
Answer option B is incorrect. Symmetric algorithm uses a single key to encrypt and decrypt data.
Answer option A is incorrect. Hashing encryption algorithm uses a process of converting a message, or data, into a numeric value to encrypt data. Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) and Message Digest Algorithm (MDA) are two standards that use the hashing process for encryption.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such cryptographic algorithm as Numeric.
Reference. TechNet, Contents. "Description of Symmetric and Asymmetric Encryption"

QUESTION 23
Which of the following are the types of parental control?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Content filter control

B. Usage control

C. Monitoring control

D. Usage management tool

Correct Answer: ABCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Following are the types of parental control.
Content filter control
Usage control
Usage management tool
Monitoring control
Content filter control limits the access to age-appropriate content.
Usage control limits the usage of the devices, such as placing time-limits on usage or
forbidding certain types of usage. Usage management tool allows the parents to enforce
learning time into child's computing time. Monitoring control can track down locations
and activities when using the device.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parental_controls"

QUESTION 24
Which of the following Interfaces has the ability to support digital audio as well as video
through a single cable?

A. VGA

B. HDMI

C. SVGA

D. DVI

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
HDMI interface has the ability to support digital audio as well as video through a single
cable. HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a standard,
uncompressed, and all-digital audio/video interface. HDMI is capable of delivering the
highest quality digital video and multichannel digital audio on a single cable. It provides

an interface between any audio/video sources, such as a DVD player or a computer and a digital television (DTV) or video monitor. HDMI transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and supports 8-channel digital audio, with extra bandwidth to accommodate future enhancements. HDMI has two types of connectors. Type A and Type B. Type A and Type B connectors use 19 pins and 29 pins, respectively. The Type B connector is designed for very high-resolution displays that are expected in near future.
Answer options C, D, and A are incorrect. SVGA, VGA, and DVI interfaces do not have capability to support digital audio as well as video through a single cable.
What is a VGA or SVGA connector?
A VGA or SVGA connector is a 15-pin, three rows, female connector, on the back of a PC used for connecting monitors.
What is DVI?
DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high resolution digital display invented by Digital
Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI has three main categories of connectors. They are. DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is an analog-only connector, DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an analog/digital connector. DVI-D and DVI-I connectors are of two types. single link and dual link. DVI supports UXGA and HDTV with a single set of links. Higher resolutions such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or more can be supported with dual links.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HDMI"

QUESTION 25
Identify the S-Video port in the image given below.

http://www.gratisexam.com/

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
S-Video, also known as Y/C video, stands for Super-Video. It is a technology for video transmission.
Using this technology, the video is transmitted into two separate signals. One is used for color, and the other for brightness. Sometimes S-Video signals are considered as a type of component video signal. However, its quality is inferior to other complex component video schemes such as RGB. This technology produces sharper images than those produced by composite video, which carries the entire set of signals in a single line. For using S-Video, the device sending the signal must support SVideo output and the device receiving the signal needs to have an S-Video input jack.

FireWire 400 port

S-Video port

DVI-I dual link port

FireWire 800 port

QUESTION 26
Which of the following are the basic options in Windows XP for putting your laptop to
sleep when you are not actively using it, but do not want to completely shut it down?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Low-power state
B. Sleeper state
C. Standby
D. Hibernate

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following are two basic options in Windows XP for putting your laptop to sleep
when you are not actively using it, but do not want to completely shut it down. Standby,
Hibernate
What is standby mode?

The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers. In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low power state and, as a result, it consumes less power.

When the computer resumes from the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost. The standby mode is available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need to enable this mode manually. This mode is not available in non-ACPI and non-APM based computers.

What is hibernate mode?

Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings.

When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.

Answer options A and B are incorrect. There are no such options in Windows XP as Low-power state and Sleeper state.

Reference.

"http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/using/setup/learnmore/russel_02march25.mspx"

QUESTION 27
In which of the following sizes are the Express Card modules available?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. 54 mm Wide

B. 64 mm Wide

C. 20 mm Wide

D. 34 mm Wide

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Express Card is a thinner, faster, and lighter modular expansion for desktops and laptops. Users can add memory, wired or wireless communication cards, and security devices by inserting these modules into their computers.

Express Card slots are designed to accommodate modules that use either Universal Serial Bus (USB) 2.0 or the PCI Express standard. Express Card modules are available in two sizes, i.e., 34 mm wide (Express Card/34) and 54 mm wide (Express Card/54). Both modules are 75 mm long and 5 mm high.

An Express Card/34 module can be inserted in either a 54 mm slot or a 34 mm slot, but an Express Card/54 requires a Universal (54 mm) slot. However, an extender can be used with Express Card/34 slot to connect the Express Card/54 module from outside of the computer.

Both the modules are identical in performance. They take full advantage of the features of the PCI Express or USB 2.0 interfaces. The only difference between them is that the Express Card/54 formor, due to its larger surface area, allows for greater thermal dissipation than does an Express Card/34. As the performance does not vary with module size, module developers usually prefer to fit their applications into the smaller Express Card/34 form or. But some applications, such as

SmartCard readers, and CompactFlash readers, require the extra width of an Express Card/54 module. Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Express Card"

QUESTION 28
Which of the following statements about the DVI-I connector are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It contains 4 more pins than the DVI-D connector.

B. It is used only for digital signal connection.

C. It is used for both digital and analog signal connections.

D. It contains 15 more pins than the DVI-D connector.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The DVI-I is a type of DVI connector. This connector is used for both digital and analog signal connections. DVI-I connectors come in dual and single links. To carry analog signal, it contains 4 more pins than the DVI-D connector.
What is DVI?
DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high resolution digital display invented by Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming

from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI
has three main categories of connectors. They are. DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is
an analog-only connector,
DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an analog/digital connector. DVI-D and
DVI-I connectors are of two types. single link and dual link. DVI supports UXGA and
HDTV with a single set of links. Higher resolutions such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or
more can be supported with dual links.
Answer option B is incorrect. The DVI-D connector is used only for digital signal
connection.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DVI"

QUESTION 29
Your client currently has Windows 98 and wishes to upgrade to Windows XP. What is
the most efficient way to accomplish this goal?

A. Buy and install the Windows XP Upgrade.

B. Install a full copy of Windows XP.

C. First upgrade to Windows 2000, then to Windows XP.

D. You cannot upgrade from Windows 98 to XP.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Windows 98 can be upgraded directly to Windows XP.
Answer option C is incorrect. This is not necessary (but would work).
Answer option B is incorrect. Installing a fresh new copy does not keep the
configurations, programs, etc. from the old copy. Upgrading is the best approach here.
Answer option D is incorrect. You can upgrade from Windows 98 to XP.
Reference. http.//support.microsoft.com/kb/292607

QUESTION 30
Which of the following is the most common laptop battery found today?

A. NiMH

B. Lithium-Ion

C. Energizer

D. NiCad

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Lithium Ion battery is the most common laptop battery found today.
Answer option D is incorrect. Nickel Cadmium batteries are legacy batteries and not often found today.
Answer option C is incorrect. Brand names are not relevant to this question and Energizer does not make laptop batteries.
Answer option A is incorrect. The Nickel Metal Hydroxide battery was an early replacement for NiCad, but is no longer used.
Reference. http.//www.dummies.com/how-to/content/types-of-laptop-batteries.navId-323015.html

QUESTION 31
Which of the following refers to a location away from the computer center where document copies and backup media are kept?

A. Off-site storage
B. Network attached storage
C. Storage Area network
D. On-site storage

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Off-site storage refers to a location away from the computer center where documents copies and backup media are kept. This storage method is more secure but less convenient and more costly.
Answer option D is incorrect. Onsite storage refers to the same location where the work place is. It is considered more convenient but less secure in case of disaster.
Answer option C is incorrect. A storage area network (SAN) is an architecture to attach remote computer storage devices (such as disk arrays, tape libraries, and optical jukeboxes) to servers in such a way that the devices appear as locally attached to the operating system.

Answer option B is incorrect. Network attached storage (NAS), in contrast to SAN, uses file-based protocols such as NFS or SMB/CIFS where it is clear that the storage is remote, and computers request a portion of an abstract file rather than a disk block.

QUESTION 32
Which of the following statements is true about modem?

A. It amplifies the digital signals.

B. It converts digital signals into analog signals and vice versa.

C. It reduces the noise in analog signal.

D. It converts AC current to DC current and vice versa.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Modem converts digital signals into analog signals and vice versa. Modem is a device used by computers to communicate over long distances through Public Service Telephone Lines (PSTN).
Modem stands for Modulator and Demodulator. When a computer sends data, it uses digital signals.
Modem converts these digital signals into analog signals and transmits the data over PSTN. At the receiving end, modem converts the analog signals back to digital signals and delivers to the receiving computer.

QUESTION 33
Which of the following devices contains no moving parts and stores data in a digital format?

A. Solid-state drive

B. Cartridge tape drive

C. Floppy disk drive

D. Hard disk drive

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Solid-state drive contains no moving parts and stores data in a digital format.
A solid-state drive (SSD) is a data storage device that uses solid-state memory to store persistent data. An SSD emulates a hard disk drive interface, thus easily replacing it in most applications. It is also known as solid-state hard disk drive. SSDs have no moving parts; hence, they are less fragile and silent than hard disks. As there are no mechanical delays, SSDs usually enjoy low access time and latency. An SSD using SRAM or DRAM (instead of flash memory) is often called a RAM-drive, which should not be confused with a RAM disk.
Answer options D, C, and B are incorrect. Hard disk drive, floppy disk drive, and cartridge tape drive contain moving parts.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware"

QUESTION 34
Which of the following statements about the G3 state of a computer are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is a normal working state of a computer.

B. A complete power loss occurs in this state such as power cord unplugged from a computer.

C. A computer can be disassembled in this state.

D. This state is also known as soft off.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In the G3 state of a computer, a complete power loss occurs such as power cord unplugged from a computer. A computer can be disassembled in this state.G0, G1, G2, G3 are various power states of a computer. The G1 state is divided into four submodes or sleep modes known as S1, S2, S3, and
S4. Higher state number indicates more power saving.
Answer option A is incorrect. G0 is a normal working state of a computer. It is assumed that all the devices are running using full power in this state.
Answer option D is incorrect. The G2 state is also known as soft off. A user can execute soft off by clicking the Shutdown button in Windows operating system.

QUESTION 35

Which of the following display standards provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display?

A. SXGA

B. SXGA+

C. SVGA

D. UXGA

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
UXGA stands for Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters.
This display standard is capable of displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A UXGA display provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display.
Answer option A is incorrect. SXGA stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This standard is an enhancement of the standard XGA resolution developed by IBM. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels.
Answer option B is incorrect. SXGA+ stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array Plus and is a computer display standard. An SXGA+ display is commonly used on 14-inch or 15-inch laptop LCD screens with a resolution of 1400 1050 pixels. SXGA+ is also the maximum resolution native to many high-end video projectors. An SXGA+ display is used on a few 12 inch laptop screens such as theThinkPad X60 & X61.
Answer option C is incorrect. SVGA standard normally refers to a resolution of 800 x 600 pixels.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UXGA"

QUESTION 36
Which of the following statements is true about a brownout?

A. It is the situation of voltage drop in power supply.

B. It supplies power to the devices in case of a power failure.

C. It is a brief decrease in voltage at the power source.

D. It is a device used to filter out the effects of voltage spikes and surges.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A brownout is the situation of voltage drop in power supply. The overloading of a
primary power source can cause brownouts.
Answer option D is incorrect. The surge protector is a device used to smooth out power
variations by filtering out the effects of voltage spikes and surges that are present in
commercial power sources.
Answer option C is incorrect. Sag is a brief decrease in voltage at the power source.
Answer option B is incorrect. Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) continues to supply
power to the devices in case of power failure.
What is UPS?
Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is a device that allows a computer to keep running
for a short period of time in case of power failure or low voltage, using battery backup. It
also provides protection against power surges. When power surge occurs, only the UPS
charging circuit is affected, while the computer gets normal power.

QUESTION 37
Identify the area showing the DIMM slots in the image of the motherboard.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.
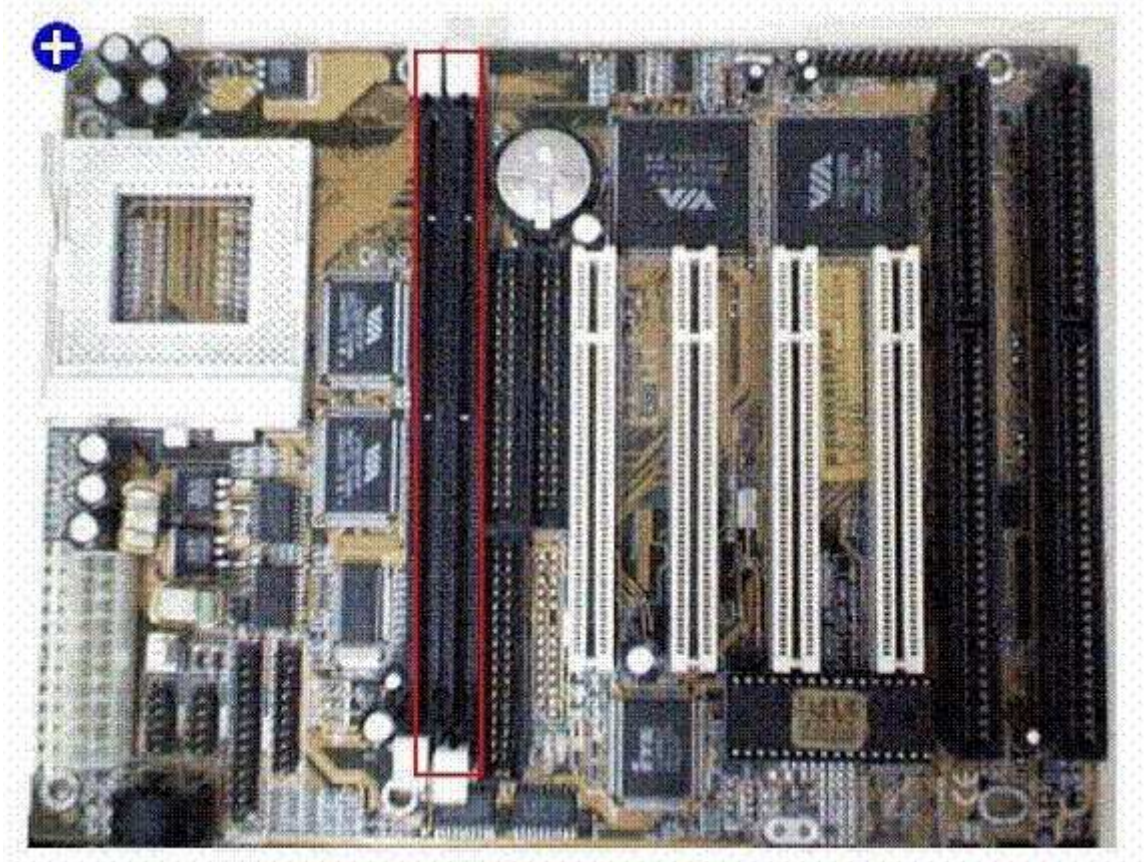
A.
B.
C.
D.
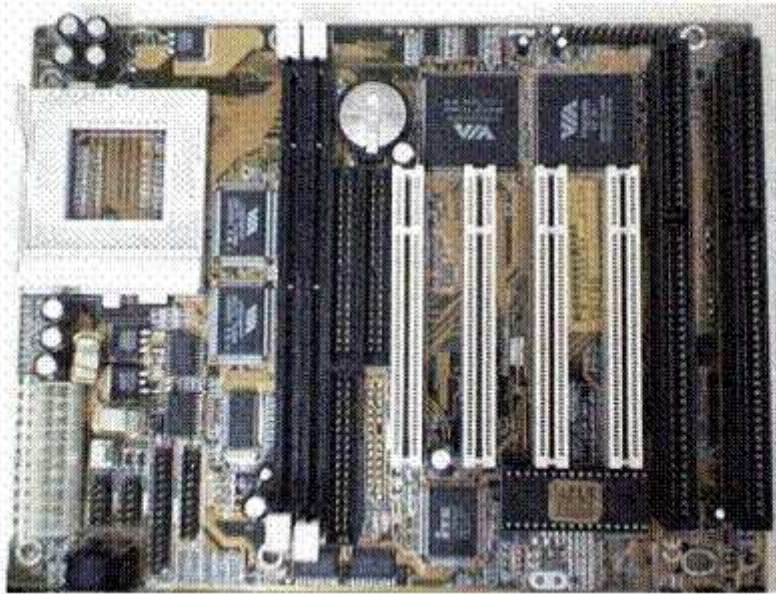
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Dual In-line Memory Module (DIMM) is a type of memory module that comes with 168 and 184 pins.
A DIMM slot is larger than a SIMM slot. DIMM with 168 pins has two notches on its base. 184-pin DIMMs are for DDR SDRAM modules which are available in Pentium III and Pentium 4 and Athlon systems. 184-pin DIMMs are available in PC2100, PC2700, PC3200 and PC3500 and faster. The number of chips on a 184-pin DIMM may vary, but they have 92 pins on both side of DIMM for a total of 184. 184-pin DIMMs are 5.375" long and 1.375" high, and the heights may vary. DIMMs have
a small notch on the bottom of the module. DIMM mounts onto its slots differently than SIMM.
What is SIMM?

Single Inline Memory Module (SIMM) is a type of memory module that comes in two types, 30-pin and 72-pin. A 72-pin SIMM can be easily identified by a single notch on its base. A 30-pin SIMM does not have a notch on its base.

QUESTION 38
Which of the following protocols handles the reliable delivery of data?

A. TCP

B. ARP

C. IPX

D. UDP

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
TCP handles the reliable delivery of data.
Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a reliable, connection-oriented protocol operating at the transport layer of the OSI model. It provides a reliable packet delivery service encapsulated within the Internet Protocol (IP). TCP guarantees the delivery of packets, ensures proper sequencing of data, and provides a checksum feature that validates both the packet header and its data for accuracy. If the network corrupts or loses a TCP packet during transmission, TCP is responsible for retransmitting the faulty packet. It can transmit large amounts of data. Application-layer protocols, such as HTTP and FTP, utilize the services of TCP to transfer files between clients and servers.
Answer option D is incorrect. User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is often used for one-to-many communications, using broadcast or multicast IP datagrams. Microsoft networking uses UDP for logon, browsing, and name resolution. UDP is a connectionless and unreliable communication protocol. It does not guarantee delivery, or verify sequencing for any datagram. UDP provides faster transportation of data between TCP/IP hosts than TCP.
Answer option C is incorrect. Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) is the OSI-model Network layer protocol in the IPX/SPX protocol stack. It is a connectionless protocol.
Answer option B is incorrect. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a network maintenance protocol of the TCP/IP protocol suite. It is responsible for the resolution of IP addresses to media access control (MAC) addresses of a network interface card (NIC). The ARP cache is used to maintain a correlation between a MAC address and its corresponding IP address. ARP provides the protocol rules for making this correlation and providing address conversion in both directions. ARP is limited to physical network

systems that support broadcast packets.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol"

QUESTION 39
Your office uses Windows Vista. This morning, a patch was applied automatically.
Suddenly, the users who have scanners attached to their computers complain that they
cannot access the scanners. When you check their Device Manager, you notice there is no
exclamation point next to the scanner. What should you do now?

A. Reinstall Vista.

B. Find a Vista compatible scanner.

C. Manually uninstall and reinstall the device driver.

D. Roll back the patch.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Sometimes a patch may cause problems for an existing device driver. Usually, you
simply uninstall and then reinstall the driver. This way the driver is installed after the
patch. Answer option D is incorrect. Patches often have key security updates. Simply
leaving the machine unpatched is never a good idea.
Answer option A is incorrect. This drastic step will return you to the pre-patch state, but
then you will still need to apply that patch, and still have to deal with this problem.
Answer option B is incorrect. The scanner worked with Vista before the patch. This
indicates that it is Vista compatible.
Reference. http.//support.microsoft.com/kb/948187/en-us

QUESTION 40
Choose the communication technologies in descending order of their data transfer rates.
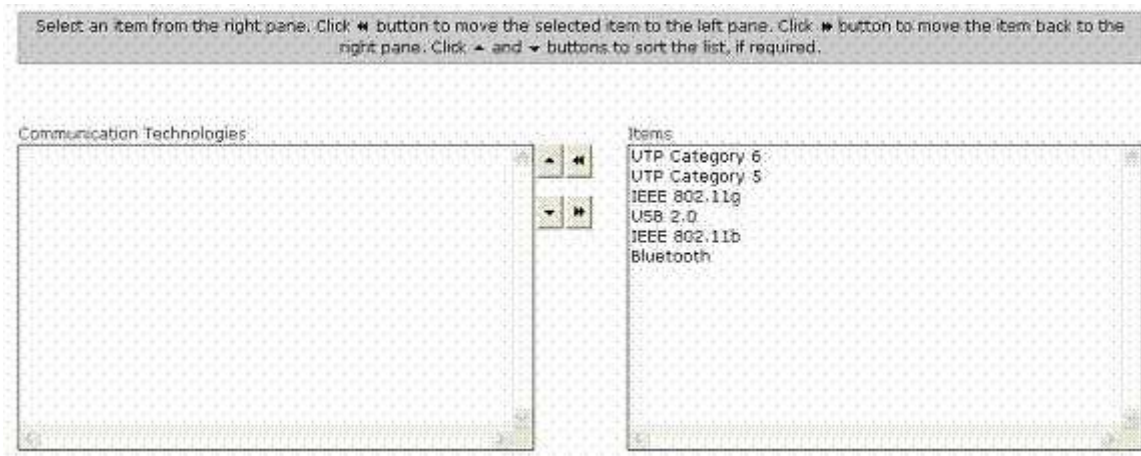
Communication Technologies

Items

UTP Category 6
UTP Category 5
IEEE 802.11g
USB 2.0
IEEE 802.11b
Bluetooth

A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Correct Answer   Your Answer

Communication Technologies

Items

UTP Category 6
UTP Category 5
IEEE 802.11g
USB 2.0
IEEE 802.11b
Bluetooth
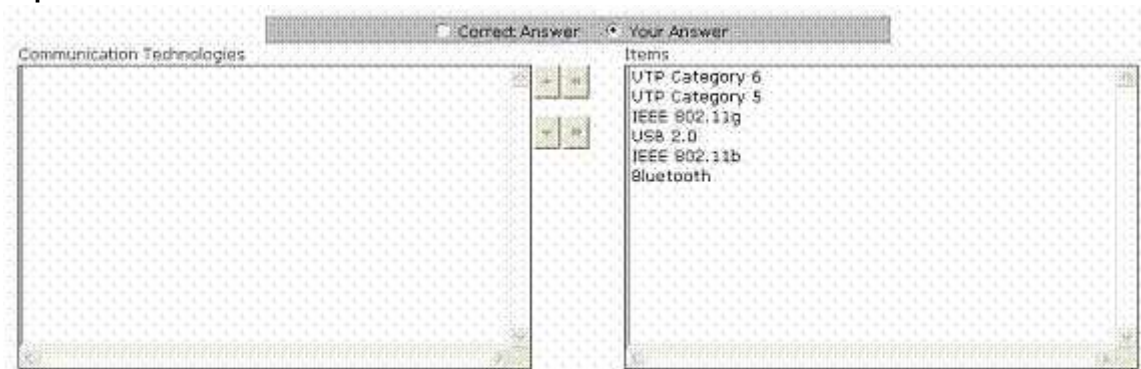
Explanation:

Following are the communication technologies in descending order of their data transfer rates.
USB 2.0
IEEE 802.11g
802.11b
Bluetooth
USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480Mbps.
IEEE 802.11g has a maximum data transfer rate of 54Mbps.
IEEE 802.11b has a maximum data transfer rate of 11Mbps.
Bluetooth has a maximum data transfer rate of 1Mbps.
UTP Category 5 and Category 6 are types of communication cables.
Reference. TechNet, Contents. "Planning a Secure Wireless Service"

QUESTION 41
You have a wireless printer that is connected to your Windows XP laptop via infrared, and it prints properly. However, when you relocate the wireless infrared printer, you find that your laptop is not able to send print jobs to the printer. What is the most likely cause of the issue?

A. The printer driver is uninstalled from the laptop.

B. The printer driver is not updated on the laptop.

C. Printer is located at the distance of more than three feet from the laptop.

D. The printing option is disabled in the Control Panel on the laptop.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The most likely cause of this issue is that the printer is now located at the distance of more than three feet from the laptop. If the printer is located at a distance more than 3 feet, this will create problem in communicating with the laptop.
Infrared is a communication medium used for wireless networks to transfer data between devices. Infrared can transmit signals at high rates because of the high bandwidth of infrared light. An infrared network can normally broadcast at 10 Mbps.
Answer option A is incorrect. According to the question, the printer was printing properly. It indicates that the driver is installed properly.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such option in the control panel for disabling printer.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no need of updating the printer driver because the

printer was working properly.

QUESTION 42
Which of the following is the most common method used by attackers to identify wireless networks?

A. Back door
B. Packet sniffing
C. Packet filtering
D. War driving

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
War driving is the most common method used by attackers to identify wireless networks.
In war driving, a person drives around businesses and neighborhoods attempting to locate a wireless access point (AP) by using a portable device.
Answer option B is incorrect. Packet sniffing is a process of monitoring data packets that travel across a network. The software used for packet sniffing is known as sniffers. There are many packetsniffing programs that are available on the Internet. Some of these are unauthorized, which can be harmful for a network's security.
Answer option C is incorrect. Packet filtering is a method that allows or restricts the flow of specific types of packets to provide security. It analyzes the incoming and outgoing packets and lets them pass or stops them at a network interface based on the source and destination addresses, ports, or protocols. Packet filtering provides a way to define precisely which type of IP traffic is allowed to cross the firewall of an intranet. IP packet filtering is important when users from private intranets connect to public networks, such as the Internet.
Answer option A is incorrect. Back door is a program or account that allows access to a system by skipping the security checks. Many vendors and developers implement back doors to save time and effort by skipping the security checks while troubleshooting. Back door is considered to be a security threat and should be kept with the highest security. If a back door becomes known to attackers and malicious users, they can use it to exploit the system.

QUESTION 43
In which of the following conditions does BIOS need to be updated?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. If users have to use new hardware features or options that are supported by motherboard, but not supported by the computer BIOS.
B. If the operating system installed on the computer has bugs.
C. If the BIOS does not support new devices.
D. If the software application installed on the computer stops responding frequently.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The BIOS on a computer should be updated in the following conditions.
If the BIOS does not support new devices.
If users need to use new hardware features or options that are supported by motherboard, but not supported by the computer BIOS.
The BIOS can also be updated if a user has a device problem, and it is confirmed that the problem is due to BIOS.
What is BIOS?
Basic Input/ Output System (BIOS) are software that manages hardware and enables the operating system to communicate with the computer's hardware components. The BIOS software is built-in on
a ROM chip, known as Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) chip, on the motherboard.
Answer option D is incorrect. In this case, a user needs to contact the helpdesk of the software application provider to fix the issue.
Answer option B is incorrect. In case of operating system's bug, users need to install patches and service packs provided by the operating system vendor.

QUESTION 44
Which of the following is the clock speed of the Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) 8X expansion slot?

A. 266 MHz
B. 133 MHz
C. 533 MHz
D. 633 MHz

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The clock speed of the Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) 8X expansion slot is 533 MHz.
AGP expansion slot 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 option A is incorrect. The clock speed of Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) 4X
expansion slot is
266 MHz.
Answer option B is incorrect. The clock speed of Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) 2X
expansion slot is 133 MHz.
Answer option D is incorrect. The Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) expansion slot does
not support the clock speed of 633 MHz.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accelerated_Graphics_Port"

QUESTION 45
Drag and drop the correct names of the power connectors in the respective boxes.
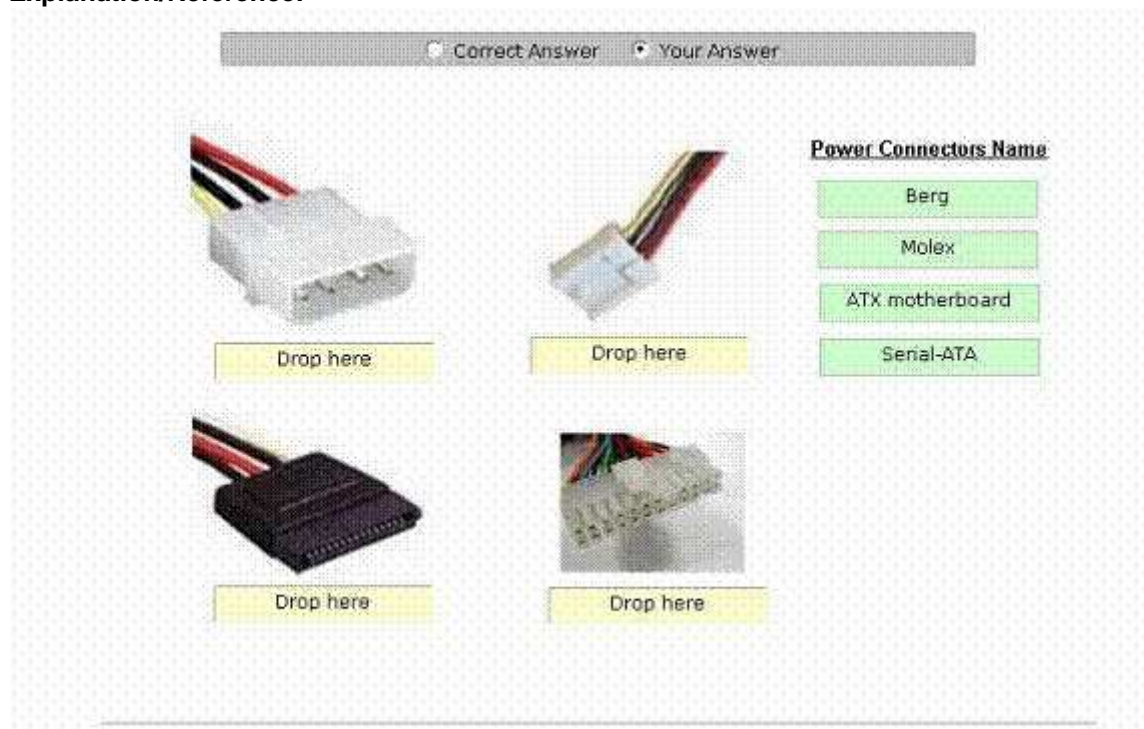
A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
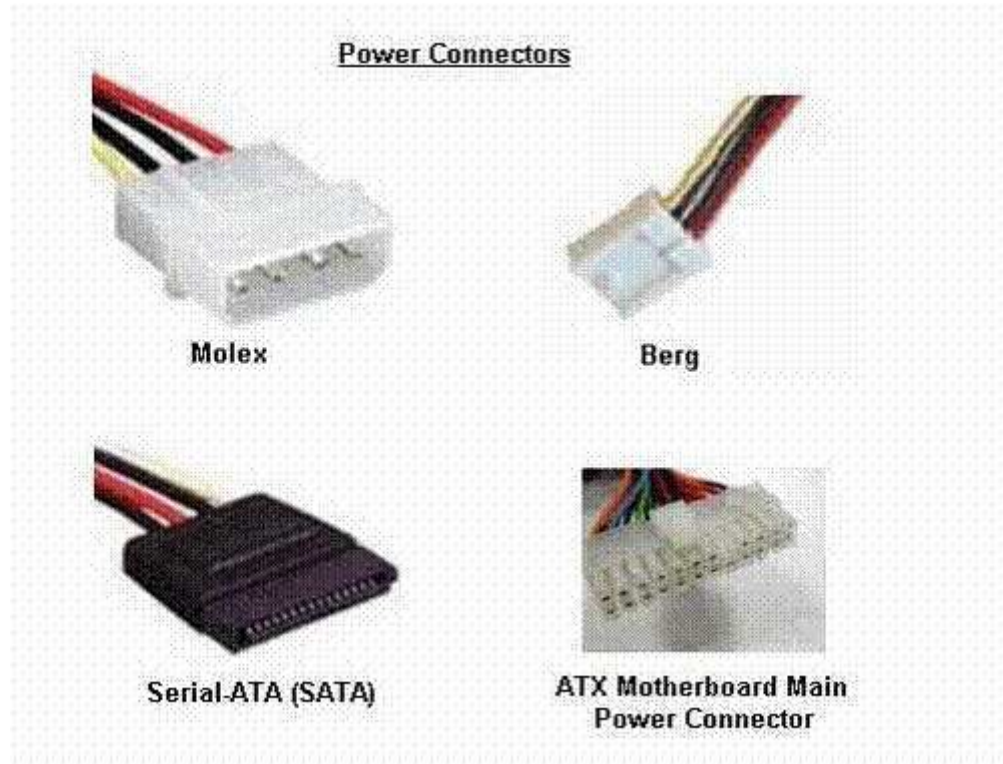**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The Molex power connector is a 4-pin connector commonly used in
computers. It provides power to hard disk drives and CD drives.
The Berg power connector is used to provide power to the floppy disk drive.
The Serial-ATA (SATA) power connector is used to provide power to SATA hard disk

drives.
The ATX main motherboard power connector is used to provide power to the ATX
motherboard in a computer.

Power Connectors

Molex

Berg

Serial-ATA (SATA)

ATX Motherboard Main
Power Connector

QUESTION 46
Which of the following stores user preferences related to a Web site?

A. Cookie
B. SSID
C. Local User profile
D. MAC address

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application, whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard disk of client computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a cookie. This information helps in providing customized services to users. There is absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A
Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.
Answer option B is incorrect. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of 32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in order to communicate with each other. The SSID on computers and the devices in WLAN can be set manually or automatically.
Answer option D is incorrect. Media Access Control (MAC) address is a unique 48-bit address assigned to the network interface card (NIC) by the NIC manuurer. This physical address assigned to
NIC is used for mapping in TCP/IP network communication.
Answer option C is incorrect. Local user profile does not contain user preferences related to a Web site.
Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie"

QUESTION 47
Which of the following software can also be used as a basic security measure?

A. Adware
B. Visual TimeAnalyzer
C. Screensaver
D. Cookie

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The screensaver software can also be used as a basic security measure.
A screensaver is a program initially designed to prevent phosphor burn-in on CRT and

plasma computer monitors by blanking the screen or filling it with moving images or patterns when the computer is not in use. Modern screensavers are used primarily for entertainment or security.

Answer option D is incorrect. A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application, whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard disk of client computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a cookie. This information helps in providing customized services to users. There is absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.

Answer option B is incorrect. Visual Time Analyzer is software, which is used to track computer activities, working time, pauses, projects, costs, software, and Internet use automatically. It shows detailed, illustrated reports of the activities. Visual Time Analyzer also tells which programs were used for how long, when, and by whom. It gives parents control over their children's use of the computer. Visual Time Analyzer software has privacy safeguards. It does not monitor all user data such as passwords and personal documents, and does not record specific keystrokes or run screen captures as a background process.

Answer option A is incorrect. Adware is software that automatically downloads and display advertisements in the Web browser without user permission. When a user visits a site or downloads software, sometimes hidden adware software is also downloaded to display advertisement automatically. This can be quite irritating to user. Some adware can also be spyware.

QUESTION 48
Which of the following aims to restrict certain dangerous substances commonly used in electronics and electronic equipment?

A. RoHS directive
B. IEEE standards
C. IETF standards
D. W3C standards

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive aims to restrict certain

dangerous substances commonly used in electronics and electronic equipment.
Answer option D is incorrect. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an
international industry consortium that develops common standards for the World Wide
Web to promote its evolution and interoperability. It was founded in October 1994 by
Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the
Web, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Computer Science
[MIT/LCS] in collaboration with CERN, where the Web had originated , with support
from DARPA and the European Commission.
Answer option C is incorrect. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is an open
international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers
concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and coordination of the
operation and management of the Internet. It works towards introducing procedures for
new technologies on the Internet. IETF specifications are released in Requests for
Comments (RFCs).
Answer option B is incorrect. The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)
is a society of technical professionals. It promotes the development and application of
electro-technology and allied sciences. IEEE develops communications and network
standards, among other activities. The organization publishes number of journals, has
many local chapters, and societies in specialized areas.
Reference. "http://www.rohs.gov.uk/Default.aspx"

QUESTION 49
Your customer is very concerned about security for Wi-Fi at his home. He wants to make
sure that only computers, he has authorized, can get on his Wi-Fi. What is the most
appropriate security measure you can recommend?

A. A Firewall
B. WPA encryption
C. Mac Filtering
D. WEP encryption

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Mac filtering only allows computers, which have their MAC address listed with the
router, to connect.
What is MAC address filtering?
MAC address filtering is a security method that enables a device to allow only certain

MAC addresses to access a network. It can be configured on a Wireless Access Point (WAP) to allow only certain system MAC addresses to communicate with the rest of the network.
MAC address filtering can be performed using either of the two policies. exclude all by default, then allow only listed clients; or include all by default, then exclude listed clients. MAC filtering can also be used on a wireless network to prevent certain network devices from accessing the wireless network. MAC addresses are allocated only to hardware devices, not to persons.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. Any encryption will be based on password authentication, not on filtering specific computers. Only MAC filtering will do that.
Answer option A is incorrect. A firewall will not prevent people or computers from connecting to your Wi-Fi. It will block certain, unwanted connections.
Reference. http.//compnetworking.about.com/cs/wirelessproducts/qt/macaddress.htm

QUESTION 50
Which of the following are the most likely causes of a virus attack?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Installing an application from an unreliable source

B. Downloading a file from an unknown Website

C. Installing a .DLL file from an unreliable source

D. Using a floppy, a compact disk, or a pen drive from an unreliable source

Correct Answer: ABCD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following are the most likely causes of a virus attack.
Using a floppy, a compact disk, or a pen drive from an unreliable source Downloading file(s) from an unknown WebsiteInstalling an application or a .DLL file from an unreliable source
A virus is a program code that is written for the destruction of data. This program requires writable media. A virus can infect boot sectors, data files, and system files. A computer virus passes from one computer to another on the network in the same way as a biological virus passes from one person to another.

QUESTION 51
You are installing two hard disk drives on a computer. Which of the following possible combinations can be used? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose

all that apply.

A. Install the second hard disk drive on the primary IDE controller. Designate one drive as Master and the other as Slave.

B. Install the second hard disk drive on the secondary IDE controller ensuring that the first hard disk drive is on primary IDE controller. Designate both drives as Master.

C. Install the second hard disk drive on the secondary IDE controller ensuring that the first hard disk drive is on the primary controller. Designate the second hard disk drive as Slave.

D. Install both the hard disk drives on the primary IDE controller. Designate both drives as Secondary.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
While installing two hard disk drives on a computer, any one of the following two combinations can be used.
1. Install the drives, one each on the primary and secondary IDE controllers and designate both as Master.
2. Install both drives on the primary IDE controller and designate one as Master and the other as
Slave.
What are the jumper settings on IDE/EIDE drives?
Each IDE/EIDE drive must support the Master, Slave, and Cable Select types of jumper settings. The
Master/Slave setting is accomplished by jumpering a set of pins on the hard disk/CD-ROM drive.
If two drives are attached to one controller, one drive should be set as Master and the other as
Slave. If both drives using the same controller are set as Master, or Slave, none of them will work.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no setting such as Secondary.

QUESTION 52
Which of the following maximum resolutions does the UXGA video technology supports?

A. 2560 x 1600

B. 1600 x 1200

C. 2048 x 1536

D. 1280 x 1024

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
UXGA stands for Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to
video adapters.
This display standard is capable of displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A
UXGA display provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display. where 1600
refers to horizontal pixels, and 1200 refers to vertical pixels.
Answer option C is incorrect. The QXGA video technology supports a maximum
resolution of 2048 x
1536.
Answer option A is incorrect. The WQXGA video technology supports a maximum
resolution of 2560 x 1600.
Answer option D is incorrect. The SXGA video technology supports a maximum
resolution of 1280 x 1024.
Reference. "http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/uxga.htm"

QUESTION 53
Which of the following sleep modes is the most power hungry mode?

A. S1

B. S2

C. S0

D. S3

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The S1 mode is the most power hungry sleep mode. In this mode, the CPU stops
executing instructions and the processor cash is flushed, but power is still supplied to the

CPU and memory. All other unused devices are powered down.
Answer option D is incorrect. The S3 mode is also known as Stand by mode. In this mode, the computer supplies power only to the RAM. This mode is also known as Suspend to RAM.
Answer option B is incorrect. The S2 mode uses less power than S1 mode. In this mode, the computer's processor is powered down.
Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such sleep mode as S0.

QUESTION 54
Which of the following switches of the XCOPY command copies file ownerships and NTFS permissions on files while copying the files?

A. /p

B. /s
C. /r
D. /o

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The /o switch of the XCOPY command copies file ownerships and NTFS permissions on files while copying them.
In NTFS file system, when a new file is created, it inherits permissions from its new parent directory. This might cause security issues when a user copies files. In this case users who did not have access to the files might gain access on them. Therefore, in order to retain original file permissions, users have to use the XCOPY /o command.
Answer option B is incorrect. The /s switch of the XCOPY command is used to copy directories and subdirectories except empty directories.
Answer option A is incorrect. The /p switch of the XCOPY command prompts the user

before creating each destination file.
Answer option C is incorrect. The /r switch of the XCOPY command overwrites Read only files while copying data.
Reference. "http://www.computerhope.com/cdhlp.htm"

QUESTION 55
Drag and drop the steps in the correct order to troubleshoot the problem effectively.

Drag an item from the item list and drop it on the appropriate spot. To remove an item, drag and drop it anywhere on the window.

Five Steps to Troubleshoot Effectively	Steps
Step 1	Talk to the Customer
Step 2	Document your work
Step 3	Continue to gather information
Step 4	Eliminate possibilities to find the problem
Step 5	Test your results

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Five Steps to Troubleshoot Effectively	Steps
Step 1	Talk to the Customer
Step 2	Document your work
Step 3	Continue to gather information
Step 4	Eliminate possibilities to find the problem
Step 5	Test your results

Explanation: In order to troubleshoot the problems effectively, you will have to take the steps in the
following order.
1. Talk to the Customer
2. Continue to gather information
3. Eliminate possibilities
4. Test your results
5. Document your work

QUESTION 56
Which of the following statements about a smart card are true? Each correct Answer
represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is used to securely store public and private keys for log on , e-mail signing and
encryption, and file encryption.
B. It is a device that works as an interface between a computer and a network.

C. It is a device that routes data packets between computers in different networks.

D. It is a device that contains a microprocessor and permanent memory.

Correct Answer: DA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.
What is a smart card reader? A smart card reader is an interface device, which is used to read information from or write information to a smart card. Answer option B is incorrect. A network adapter is a device that works as an interface between a computer and a network.Answer option C is incorrect. A router is a device that routes data packets between computers in different networks.Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Appendix C - Hardware Support"

QUESTION 57
Which of the following ports is also known as PS/2?

A. 6-pin Mini-DIN connector

B. 5-pin DIN connector

C. 4-pin Mini-DIN connector

D. USB connector

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The 6-pin Mini-DIN connector is also known as PS/2 port. It uses four of the six pins on a keyboard connector. Pin 1 is used for keyboard data signal, pin 3 is used for grounding, pin 4 has +5 Volt DC, and pin 5 is used for keyboard clock. Pin 2 and pin 6 are not used. The PS/2 6-pin Mini-DIN connector is used to connect a keyboard and mouse. Answer option B is incorrect. The 5-pin DIN connector is used on a computer that has a Baby-AT form or motherboard. Answer option D is incorrect. A Universal Serial Bus (USB) connector is used with the USB cable for connecting various electronic devices to a

computer. USB supports a data speed of up to 12 megabits per second. Two types of connectors are used with USB, namely USB-A Type and USB-B Type.

QUESTION 58
Which of the following statements are true about Universal Serial Bus (USB) ?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. USB supports hot plugging.

B. You can connect up to 127 peripheral devices to a single USB port.

C. You can connect up to 16 peripheral devices to a single USB port.

D. USB does not support Plug n Play installation.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a standard-based, external bus for a computer that brings the Plug and
Play capability of hardware devices. You can use a single USB port to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, including speakers, CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners, and cameras. USB supports hot plugging, which means that you can install or remove a USB device while the computer is running and the operating system automatically reconfigures itself accordingly. USB eliminates the need to install internal cards into dedicated computer slots and reconfigure the system.
Reference: TechNet Technical Information CD, Topic: Appendix C - Hardware Support

QUESTION 59
Which of the following types of attacks is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard or monitor of an employee's computer?

A. Man-in-the-middle attack

B. Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack

C. Buffer-overflow attack

D. Shoulder surfing attack

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Shoulder surfing attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard or monitor of an employee's computer.
Shoulder surfing is a type of in person attack in which an attacker gathers information about the premises of an organization. This attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard or monitor screen of an employee's computer while he is typing in his password at any access point such as a terminal/Web site. An attacker can also gather information by looking at open documents on the employee's desk, posted notices on the notice boards, etc.
Answer option A is incorrect. Man-in-the-middle attacks occur when an attacker successfully inserts an intermediary software or program between two communicating hosts. The intermediary software or program allows attackers to listen to and modify the communication packetspassing between the two hosts. The software intercepts the communication packets and then sends the information to the receiving host. The receiving host responds to the software, presuming it to be the legitimate client.
Answer option C is incorrect. A buffer-overflow attack is performed when a hacker fills a field, typically an address bar, with more characters than it can accommodate. The excess characters can be run as executable code, effectively giving the hacker control of the computer and overriding any security measures set.
Answer option B is incorrect. A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack is mounted with the objective of causing a negative impact on the performance of a computer or network. It is also known as network saturation attack or bandwidth consumption attack. Attackers make Denial-of-Service attacks by sending a large number of protocol packets to a network. A DoS attack can cause the following to occur:
Saturate network resources.
Disrupt connections between two computers, thereby preventing communications between services.
Disrupt services to a specific computer.
A SYN attack is a common DoS technique in which an attacker sends multiple SYN packets to a target computer. For each SYN packet received, the target computer allocates resources and sends an acknowledgement (SYN-ACK) to the source IP address. Since the target computer does not receive a response from the attacking computer, it attempts to resend the SYN-ACK. This leaves TCP ports in the half-open state. When an attacker sends TCP SYNs repeatedly before the half-open connections are timed out, the target computer eventually runs out of resources and is unable to handle any more connections, thereby denying service to legitimate users.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoulder_surfing_(computer_security)"

QUESTION 60
You are responsible for technical support at a company. One of the employees complains

that his new laptop cannot connect to the company wireless network. You have verified that he is entering a valid password/passkey. What is the most likely problem?

A. His operating system is incompatible.

B. A firewall is blocking him.

C. His laptop is incompatible.

D. MAC filtering is blocking him.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The most likely problem is that, since this is a new laptop, the laptop's MAC address is not listed with the router, and is therefore blocked by MAC filtering.
What is MAC address filtering?
MAC address filtering is a security method that enables a device to allow only certain MAC addresses to access a network. It can be configured on a Wireless Access Point (WAP) to allow only certain system MAC addresses to communicate with the rest of the network.
MAC address filtering can be performed using either of the two policies: exclude all by default, then allow only listed clients; or include all by default, then exclude listed clients.
MAC filtering can also be used on a wireless network to prevent certain network devices from accessing the wireless network. MAC addresses are allocated only to hardware devices, not to persons.
Answer option B is incorrect. Firewalls block certain types of traffic, but would not completely block an attempt to connect.
Answer options A and C are incorrect. Wireless networking is not operating system or hardware specific. Macintosh, Linux, Windows, all can connect to the same wireless network.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MAC_filtering

QUESTION 61
Which of the following is a technology that allows you to hear and watch video clips as soon as they start downloading from the Web site, instead of waiting for the download to complete?

A. Session Initiation Protocol

B. Streaming media

C. HTTP streaming

D. Slipstreaming

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Streaming media is a technology that allows you to hear and watch video clips as soon as they start downloading from the Web site, instead of waiting for the download to complete.
Answer option C is incorrect. HTTP streaming is a simple mechanism for sending data from a Web server to a Web browser in response to an event. Every time a seek operation is performed, the media player makes a request to the server side script with a couple of GET variables. One is the file to play and one is the start position. The server side script then starts the video from the offset given. For example, after starting the video, a user can jump directly to any part in the video without having to wait until it is loaded.
Answer option A is incorrect. Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), designed by Henning Schulzrinne and Mark Handley in 1996, is a signaling protocol, widely used for setting up and tearing down multimedia communication sessions such as voice and video calls over the Internet
(VoIP).Answer option D is incorrect. Slipstreaming is a process of integrating service pack updates into the Windows XP Professional setup files. The slipstreaming process eliminates the need of deploying service pack update on each computer separately.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Streaming_media"

QUESTION 62
Which of the following refers to the data rate supported by a network connection or interface?

A. Bandwidth

B. Preboot Execution Environment (PXE)

C. Branding

D. Spam

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 option C 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 option 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 option D 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.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandwidth_(computing)"

QUESTION 63
Which of the following are serial interfaces?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. EPP

B. USB

C. FireWire

D. IEEE 1284

Correct Answer: CB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

There are three types of serial interfaces: Standard, Universal Serial Bus (USB), and FireWire. IEEE 1394 is a high-speed serial bus that provides enhanced PC connectivity to a wide range of devices. These devices include consumer audiovisual components, traditional PC storage devices, and handheld devices. IEEE 1394 is also known as FireWire. Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a new serial interface, used to connect devices to a computer. Answer option D is incorrect. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1284 is a specification of a printer cable used to take advantage of bi-directional printing. Typically, bi-directional cables have the number 1284 printed on them.
Answer option A is incorrect. Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) is a type of parallel port, which gives highspeed performance throughput for printers.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 30 - Hardware Management"

QUESTION 64
Which of the following devices has its own BIOS?

A. Hard disk drive
B. Sound card
C. Network interface card
D. Video adapter

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A video adapter, also known as display adapter or video board, is an integrated circuit card in a computer or, in some cases, a monitor that provides digital-to-analog, video RAM, and a video controller so that data can be sent to a computer's display. The video adapter has its own Basic Input Output system (BIOS), processor, and memory.
Answer options A, B, and C are incorrect. Hard disk drive, sound card, and network interface card do not have their own BIOS. The hard disk drive configuration is stored on system BIOS. BIOS does not store information about sound cards and network interface cards.

QUESTION 65
Which of the following are dual core processors?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. AMD Athlon(tm) 64 X2

B. Intel Pentium 4

C. Intel(r) Pentium(r) processor Extreme Edition

D. AMD Athlon(tm)

Correct Answer: CA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Intel(r) Pentium(r) processor Extreme Edition and AMD Athlon(tm) 64 X2 are dual
core technology processors manuured by Intel and AMD, respectively.
What is dual core processor?
A dual core processor is a CPU with two separate cores in the same chip. Each core has
its own cache. A dual core processor is an equivalent of two microprocessors in a
computer. In a dual core processor, both cores handle incoming data strings
simultaneously, resulting in improved efficiency.
Hence a dual core system is faster than a single-core or traditional processor system. A
dual core processor does not require a new motherboard, but can be used in existing
boards having the correct socket. Intel and AMD are the companies that are making dual
core processors.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. AMD Athlon(tm) and Intel Pentium 4 are not dual
core processors.
Reference: "http://www.intel.com/technology/computing/dual-core/"

QUESTION 66
Which of the following switches is used with the XCOPY command to copy directories
and subdirectories, including empty directories?

A. /q

B. /o

C. /s

D. /e

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

The /e switch is used with the XCOPY command to copy directories and subdirectories, including empty directories. Answer option B is incorrect. The /o switch of the XCOPY command copies file ownerships and NTFS permissions on the files while copying them. Answer option C is incorrect. The /s switch of the XCOPY command is used to copy directories and subdirectories, except empty directories.
Answer option A is incorrect. The /q switch of the XCOPY command does not display file names while copying them.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/cdhlp.htm"

QUESTION 67
Which of the following provides authentication, encryption and data integrity for wireless devices?

A. PAP
B. WAN
C. WAP
D. WTLS

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
WTLS provides authentication, encryption and data integrity for wireless devices.
Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is a security layer of WAP, which is specifically designed for a wireless environment. It provides privacy, data integrity, and authentication for client-server communications over a wireless network. WTLS ensures that a client and server are authenticated so that wireless transactions remain secure and the connection is encrypted. WTLS is required because a wireless network does not provide end-to-end security. Answer option B is incorrect. Wide Area Network (WAN) represents a network spanned in a large geographic area. WANs connect two or more
LANs separated by a large distance. To connect LANs in a WAN network, carrier networks such as telephone companies provide the services. The basic types of connections or circuits WAN services use are circuit-switched, cell-switched, packet-switched, and dedicated connections. Answer option
A is incorrect. Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) is the least sophisticated authentication protocol, used mostly when a client calls a server running an operating system other than Windows.
PAP uses plain text passwords. Answer option C is incorrect. The Wireless Access

Protocol (WAP) is a technology used with wireless devices. The functionality of WAP is equivalent to that of TCP/IP. WAP uses a smaller version of HTML called Wireless Markup Language (WML) to display Internet sites.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_Transport_Layer_Security"

QUESTION 68
Mark wants to connect a printer and mouse to his laptop. Which of the following is the best wireless technology to use?

A. Bluetooth

B. 802.11

C. 802.11b

D. Infrared

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Bluetooth is the best wireless technology to connect peripheral devices, such as a printer and mouse, to a laptop.Bluetooth is a standard for very low powered and short-range radio connections.
It is used to link personal access devices (PDA), mobile phones and laptops, and provides them with Internet access via hot spots. Bluetooth uses the 2.4 Ghz spectrum with a data rate of about 1 Mbps.
As a radio technology, Bluetooth does not require line of sight like an infrared connection requires.
The maximum transmission range of Bluetooth is around 10 meters. High-powered Bluetooth would extend the range to 100 meters. Answer options B and C are incorrect. These are the latest networking specifications for wireless local area networks (WLANs) developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.
Answer option D is incorrect. Infrared medium transmits data at almost the same rate as a parallel port does. Infrared data transfer requires a clear line of sight between devices, and the communicating devices must be in close proximity. Although infrared technology can be used to connect peripherals to a computer, Bluetooth technology is the best for this purpose.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluetooth

QUESTION 69
Identify the DVI-D single link male connector in the image given below.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.
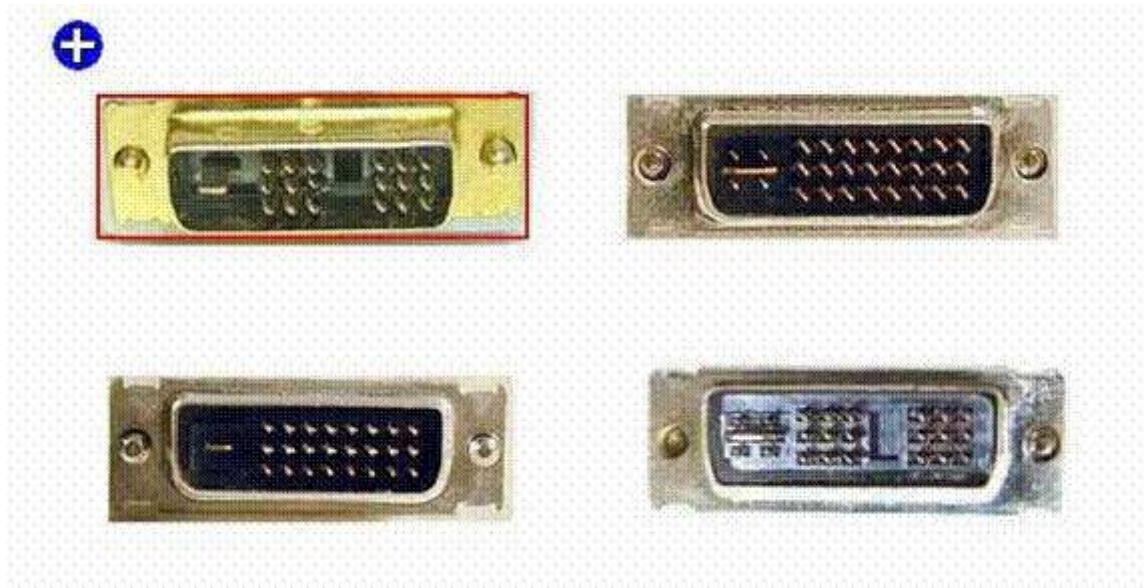
A.

B.

C.

D.
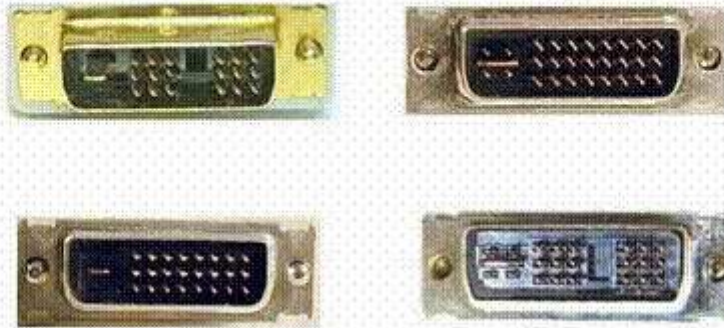
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The DVI-D is a type of DVI connector. A DVI-D connector is used only
for digital signals.
DVI-D connectors come both in dual and single links. The single link connector contains
18 pins, whereas the dual link connector comes with 24 pins.

DVI-D single link connector

DVI-I dual link connector

DVI-D dual link connector

DVI-I single link connector
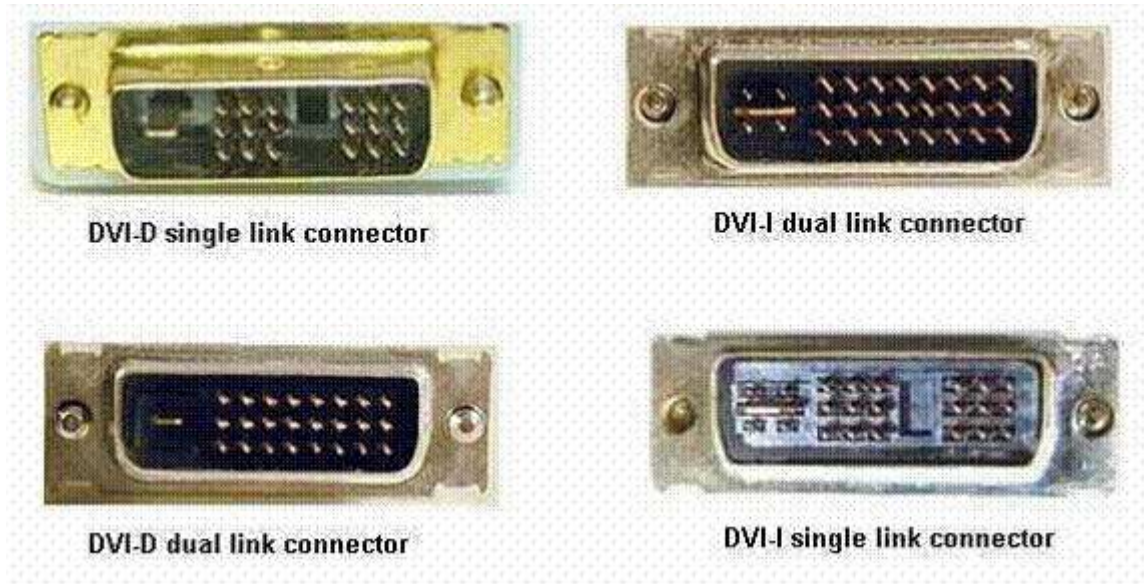
QUESTION 70
What is the maximum resolution that the WUXGA video technology supports?

A. 2048 x 1536

B. 1920 x 1200

C. 3840 x 2400

D. 1600 x 1200

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The WUXGA video technology supports the maximum resolution of 1920 x 1200. Where
1920 refers to horizontal pixels, and 1200 refers to vertical pixels.
Answer option A is incorrect. The QXGA video technology supports the maximum
resolution of 2048 x 1536. Answer option D is incorrect. UXGA stands for Ultra
eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This
display standard is capable of displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A UXGA

display provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display.
Answer option C is incorrect. The WQUXGA video technology supports the maximum resolution of 3840 x 2400.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/wuxga.htm"

QUESTION 71
What does Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) provide for wireless devices?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Data integrity
B. Encryption
C. Bandwidth
D. Authentication

Correct Answer: DBA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is a security layer of WAP, which is specifically designed for a wireless environment. It provides privacy, data integrity, and authentication for client-server communications over a wireless network. WTLS ensures that a client and server are authenticated so that wireless transactions remain secure and the connection is encrypted. WTLS is required because a wireless network does not provide end-to-end security.
What is authentication? Authentication is a process of verifying the identity of a person, network host, or system process.
The authentication process compares the provided credentials with the credentials stored in the database of an authentication server. Answer option C is incorrect. WTLS cannot provide bandwidth to wireless devices.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_Transport_Layer_Security

QUESTION 72
Identify the SO-DIMM in the image given below.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.
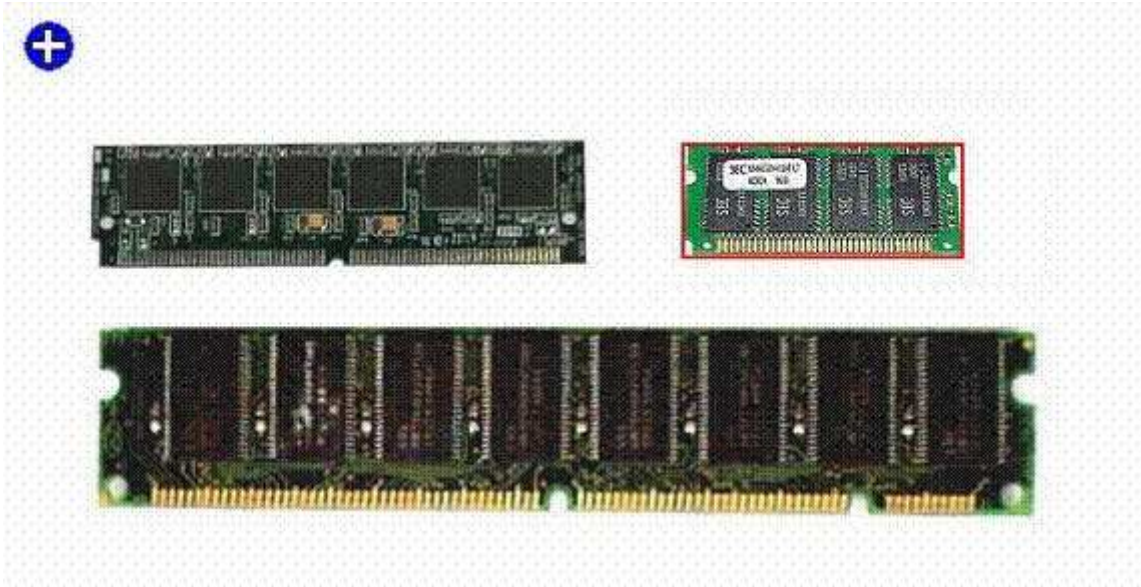
A.
B.
C.
D.
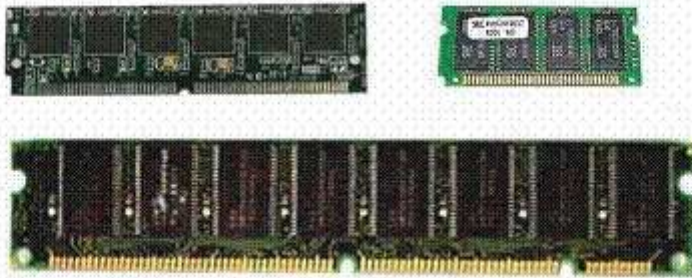
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
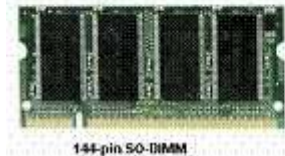**Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Small Outline Dual Inline Memory Module (SO-DIMM) is a type of memory module that comes in 72 pins and 144 pins. The 72-pin SO-DIMM supports 32-bit transfers, and the 144-pin SODIMM supports 64-bit transfers. It was introduced for laptops. SO-DIMMs come in smaller packages, consume lesser power, but are more expensive than DIMMs. The SO-DIMM displayed in the image below has 72 pins located on its base. It has two holes at both ends of the line of pins and a curved edge at the lower end on the left side.

72-pin SIMM   72-pin SO-DIMM

168-pin DIMM
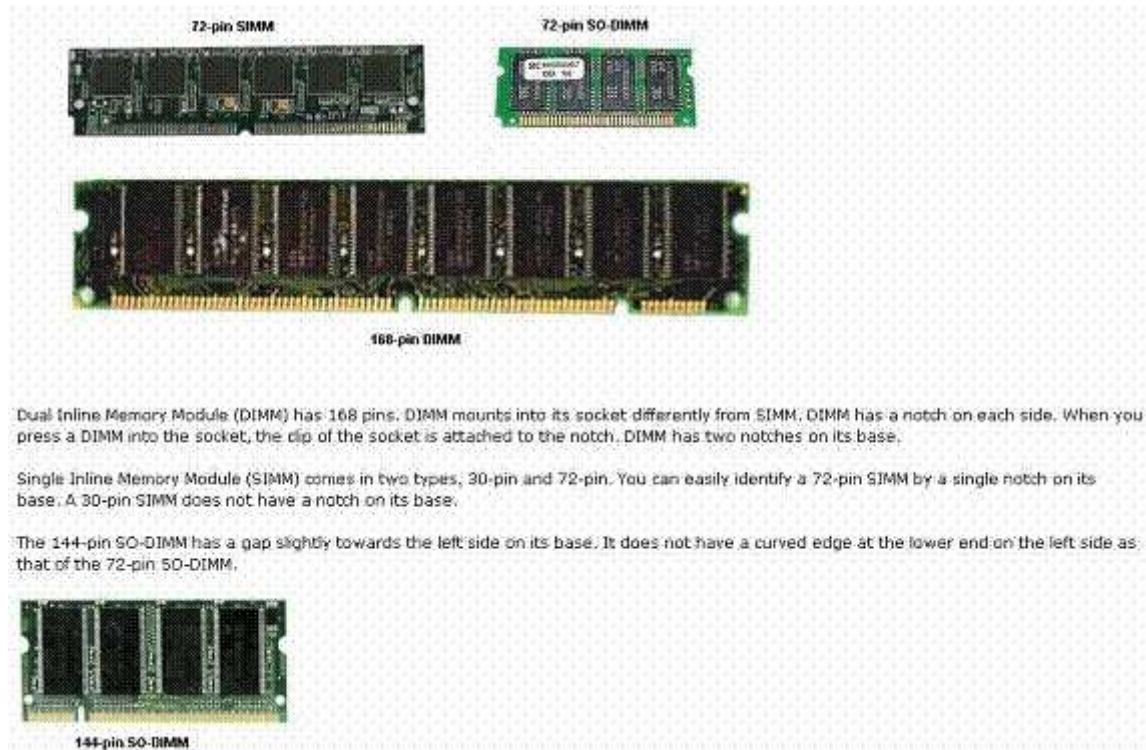
Dual Inline Memory Module (DIMM) has 168 pins. DIMM mounts into its socket differently from SIMM. DIMM has a notch on each side. When you press a DIMM into the socket, the clip of the socket is attached to the notch. DIMM has two notches on its base.

Single Inline Memory Module (SIMM) comes in two types, 30-pin and 72-pin. You can easily identify a 72-pin SIMM by a single notch on its base. A 30-pin SIMM does not have a notch on its base.

The 144-pin SO-DIMM has a gap slightly towards the left side on its base. It does not have a curved edge at the lower end on the left side as that of the 72-pin SO-DIMM.

144-pin SO-DIMM

QUESTION 73
Which of the following software displays advertisements, whether or not the user has consented?

A. Trojan horse
B. Honeypot
C. Spyware
D. Adware

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Adware is software that displays advertisements, whether or not the user has consented. Adware is software that automatically downloads and display advertisements in the Web browser without user permission. When a user visits a site or downloads software, sometimes a hidden adware software is also downloaded to display advertisement automatically. This can be quite irritating to user. Some adware can also be spyware. Answer option C is incorrect. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing Web sites blindly, etc. Answer option B is incorrect. A honeypot is a term in computer terminology used for a trap that is set to detect, deflect, or in some manner counteract attempts at unauthorized use of information systems. Generally it consists of a computer, data, or a network site that appears to be part of a network, but is actually isolated, and monitored, and which seems to contain information or a resource of value to attackers. Answer option A is incorrect. Trojan horse is a malicious software program code that masquerades itself as a normal program. When a Trojan horse program is run, its hidden code runs to destroy or scramble data on the hard disk. An example of a Trojan horse is a program that masquerades as a computer logon to retrieve user names and password information.

The developer of a Trojan horse can use this information later to gain unauthorized access to computers. Trojan horses are normally spread by e-mail attachments. Unlike viruses, Trojan horses do not replicate themselves but only destroy information on hard disks.

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adware

QUESTION 74
Identify the eSATA port in the image given below.

Explanation: External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (eSATA) is an external Interface and provides hot swappable hard disk drive solution. It is an external interface for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) technology. It is designed to support hot-plugging. Hence, it allows users to connect a hard disk drive while the computer is running. eSATA has data transfer rates three times more than USB 2.0 and FireWire 400. Unlike USB and FireWire interfaces, eSATA requires its own power connector. eSATA supports a maximum data cable length of two meters.
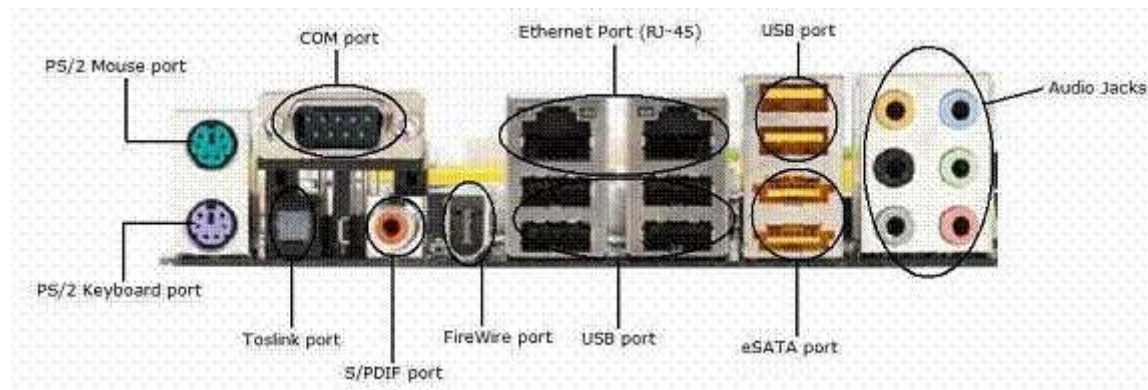
Answer option C is incorrect. The 386SX processor has 16-bit data bus width.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:

QUESTION 75
Which of the following protocols transmits error messages and network statistics?

A. ICMP
B. DHCP
C. TCP
D. NNTP

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ICMP transmits error messages and network statistics.
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is an integral part of IP. It is used to report an
error in datagram processing. The Internet Protocol (IP) is used for host-to-host datagram
service in a network. The network is configured with connecting devices called gateways.
When an error occurs in datagram processing, gateways or destination hosts report the
error to the source hosts through the ICMP protocol. The ICMP messages are sent in
various situations, such as when a datagram cannot reach its destination, when the
gateway cannot direct the host to send traffic on a shorter route, when the gateway does
not have the buffering capacity, etc. Answer option C is incorrect.
Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a reliable, connection-oriented protocol
operating at the transport layer of the OSI model. It provides a reliable packet delivery
service encapsulated within the Internet
Protocol (IP). TCP guarantees the delivery of packets, ensures proper sequencing of data,
and provides a checksum feature that validates both the packet header and its data for
accuracy. If the network corrupts or loses a TCP packet during transmission, TCP is
responsible for retransmitting the faulty packet. It can transmit large amounts of data.
Application-layer protocols, such as HTTP and
FTP, utilize the services of TCP to transfer files between clients and servers.
Answer option D is incorrect. NNTP stands for Network News Transfer Protocol
(NNTP). It is a simple
ASCII text-based protocol used to post, distribute, and retrieve network news messages

from NNTP servers and NNTP clients on the Internet. Answer option B is incorrect.
Dynamic Host Configuration
Protocol (DHCP) is a TCP/IP standard used to dynamically assign IP addresses to
computers, so that they can communicate with other network services. It reduces the
complexity of managing network client IP address configuration. A DHCP server
configures DHCP-enabled client computers on the network. It runs on servers only. It
also provides integration with the Active Directory directory service.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Control_Message_Protocol

QUESTION 76
Drag and drop the appropriate e-mail protocol beside its respective description.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

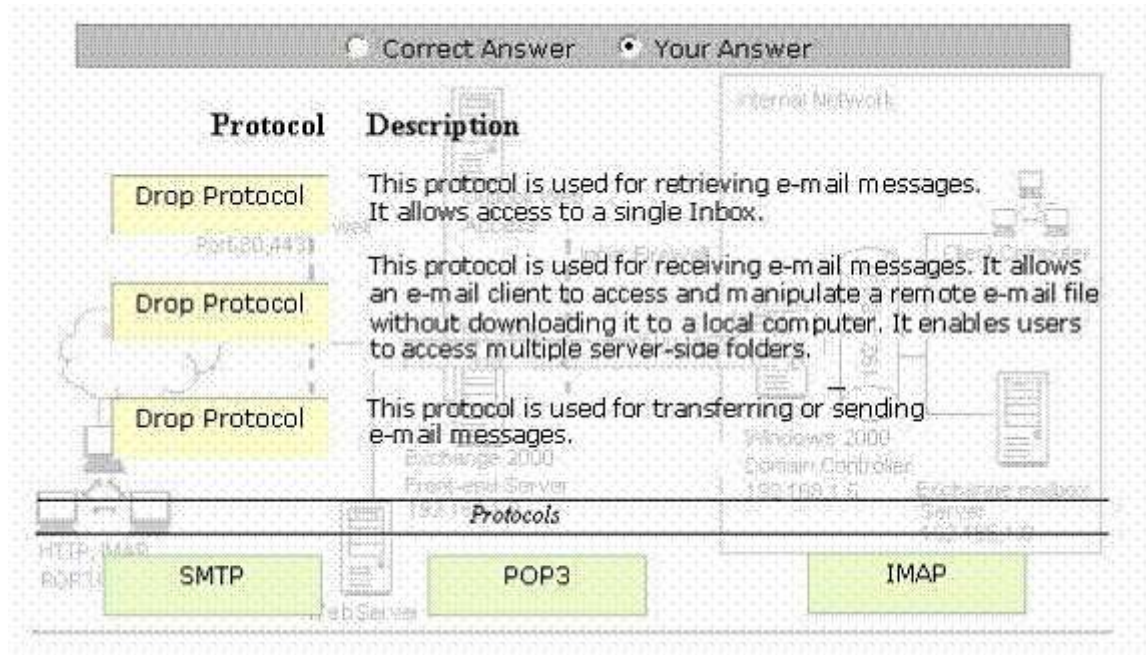| Protocol	Description
Drop Protocol	This protocol is used for retrieving e-mail messages. It allows access to a single Inbox.
Drop Protocol	This protocol is used for receiving e-mail messages. It allows an e-mail client to access and manipulate a remote e-mail file without downloading it to a local computer. It enables users to access multiple server-side folders.
Drop Protocol	This protocol is used for transferring or sending e-mail messages.

Protocols

SMTP	POP3	IMAP

Explanation:
There are three primary protocols that are used for configuring e-mail setup on the Internet. These include the following: POP3: Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3) is a protocol used for retrieving email messages. The POP3 servers allow access to a single Inbox in contrast to IMAP servers that provide access to multiple server-side folders. IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) is a protocol for receiving e-mail messages. It allows an e-mail client to access and manipulate a remote e-mail file without downloading it to a local computer. SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is used for transferring or sending e-mail messages between servers.

QUESTION 77
Which of the following power sources are used to power a laptop?

A. Solar panel
B. AC power
C. Battery
D. Docking station

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
AC power and batteries are used to power a laptop. Lithium-ion batteries are used to power laptops.
The lithium battery has a long life.
Answer options A and D are incorrect. Solar panel and docking station are not used to power a laptop.
Solar panels are devices that convert energy from the sun light. Currently, there is no popular brand that uses solar cell to power a laptop.
A docking station is a hardware device that contains slots for expansion cards and storage devices, and ports for peripheral devices such as printers and monitors. It allows laptops to connect to printers, storage devices, and other devices that are not usually available with laptops.
A docking station also includes a network interface card that connects a laptop to the network and enables users to use a full-size keyboard when they are not traveling.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithium_ion_battery"

QUESTION 78
Mark works as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. The network has 150 Windows 2000 Professional client computers and four Windows 2000 servers. All the client computers are able to connect to the Internet. Mark is concerned about malware infecting the client computers through the Internet. What will Mark do to protect the client computers from malware? Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Educate users of the client computers about the problems arising due to malware.

B. Educate users of the client computers to avoid malware.

C. Prevent users of the client computers from executing any programs.

D. Assign Read-Only permission to the users for accessing the hard disk drives of the client computers.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Mark will do the following to protect the client computers from malware:
Educate users of client computers about the problems arising due to malware.
Educate users of client computers to avoid malware.
If an executable program is attached to an e-mail and the user is unsure about the source,
then he should delete the e-mail immediately.
Moreover, users should not download any applications or executable files from unknown
sources, and should be careful when exchanging files with other users. Malware are
malicious software programs that cause damage to a computer, server, or computer
network. All software such as a virus, spyware, and Trojan, etc., are malware.

QUESTION 79
You have a customer who wants to install Windows XP professional on her computer.
What is the minimum amount of RAM she must have for this to work?

A. 128 Megabytes
B. 64 Megabytes
C. 2 Gigabytes
D. 1 Gigabyte

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
64 Megabytes is the minimum. Now, this may seem odd as many modern machines come
with 1, 2, or even 4 gigabytes of RAM. Remember, we are asking in this question what
the minimum amount of RAM is. You should absolutely consider getting more RAM.
What are the minimum requirements for installing Windows XP Professional?
The minimum requirements for installing Windows XP Professional are:
Processor: Pentium II processor running at 233MHz or faster.
RAM: 64MB minimum. Microsoft recommends 128MB RAM.

Hard Disk Drive: 1.5GB of free hard disk space for boot partition. More space will be needed if installing over a network.
Video Card and Monitor: Running at VGA resolution or higher. Network Card: PXE-enabled or a network boot disk and network card for network-based installation. Other Appliances: CD-ROM or DVD drive for CD-ROM-based and DVD-based installations, Keyboard and pointing device. Answer options D, A, and C are all incorrect. Obviously more RAM is always a good idea, but these numbers are not the minimum requirements.
Reference: http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/sysreqs/pro.mspx

QUESTION 80
You are selecting RAM for a new PC. You are very concerned about making sure errors are handled. Which of the following types of RAM should you select?

A. RamBus
B. Non Parity RAM
C. ECC RAM
D. Logic Parity RAM

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Parity RAM can indeed handle error correction, however is not supported in most new computers.
ECC is supported. What is ECC memory module?
An Error Correcting Code (ECC) memory module detects and corrects single-bit errors in memory. It helps a computer to continue working without interruption and data corruption. Although ECC can detect both single-bit and double-bit errors, it can only correct single-bit errors. As most memory errors are of a single-bit nature, ECC provides high system reliability and attendant availability. An ECC-based computer is a good choice for servers. Answer option B is incorrect. Non parity RAM offers no error checking at all. Answer option D is incorrect. Logic Parity is a mechanism whereby a non parity RAM chip can simulate parity. Answer option A is incorrect. Rambus is unrelated to the issue of parity. What is RIMM? Rambus Inline Memory Module (RIMM) is a type of memory that has 184 pins. It was developed by Rambus, Intel, and Kingston. This module only supports Rambus memory and fits on its own slot.
Reference: RAM Parity http://www.Answers.com/topic/non-parity-memory

QUESTION 81

Identify the PS/2 keyboard port in the image given below.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.
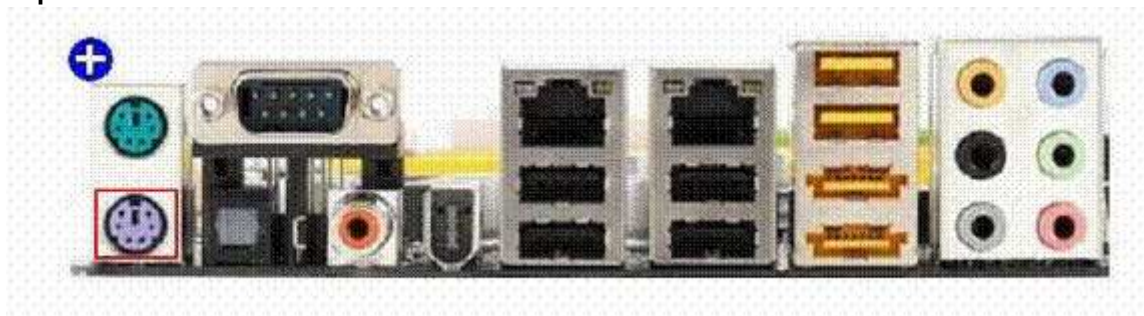
A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
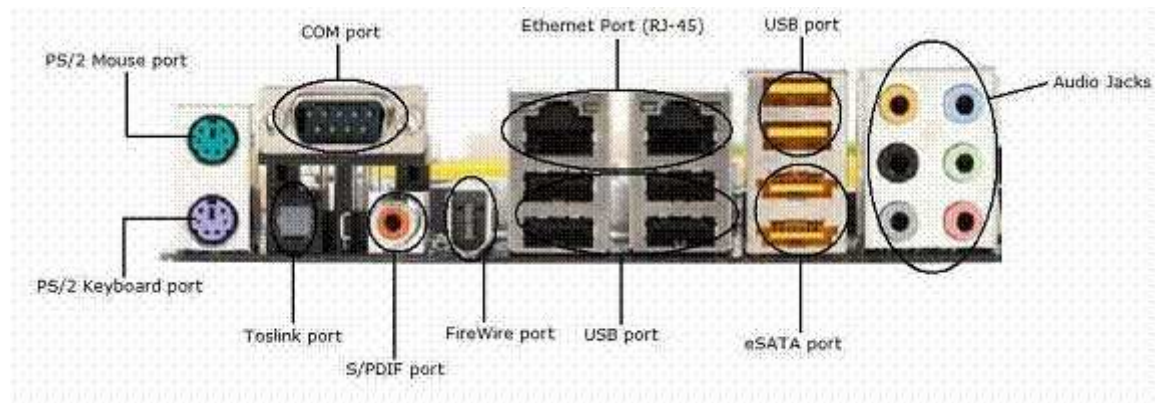**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The PS/2 port is developed by IBM for connecting a mouse or keyboard to a computer.
The PS/2 port supports a mini DIN plug containing 6 pins. The PS/2 keyboard port generally comes in purple color. The PS/2 mouse port generally comes in green color.

QUESTION 82
What is the maximum data transmission speed of IEEE 802.11b wireless networks?

A. 54 Mbps
B. 600 Mbps
C. 600 Gbps
D. 11 Mbps

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The maximum data transmission speed of IEEE 802.11b networks is 11 Mbps.
The IEEE 802.11b standard applies to wireless LAN networks that use radio waves as the
transmission medium. These networks each have a separate media access control
mechanism, known as Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance
(CSMS/CA), that works like the CSMA/CD mechanism used by the Ethernet. The
difference is that in this protocol, when a computer sends its signals, the receiving
computer performs a cyclical redundancy check and sends an acknowledgement message
to the sending computer if no error is detected. Answer option A is incorrect. The IEEE
802.11a and IEEE 802.11g networks have data transmission speeds of 54
Mbps.Answer option B is incorrect. The IEEE 802.11n network has maximum data
transmission speed of 600 Mbps.Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such standard
that has a maximum data transmission speed of 600 Gbps.

QUESTION 83
Which of the following types of parental controls is used to limit access to the Internet
contents?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Content filter control is a type of parental control that is used to limit access to the
Internet content.
Answer option D is incorrect. Monitoring control is a type of parental control that is used
to track locations and activities when using the device. Answer option C is incorrect.
Usage management tool is a type of parental control that allows parents to enforce
learning time into child computing time.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no parental control such as bandwidth control.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parental_controls "

QUESTION 84
Andrew has a personal computer. One morning, he starts his computer and finds the
following error message: "CMOS checksum failure."What are the most likely causes of
this error? Each correct
Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. BIOS has become outdated.
B. The CMOS battery has failed.
C. The CMOS chip has failed.
D. Software stored in the CMOS battery is infected by a virus.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
This error message is displayed when the BIOS detects a memory problem in the CMOS.
The following are the most likely causes of the error:
The CMOS battery has failed.
The CMOS chip has failed.
In order to rectify the error, a technician should try to replace the CMOS battery. If this
step does not work, it may indicate that the CMOS chip is bad.
Answer option A is incorrect. An outdated BIOS will not display this error. The outdated
BIOS may create problems with new hardware added to the computer. Answer option D
is incorrect. The
CMOS battery does not contain any software and cannot be infected by viruses.

QUESTION 85
What are the benefits of using Universal Serial Bus (USB) 2.0 over legacy
communication ports such as RS-232 and parallel ports? Each correct Answer represents
a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Easy configuration of hardware devices

B. Expansion

C. Security

D. Speed

Correct Answer: DBA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel,
Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of
Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a
USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB
port can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape
drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps,
whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of
480 Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1. By connecting a USB
hub to a USB port on a computer, you can connect multiple devices to the computer and
therefore get the benefit of expansion using the same port.

Answer option C is incorrect. USB ports have nothing to do with security.
Reference: TechNet Technical Information CD, Topic: "Appendix C - Hardware
Support"

QUESTION 86
Which of the following sleep modes is also known as Hibernation in Windows operating
systems?

A. S3

B. S2

C. S4

D. S1

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The S4 sleep mode is also known as Hibernation or hibernate mode in Windows
operating systems. Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate
mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts
down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings. When a
computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and
restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate
mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled, users will have to
enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate
after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to
set hibernate mode automatically.
Answer option D is incorrect. The S1 mode is the most power hungry sleep mode. In this
mode, the
CPU stops executing instructions and the processor cash is flushed, but power is still
supplied to the CPU and memory. All other unused devices are powered down.Answer
option B is incorrect. The S2 mode uses less power than S1 mode. In this mode, the
computer's processor is powered down. Answer option A is incorrect. The S3 mode is
also known as Stand by mode. In this mode, the computer supplies power only to the
RAM. This mode is also known as Suspend to RAM.

QUESTION 87
Which of the following can occur if the power cable runs along with the computer
network cable?

A. EMI

B. ESD

C. Broadcast storm

D. Surge

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If the power cable runs along with the computer network cable, radiation from the power cable, known as electromagnetic interference (EMI) , may be inducted into the computer network cable affecting the signals that pass through it. Answer option B is incorrect.
ESD stands for Electrostatic discharge. The static electricity that we generate everyday creates ESD. If you walk across a carpet and touch someone, you experience a mild shock. Electrostatic discharge occurs when the electrostatic charge is transferred from one charged entity to another entity sensitive to that charge.To minimize Electrostatic discharge (ESD) problems, consider wearing a wrist strap when you are working with computer components. A wrist strap is a wire with a watchband-style strap at one end and a plug or clip on the other end. The wrist strap plug or clip is connected to the ground or to the piece of equipment being worked on.
Answer option D is incorrect. Surge is a momentary voltage variation (+/- 170 volts) that lasts from one microsecond to a few milliseconds. Turning on and off large inductive electrical devices such as air conditioners and refrigerators can cause a surge. Answer option C is incorrect. Broadcast storm is a situation in which one or more network devices send jabber packets constantly, thereby increasing the traffic. A faulty network interface card (NIC) that sends jabber packets can be detected by the network monitor software. A faulty NIC can cause a broadcast storm on the network. Broadcast storms caused by a faulty network interface card can be resolved by disabling or replacing the card.

QUESTION 88
Which of the following are types of social engineering attacks?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. An unauthorized person gains entrance to the building where the company's database server resides and accesses the server by pretending to be an employee.

B. An unauthorized person inserts an intermediary software or program between two communicating hosts to listen to and modify the communication packets passing between

the two hosts.
C. An unauthorized person calls a user and pretends to be a system administrator in order to get the user's password.
D. An unauthorized person modifies packet headers by using someone else's IP address to his identity.

Correct Answer: CA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Following are the types of social engineering attacks: 1.An unauthorized person calls a user and pretends to be a system administrator in order to get the user's password.
2.An unauthorized person gains entrance to the building where the company's database server resides and accesses the server by pretending to be an employee.
A social engineering attack is based on misleading users or administrators at the target site. Social engineering attacks are usually carried out by telephoning users or operators and pretending to be an authorized user in order to gain unauthorized access to systems.
Answer option D is incorrect.
Spoofing is a technique that makes a transmission appear to have come from an authentic source by forging the IP address, email address, caller ID, etc. In IP spoofing, a hacker modifies packet headers by using someone else's IP address to his identity. However, spoofing cannot be used while surfing the
Internet, chatting on-line, etc. because forging the source IP address causes the responses to be misdirected.

QUESTION 89
Your customers Windows XP machine has become unusable due to some unknown cause. You want to put the computer into a working state again. What is the best way to do this?

A. Simply put the Windows Recovery CD in and the recovery process will start.
B. Reinstall Windows.
C. Use the Windows Recovery Console with the Windows Recovery CD to put the system back in a working state.
D. Simply uninstall any new software.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When your system becomes unusable and you cannot trace the cause, it may become necessary to do a Windows Recovery. This will require the Windows Recovery CD and the Windows Recovery Console.
Recovery Console is a command-line console that enables administrators to repair a computer. From
Recovery Console, administrators can start and stop services, read and write data on a local drive, repair the master boot record (MBR), format drives, and perform other administrative tasks. The
Recovery Console can be run using the following two ways: In case the computer does not start, Recovery Console
can be run using the Windows setup CD-ROM. Otherwise, the Recovery Console can be run from the option in the boot menu.
Answer option A is incorrect. The CD will not work by itself; you need to use the Windows Recovery
Console also. Answer option D is incorrect. You do not know if the software is causing the problem or if an uninstall will correct it. Answer option B is incorrect. Recovery is a better option and is quicker and less disruptive than a full installation.
Reference: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/307654

QUESTION 90
Which of the following terms refers to proprietary software that is provided to users without payment on a trial basis and is often limited by any combination of functionality, vailability or convenience?

A. Spyware
B. Shareware
C. Freeware
D. Adware

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Shareware is a term refers to proprietary software that is provided to users without payment on a trial basis and is often limited by any combination of functionality,

vailability or convenience. Answer option A is incorrect. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing Web sites blindly, etc.

Answer option C is incorrect. Freeware is term for computer software that is available for use at no cost or for an optional fee. Answer option D is incorrect. Adware is software that automatically downloads and display advertisements in the Web browser without user permission. When a user visits a site or downloads software, sometimes a hidden adware software is also downloaded to display advertisement automatically. This can be quite irritating to user. Some adware can also be spyware.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shareware"nocheck

QUESTION 91
Which of the following buses has a maximum data transfer rate of 2400 Mbps?

A. FireWire 800

B. eSATA

C. USB 1.1

D. USB 2.0

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (eSATA) is an external Interface and provides hot swappable hard disk drive solution. It is an external interface for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) technology. It is designed to support hot-plugging. Hence, it allows users to connect a hard disk drive while the computer is running. eSATA has data transfer rates three times more than USB 2.0 and FireWire 400. Unlike USB and FireWire interfaces, eSATA requires its own power connector. eSATA supports a maximum data cable length of two meters. It has a maximum data transfer rate of 2400 Mbps.

Answer option A is incorrect. FireWire 800 bus has a maximum data transfer rate of 786.432 Mbps.

Answer options D and C are incorrect. Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM, DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of Windows to external hardware

devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps and USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480 Mbps.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_device_bandwidths"

QUESTION 92
Which of the following IPv6 address types is a single address that can be assigned to multiple interfaces?

A. Unicast

B. Multicast

C. Loopback

D. Anycast

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An IPv6 anycast address is a single address that can be assigned to multiple interfaces. For example, an IPv6 address is assigned to a multi-homed computer. A packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to the first available interface of a device. An anycast address is used to provide loadbalancing and automatic failover. Currently, anycast addresses are used only as destination addresses and can be assigned only to routers.
Answer option A is incorrect. A unicast address identifies a single interface within the scope of the type of unicast address.
Answer option B is incorrect. A multicast address identifies multiple interfaces.
Answer option C is incorrect. The loopback address is used to test your network interface.
Reference: "http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc759104(WS.10).aspx"

QUESTION 93
Which of the following can be installed in an AGP slot?

A. Video card

B. RAM

C. Microprocessor

D. Modem card

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An AGP slot is used to install a video card.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)?
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 option C is incorrect. An AGP slot cannot be used to install a microprocessor.
Different types of microprocessors use different types of sockets and slots such as Socket
7, Slot A, etc.
Answer option B is incorrect. An AGP slot cannot be used to install RAM. The
motherboard has a separate slot for RAM.
Answer option D is incorrect. Modem card is generally installed in a PCI slot.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accelerated_Graphics_Port"

QUESTION 94
At what voltage does a USB host supply power to the USB bus?

A. 15 volts

B. 5 volts

C. 50 volts

D. 3 volts

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A USB host supplies power to the USB bus at 5 volts. The USB light is a device that uses
power from the bus to power small LEDs. USB lights are generally used for lighting
keyboards at night. Most of the USB devices that require more power to operate have
separate power outlets.
What is USB?
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,

DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480
Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.

QUESTION 95
Which of the following enables third-party developers to create capabilities to extend an application?

A. Plug-in
B. Virtual machine
C. Hotfix
D. JavaScript

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Plug-in enables third-party developers to create capabilities to extend an application.
A plug-in is a computer program that is used with host applications such as Web browsers, e-mail clients, etc. It is created to provide certain specific functions. Plug-ins are separate from a host application. However, they are dependent on the services provided by the host application and do not usually work by themselves.
Answer option D is incorrect. JavaScript is a simple, light weight, and dynamic World Wide Web
(WWW) scripting language developed by Netscape Communications. The syntax of JavaScript resembles that of C++. JavaScript facilitates integration of HTML documents, Web components, and multimedia plug-ins. It also aids in the development of server-side Web applications.
Answer option C is incorrect. Hotfix is a collection of files used by Microsoft for software updates that are released between major service pack releases. A hotfix is about a problem, occurring under specific circumstances, which cannot wait to be fixed till the next service pack release. Hotfixes are generally related to security problems. Hence, it is essential to fix these problems as soon as possible.
Answer option B is incorrect. A virtual machine (VM) is a software implementation of a

computer (machine) that executes programs like a real machine. Virtual machines are separated into two major categories, based on their use and degree of correspondence to any real machine. A system virtual machine provides a complete system platform which supports the execution of a complete operating system. In contrast, a process virtual machine is designed to run a single program, which means that it supports a single process. An essential characteristic of a virtual machine is that the software running inside is limited to the resources and abstractions provided by the virtual machine. Multiple virtual machines with different operating system can co-exist on the same computer.

QUESTION 96
Which of the following statements about multi-or authentication is true?

A. It uses a Key Distribution Center (KDC).

B. It protects a computer from malicious software such as worms.

C. It involves two or more methods as part of the authentication process.

D. It is a process in which a client process and a server are required to prove their identities to each other before performing any application function.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Multi-or authentication involves a combination of multiple methods of authentication. For example, an authentication method that uses smart cards as well as usernames and passwords can be referred to as multi-or authentication. Answer option D is incorrect. Mutual authentication is a process in which a client process and server are required to prove their identities to each other before performing any application function. The client and server identities can be verified through a trusted third party and use shared secrets as in the case of Kerberos v5. The MS-CHAP v2 and EAPTLS authentication methods support mutual authentication. Answer option A is incorrect. Kerberos authentication uses a Key Distribution Center (KDC).Answer option B is incorrect. The multi-or authentication method cannot protect a computer from malicious software such as worms. What is a worm?
A worm is a software program that uses computer networks and security holes to replicate itself from one computer to another. It usually performs malicious actions, such as using the resources of computers as well as shutting down computers.

QUESTION 97

What is the difference between the USB 2.0 and IEEE 1394 bus standards?

A. IEEE 1394 is faster than USB 2.0.
B. IEEE 1394 supports hot swapping.
C. IEEE 1394 is slower than USB 2.0.
D. USB 2.0 supports Plug and Play feature.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
IEEE is a standard that defines the specifications for high speed serial bus. IEEE 1394 is
also known as Firewire. Like USB, IEEE 1394 also supports hot swapping and Plug and
Play feature. However, an
IEEE 1394 bus runs at a speed of 400 Mbps, which is slower than that of a USB 2.0 bus.
The IEEE
1394 standard defines two types of connectors, 4-pin and 6-pin. 6-pin connectors are
commonly used on PC adapters. 4-pin connectors are used on Macintosh systems.
What is USB?
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play
capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which
means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A
single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc.
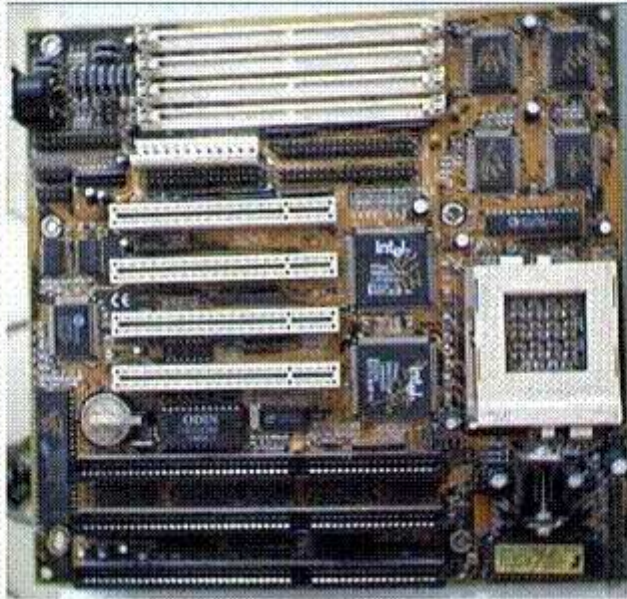USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum
data transfer rate of
480 Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.

QUESTION 98
IEEE 1394b is faster than USB 2.0. IEEE 1394b has a maximum data transfer rate of 800
Mbps/sec. In the image of the motherboard given below, identify the area to which you
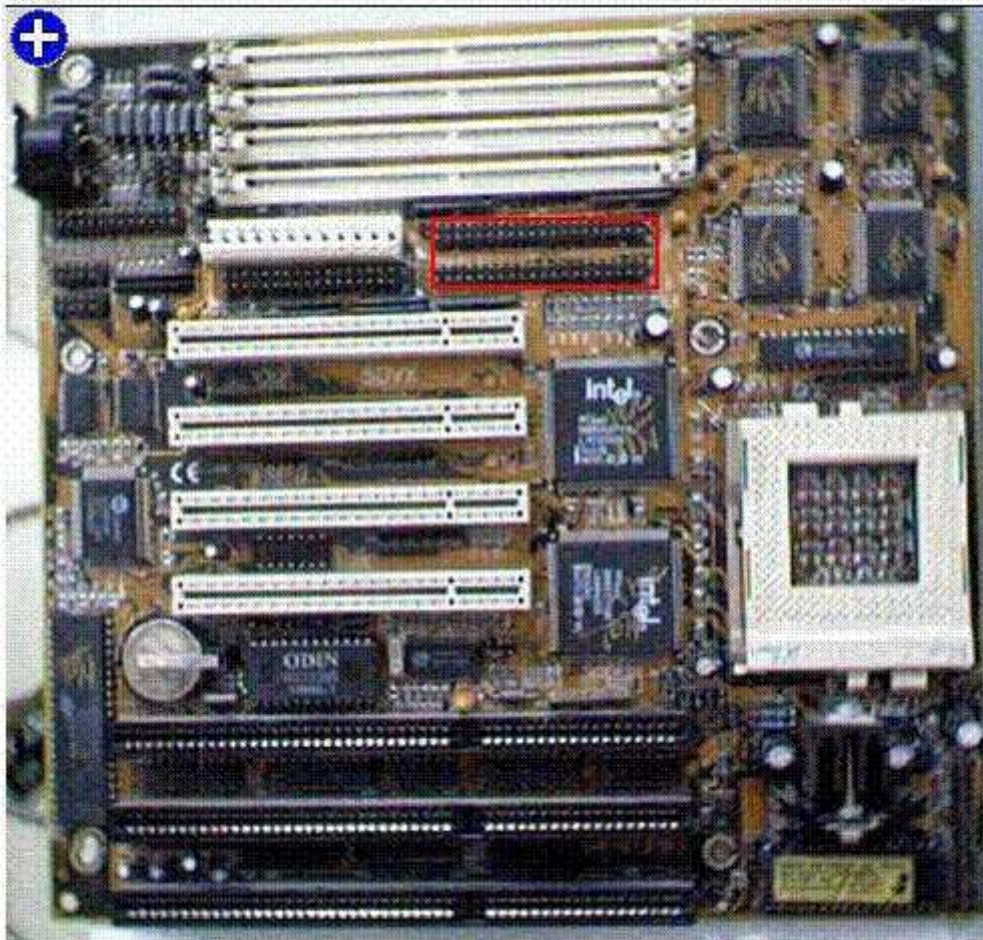connect a hard disk drive.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Hard disk drive uses 40 or 80 wire cables to connect to a motherboard that has an integrated IDE controller. A hard disk drive can also connect to a 40-pin connector on an IDE controller adapter using 40 or 80 wire cables. Hard disk drives are magnetic storage devices that contain several disks, known as platters. These platters are attached to the spindle motor. The read/write heads are responsible for reading and writing to the platters. The read/write heads are attached to the head actuator, which is in charge of moving the heads around the platters.

QUESTION 99
Which of the following devices provides input by analyzing printed text, handwriting, or
an object?

A. Webcam
B. Image scanner
C. Packet analyzer
D. BD-ROM Drive

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Image scanner is a device that provides input by analyzing images, printed text,
handwriting, or an object. Answer option C is incorrect. The packet analyzer is a device
that can intercept and log traffic passing over a digital network or part of a network.
Packet analyzer is also known as network analyzer.
Answer option A is incorrect. Webcam is a used to provide visual input that can be easily
transferred over the internet. Answer option D is incorrect. BD-ROM Drive is device
used for reading data from a Blu-ray disc.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware"

QUESTION 100
Which of the following substances are restricted under Restriction of Hazardous
Substances (RoHS)?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Mercury (Hg)
B. Lead (Pb)
C. Iron (Fe)
D. Cadmium (Cd)

Correct Answer: BAD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

The following substances are restricted under Restriction of Hazardous Substances
(RoHS):
Lead (Pb)
Mercury (Hg)
Cadmium (Cd)
Hexavalent chromium (CrVI)
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
Answer option C is incorrect. Iron (Fe) is not restricted under RoHS.
Reference: "http://www.rohscompliancedefinition.com/"

QUESTION 101
Your customer is very concerned about security for Wi-Fi at his home. He wants to make
sure that only computers, he has authorized, can get on his Wi-Fi. What is the most
appropriate security measure you can recommend?

A. A Firewall

B. WPA encryption

C. Mac Filtering

D. WEP encryption

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Mac filtering only allows computers, which have their MAC address listed with the
router, to connect.
What is MAC address filtering?
MAC address filtering is a security method that enables a device to allow only certain
MAC addresses to access a network. It can be configured on a Wireless Access Point
(WAP) to allow only certain system MAC addresses to communicate with the rest of the
network.
MAC address filtering can be performed using either of the two policies. exclude all by
default, then allow only listed clients; or include all by default, then exclude listed clients.
MAC filtering can also be used on a wireless network to prevent certain network devices
from accessing the wireless network. MAC addresses are allocated only to hardware
devices, not to persons.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. Any encryption will be based on password
authentication, not on filtering specific computers. Only MAC filtering will do that.

Answer option A is incorrect. A firewall will not prevent people or computers from connecting to your Wi-Fi. It will block certain, unwanted connections.
Reference. http.//compnetworking.about.com/cs/wirelessproducts/qt/macaddress.htm

QUESTION 102
Your office uses Windows Vista. This morning, a patch was applied automatically. Suddenly, the users who have scanners attached to their computers complain that they cannot access the scanners. When you check their Device Manager, you notice there is no exclamation point next to the scanner. What should you do now?

A. Reinstall Vista.

B. Find a Vista compatible scanner.

C. Manually uninstall and reinstall the device driver.

D. Roll back the patch.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Sometimes a patch may cause problems for an existing device driver. Usually, you simply uninstall and then reinstall the driver. This way the driver is installed after the patch. Answer option D is incorrect. Patches often have key security updates. Simply leaving the machine unpatched is never a good idea.
Answer option A is incorrect. This drastic step will return you to the pre-patch state, but then you will still need to apply that patch, and still have to deal with this problem.
Answer option B is incorrect. The scanner worked with Vista before the patch. This indicates that it is Vista compatible.
Reference. http.//support.microsoft.com/kb/948187/en-us

QUESTION 103
Your customer is very concerned about security for Wi-Fi at his home. He wants to make sure that only computers, he has authorized, can get on his Wi-Fi. What is the most appropriate security measure you can recommend?

A. A Firewall

B. WPA encryption

C. Mac Filtering

D. WEP encryption

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Mac filtering only allows computers, which have their MAC address listed with the
router, to connect.
What is MAC address filtering?
MAC address filtering is a security method that enables a device to allow only certain
MAC addresses to access a network. It can be configured on a Wireless Access Point
(WAP) to allow only certain system MAC addresses to communicate with the rest of the
network.
MAC address filtering can be performed using either of the two policies. exclude all by
default, then allow only listed clients; or include all by default, then exclude listed clients.
MAC filtering can also be used on a wireless network to prevent certain network devices
from accessing the wireless network. MAC addresses are allocated only to hardware
devices, not to persons.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. Any encryption will be based on password
authentication, not on filtering specific computers. Only MAC filtering will do that.
Answer option A is incorrect. A firewall will not prevent people or computers from
connecting to your Wi-Fi. It will block certain, unwanted connections.
Reference. http://compnetworking.about.com/cs/wirelessproducts/qt/macaddress.htm

QUESTION 104
You are handling IT support for a sales company. One of the sales representatives
complains that his laptop does not have a network card. You wish to add one via an
expansion slot. What type of expansion card should you use?

A. MCA
B. PCMCIA
C. PCI
D. AGP

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

PCMCIA is a widely used expansion card slot for laptops.
What is PCMCIA card? Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
(PCMCIA) card is also known as PC card.
The PC card uses a small expansion slot and is primarily used in laptops. However, PC
cards are also available in some of the desktop computers. There are three types of
PCMCIA cards.
1.Type I
2.Type II
3.Type III
Answer option C is incorrect. PCI slots are used in PC's, not laptops.
Answer option D is incorrect. AGP is a legacy graphics slot for PC's.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)?
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 option A is incorrect. MCA is a legacy PC slot.
Reference. http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-an-expansion-card.htm

QUESTION 105
Which of the following storage device uses SRAM or DRAM?

A. USB flash drive

B. Solid-state drive (SSD)

C. Blu-ray Disc

D. CD drive

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A solid-state drive (SSD) is a data storage device that uses solid-state memory to store
persistent data. An SSD emulates a hard disk drive interface, thus easily replacing it in
most applications. It is also known as solid-state hard disk drive. SSDs have no moving
parts; hence, they are less fragile and silent than hard disks. As there are no mechanical
delays, SSDs usually enjoy low access time and latency. An SSD using SRAM or DRAM
(instead of flash memory) is often called a RAM-drive, which should not be confused
with a RAM disk.
Answer option C is incorrect. Blu-ray Disc, also known as Blu-ray or BD, is an optical
disc storage medium. It is designed to supersede the standard DVD format for storing

high-definition video,
PlayStation 3 games, and other data, with up to 25 GB per single layered, and 50 GB per dual layered disc. Blu-ray Disc was developed by the Blu-ray Disc Association, a group representing makers of consumer electronics, computer hardware, and motion pictures. The disc has the same physical dimensions as standard DVDs and CDs. It is called Blu-ray Disc because of the blue-violet laser which is used to read the disc. Blu-ray uses a shorter wavelength, a 405 nm blue-violet laser, and allows for almost six times more data storage than on a DVD.
Answer option D is incorrect. CD drive is used for read/write operations on CDs. The CD drives that are capable of performing write operations on CDs are also known as CD burners. However, most of the CD drives on computers have read only capability. CD drives with read-only capability are also known as CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory) drives. A CD drive is installed inside the computer case and can be connected to IDE, SCSI, SATA, or firewire interface.
Answer option A is incorrect. A USB flash drive consists of flash memory data storage device integrated with a USB (Universal Serial Bus) 1.1 or
2.0 interface. Reference. "http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solid-state_drive"

Exam B

QUESTION 1
Which of the following bus interfaces are used by the video capture cards?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. VESA

B. AGP

C. PCIe

D. EISA

Correct Answer: CB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Answer
A video capture card is a computer component that allows television signals to be
received by a computer. It also allows television programs to be recorded onto a hard
disk. Most TV tuner cards also function as video capture cards. Video capture cards are a
class of video capture devices designed to plug directly into expansion slots in personal
computers and servers. These cards comply with one of the popular host bus standards
including PCI, newer PCI Express (PCIe), or AGP bus interfaces.
What is PCI Express (PCIe)?
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 2.5Gb/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.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)?
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 options D and A are incorrect. These are the old bus interfaces and not used by
the video capture cards.
What is an ISA bus?
Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) is an 8-bit expansion bus that provides an interface
from devices on expansion cards to the computer's internal bus. A later version of ISA
bus comes with a 16-bit expansion slot.

Reference:
"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_processing_expansion_card#Video_capture"

QUESTION 2
Which of the following methods is based on the user's roles and responsibilities?

A. Mandatory access control

B. System access control

C. Role-based access control

D. Discretionary access control

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Role-based access control method is based on the user's roles and responsibilities.
Role-based access control (RBAC) is an access control model. In this model, a user can access resources according to his role in the organization. For example, a backup administrator is responsible for taking backups of important data. Therefore, he is only authorized to access this data
for backing it up. However, sometimes users with different roles need to access the same resources.
This situation can also be handled using the RBAC model.
Answer option D is incorrect. Discretionary access control (DAC) is an access policy determined by the owner of an object. The owner decides who should be allowed to access the object and what privileges they should have.
Answer option A is incorrect. Mandatory access control uses security lablel system.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no access control method such as System access control.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role-based_access_control"

QUESTION 3
Mark has purchased a new working USB webcam. He connects the webcam to a USB port on his computer and finds that the computer does not detect it. He connects other working USB devices to the port and discovers that the USB port is not functioning.
What should Mark do first to resolve the issue?

A. Verify that the USB functionality is enabled in the BIOS.

B. Purchase another model of the USB webcam.

C. Change the computers motherboard.

D. Replace the USB port wires with a new one.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to resolve the issue, Mark should first verify that the USB functionality is
enabled in the BIOS on the motherboard. The BIOS has an option for enabling and
disabling the USB functionality. If this functionality is disabled from the BIOS, the USB
ports on the computer will not work. Universal Serial
Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM, DEC, Intel,
Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of
Windows to external hardware devices.
USB supports hot plugging, which means that a USB device can be installed or removed
while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to 127
peripheral devices, such as
CDROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data
transfer rate of 12
Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480 Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully
backward compatible with USB 1.1. Answer option C is incorrect. There is no need to
change the motherboard, as the problem is most probably due to the BIOS setting for
USB functionality. Answer option B is incorrect. Purchasing another model of the USB
webcam will not help resolve the issue, because the problem is not with the webcam.
Answer option D is incorrect. It is possible that the USB port wires are bad. However,
this rarely happens. Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 9 - Managing
Devices"

QUESTION 4
Which of the following defines power management for various types of computers and
peripherals?

A. PCIe

B. HDMI

C. ACPI

D. PCI

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Answer option C is correct.
The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) is a power-management specification developed by Intel, Microsoft, and Toshiba. It enables an operating system to control the amount of power supplied to each device attached to a computer by turning off peripheral devices when they are not in use. It defines power management on a wide range of mobile, desktop, and server computers and peripherals. It also enables manuurers to produce computers that automatically power up as soon as a user touches the keyboard. Answer option B is incorrect. HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a standard, uncompressed, and all-digital audio/video interface. HDMI is capable of delivering the highest quality digital video and multi-channel digital audio on a single cable. It provides an interface between any audio/video sources, such as a DVD player or a computer and a digital television (DTV) or video monitor. HDMI transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and supports 8-channel digital audio, with extra bandwidth to accommodate future enhancements. HDMI has two types of connectors: Type A and Type B. Type A and Type B connectors use 19 pins and 29 pins, respectively. The Type B connector is designed for very highresolution displays that are expected in near future.
Answer option D is incorrect. Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) is a high-performance, 32-bit or 64-bit bus designed to be used with devices that have high bandwidth requirements, such as the display subsystem.
Answer option A is incorrect. 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 2.5Gb/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.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "ACPI"

QUESTION 5
You want to add broadband wireless access to a laptop. What type of card will you use to accomplish this?

A. Network interface card

B. PCI card

C. Aircards

D. MCA card

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Aircards are used to provide wireless broadband access. They are often PCI Express type cards.
Answer option A is incorrect. A NIC would help in accessing the local network, but not broadband wireless. What is a network interface card (NIC)?
A network interface card (NIC) is a computer circuit board or card installed in a computer. It provides physical connection between a computer and the network. Network interface cards provide a dedicated, full-time connection to a network.
Answer option D is incorrect. MCA is a very outdated expansion type for PC's.
Answer option B is incorrect. PC's use PCI, laptops use PCI mini express.
Reference: http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-laptop-aircard.htm

QUESTION 6
You are responsible for the wireless network at your company. You have been asked to create SSID's for wireless routers. What are the limits on an SSID?Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is not case sensitive.

B. It must be 32 or fewer characters long.

C. It can only contain letters, not numbers.

D. It is case sensitive.

E. It must be 64 or viewer characters long.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Answer An SSID can be a maximum of 32 characters long and is case sensitive.
What is SSID? SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of 32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in order

to communicate with each other.

The SSID on computers and the devices in WLAN can be set manually and automatically. Configuring the same SSID as that of the other Wireless Access Points (WAPs) of other networks will create a conflict.

A network administrator often uses a public SSID that is set on the access point. The access point broadcasts SSID to all wireless devices within its range. Some newer wireless access points have the ability to disable the automatic SSID broadcast feature in order to improve network security.

Answer options E and A are correct. The max length is 32 characters, not 64 and SSID is case sensitive.

Answer option is incorrect. An SSID can contain numbers and letters.

Reference: http://compnetworking.about.com/cs/wireless/g/bldef_ssid.htm

QUESTION 7
Which of the following devices allows television signals to be received by a computer?

A. SD Card
B. Video Capture card
C. ExpressCard
D. Smart card

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A video capture card is a computer component that allows television signals to be received by a computer. It also allows television programs to be recorded onto a hard disk. Most TV tuner cards also function as video capture cards. Video capture cards are a class of video capture devices designed to plug directly into expansion slots in personal computers and servers. These cards comply with one of the popular host bus standards including PCI, newer PCI Express (PCIe), or AGP bus interfaces.

Answer option A 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 MultiMediaCard (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.

Answer option C is incorrect. ExpressCard, a new standard introduced by PCMCIA, is a thinner, faster, and lighter modular expansion for desktops and laptops. Users can add memory, wired or wireless communication cards, and security devices by inserting these modules into their computers. ExpressCard slots are designed to accommodate modules that use either Universal Serial Bus (USB) 2.0 or the PCI Express standard. ExpressCard modules are available in two sizes, i.e., 34 mm wide (ExpressCard/34) and 54 mm wide (ExpressCard/54). Both modules are 75 mm long and 5 mm high.

An ExpressCard/34 module can be inserted in either a 54 mm slot or a 34 mm slot, but an ExpressCard/54 requires a Universal (54 mm) slot. However, an extender can be used with ExpressCard/34 slot to connect the ExpressCard/54 module from outside of the computer. Both the modules are identical in performance. They take full advantage of the features of the PCI Express or USB 2.0 interfaces. The only difference between them is that the ExpressCard/54 form-or, due to its larger surface area, allows for greater thermal dissipation than does an ExpressCard/34. As the performance does not vary with module size, module developers usually prefer to fit their applications into the smaller ExpressCard/34 form or. But some applications, such as SmartCard readers, and CompactFlash readers, require the extra width of an ExpressCard/54 module.

Answer option D is incorrect. A smart card is a credit card-sized device used to securely store personal information such as certificates, public and private keys, passwords etc. It is used in conjunction with a PIN number to authenticate users. In Windows 2000/2003, smart cards are used to enable certificate-based authentication. To use smart cards, Extensible Authentication Protocol
(EAP) must be configured in Windows 2000/2003.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TV_tuner_card"

QUESTION 8
Which of the following term is used for any small mobile hand-held device that provides computing, information storage and retrieval capabilities for business or personal use?

A. Solid-state drive

B. Personal Digital Assistant

C. Pen drive

D. SocketShield

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Personal digital assistant (PDA) is a term for any small mobile hand-held device that
provides computing and information storage and retrieval capabilities for business or
personal use such as keeping schedule calendars and address book information. Most
PDAs have a small keyboard. Some
PDAs have an electronically sensitive pad that accepts handwriting.
Answer option D is incorrect. SocketShield provides a protection shield to a computer
system against
malware, viruses, spyware, and various types of keyloggers. SocketShield provides
protection at the following two levels: 1.Blocking: In this level, SocketShield uses a list
of IP addresses that are known as purveyor of exploits. All http requests for any page in
these domains are simply blocked. 2.Shielding: In this level, SocketShield blocks all the
current and past IP addresses that are the cause of unauthorized access. Answer option A
is incorrect. A solid-state drive (SSD) is a data storage device that uses solid-state
memory to store persistent data. An SSD emulates a hard disk drive interface, thus easily
replacing it in most applications. It is also known as solid-state hard disk drive.
SSDs have no moving parts; hence, they are less fragile and silent than hard disks. As
there are no mechanical delays, SSDs usually enjoy low access time and latency. An SSD
using SRAM or DRAM (instead of flash memory) is often called a RAM-drive, which
should not be confused with a RAM disk.
Answer option C is incorrect. A USB flash drive consists of flash memory data storage
device integrated with a USB (Universal Serial Bus) 1.1 or 2.0 interface.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_digital_assistant"

QUESTION 9
You are responsible for assigning equipment in your company. An employee has
requested a docking station. Which of the following would NOT be a valid reason for the
employee to request a docking station?

A. A need to connect multiple printers to a PC
B. A need to easily plug the laptop to a large monitor.
C. A need for more USB ports on a laptop.
D. A need for connecting a ps2 keyboard to a laptop.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Docking stations are used for laptops not PC's.
What is a docking station?
A docking station is a hardware device that contains slots for expansion cards and storage devices, and ports for peripheral devices such as printers and monitors. It allows laptops to connect to printers, storage devices, and other devices that are not usually available with laptops. A docking station also includes a network interface card that connects a laptop to the network and enables users to use a full-size keyboard when they are not traveling.
Answer option B is incorrect. This is in one of the more common reasons to obtain a docking station.
Answer option D is incorrect. While it is rare for one to want a PS2 keyboard for a laptop there are specific and valid reasons to do so. For example, certain magnetic stripe readers (reading credit cards for example) require a PS2 connection. If one is using a laptop, then a docking station would be necessary.
Reference: http://www.tech-faq.com/docking-station.shtml

QUESTION 10
Which of the following processors have 64-bit data bus width?
Each correct Answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Pentium 4

B. AMD Athlon

C. 386SX

D. AMD K6

Correct Answer: DAB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following processors have 64-bit data bus width:
AMD K6
Pentium 4
AMD Athlon

QUESTION 11
You are using infrared devices in your network. You want to improve the quality of connections and achieve better communication between infrared devices. What will you do to achieve this? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Move the devices closer together.

B. Keep the devices in line of sight.

C. Remove any obstruction between the devices.

D. Keep the devices in different geographic locations.

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To improve the quality of your connections, keep the devices in line of sight so that they
point directly at each other. Also, move the devices closer together and remove any
obstruction between the devices so that the signal transmitted by the devices can reach to
the other devices.
You can also verify that no other devices are interfering with the connection, because
some household devices, like TV remotes, emit infrared signal that can interfere with
your connection.
Reference: TechNet Technical Information CD, How to Troubleshoot Issues with
Infrared Devices
[Q184204]

QUESTION 12
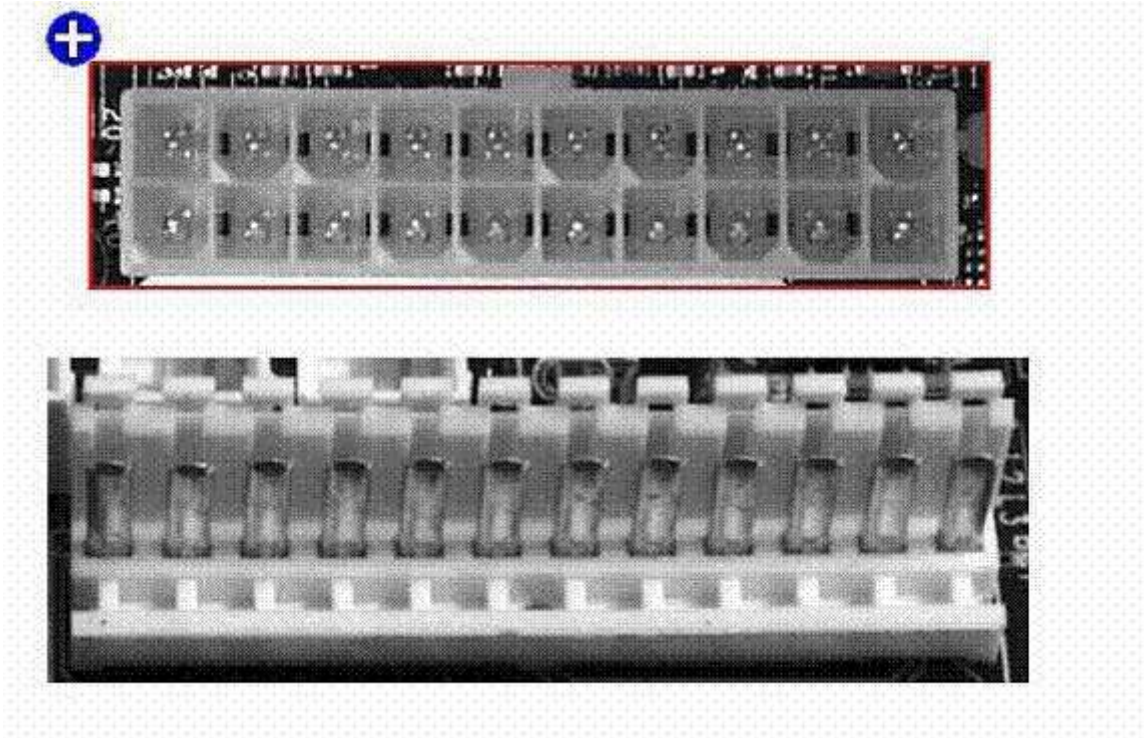Identify the ATX power connector in the image given below.

A.
B.
C.
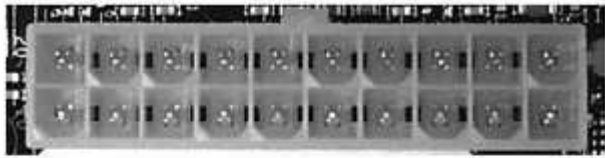D.
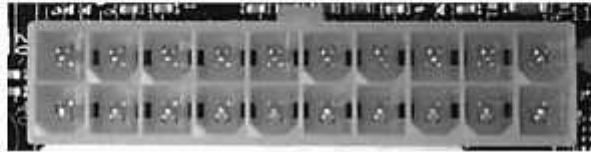
Correct Answer:
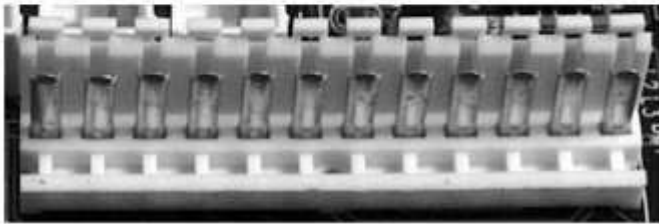**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
ATX main power connector: This connector is used in ATX, SFX, and in all ATX
oriented form factor power supplies. It is a 20-pin connector with a square hole for pin 1
and round holes for the other 19 pins.

AT power supply connector: All industry standard motherboards such as PC, XT, and LPX use the same type of main power supply connectors. Two main power connectors P8 and P9, each having 6 pins, are used to attach power supply to the motherboard. In all power supplies, P8 and P9 connectors are installed end to end so that the two black wires (ground connections) on both cables are next to each other.

Reference: http://www.hardwarebook.net/connector/power/atxpower.html

QUESTION 13
Which of the following is a software program that collects email addresses of users and creates a mailing list to send unwanted emails to the users?

A. Port scanner
B. Adware
C. Malware
D. Spambot

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Spambot is a software program that collects email addresses of users and creates a mailing list to sent unwanted emails to the users.
Answer option C is incorrect. 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 option A is incorrect. A port scanner is a software tool that is designed to search a network host for open ports. This tool is often used by administrators to check the security of their networks.
It is also used by hackers to compromise the network and systems.
Answer option B is incorrect. Adware is software that automatically downloads and display advertisements in the Web browser without user permission. When a user visits a site or downloads software, sometimes hidden adware software is also downloaded to display advertisement automatically. This can be quite irritating to user. Some adware can also be spyware.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spambot"

QUESTION 14
You work as a Network Administrator for McNeil Inc. The company has a Windows-based network. You want to upgrade a client computer from
Windows 98 SE to Windows 2000 Professional. Which of the following steps will you take before the upgrade?Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

A. Convert FAT partitions to NTFS partitions.
B. Verify that each component of the computer is in the hardware compatibility list (HCL).
C. Format the hard disk drive.
D. Remove the Windows folder from the hard disk.
   E: Verify that the client computer meets the minimum requirements for Windows 2000 Professional.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Before performing the upgrade, you should take the following steps:
Verify that each component of the computer is in the hardware compatibility list (HCL).
Verify that the client computer meets the minimum requirements for Windows 2000 Professional.
By verifying that each component of the computer is in the HCL, you will ensure that all those components are supported and would be working properly in the upgraded operating system.
By verifying that the client computer meets the minimum requirements for the operating system to which the computer is to be upgraded, you will ensure that the upgrade process

runs smoothly, and the new operating system is installed without any problem. If the minimum requirements are not met, the new operating system will fail to get installed on the computer.

Answer option A is incorrect. As Windows 2000 Professional supports FAT partitions, the conversion of FAT partitions to NTFS partitions is not required.

Answer option C is incorrect. Formatting the hard disk drive will erase all the data in the disk. For the upgrade, formatting of the disk is not required.

Answer option D is incorrect. After removing the Windows folder, the computer will fail to boot. This will not allow you to upgrade the existing operating system to the new one.

QUESTION 15
What are the differences between the microprocessor of a desktop and that of a laptop? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. A laptop microprocessor consumes less power than a desktop microprocessor does.

B. A laptop microprocessor has slower processing speed than a desktop microprocessor has.

C. Unlike laptop microprocessors, a desktop microprocessor has side buses (FSB).

D. A laptop microprocessor generates less heat than a desktop microprocessor does.

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Following are the differences between desktop and laptop processors:
A laptop microprocessor generates less heat than a desktop microprocessor.
A laptop microprocessor consumes less power than a desktop microprocessor.
Answer option B is incorrect. The processing speed depends on what model of processor a laptop or desktop has.
Answer option C is incorrect. Both the laptop and desktop microprocessors can have front side buses. It depends on a microprocessor's model.

QUESTION 16
You have a customer who wants to move files and settings from an old PC to a new one she is buying. What tool do you recommend?

A. File and Settings Transfer Wizard

B. Disk Management

C. Windows Explorer

D. User State Migration Tool

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The files and settings wizard is made specifically for home users to transfer files and settings from an old PC to a new one.
Answer option D is incorrect. The User State Migration Tool is for IT administrators to handle large scale deployments.
FactWhat is User State Migration Tool (USMT)? Hide
User State Migration Tool (USMT) is used to migrate user files and settings during large deployments of Microsoft Windows XP and Microsoft Windows Vista operating systems. It captures desktop, and application settings, as well as user accounts and users' files, and then migrates them to a new Windows installation. It helps administrators to improve and simplify migration process. USMT can be used for both side-by-side and wipe-and-load migrations. USMT component SCANSTATE.EXE is used to collect the files and settings from the source computer and the LOADSTATE.EXE component is used to restore the user state onto the destination computer.
Answer option B is incorrect. Disk Management is used for partitioning disks, not transferring files and settings.
FactWhat is Disk Management? Hide
Disk Management is a folder in the Computer Management console used to view the volume status.
It displays the currently active volumes on the server. It also displays the active and inactive drives connected to the server. The following are the volume status displayed in the Disk Management folder:
Failed: This status occurs when a file system gets damaged or corrupted. It may indicate data loss.
The volume can be returned to the healthy status by using the Reactivate Disk command.
Failed Redundancy: Volumes with failed redundancy can be accessed, but their performance is slow.
Replacing or reactivating the missing disk can resolve this problem.
Healthy (At Risk): This status occurs when a dynamic volume experiences I/O error. The I/O error can be caused by bad sectors present on the actual disk. Reactivating or replacing the disk can resolve this problem.
Answer option C is incorrect. Windows Explorer can help you navigate files on a machine, but will not be as useful in transferring files and settings to a new PC.
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457090.aspx

QUESTION 17
Mark has a computer with a CD-ROM drive. He is unable to open the CD-ROM drive
tray by pushing the Eject button on the front panel of the drive. What else can he do to
open the tray?

A. Open the tray by holding it through pliers.

B. Insert a pin into the eject hole on the drive.

C. Push the Eject button for 2 minutes.

D. Open the CD-ROM cover.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If Mark is unable to open the CD-ROM drive tray by pushing the Eject button on the
front panel, he can open it by inserting a pin into the eject hole on the CD-ROM drive.
Answer options A and D are incorrect. These are not the right way to open the tray of a
CD-ROM drive.
Answer option C is incorrect. Pushing the Eject button for such a long time will not help
accomplish the task.

QUESTION 18
Identify the DVI-D dual link male connector in the image given below.
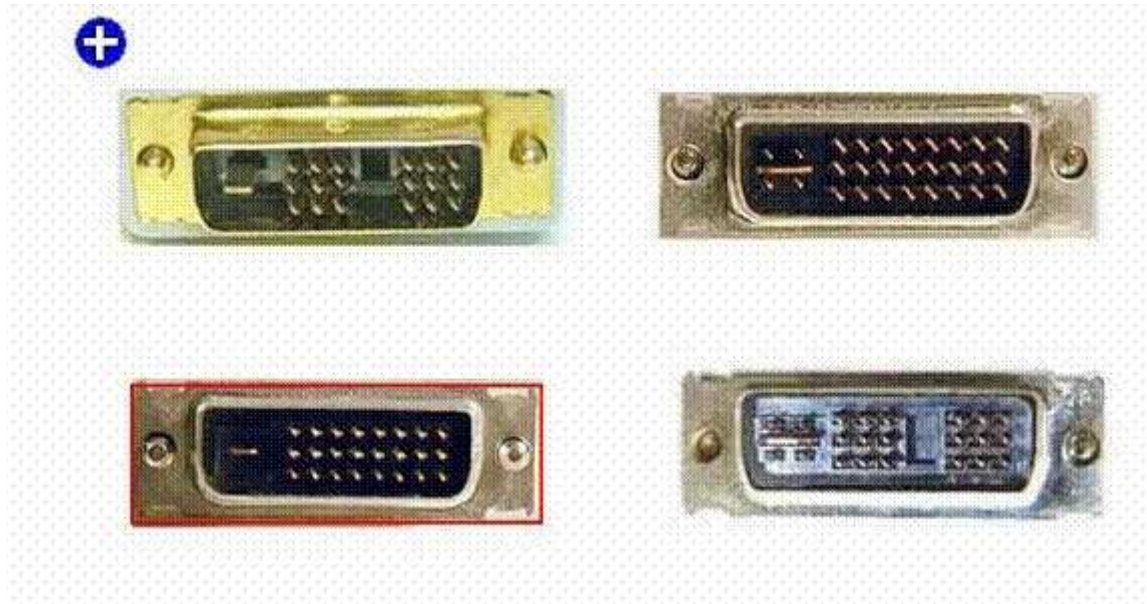
A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The DVI-D is a type of DVI connector. A DVI-D connector is used only
for digital signal type of connection. DVI-D connectors come in dual and single links.
The dual link connector contains
24 pins, whereas the single link connector comes with 18 pins.

DVI-D single link connector

DVI-I dual link connector

DVI-D dual link connector

DVI-I single link connector
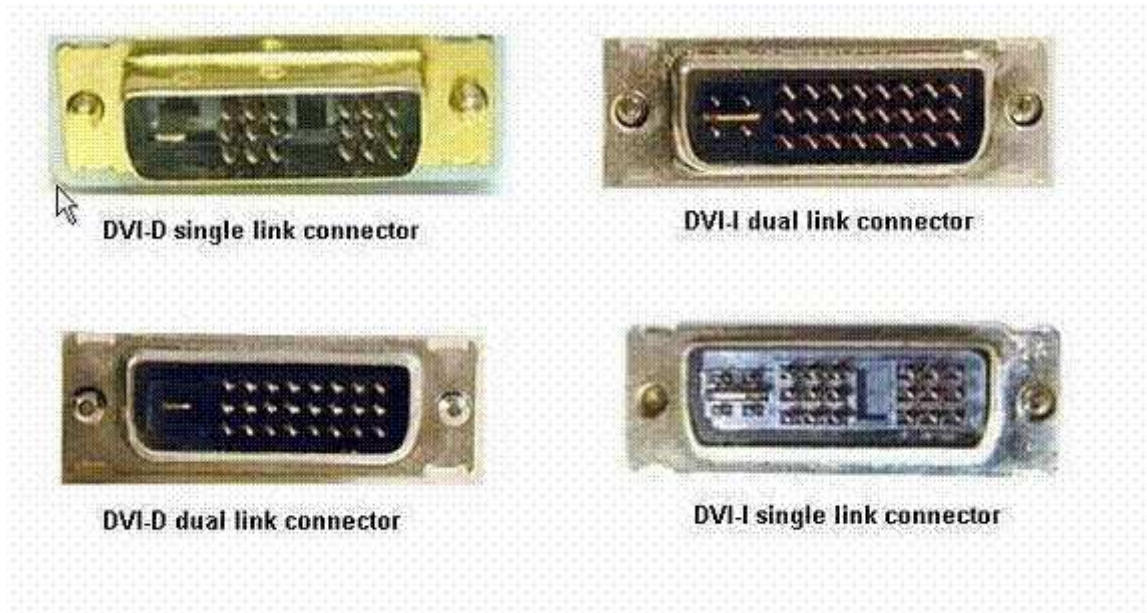
QUESTION 19
Which of the following are Internet standard protocols for email retrieval?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. SNMP
B. POP3
C. SMTP
D. IMAP4

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
IMAP4 and POP3 protocols are Internet standard protocols for email retrieval.
Internet Message Access Protocol 4 (IMAP4) is an e-mail message retrieval protocol that
allows email clients to retrieve e-mail messages from e-mail servers.
Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3) is a protocol used to retrieve e-mails from a mail

server. It is designed to work with other applications that provide the ability to send e-mails. POP3 is mostly supported by the commercially available mail servers. It does not support retrieval of encrypted emails.

POP3 uses port 110.

Answer option A is incorrect. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, which allows users to manage the network. SNMP is used to keep track of what is being used on the network and how the object is behaving.

Answer option C is incorrect. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is a protocol for sending e-mail messages between servers. E-mailing systems use this protocol to send mails over the Internet.

SMTP works on the application layer of the TCP/IP or OSI reference model. The SMTP client typically initiates a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the SMTP server on the well-known port designated for SMTP, port number 25. However, e-mail clients require POP or IMAP to retrieve mails from e-mail servers.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Message_Access_Protocol"

QUESTION 20
Which of the following statements about expansion bus is true?

A. It connects expansion cards to BIOS.

B. It connects expansion cards to system bus.

C. It is a network interconnectivity device that translates different communication protocols and is used to connect dissimilar networks.

D. It is a cable made of light-conducting glass or plastic fibers.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Expansion bus is a collection of wires and protocols used for the expansion of a computer. It connects expansion cards such as network interface card, video card, etc., to system bus. Expansion cards connect to the expansion bus through the expansion slot.

Answer option D is incorrect. Fiber optic cable is made of light-conducting glass or plastic fibers.

Answer option C is incorrect. Expansion bus is not a network connectivity device. It does not translate different communication protocols and is not used to connect dissimilar networks.

FactWhat is a gateway? Hide

Gateway is a network interconnectivity device that translates different communication

protocols and is used to connect dissimilar network technologies. It provides greater functionality than a router or bridge because a gateway functions both as a translator and a router. Gateways are slower than bridges and routers. Gateway is an application layer device.
Reference: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/E/expansion_bus.html"

QUESTION 21
Which of the following devices are known as Input/Output devices? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Printer

B. Network interface card

C. Keyboard

D. Scanner
   E: Floppy disk drive

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The devices that perform both input and output functions are known as Input/Output devices.
Floppy disk drives and network interface cards are Input/Output devices. The other I/O devices are hard disk drives and modems.
FactWhat is a network interface card (NIC)? Hide
A network interface card (NIC) is a computer circuit board or card installed in a computer. It provides physical connection between a computer and the network. Network interface cards provide a dedicated, full-time connection to a network.
Answer options D and C are incorrect. Scanners and keyboards are input devices.
Answer option A is incorrect. A printer is an output device.

QUESTION 22
Which of the following precautions should be taken to minimize the risk of damage to add-on cards and motherboard? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Keep water and liquids away from them.

B. Wear an antistatic wrist strap when handling them.

C. Always clean them with a water spray gun.

D. Keep them in antistatic bags.

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to minimize the risk of damage to add-on cards and motherboard, users should take the following precautions:
Keep them in antistatic bags whenever they are removed from the computer. Antistatic bags protect them from static charges. Keep water and liquids away from electronic circuits, as they might cause short circuits. Wear antistatic wrist strap while handling or repairing a computer. The antistatic wrist strap prevents static electricity from building up.
Users should protect their computers and sensitive components such as RAM from short circuits and static charges, as they can cause critical damage to electronic components.
Answer option C is incorrect. Add-on cards and the motherboard should not be cleaned with a water spray gun. It can destroy them. In order to clean them, compressed air and isopropyl alcohol can be used.
Reference: "http://www.pccomputernotes.com/esd/esd2.htm"

QUESTION 23
Which of the following processor states does not save power?

A. C2

B. C1

C. C3

D. C0

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The C0 processor state does not save power. It is an operational state.
Answer option B is incorrect. The C1 state is a powered down state, but the processor takes action immediately on request. The C1 state uses less power than C0 state.

Answer option A is incorrect. The C2 state is also known as Stop-Clock. It uses less power than C1 state. In this state, the processor takes a little longer time than C1 state to come in action on the request of applications.
Answer option C is incorrect. The C3 state is also known as the sleep mode. In this state, the processor cache is flushed. In this state, the processor takes a few seconds to be available for action.

QUESTION 24
Which of the following provides only block-based storage and leaves file system concerns on the client side?

A. Storage area network
B. Local area network
C. Network attached storage
D. Wide area storage

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Storage area network (SAN) provides only block-based storage and leaves file system concerns on the client side.
A storage area network (SAN) is an architecture to attach remote computer storage devices (such as disk arrays, tape libraries, and optical jukeboxes) to servers in such a way that the devices appear as locally attached to the operating system. SANs are generally used in large enterprises.
Answer option C is incorrect. Network attached storage provides both storage and file system.
Answer option B is incorrect. Local Area Network (LAN) is a network with high data transfer rate. In this type of network, the computers are located in a campus and are connected to each other.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no data storage type such as Wide area storage.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network-attached_storage"

QUESTION 25
Which of the following are the advantages of Standby mode over Hibernate mode?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Shorter wake-up period

B. Lower power consumption

C. Longer wake-up period

D. No consumption of hard disk space

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Standby mode has a shorter wake-up period than Hibernate mode. Unlike Hibernate mode, in
Standby mode, the contents of the computer's main memory are not saved to the hard disk, and the operating system need not read contents from the hard disk each time the computer is restarted.
Therefore, Standby mode takes lesser amount of time to wake-up as compared to Hibernate mode.
Moreover, a computer in Standby mode does not consume any hard disk space.
FactWhat is hibernate mode? Hide
Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings. When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.
Answer option B is incorrect. Since Standby mode maintains the current state of the computer in the computer's RAM, it consumes a small amount of power, whereas Hibernate mode writes contents to the hard disk and shuts down the computer completely. As a result, a computer in Hibernate mode requires no power to maintain the current state.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 20 - Power Management"

QUESTION 26
In the image, identify the interface used to connect a USB modem to a computer.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM, DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a
USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480 Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Universal Serial Bus Support for Windows CE"

QUESTION 27
Which of the following devices has an acoustic sensor that provides input by converting
sound into electrical signals?

A. Microphone
B. Trackball
C. Webcam
D. Sound card

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Microphone has an acoustic sensor that provides input by converting sound into electrical
signals.
Answer option C is incorrect. Webcam is a low resolution video camera used to provide
visual input that can be easily transferred over the internet.
Answer option B is incorrect. Trackball is a pointing device consisting of an exposed
protruding ball housed in a socket that detects rotation about two axes.
Answer option D is incorrect. A sound card is a computer expansion card that facilitates
the input and output of audio signals to and from a computer under control of computer
programs.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware"

QUESTION 28
What is the difference between SRAM and DRAM?Each correct answer represents a
complete solution. Choose two.

A. DRAM is used in Cache memory and SRAM is used in Video memory.
B. SRAM has in-built switches and does not have to be refreshed but DRAM needs to be
   refreshed.
C. SRAM is faster than DRAM.
D. DRAM is faster than SRAM.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) has in-built switches that do not have to be
refreshed.
Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) uses capacitors instead of switches that
need constant refresh signals to keep information in the memory. DRAM requires more
power than that of
SRAM, therefore, SRAM is mostly used in desktop computers.
With an access time of 15 to 30 nanoseconds, SRAM is faster than DRAM that has an
access time of 80 nanoseconds or more.

QUESTION 29
You have just taken over network support for a small company. They are currently using
MAC filtering to secure their wireless network. Is this adequate or not and why or why
not?

A. Yes, in fact MAC filtering is the most security you can have.

B. No, you should have WEP or WPA encryption as well.

C. Yes, MAC filtering includes encryption.

D. No, MAC filtering is not secure at all.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
MAC filtering allows the possibility of someone using a packet sniffer and obtaining the
MAC addresses of the computers that connect to your network. A skilled hacker can then
emulate or fake those MAC addresses and gain access to your network. You need to also
implement some form of encryption.
FactWhat is WEP? Hide
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks
(WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security,
which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a
wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each
frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
FactWhat is WPA? Hide
WPA stands for Wi-Fi Protected Access. It is a wireless security standard. It provides
better security than WEP (Wired Equivalent Protection). Windows Vista supports both
WPA-PSK and WPA-EAP. Each of these is described as follows:

WPA-PSK: PSK stands for Preshared key. This standard is meant for home environment.
WPA-PSK requires a user to enter an 8-character to 63-character passphrase into a
wireless client. The WPA
converts the passphrase into a 256-bit key.
WPA-EAP: EAP stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol. This standard relies on a
back-end server that runs Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service for user
authentication.
Note: Windows Vista supports a user to use a smart card to connect to a WPA-EAP
protected network.
Answer option A is incorrect. MAC filtering by itself is not very secure.
Answer option C is incorrect. MAC filtering does not include encryption.
Answer option D is incorrect. MAC filtering does provide a certain measure of security,
but by itself is usually not sufficient.
Reference: http://articles.techrepublic.com.com/5100-10878_11-5031628.html

QUESTION 30
You work as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. The company has a wireless
local area network (WLAN). You want to prevent your wireless access point from being
accessed by intruders.
What will you do to accomplish the task?

A. Implement WEP.

B. Implement EAP.

C. Implement SSL.

D. Implement auditing.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to prevent your wireless access point from being accessed by intruders, you will
have to implement Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) on the network. WEP is a security
protocol for wireless local area networks (WLANs). It is the most commonly and widely
accepted security standard.
Almost all the available operating systems, wireless access points, wireless bridges
support this security standard. It has two components, authentication and encryption. It
provides security, which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP
encrypts data on a wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a
checksum in each frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal

the key stream.
Answer option C is incorrect. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a protocol used to transmit private documents via the Internet. SSL uses a combination of public key and symmetric encryption to provide communication privacy, authentication, and message integrity. Using the SSL protocol, clients and servers can communicate in a way that prevents eavesdropping and tampering of data on the Internet. Many Web sites use the SSL protocol to obtain confidential user information, such as credit card numbers. By convention, URLs that require an SSL connection start with https: instead of http:. By default, SSL uses port 443 for secured communication.
Answer option D is incorrect. Auditing is used to track user accounts for file and object access, logon attempts, system shutdown etc. This enhances the security of the network. Before enabling auditing, the type of event to be audited should be specified in the Audit Policy in User Manager for Domains.
Answer option B is incorrect. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is an authentication protocol that provides support for a wide range of authentication methods, such as smart cards, certificates, one-time passwords, public keys, etc. It is an extension to Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), which allows the application of arbitrary authentication mechanisms for the validation of a PPP connection.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wired_Equivalent_Privacy"

QUESTION 31
Which of the following switches of the ATTRIB command clears the attributes of a file?

A. -

B. A

C. +

D. R

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The ATTRIB command uses the - switch to clear the attributes of a file. For example, in order to clear the Hidden attribute of a file, a user will have to type the following command on the command prompt:
ATTRIB -H <filename>
Where H is used for the Hidden attribute.
Answer option C is incorrect. The ATTRIB command uses the + switch to set the attributes of a file.

Answer option D is incorrect. The ATTRIB command uses the R switch for the Read-only attribute.
Answer option B is incorrect. The ATTRIB command uses the A switch for the Archive attribute.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/attribhl.htm"

QUESTION 32
In what order are SCSI ID numbers prioritized? Each correct answer represents a complete solution.
Choose all that apply.

A. 1 = lowest

B. 7 = highest

C. 8 = lowest

D. 7 = lowest
E: 8 = highest
F:1 = highest

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SCSI ID 8 provides lowest priority while SCSI ID 7 provides highest priority to a device.
SCSI IDs determine device priority on a SCSI bus. Narrow SCSI buses that support eight devices use IDs 0 to 7, while wide SCSI buses that support 16 devices use IDs 0 to 15.
Higher ID numbers have higher priority. SCSI IDs are split into two groups, with numbers 0 to 7 having priority over 8 to 15.
Therefore, SCSI ID 7 has the highest priority. The ID priority order on a SCSI bus is as follows: 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8.
The SCSI ID assigned to a device on a SCSI bus can be important to the performance of a computer because IDs dictate the priority in which a device gets access to the bus.

QUESTION 33
Which of the following types of connectors is used by 1000BASE-TX gigabit ethernet?

A. RJ-45

B. RJ-59

C. BNC

D. LC

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
1000BASE-TX is an IEEE specification for Ethernet. This is commonly known as
Gigabit Ethernet. It supports the maximum speed of 1000Mbps and the maximum cable
length of 100 meters.
1000BASE-TX uses Category 5 UTP cables and RJ-45 connectors. RJ-45 is a type of
connector similar to an RJ-11 telephone connector, but it is larger in size because it has
eight conductors.

RJ-45

Answer option C is incorrect. BNC stands for British Naval Connector. It is a connector used to connect 10Base2 cable network to Network Interface Card (NIC).

Answer option D is incorrect. The LC connector was developed to meet the need for small and easier-to-use fiber optic connectors. The LC connector reduces space required on panels by 50%.

Fiber LC

Answer option B is incorrect. RJ-59 connector is used in cable TV's coaxial cable.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigabit_Ethernet"

QUESTION 34
Identify the Ethernet port in the image given below.

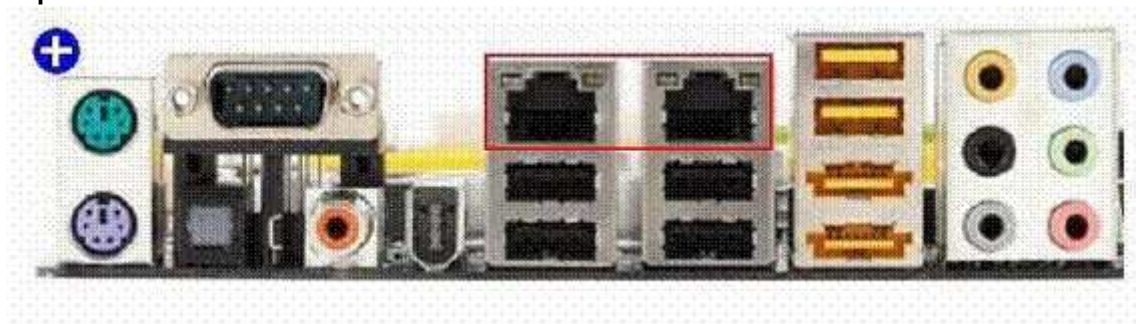Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
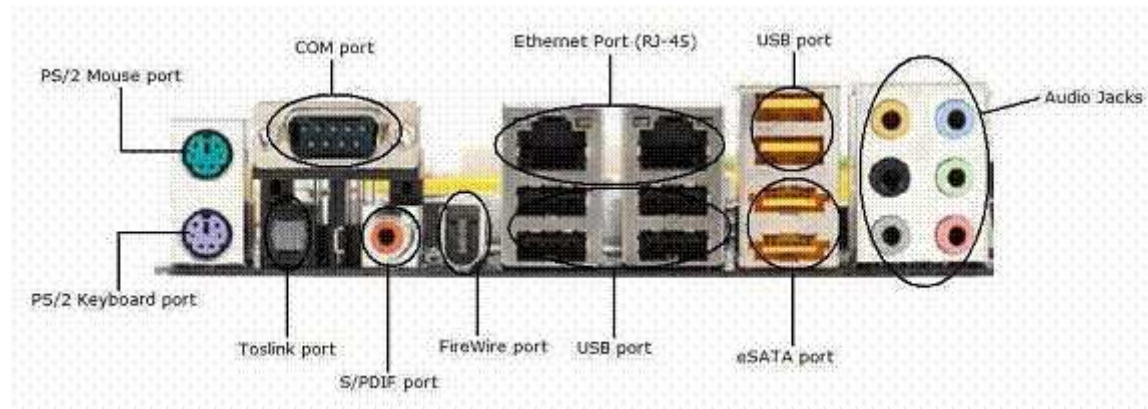**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Ethernet is a standard for local area networks (LANs), initially developed
by Xerox. An
Ethernet port is used to connect a computer to the local area network. In Ethernet

standard networks, computers communicate using the CSMA/CD mechanism.

QUESTION 35
Which of the following virus is a script that attaches itself to a file or template?

A. E-mail virus
B. Boot sector
C. Macro virus
D. Trojan horse

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A macro virus is a macro or script that attaches itself to a file or template. When the file
is loaded, the instructions of the macro or script are executed.
Answer option B is incorrect. A boot-sector virus infects the boot record on hard disks
and floppy disks, which is used to start the computer. When the computer is turned on or
restarted, the virus is automatically executed. An infected boot disk may stop the
computer from starting up.
Answer option A is incorrect. An e-mail virus moves around in e-mail messages, and
usually replicates itself by automatically mailing itself to many people in the their e-mail
address book.
Answer option D is incorrect. A Trojan horse program can contain viruses, but it is not a

virus itself.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macro_virus_(computing)"

QUESTION 36
Which of the following are types of Single Inline Memory Modules (SIMMs)?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. 184-pin

B. 72-pin

C. 168-pin

D. 30-pin

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SIMMs are available in two types, 30-pin and 72-pin. SIMM is a memory module with
memory chips on one side of the circuit board. SIMM is primarily used for computer
memory.

Answer option C is incorrect. Dual In-line Memory Module (DIMM) is a type of memory module that comes with 168 and 184 pins. A DIMM slot is larger than a SIMM slot. DIMM with 168 pins has two notches on its base. 184-pin DIMMs are for DDR SDRAM modules which are available in Pentium III and Pentium 4 and Athlon systems. 184-pin DIMMs are available in PC2100, PC2700, PC3200 and PC3500 and faster. The number of chips on a 184-pin DIMM may vary, but they have 92 pins on both side of DIMM for a total of 184. 184-pin DIMMs are 5.375" long and 1.375" high, and the heights may vary. DIMMs have a small notch on the bottom of the module.

Answer option A is incorrect. Rambus Inline Memory Module (RIMM) has 184 pins.

30-pin SIMM:

QUESTION 37
Which of the following is a block of data stored on a client computer by a web browser?

A. cookie
B. Plug-in
C. Add-in
D. Keyword

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A cookie is a block of data stored on a client computer by a Web server. If no expiration
date is set for a cookie, the cookie expires when the browser is closed. If the expiration
date is set for a future date, the cookie is stored on the client's disk after the session ends,
and if set for a past date, the cookie is deleted.

Answer option D is incorrect. Keyword is an important term used to search Web pages on a particular topic. For example, if a user enters a keyword Networking in a search engine form, all Web pages containing the term Networking will be displayed.
Answer options B and C are incorrect. Plug-in is also known as add-in.
A plug-in is a computer program that is used with host applications such as Web browsers, e-mail clients, etc. It is created to provide certain specific functions. Plug-ins is separate from a host application. However, they are dependent on the services provided by the host application and do not usually work by themselves.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie"

QUESTION 38
Mark works as a Network Administrator for Net Tech 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. Check the hard disk drive using the SCANDISK utility.

B. Enable the user account on the computer.

C. Instruct the user to log off and log on again.

D. Check the file permissions on the hard disk drive.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 option C is incorrect. Logging off and then logging on will not help resolve the issue.
Answer option A is incorrect. Checking the hard disk drive using the SCANDISK utility will not help, as the issue is related to permissions.
Answer option 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.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Security and Administration"

QUESTION 39
You are selecting memory for a new computer. You need to use DDR2 memory.
However, the catalog from which you are ordering has incomplete information. Which of
the following types of
RAM does DDR2 come under?

A. DRAM

B. RDRAM

C. SDRAM

D. SIMM

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The types of synchronous Data RAM are DDR, DDR2, and DDR3 RAM.
Answer option A is incorrect. Dynamic Random Access Memory is not the same as
DDR.
Answer option B is incorrect. Rambus DRAM is actually an alternative to DDR and is
more expensive.
Answer option D is incorrect. SIMM is a legacy memory type.
Reference: http://www.answers.com/topic/sdram-2

QUESTION 40
Which of the following resolutions is supported by the SVGA video technology?

A. 640 x 200

B. 640 x 480

C. 800 x 600

D. 1024 x 768

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SVGA video technology supports the resolution of 800 x 600, where 800 refers to

the number of pixels from side to side across the screen, and 600 refers to the number of pixels vertically from top to bottom.
Answer option B is incorrect. The VGA video technology supports the resolution of 640 x 480 with 16 colors.
Answer option A is incorrect. The CGA video technology supports the resolution of 640 x 200 with 2 colors.
Answer option D is incorrect. The XGA video technology supports the resolution of 1024 x 768.

QUESTION 41
Which of the following program is used to collect personal information stored in the computer and send it to a third party without the permission of the user?

A. Grayware

B. Spyware

C. Adware

D. Firewall

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Spyware is used to collect personal information stored in the computer and send it to a third party without the permission of the user. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing
Web sites blindly, etc.
Answer option C is incorrect. Adware is software that automatically downloads and display advertisements in the Web browser without user permission. When a user visits a site or downloads software, sometimes hidden adware software is also downloaded to display advertisement automatically. This can be quite irritating to user. Some adware can also be spyware.
Answer option A is incorrect. Grayware refers to applications or files that are not classified as viruses or trojan horse programs, but can still negatively affect the performance of the computers on your network and introduce significant security risks to your organization. Often grayware performs a variety of undesired actions such as

irritating users with pop-up windows, tracking user habits and unnecessarily exposing computer vulnerabilities to attack.
Answer option D is incorrect. A firewall is a program or hardware device that prevents data packets from coming in or going out to a specified network or computer. It is used to separate an internal network from the Internet. A firewall restricts inbound and outbound access, and can analyze all the traffic between a network and the Internet. It checks the protocol through which the packet is being delivered, and the port number to which it is being sent.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spyware"

QUESTION 42
Which of the following connectors are used to connect a keyboard to the computer?Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Six-pin mini-DIN connector
B. USB connector
C. Five-pin DIN connector
D. Nine-pin D type male connector

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following connectors are used for keyboards:
Five-pin DIN connector
Six-pin mini-DIN connector
USB connector
Five-pin DIN connectors are used on the computers with a Baby-AT form factor motherboard.
Six-pin mini-DIN connectors are used on PS/2 systems and most computers with LPX, ATX, and NLX motherboards.

QUESTION 43
Which of the following encryption algorithm is used by Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)?

A. RC4
B. RSA

C. IDEA

D. SHA

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The RC4 encryption algorithm is used by Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP).
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks
(WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security,
which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a
wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each
frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option D is incorrect. The Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) is a cryptographic hash
algorithm. It generates a fixed-length digital representation (message digest) of an input
data sequence of any length. The SHA algorithm is very secure, as it is computationally
very difficult to find a message that corresponds to a given message digest. In this
algorithm, any change to a message will result in a completely different message digest.
There are five SHA algorithms: SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA- 384, and SHA-512.
Answer option B is incorrect. The RSA algorithm is an example of the public key
algorithm in which the public key is generated from the private key. In the RSA
algorithm, public and private keys are generated as follows:
1. Choose two large prime numbers p and q of equal lengths, and compute n=p*q.
2. Choose a random public key e such that e and (p-1)*(q-1) are relatively prime.
3. Calculate e*d=1*mod[(p-1)*(q-1)]. Here, d is a private key.
4. Calculate d=e^(-1)*mod[(p-1)*(q-1)].
5. Now (e,n) and (d,n) are the public and private keys respectively.
Answer option C is incorrect. International Data Encryption Algorithm (IDEA) is a block
cipher. IDEA operates on 64-bit blocks using a 128-bit key. This algorithm was intended
as a replacement for the Data Encryption Standard. IDEA was used in Pretty Good
Privacy (PGP) v2.0, and was incorporated after the original cipher used in v1.0 was
found to be insecure. It is an optional algorithm in
OpenPGP. The cipher is patented in a number of countries but is freely available for non-
commercial use. IDEA is a minor revision of an earlier cipher, PES (Proposed Encryption
Standard). It was originally known as IPES (Improved PES).
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RC4

QUESTION 44
Identify the PS/2 connector in the image.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.

B.

C.

D.
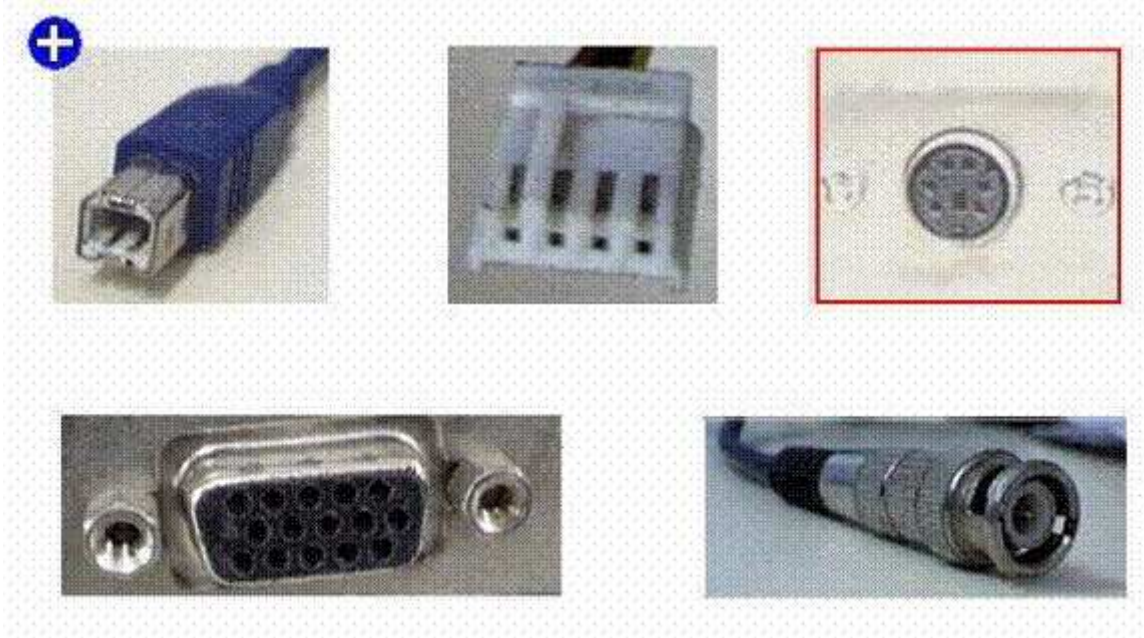
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The PS/2 Mini-DIN connector uses four of the six pins on a keyboard connector. Pin 1 is used for keyboard data signal, pin 3 is ground, pin 4 has +5 Volt DC, and pin 5 is used for keyboard clock. Pin 2 and pin 6 are not used. The PS/2 6 pin Mini-DIN connector is used toconnect keyboard and mouse.

USB Type B Connector

Power Connector

PS/2 Connector on CPU
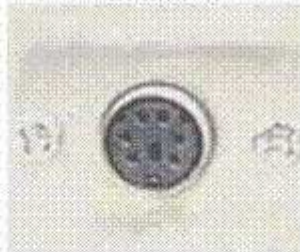
VGA Connector

BNC Connector

QUESTION 45
Which of the following types of batteries has shortest life?

A. NiMH
B. Lead-acid
C. Silver-zinc
D. NiCd

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Nickel-cadmium (NiCd) battery has shortest life that of those Lead-acid and Silver-
zinc batteries.
This battery has a nominal voltage of 1.2 volts.

Answer options B, A, and C are incorrect. Lead-acid, Nickel-metal hydride (NiMH), and Silver-zinc batteries have more life than NiCd batteries. A NiMH battery can have two to three times the capacity of an equivalent size NiCd.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel-cadmium_battery"

QUESTION 46
Which of the following items are configured on a user workstation for wireless networking? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. MAC Address Filtering
B. Security Set Identifier (SSID)
C. Service Set Identifier (SSID)
D. Encryption

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SSID (Service Set Identifier) and encryption are part of the end user configuration. Keep in mind, encryption is not required but is a common requirement in today's networking world. FactWhat is SSID? Hide
Service Set Identifier (SSID) is a configurable client identification that allows a client to communicate with a particular base station. It is a case sensitive name assigned to a wireless device in a Wi-Fi network. A client can communicate with the base station if both have the same SSID. FactWhat is encryption? Hide
Encryption is the process of converting plain text data into something that is meaningless and unreadable by a user. It is used to protect data contents from unauthorized users. This process depends mainly on the techniques of hashing and signing data. The encrypted data is sent over the network and is then decrypted or deciphered at the other end of the communication protocol.
Answer option A is incorrect. MAC Address Filtering is a feature configured on the wireless access point or wireless security systems. This feature is not configured by the end user. MAC Address
Filtering is a security access control technique that allows specific network devices to access, or prevents them from accessing, the network. MAC Address Filtering can also be used on a wireless network to prevent certain network devices from accessing the wireless network. Answer option B is incorrect. This answer incorrectly defines the SSID acronym.
Reference: CCENT/CCNA ICND 1 Official Certification Guide, Second Edition by

QUESTION 47
Which of the following is generally defined as the difference between the brightest color (white) and the darkest color (black)?

A. Reconnaissance

B. Characterizing

C. Pixel aspect ratio (PAR)

D. Contrast ratio

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The contrast ratio is a measure of a display system, defined as the ratio of the luminance of the brightest color (white) to that of the darkest color (black) that the system is capable of producing. A high contrast ratio is a desired aspect of any display, but with the various methods of measurement for a system or its part, remarkably different measured values can sometimes produce similar results. Contrast ratio ratings provided by different manufacturers of display devices are not necessarily comparable to each other due to differences in method of measurement, operation, and unstated variables.
Answer option C is incorrect. Pixel aspect ratio (PAR) is a mathematical ratio that describes how the width of pixels in a digital image compares to their height. Most digital imaging systems describe an image as a grid of very small but nonetheless square pixels. However, some imaging systems, especially those which must maintain compatibility with Standard-definition television motion pictures, define an image as a grid of rectangular pixels in which the width of the pixel is slightly different from that of its height. Pixel Aspect Ratio describes this difference.
The Pixel Aspect Ratio value is used mainly in digital video software, where the motion pictures are to be converted or reconditioned so that they are used in other video systems than the original. The video player software may use pixel aspect ratio to properly render digital video on screen. The video editing software uses Pixel Aspect Ratio to properly scale and render a video into a new format.
Answer option A is incorrect. Reconnaissance is a term that refers to information gathering behaviors that aim to profile the organization, employees, network, and systems before an attack is performed efficiently. It is the first step in the process of intrusion and involves unauthorized discovery and mapping of systems, services, or vulnerabilities.

These discovery and mapping techniques are commonly known as scanning and enumeration. Common tools, commands, and utilities used for scanning and enumeration include ping, telnet, nslookup, rpcinfo, File Explorer, finger, etc.
Reconnaissance activities take place before performing a malicious attack. These activities are used to increase the probability of successful operation against the target, and to increase the probability of hiding the attacker's identity.
Answer option B is incorrect. Characterizing is a term used to describe how a particular device currently reproduces color. Characterizing is also known as profiling. Once you have calibrated a device, it is profiled. The profile is a record of how a particular device matches with an objective standard for color reproduction so that it can produce most accurate results possible.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contrast_ratio"

QUESTION 48
Andrew purchases a laptop that has the Windows 2000 Professional operating system. He wants to know about the BIOS version of the computer. Which of the following steps will he take to determine the version of the BIOS? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

A. Click the Start menu, choose Programs > Accessories > Communications > System Information.
B. In the System Information window, click the Hardware Resources folder in the left pane.
C. Click the Start menu, choose Programs > Accessories > System Tools > System Information.
D. In the System Information window, click the System Summary folder in the left pane.
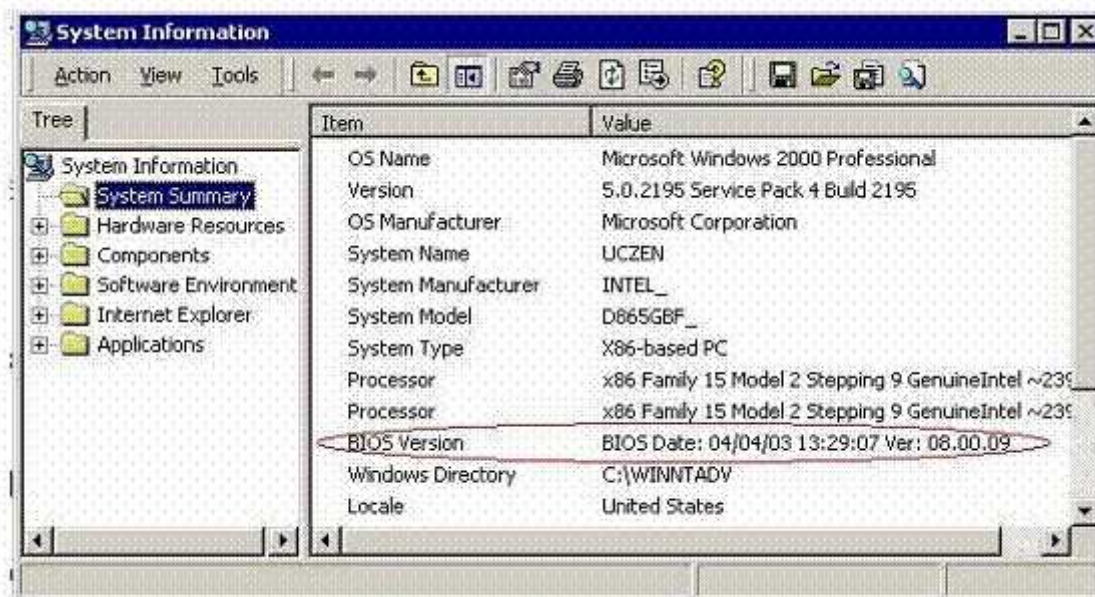
Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to determine the version of the BIOS on Windows 2000/XP computers, the following steps have to be taken: Click the Start menu, choose Programs > Accessories > System Tools> System Informati. In the System Information window, click the System Summary folder in the left pane.

QUESTION 49
Which of the following switches of the XCOPY command continues to copy files even if errors occur?

A. /q
B. /e
C. /c
D. /r

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The /c switch of the XCOPY command continues to copy files even if errors occur.
Answer option A is incorrect. The /q switch of the XCOPY command does not display
file names while copying.
Answer option B is incorrect. The /e switch of the XCOPY command is used to copy

directories and subdirectories, including empty directories.
Answer option D is incorrect. The /r switch of the XCOPY command overwrites Read-only files while copying.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/cdhlp.htm"

QUESTION 50
You are responsible for technical support at a company. An employee complains that they cannot open a particular file. When you see the file in Windows Explorer you note that it is in green. What is causing their problem?

A. The file has been corrupted.

B. The file was created by another user.

C. The file is from an earlier version of Windows.

D. The file was encrypted by another user.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Encrypted files show up in green text and can only be opened by the person who encrypted them (or an administrator with the encryption key).
Answer option B is incorrect. Another user creating a file would not make it unopenable nor would it make it appear in green.
Answer option A is incorrect. Corrupted files do not appear in green text.
Answer option C is incorrect. You can open files created in other versions of Windows.
Reference: http://www.ntfs.com/ntfs-encrypted.htm

QUESTION 51
Which of the following is a case sensitive text string used in wireless network and having a maximum length of 32 characters?

A. SSID

B. WAP

C. WTLS

D. WEP

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of 32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in order to communicate with each other.
The SSID on computers and the devices in WLAN can be set manually or automatically.
Configuring the same SSID as that of the other
Wireless Access Points (WAPs) of other networks will create a conflict. A network administrator often uses a public SSID that is set on the access point. The access point broadcasts SSID to all wireless devices within its range. Some newer wireless access points have the ability to disable the automatic SSID broadcast feature in order to improve the network security.
Answer option D is incorrect. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks (WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security, which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option B is incorrect. The Wireless Access Protocol (WAP) is a technology used with wireless devices. The functionality of WAP is equivalent to that of TCP/IP. WAP uses a smaller version of
HTML called Wireless Markup Language (WML) to display Internet sites.
Answer option C is incorrect. Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is a security layer of WAP, which is specifically designed for a wireless environment. It provides privacy, data integrity, and authentication for client-server communications over a wireless network. WTLS ensures that a client and server are authenticated so that wireless transactions remain secure and the connection is encrypted. WTLS is required because a wireless network does not provide end-to-end security.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_(802.11_network)"

QUESTION 52
Which of the following PCMCIA cards is 3.3mm thick?

A. TYPE III
B. TYPE II
C. TYPE I
D. TYPE IV

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Type I Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) cards are
3.3mm thick.
They are most commonly used for memory cards.
FactWhat is PCMCIA card? Hide
Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card is also
known as PC card.
The PC card uses a small expansion slot and is primarily used in laptops. However, PC
cards are also available in some of the desktop computers. There are three types of
PCMCIA cards:
1.Type I
2.Type II
3.Type III
Answer option B is incorrect. Type II is the most commonly used PC card type. Most
computers have at least two Type II slots. Type II cards are 5mm thick. They are mostly
used for modems and LAN adapters.
Answer option A is incorrect. Type III PCMCIA cards support hard disk drives. Type III
slot is 10.5mm thick.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no PCMCIA card such as Type IV.

QUESTION 53
In the image of the motherboard, identify the area where you connect a floppy disk drive.

Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.

B.

C.

D.
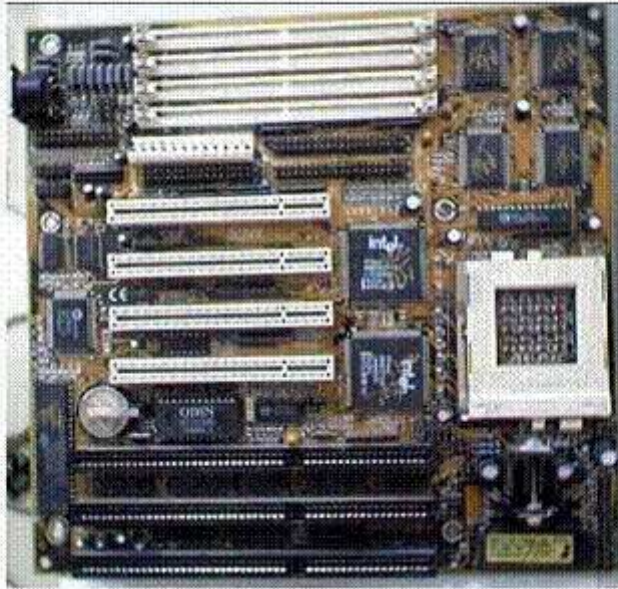
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
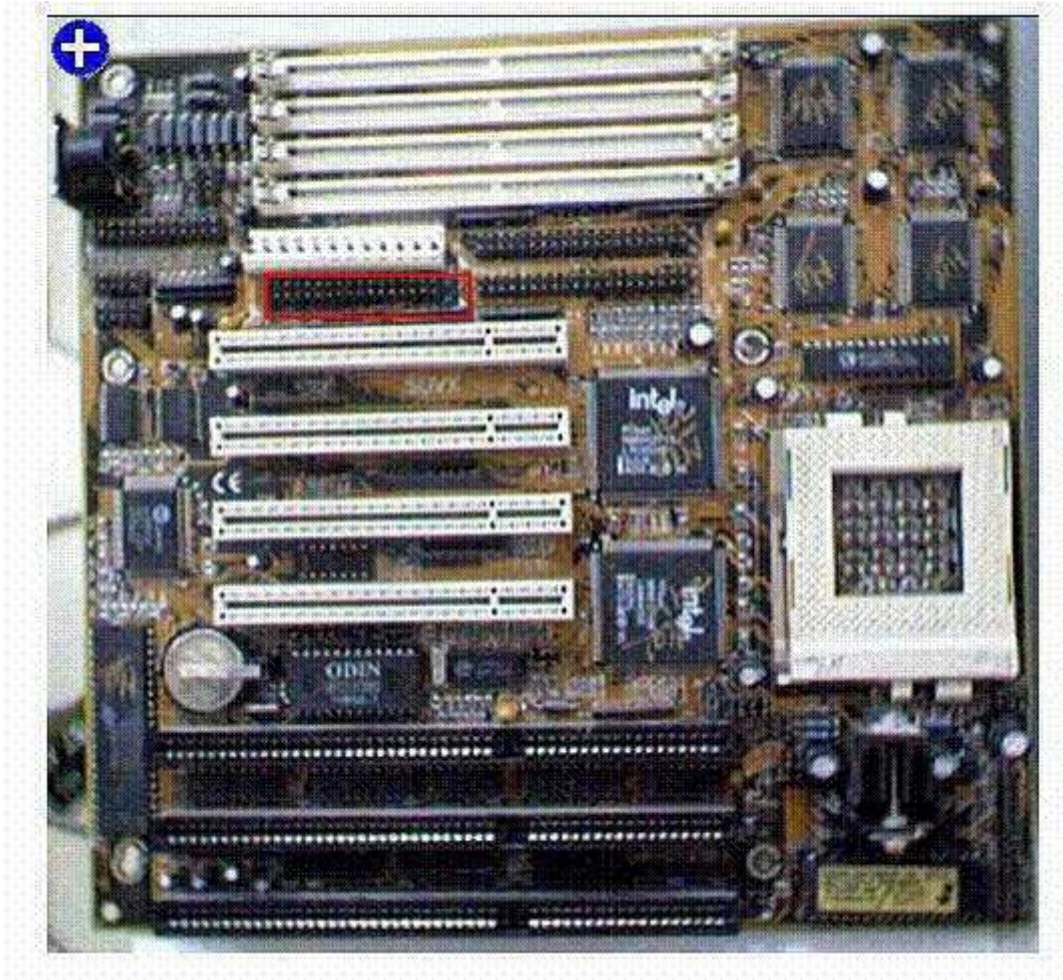
Explanation: Floppy disk drive uses 34 wire cables to connect to a motherboard that has
an integrated floppy disk drive controller. A floppy disk drive can also connect to a 34-
pin connector on a floppy disk drive controller adapter using 34 wire cables. Floppy disk
drive is used to read and write on floppy disks.
FactWhat is motherboard? Hide
Motherboard, also known as systemboard, is the main component in a computer on which
a microprocessor, display adapters, and other adapters are installed.

QUESTION 54
You are selecting upgrade components for a PC. What sort of memory will you find specifically used in video?

A. SRAM

B. LRAM

C. VRAM

D. DRAM

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
VRAM is a Video RAM and is used in video cards.
FactWhat is video RAM? Hide Video RAM is a type of memory that stores information about the images that are displayed on the monitor screen. All types of video RAM are special arrangements of dynamic RAM (DRAM). It works as a buffer between the computer processor and the display and is often called the frame buffer.
Answer option D is incorrect. DRAM is a standard RAM type for PCs and laptops.
Answer option A is incorrect. SRAM is a legacy type of RAM used in PCs.
FactWhat is the function of SRAM? Hide
Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) is used for a computer's cache memory and as part of the random access memory digital-to-analog converter on a video card. Unlike DRAM, SRAM does not have to be periodically refreshed. SRAM retains data bits in its memory as long as power is being supplied. SRAM is significantly faster and more expensive than DRAM.
Answer option B is incorrect. LRAM is not an actual memory type.
Reference: http://www.computermemoryupgrade.net/computer-memory-types-and-memorytechnology.html

QUESTION 55
Which of the following statements about the compression feature of the NTFS file system are true? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Compressed files on an NTFS volume can be read and written by any Windows-based application after they are decompressed.

B. Users can work with NTFS-compressed files without decompressing them.

C. It supports compression only on volumes.

D. It supports compression on volumes, folders, and files.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NTFS compression is available on volumes that use the NTFS file system. It has the following features:
Users can work with NTFS-compressed files without decompressing them.
It supports compression on volumes, folders, and files.
NTFS-compressed file and folder names can be displayed in a different color to make them easier to identify.
FactWhat is NTFS compression? Hide
Compression is a process of reducing the actual size of a file stored on the hard disk. The compression that is available only on NTFS-formatted volumes is called NTFS compression. The following rules are applied to the compressed files or folders when they are moved or copied from one location to another:
1. When files and folders are moved within the same NTFS volume, they retain their original state.
2. When files and folders are copied within the same NTFS volume, the original compression attribute is lost and the files and folders inherit the compression attribute of the destination folder.
3. When files and folders are moved or copied between NTFS volumes, the files and folders inherit the compression attribute of the destination folder.
Note: File compression is available on a Windows XP Professional computer only on NTFS volumes.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "How NTFS Works"

QUESTION 56
Which of the following term is used for software designed and optimized for controlling what content is permitted to a reader, especially when it is used to restrict material delivered over the Web?

A. Content-control software

B. Activex control

C. Malware

D. Spyware

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Content-control software term is used for software designed and optimized for controlling what content is permitted to a reader, especially when it is used to restrict material delivered over the Web.
Answer option D is incorrect. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing Web sites blindly, etc.
Answer option C is incorrect. 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 option B is incorrect. ActiveX controls are software components that can be integrated into
Web pages and applications, within a computer or among computers in a network, to reuse the functionality.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content-control_software"

QUESTION 57
How many pins are used in HDMI Type A and Type B connectors?

A. 20 pins and 29 pins

B. 18 pins and 28 pins

C. 24 pins and 28 pins

D. 19 pins and 29 pins

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a standard, uncompressed, and all-digital audio/video interface. HDMI is capable of delivering the highest quality digital video and multichannel digital audio on a single cable. It provides an interface between any audio/video sources, such as a DVD player or a computer and a digital

television (DTV) or video monitor. HDMI transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and supports 8-channel digital audio, with extra bandwidth to accommodate future enhancements. HDMI has two types of connectors: Type A and Type B. Type A and Type B connectors use 19 pins and 29 pins, respectively. The Type B connector is designed for very high-resolution displays that are expected in near future.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HDMI"

QUESTION 58
Which of the following ports does not support hot plugging?

A. USB 2.0
B. Serial port (RS-232)
C. FireWire 800
D. FireWire 400

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Serial port (RS-232) does not support hot plugging.
RS-232 standard is a specification for serial communication ports, also known as COM ports, serial ports, or RS-232 ports, and is used to connect RS-232 compatible serial devices, such as modems and pointing devices to a computer.
Answer options D, A, and C are incorrect. All these ports support hot plugging.

QUESTION 59
Which of the following refers to the process of verifying the identity of a person, network host, or system process?

A. Auditing
B. Authentication
C. Hacking
D. Packet filtering

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Authentication is a process of verifying the identity of a person, network host, or system process.
The authentication process compares the provided credentials with the credentials stored in the database of an authentication server.
Answer option C is incorrect. Hacking is a process by which a person acquires illegal access to a computer or network through a security break or by implanting a virus on the computer or network.
Answer option D is incorrect. Packet filtering is a method that allows or restricts the flow of specific types of packets to provide security. It analyzes the incoming and outgoing packets and lets them pass or stops them at a network interface based on the source and destination addresses, ports, or protocols. Packet filtering provides a way to define precisely which type of IP traffic is allowed to cross the firewall of an intranet. IP packet filtering is important when users from private intranets connect to public networks, such as the Internet.
Answer option A is incorrect. Auditing is used to track user accounts for file and object access, logon attempts, system shutdown etc. This enhances the security of the network. Before enabling auditing, the type of event to be audited should be specified in the Audit Policy in User Manager for Domains.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 11 - Authentication"

QUESTION 60
Which of the following techniques are used to secure wireless networks? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. MAC address filtering

B. IP spoofing

C. Closed network

D. SSID spoofing

Correct Answer: ACD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Closed network, SSID spoofing, and MAC address filtering are techniques that can be used to secure wireless networks.
In the closed network technique, the wireless access point (WAP) does not broadcast its Service Set Identifier (SSID). Users are required to know the SSID to ensure whether or

not the wireless network exists. In the SSID spoofing technique, a software generates numerous WAP packets that advertise bogus
SSIDs. When hackers scan for a wireless network, they receive the bogus SSIDs that cannot be differentiated from a valid SSID.
Most WAPs support MAC address filtering that limits the clients, so that the WAP communicates only with valid media access control (MAC) addresses.
Answer option B is incorrect. In IP spoofing, a user modifies packet headers using someone else's IP address to hide his identity. However, IP spoofing cannot be used while surfing the Internet, chatting online etc. This is because forging the source IP address causes the responses to be misdirected.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Making IEEE 802.11 Networks Enterprise-Ready"

QUESTION 61
You work as a Network Administrator for Infonet Inc. The company's office has a wireless network.
Wireless access point on the network works as a router and DHCP server. You want to configure a laptop to connect to the wireless network. What will you configure on the laptop to accomplish the task?

A. I/O address

B. Demilitarized zone

C. Service Set Identifier

D. Internet service provider's DNS server address

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to accomplish the task, you will have to configure Service Set Identifier (SSID) on the laptop.
SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of 32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in order to communicate with each other.
The SSID on computers and the devices in WLAN can be set manually and automatically. Configuring the same SSID as that of the other Wireless Access Points (WAPs) of other networks will create a conflict. A network administrator often uses a public SSID that is set on the access point. The access point broadcasts SSID to all wireless devices within its range. Some newer wireless access points have the ability to

disable the automatic SSID broadcast feature in order to improve network security.
Answer option D is incorrect. Configuring the ISP's DNS server address on the laptop has nothing to do with this issue.
Answer option A is incorrect. I/O address is a communication port between a device and the CPU. The CPU needs a memory address, known as Input/Output (I/O) address, to communicate with any peripheral device. I/O address is a hexadecimal number that the CPU uses to identify a device. I/O address allows the CPU to send instructions to devices installed on the bus slot of a computer.

QUESTION 62
Which of the following types of display takes the least space on a desk?

A. Mercury

B. LED

C. CRT

D. LCD

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is an electronically modulated optical amplification shaped into a thin, flat display device made up of any number of color or monochrome pixels arrayed in front of a light source (backlight) or reflector. It is often utilized in battery-powered electronic devices because it uses very small amounts of electric power. The LCD display also takes the least space on a desk.
Answer options C and B are incorrect. CRT and Light Emitting Diode (LED) displays take lots of space as compared to LCD display.

QUESTION 63
What is the maximum cable length that FireWire 800 supports?

A. 2 meters

B. 2.5 meters

C. 4.5 meters

D. 8 meters

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
FireWire 800 is a version of the FireWire standard that is also known as IEEE 1394b
specification. The
FireWire 800 version supports a maximum cable length of up to 4.5 meters. By using
optical repeaters with FireWire 800, the cable length can be extended up to 1000 meters.
FireWire 800 supports data transfer rates up to 800 Mbps.
The original IEEE 1394 specification is also known as FireWire 400. The FireWire 400
supports data transfer rates up to 400 Mbps.

QUESTION 64
Which of the following statements about the XCOPY command is true?

A. XCOPY /s copies system files only.

B. XCOPY deletes all files and subdirectories.

C. XCOPY copies archived files only.

D. XCOPY /s copies files and subdirectories.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
XCOPY is a command-line utility that copies files and directory trees. XCOPY is similar
to the COPY command except that it has many more switches that allow considerable
control over exactly what is copied when using wildcards. The XCOPY command with
the /s switch copies all directories and subdirectories in the hard disk, unless they are
empty.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "MS-DOS 6 Commands: SORT - XCOPY"

QUESTION 65
Which of the following is the default resolution for a VGA monitor?

A. 800x600-pixels

B. 1024x768-pixels

C. 320x200-pixels

D. 640x480-pixels

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Video Graphic Array (VGA) monitors have a default resolution of 640x480-pixels. This
is known as standard VGA resolution. Although computers typically use this resolution
by default, you can get better resolution using a specifically designed video driver for the
installed adapter.
Answer options A, C, and B are incorrect. Super VGA monitors have a default resolution
of 800x600- pixels.
A VGA or SVGA connector is a 15-pin, three rows, female connector, on the back of a
PC used for connecting monitors.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 21 Multimedia"

QUESTION 66
Which of the following devices is used to provide visual input that can be easily
transferred over the internet?

A. Solid-state drive

B. Webcam

C. Iomega Zip drive

D. Trackball

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Webcam is a video camera used to provide visual input that can be easily transferred over
the internet.
Answer option D is incorrect. Trackball is a pointing device consisting of an exposed
protruding ball housed in a socket that detects rotation about two axes.
Answer option A is incorrect. Solid-state drive is a device similar to hard disk. It does not
contain moving parts and stores data in a digital format.
Answer option C is incorrect. Iomega Zip drive is an outdated medium-capacity
removable disk storage system.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware"

QUESTION 67
Which of the following protocols are used by Network Attached Storage (NAS)?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Server Message Block (SMB)
B. Network File System (NFS)
C. Distributed file system (Dfs)
D. Apple Filing Protocol (AFP)

Correct Answer: BAD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following protocols are used by Network attached storage (NAS):
Network File System (NFS)
Server Message Block (SMB)
Apple Filing Protocol (AFP)
NAS uses file-based protocols such as NFS (on UNIX systems), SMB/CIFS (Server
Message
Block/Common Internet File System) used with MS Windows systems, and AFP (used
with Apple Macintosh computers). NAS units rarely limit clients to a single protocol.

QUESTION 68
Which of the following interfaces provides the fastest data transfer rate for printing a
document on a printer?

A. FireWire 800
B. IEEE 802.11b
C. IEEE 802.11a
D. USB 2.0

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Firewire 800 is the fastest data transfer interface for printing a document on a printer. It is
the second-generation interface that transfers data at the rate of 800 Mbps. The original
FireWire specification, FireWire 400, runs at 400 Mbps.
Answer option D is incorrect. USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480 Mbps.
Answer option C is incorrect. The IEEE 802.11a interface has a maximum bandwidth of
54 Mbps.
Answer option B is incorrect. The IEEE 802.11b interface has a maximum bandwidth of
11 Mbps.
"http://www.cwol.com/firewire/firewire-vs-usb.htm"

QUESTION 69
What is the thickness of Type II PCMCIA Card?

A. 5.5mm card

B. 3.3mm cards

C. 10.5mm cards

D. 6.5mm cards

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The thickness of Type II PCMCIA Card is 5.5 mm.
Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card is also
known as PC card.
The PC card uses a small expansion slot and is primarily used in laptops. However, PC
cards are also available in some of the desktop computers. There are three types of
PCMCIA cards:
1.Type I
2.Type II
3.Type III
Answer option B is incorrect. The thickness of Type I PCMCIA Card is 3.3 mm.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such size of the thickness of Type II PCMCIA
Card such as 6.5 inches mm.

QUESTION 70
Which of the following devices also works as a video capture card?

A. Web Camera
B. Image Scanner
C. SD card
D. TV tuner card

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Most TV tuner cards also work as video capture cards.
A video capture card is a computer component that allows television signals to be
received by a computer. It also allows television programs to be recorded onto a hard
disk. Video capture cards are a class of video capture devices designed to plug directly
into expansion slots in personal computers and servers. These cards comply with one of
the popular host bus standards including
PCI, newer PCI Express (PCIe), or AGP bus interfaces.
Answer options C, A, and B are incorrect. These devices do not work as video capture
card.
Web Camera is a used to provide visual input that can be easily transferred over the
internet.
Image scanner is a device that provides input by analyzing images, printed text,
handwriting, or an object.

QUESTION 71
Which of the following can be used to maintain data related to the user during navigation,
possibly across multiple visits?

A. Web caching
B. CPU cache
C. Cookie
D. Access control list

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Cookie can be used to maintain data related to the user during navigation, possibly across multiple visits.
Cookie is a block of data, which a Web server stores on the client computer. If no expiration date is set for the cookie, it expires when the browser closes. If the expiration date is set for a future date, the cookie will be stored on the client's disk after the session ends. If the expiration date is set for a past date, the cookie is deleted.
Answer option D is incorrect. Access Control List (ACL) is the most commonly used object in Cisco IOS. It filters packets or network traffic by controlling whether routed packets are forwarded or blocked at the router's interfaces. According to the criteria specified within the access lists, router determines whether the packets to be forwarded or dropped. Access control list criteria could be the source or destination address of the traffic or other information. The types of Cisco ACLs are Standard IP, Extended IP, IPX, Appletalk, etc. Answer option A is incorrect. Web caching is a method for minimizing performance bottlenecks and reducing network traffic by serving locally cached Web content. Web caching helps in reducing bandwidth utilization during periods of high network traffic. High network traffic is usually caused when a large number of users use the network at the same time. With a caching solution in place, users' requests will be returned from the cache without having to travel over a WAN link to the destination Web server.
Answer option B is incorrect. A CPU cache is a smaller faster memory used by the central processing unit of a computer to reduce the average time to access memory. It stores copies of the data from the most frequently used main memory locations. When the processor needs to read from or write to a location in main memory, it first checks whether a copy of that data is in the cache. If so, the processor immediately reads from or writes to the cache, which is much faster than reading from or writing to main memory.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cookie"

QUESTION 72
Which of the following protocols allows an e-mail client to access e-mails that are stored on a remote mail server?

A. PPPoE
B. IMAP
C. SMTP
D. ICMP

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
IMAP stands for Internet Message Access Protocol. This protocol helps to retrieve e-mail
messages stored on a shared e-mail server. Through this protocol, a user can use a client
e-mail program/Mail
User Agent (MUA) for downloading an e-mail from the shared server. A user can also
use this protocol to edit or delete an e-mail from the shared e-mail server. An example of
the IMAP protocol is the POP3 protocol that is quite simple and used for retrieving e-
mails from a mail server.
Answer option C is incorrect. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is a protocol for
sending e-mail messages between servers. E-mailing systems use this protocol to send
mails over the Internet.
SMTP works on the application layer of the TCP/IP or OSI reference model. The SMTP
client typically initiates a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the SMTP
server on the well-known port designated for SMTP, port number 25. However, e-mail
clients require POP or IMAP to retrieve mails from e-mail servers. Answer option A is
incorrect. Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet
(PPPoE) is a specification for establishing PPP connections through Ethernet network
adapters. It connects users on an Ethernet to the Internet through a common broadband
medium, such as a single DSL line or cable modem. PPPoE is described in RFC 2516.
Answer option D is incorrect.
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a maintenance protocol and is normally
considered part of the IP layer. ICMP messages are encapsulated within IP datagrams, so
that they can be routed throughout an internetwork.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Message_Access_Protocol"

QUESTION 73
You work as a Network Administrator for Infonet Inc. The company uses Wired
Equivalent Privacy (WEP) for wireless security. Who among the following can
authenticate from the access point of the network?

A. Only users within the company.
B. Only users with the correct WEP key.
C. Anyone can authenticate.
D. Only the administrator.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Only users with the correct WEP key can authenticate from the access point of the network.
What is WEP?
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks (WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security, which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Wireless LAN Technologies and Windows XP"

QUESTION 74
Which of the following PCMCIA card supports hard disk drives?

A. Type VI
B. Type I
C. Type II
D. Type III

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Type III Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card supports hard disk drives. Type III slot is 10.5mm thick.
PCMCIA cards are also known as PC cards. The PC card uses a small expansion slot and is primarily used in laptop computers. PC cards are also available for desktop computers.
Answer option B is incorrect. Type I card is most commonly used for memory. It is 3.3mm thick. Answer option C is incorrect. Type II card is mostly used for modem and LAN adapters. Type II card is 5mm thick. It is the most common PC card type. Most of the laptop computers have at least two Type II slots.

QUESTION 75
Which of the following statements about a serial port are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. It is used to connect a printer and a scanner to a computer.
B. It sends data one bit at a time, over a single wire.
C. It has 9-pin and 25-pin connectors on personal computers.

D. It sends data eight bits at a time, over a single wire.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Answer options B and C are correct.
Serial port is the primary means for connecting modems and mouse to a computer. There are two types of serial port connectors, 9-pin and 25-pin. The word serial refers to the that data is sent in series, one bit at a time, over a single wire. This design is significantly slower than sending 8 bits at a time via a parallel channel, but serial signals can travel much farther without degradation. Reference: TechNet, Contents:" The Road to USB. Tracking the Next Peripheral Communications
Channel"

QUESTION 76
Which of the following statements about CPU throttling are true ?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is a process of cutting down the CPU processing time for an application, which is malfunctioning.
B. It is the process of running a computer component, such as CPU, at a higher clock rate than specified by the component manuurer.
C. It prevents applications using more than a certain percentage of CPU time in a certain time frame.
D. It is a method for minimizing performance bottlenecks and reducing network traffic by serving locally cached Web content.

Correct Answer: CA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
CPU throttling is a process of cutting down the CPU processing time for an application, which is malfunctioning. For example, if a Terminal Server user opens an application that uses 100% of the
CPU time, the whole server becomes unresponsive, and other logged in users on the Terminal Server experience a slow performance, then CPU throttling is needed for freeing up CPU time and making the server performance better. In this situation, CPU

throttling prevents applications using more than a certain percentage of CPU time in a certain time frame. It provides users a better Server Based Computing experience.
Answer option D is incorrect. Web caching is a method for minimizing performance bottlenecks and reducing network traffic by serving locally cached Web content. Web caching helps in reducing bandwidth utilization during periods of high network traffic. High network traffic is usually caused when a large number of users use the network at the same time. With a caching solution in place, users' requests will be returned from the cache without having to travel over a WAN link to the destination Web server.
Answer option B is incorrect. Overclocking is the process of running a computer component, such as CPU, at a higher clock rate than specified by the component manuurer. By increasing clock frequencies of the components, the performance of computers can be improved at very little cost.
Users who overclock computer components generally try to enhance the performance of processors, video cards, RAM, and motherboard chipsets. The overclocked components produce excessive heat.
Therefore, an effective cooling system is required to avoid damage to the hardware.
Users who practice overclocking often employ heavy-duty heatsinks and powerful fans.

QUESTION 77
Which of the following is an e-mail message retrieval protocol that allows e-mail clients to retrieve email messages from e-mail servers?

A. SMTP

B. IMAP

C. SNMP

D. PPTP

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
IMAP is an e-mail message retrieval protocol that allows e-mail clients to retrieve e-mail messages from e-mail servers.
IMAP stands for Internet Message Access Protocol. This protocol helps to retrieve e-mail messages stored on a shared e-mail server. Through this protocol, a user can use a client e-mail program/Mail
User Agent (MUA) for downloading an e-mail from the shared server. A user can also use this protocol to edit or delete an e-mail from the shared e-mail server.
Answer option C is incorrect. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a part of

the TCP/IP protocol suite, which allows users to manage the network. SNMP is used to keep track of what is being used on the network and how the object is behaving. Answer option D is incorrect. The Pointto-

Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a method for implementing virtual private networks. PPTP does not provide confidentiality or encryption. It relies on the protocol being tunneled to provide privacy.

It is used to provide secure, low-cost remote access to corporate networks through public networks such as the Internet. Using PPTP, remote users can use PPP-enabled client computers to dial a local

ISP and connect securely to the corporate network through the Internet. PPTP has been made obsolete by Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) and IPSec.

Answer option A is incorrect. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is a protocol for sending e-mail messages between servers. E-mailing systems use this protocol to send mails over the Internet.

SMTP works on the application layer of the TCP/IP or OSI reference model. The SMTP client typically initiates a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to the SMTP server on the well-known port designated for SMTP, port number 25. However, e-mail clients require POP or IMAP to retrieve mails from e-mail servers.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Message_Access_Protocol"

QUESTION 78
Which of the following terms describes software technologies that improve portability, manageability and compatibility of applications by encapsulating them from the underlying operating system on which they are executed?

A. Encapsulation
B. Application virtualization
C. Failover
D. System hardening

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Application virtualization is an umbrella term that describes software technologies that improve portability, manageability and compatibility of applications by encapsulating them from the underlying operating system on which they are executed. A fully virtualized application is not installed in the traditional sense, although it is still executed as if it is. The application is fooled at runtime into believing that it is directly interfacing

with the original operating system and all the resources are managed by it, when in reality
it is not. Application virtualization differs from operating system virtualization in that in
the latter case, the whole operating system is virtualized rather than only specific
applications.
Answer option D is incorrect. System hardening is a term used for securing an operating
system. It can be achieved by installing the latest service packs, removing unused
protocols and services, and limiting the number of users with administrative privileges.
Answer option A is incorrect.
Encapsulation is an object-oriented programming term used to define the ability to
contain and hide information about an object, such as internal data structures and code.
Encapsulation isolates the internal complexity of an object's operation from the rest of the
application. For example, when you set the width property on a command button, you do
not need to know how the value is stored and how the command button is resized.
Answer option C is incorrect. Failover is a term associated with cluster services. It refers
to the ability of a server to immediately start servicing the requests if a primary server
fails. If the application services in a cluster-node fail, the Cluster Service generally tries
to restart them on the same node. If the services do not start, then it moves the services to
another node in the cluster and restarts them on that node.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_virtualization"

QUESTION 79
Which of the following statements about hibernate mode are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the
    disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode.
B. Users have to enter hibernate mode manually on the computers that are not ACPI-
    enabled or APM-enabled.
C. Computers that are not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled automatically enter hibernate
    mode.
D. When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the
    computer's RAM and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode.

Correct Answer: BA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current
state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will

have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings. When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually.

Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.

Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 20 - Power Management"

QUESTION 80
Identify the FireWire connector in the image given below.
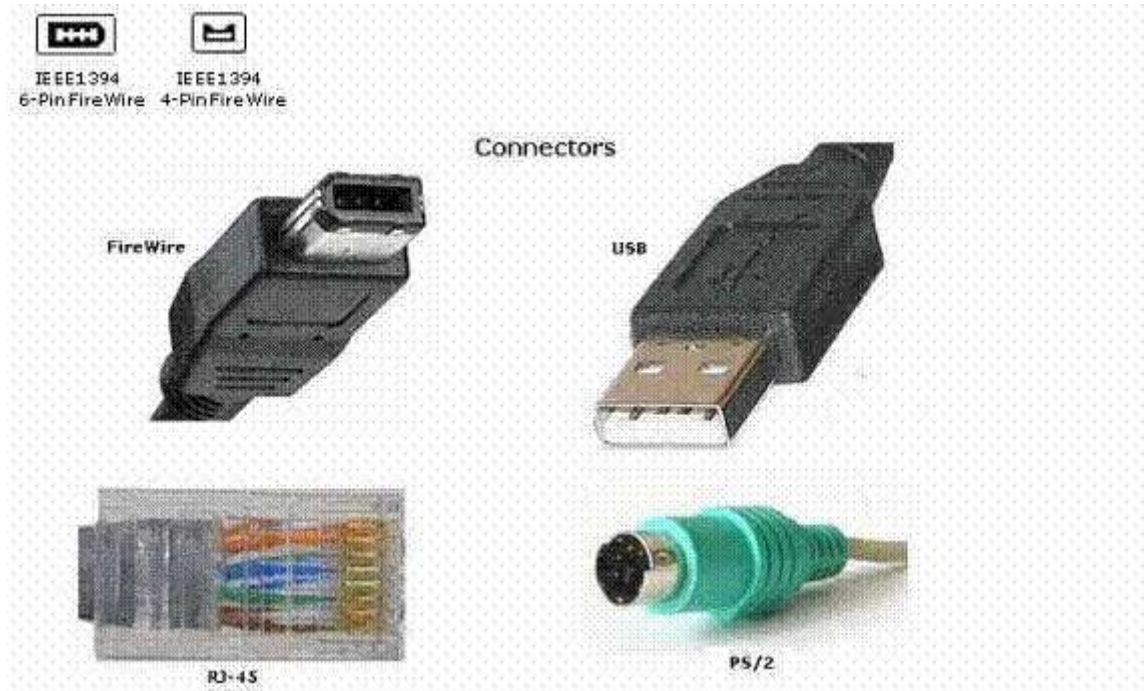

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The IEEE1394 (FireWire) connector is used with the FireWire serial bus. FireWire can transmit data at a very high speed of 400Mbps and 800Mbps. Two types of connectors are available in this category, namely 4-pin and 6-pin.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedi
a.org/wiki/FireWire"

QUESTION 81
Which of the following energy saving standards is used to control only monitors and
video cards?

A. ACPI
B. APM
C. ASPI
D. DPMS

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
The Display Power Management Signaling (DPMS) standard is used to control monitors and video cards. It must be enabled by an operating system such as Windows 9x/2000/Me through Control Panel.
Answer option B is incorrect. The APM standard can be used to control monitors, hard disks, and other peripherals.
Answer option A is incorrect. The ACPI standard can be used to control all APM peripherals and other computer devices.
Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such energy saving standard as ASPI.

QUESTION 82
Which of the following indicates the subjects that can use them?

A. Access control list
B. Audit policy
C. Intrusion detection system
D. Single sign-on

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Access control list indicates what subjects can use them.
Access Control List (ACL) is the most commonly used object in Cisco IOS. It filters packets or network traffic by controlling whether routed packets are forwarded or blocked at the router's interfaces.
According to the criteria specified within the access lists, router determines whether the packets to be forwarded or dropped. Access control list criteria could be the source or destination address of the traffic or other information. The types of Cisco ACLs are Standard IP, Extended IP, IPX, Appletalk, etc.
Answer option B is incorrect. Audit policy defines the type of security events that will be logged for the servers of a domain or for an individual computer. It does not indicate what subjects can use them.
Answer option C is incorrect. An Intrusion detection system (IDS) is software and/or hardware designed to detect unwanted attempts at accessing, manipulating, and/or disabling of computer systems, mainly through a network, such as the Internet. These attempts may take the form of attacks, as examples, by crackers, malware and/or disgruntled employees. An IDS cannot directly detect attacks within properly encrypted traffic. An intrusion detection system is used to detect several types of malicious

behaviors that can compromise the security and trust of a computer system. This includes network attacks against vulnerable services, data driven attacks on applications, host based attacks such as privilege escalation, unauthorized logins and access to sensitive files, and malware (viruses, trojan horses, and worms).
Answer option D is incorrect. Single sign-on is a process that enables a user with a domain account to log on to a network once, using a password or smart card, and to gain access to multiple computers in the domain without being prompted to log in again.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access_control_list"

QUESTION 83
Which of the following relies on a physical characteristic of the user to verify his identity?

A. Biometrics
B. Social Engineering
C. CHAP
D. Kerberos v5

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Biometrics is a method of authentication that uses physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, scars, retinal patterns, and other forms of biophysical qualities to identify a user. Nowadays, the usage of biometric devices such as hand scanners and retinal scanners is becoming more common in the business environment.
Answer option D is incorrect. Kerberos v5 is an authentication method used by Windows operating systems to authenticate users and network services. Windows 2000/2003 and XP clients and servers use Kerberos v5 as the default authentication method. Kerberos has replaced the NT LAN Manager (NTLM) authentication method, which was less secure. Kerberos uses mutual authentication to verify both the identity of the user and network services. The Kerberos authentication process is transparent to the users.
Note: Kerberos v5 is not supported on Windows XP Home clients or on any clients that are not members of an Active Directory domain.
Answer option B is incorrect. Social engineering is the art of convincing people and making them disclose useful information such as account names and passwords. This information is further exploited by hackers to gain access to a user's computer or network. This method involves mental ability of the people to trick someone rather than their technical skills. A user should always distrust people who ask him for his account

name or password, computer name, IP address, employee ID, or other information that can be misused.
Answer option C is incorrect. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is an authentication protocol that uses a secure form of encrypted authentication. Using CHAP, network dial-up connections are able to securely connect to almost all PPP servers.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics"

QUESTION 84
How many IEEE 1394 devices can be connected to a single IEEE 1394 port through daisy-chaining?

A. 53

B. 63

C. 127

D. 110

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Up to 63 IEEE 1394 devices can be connected to a single IEEE 1394 port through daisy-chaining.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 is a standard for high-speed serial bus that provides enhanced PC connectivity for a wide range of devices. These devices include consumer audiovisual components, traditional PC storage devices, and handheld devices. IEEE
1394 is also known as Firewire.
The FireWire connector is used with the FireWire serial bus. FireWire can transmit data at a very high speed of 400Mbps and 800Mbps. Two types of connectors are available in this category, namely 4-pin and 6-pin.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_1394_interface"

QUESTION 85
How many devices, excluding the SCSI adapter, does a Fast-Wide SCSI-2 bus support?

A. 4

B. 7

C. 15

D. 127

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A Fast-Wide SCSI-2 bus supports 15 devices excluding the SCSI adapter. Fast-Wide
SCSI-2 has a 16-bit bus. The adapter is usually preset to
ID 7.
SCSI-1 and Fast SCSI-2 have an 8-bit bus with device numbers ranging from 0 to 7,
including the SCSI adapter and seven other devices.
What is SCSI? Hide
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in
use today after the Integrated Drive
Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE and supports more devices. SCSI
devices, such as hard disk drive and
CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access
shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) Bus
Configuration
[Q103436]"

QUESTION 86
A customer has come to you wanting upgrade the video card in his laptop. What would
you recommend?

A. A PCMCIA card

B. A PCI Express card

C. Upgrade is not possible

D. An AGP Card

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Video cards in laptops are built into the motherboard and cannot be upgraded.
Answer option D is incorrect. An AGP card is an older type of video card for PC's.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)? Hide
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 options B and A are incorrect. Both are valid expansion cards for laptops,
however the laptop video card is not on an expansion slot.
Reference: http://www.tomshardware.com/forum/84345-33-video-card-laptop

QUESTION 87
Which of the following protocols has recently been succeeded by Transport Layer
Security (TLS) protocol?

A. SNMP
B. IPX/SPX
C. HTTP
D. SSL

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a commonly-used protocol for managing the security
of a message transmission on the Internet. SSL has recently been succeeded by Transport
Layer Security (TLS), which is based on SSL. SSL uses a program layer located between
the Internet's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and Transport Control Protocol (TCP)
layers. SSL is included as part of both the Microsoft and Netscape browsers and most
Web server products. URLs that require an SSL connection start with https: instead of
http:.
Transport Layer Security (TLS) is a cryptographic protocol that provides security and
data integrity for communications over networks such as the Internet.
Answer option B is incorrect. Internet Packet Exchange/Sequenced Packet Exchange
(IPX/SPX) is a protocol used by Novell NetWare clients to connect to NetWare server.
IPX/SPX is a routable protocol. It is supported by Microsoft operating systems. IPX/SPX
can be used for both large and small networks. The Internet does not use this protocol.
Answer option A is incorrect. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a part of
the TCP/IP protocol suite, which allows users to manage the network. SNMP is used to
keep track of what is being used on the network and how the object is behaving.

Answer option C is incorrect. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a client/server TCP/IP protocol used on the World Wide Web (WWW) to display Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) pages. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands. For example, when a client application or browser sends a request to the server using HTTP commands, the server responds with a message containing the protocol version, success or failure code, server information, and body content, depending on the request. HTTP uses TCP port 80 as the default port.
Reference: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/SSL.html"

QUESTION 88
Which of the following statements about SRAM are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. SRAM is made of capacitors.
B. SRAM is more expensive than DRAM.
C. SRAM is made of a special circuit called a flip-flop.
D. SRAM is used for caching.

Correct Answer: CBD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Static RAM (SRAM) is a type of memory chip made of a special circuit known as flip-flop. It is significantly faster than DRAM. Unlike DRAM memory chip circuits, it does not have to be refreshed because it uses the flip-flop circuit to store each bit.
SRAM memory chips are generally used for caching. It has a disadvantage that it is more expensive than DRAM.
Answer option A is incorrect. Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) memory chip circuits are made of tiny capacitors. DRAM is slower than SRAM, as it needs to be refreshed.

QUESTION 89
Your computer has an internal SCSI hard disk drive and an external SCSI CD drive connected to a SCSI controller. Where will you place the terminators?

A. Place one terminator on the SCSI controller and one on the external CD drive.
B. Place one terminator at the end of each drive.

C. Place one terminator on the SCSI controller.

D. Place one terminator on the SCSI controller and one on the internal hard disk drive.

E. Place one terminator on the internal hard disk drive.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
If you have two SCSI devices, internal and external, you should place one terminator at
the end of each drive. The SCSI controller will be placed in between the SCSI devices.
What is SCSI? Hide
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in
use today after the Integrated Drive
Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE and supports more devices. SCSI
devices, such as hard disk drive and
CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access
shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.

QUESTION 90
You work as a technician for Troubleshooters Inc. Rick, a user, calls you to state that his
computer's startup process is taking more than usual time. His computer is configured for
dual booting in Windows 98 and Windows XP. He also complains that default booting
occurs so soon that he does not get enough time to choose the operating system. He wants
to optimize the startup time as well as increase the display time of the list of operating
systems. Which of the following steps will you take to accomplish the task?

A. Run the MSINFO32 command and configure the settings.

B. Run the CHKDSK command and configure the settings.

C. Run the SFC /SCANNOW command and configure the settings.

D. Run the MSCONFIG command and configure the settings.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
MSCONFIG is a command-line tool that opens the System Configuration Utility dialog

box, which can be used to troubleshoot and resolve startup errors, resolve unwanted prompts by third party users, find and resolve problems with running services, and resolve the errors regarding boot paths configured on multi-boot computers. MSCONFIG.EXE helps a user to detect a specific file that is causing startup problems. Answer option A is incorrect. The MSINFO32 command cannot be used to edit configuration.

What is the MSINFO32 utility? Hide

MSINFO32 is a command-line tool that opens the System Information window, which provides the detailed information about the configuration of a computer. A user can use this utility when he wants to obtain information about the local or remote computer's hardware configuration, installed software, computer components, hardware conflicts, drivers, memory status, and product activation status.

QUESTION 91
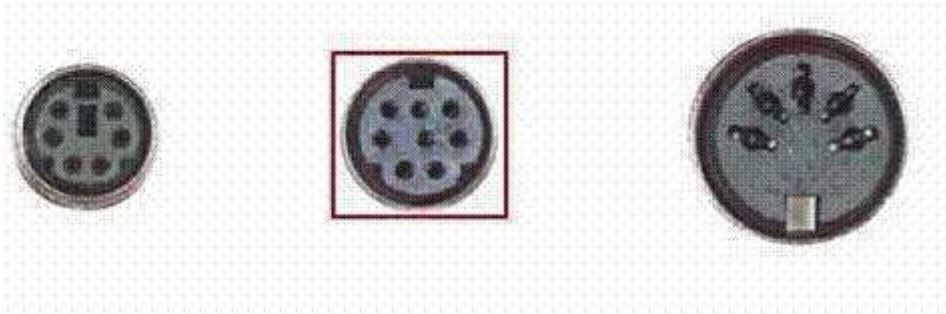Identify the serial port on an Apple Macintosh computer.

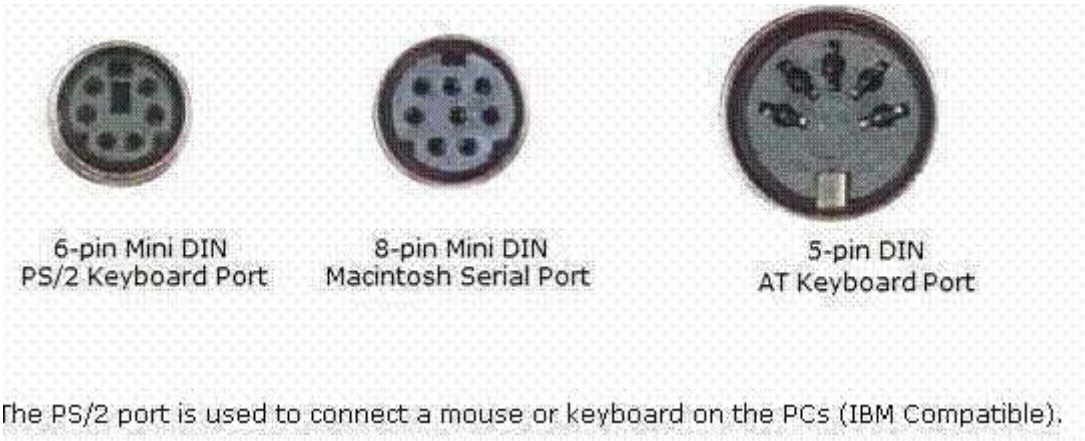
A.
B.
C.
D.
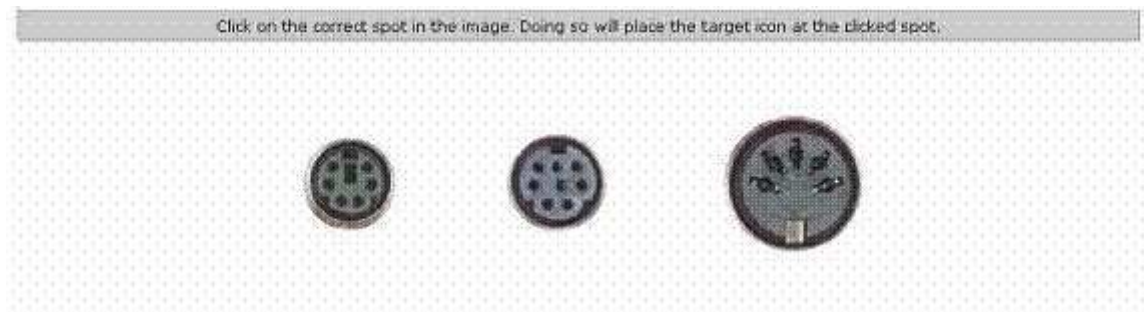
Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
The serial port of a Macintosh is 8-pin Mini DIN port which is used to connect modem or printer.

6-pin Mini DIN
PS/2 Keyboard Port

8-pin Mini DIN
Macintosh Serial Port

5-pin DIN
AT Keyboard Port

The PS/2 port is used to connect a mouse or keyboard on the PCs (IBM Compatible).

Reference: http://terpconnect.umd.edu/~zben/mac/MacSerHard.html

QUESTION 92
Which of the following options will you use to minimize ESD problems?

A. Wearing synthetic clothes in the computer lab.
B. A wrist strap.
C. A plastic CPU cover.
D. An antiglare screen.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
To minimize Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) problems, you should wear a wrist strap
when you are working on computer components. A wrist strap is a simple wire with a
watchband-style strap at one end and a clip on the other end. The clip is connected to a
common ground or to the piece of equipment being worked on.
Answer option D is incorrect. An antiglare screen on the monitor is used to protect the
eyes from radiation.
Answer option A is incorrect. Wearing synthetic clothes can make the ESD problem
worse. Synthetic clothes can transfer ESD charges from your skin when they rub against
your clothes and can damage the computer components. It happens when your body or
clothes come in contact with computer components.
Answer option C is incorrect. A plastic CPU cover cannot decrease the ESD problem.

QUESTION 93
You have a problem in your company. People often use laptops and will forget they have
them turned on and let the battery run down. You want to have them go to a low power
mode if they are left inactive. Power savings is the most important issue, but saving
programs and files is also important. It is not important whether or not they return to
active state very quickly. Which low power state should you use?

A. Standby mode
B. Sleep mode
C. Shutdown
D. Hibernate mode

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You should use Hibernate mode. Hibernate mode is a low power state, which saves all
data and open programs to the hard disk and the laptop shuts down. Since it shuts down
that saves power, however, it takes significantly more time to return to an active state.
What is hibernate mode? Hide

Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings.

When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or

APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.

Answer option C is incorrect. Simply shutting down won't save any files or settings. And that may cause serious problems.

Answer options B and A are incorrect. These are low power modes that do not completely shut down. This means that power is still going and thus it is not saving power as much as hibernate.

What is sleep mode? Hide

Sleep mode is the state of a computer where it requires a small amount of power needed to keep available data in active memory. When a user presses a key on the keyboard, the computer awakes from sleep mode. The memory data is also written to a file and saved in the hard disk. If the computer is not awakened after fifteen minutes, the operating system puts the computer in hibernate mode, cuts the power, and discards the data in RAM.

What is standby mode? Hide

The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers. In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low power state and, as a result, it consumes less power. When the computer resumes from the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost. The standby mode is available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need to enable this mode manually. This mode is not available in non-ACPI and non-APM based computers.
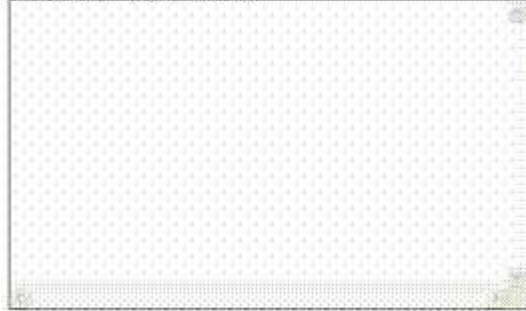
Reference:

http://www.timeatlas.com/mos/Term_to_Learn/General/Understanding_Differences_Bet ween_Hib

ernate_and_Stand_By/

QUESTION 94

Choose the external computer accessories from the list below.

External Computer Accessories

Choose from here

Mouse
SVGA card
Sound card
Printer
Scanner
Keyboard
RAM

*Sequence of the selected item is not required.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

◯ Correct Answer   ◉ Your Answer

External Computer Accessories

Choose from here

Mouse
SVGA card
Sound card
Printer
Scanner
Keyboard
RAM

*Sequence of the selected item is not required.

Explanation: The external computer accessories are as follows:
Keyboard
Mouse
Scanner
Printer
RAM, SVGA card, and Sound card are internal computer components.

QUESTION 95
Your customer is using Windows XP Service pack 1 with wireless zero configuration.
Which is the most modern encryption supported with wireless zero configuration?

A. WPA

B. WEP2

C. PKI

D. WEP

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Wireless zero configuration supports Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), which is the most
modern wireless encryption available today.
What is WPA? Hide Wi-fi Protected Access (WPA) is an interoperable security standard
for Wireless LAN (WLAN). For using WPA, encryption is required. WPA provides
encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP). TKIP uses a new
encryption algorithm, which is stronger than WEP algorithm. 802.1x authentication is
required in WPA.
Answer option D is incorrect. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is supported, but is an
earlier/older encryption method.
What is WEP? Hide
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks
(WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security,
which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a
wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each
frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no WEP2. WEP has been supplanted by WPA
(though there is a WPA2). Answer option C is incorrect. PKI is a protocol for exchanging
encryption keys but is not an encryption algorithm.

Reference:
http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/using/networking/expert/bowman_03july28.mspx

QUESTION 96
Which of the following is a software component that can be integrated into Web pages and applications, within a computer or among computers in a network, to reuse the functionality?

A. Timer component

B. ComboBox

C. ActiveX

D. Combo

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ActiveX controls are software components that can be integrated into Web pages and applications, within a computer or among computers in a network, to reuse the functionality. Reusability of controls reduces development time of applications and improves program interfaces. They enhance the Web pages with formatting features and animation. ActiveX controls can be used in applications written in different programming languages that recognize Microsoft's Component
Object Model (COM). These controls always run in a container. ActiveX controls simplify and automate the authoring tasks, display data, and add functionality to Web pages. Answer option B is incorrect. The ComboBox component is a standard HTML drop-down, scrollable list. It is a combination of three components: a Button component, a TextInput component, and a List component. A combo box allows a user to select only one option from the drop-down list. A combo box can be static or editable. An editable combo box includes an input text field at the top of the list. This field allows a user to enter text directly. Answer option A is incorrect. The Timer component is designed for a Windows Forms environment. It raises an event at regular intervals.
The Interval property of the component defines the length of the intervals. The Start and Stop methods of the component are used to turn on and off, respectively. The component is reset when the timer is switched off and there is no such option to pause the timer.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such component as Combo.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveX"

QUESTION 97

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. Communication and Networking Riser (CNR)

B. Audio/modem riser

C. Riser card

D. Secure Digital (SD) card

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 option B 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 option A 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 option D 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 MultiMediaCard (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.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riser_card"

QUESTION 98
Which of the following is used by Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) to provide data encryption?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.
What is WPA? Hide Wi-fi Protected Access (WPA) is an interoperable security standard for Wireless LAN (WLAN). For using WPA, encryption is required. WPA provides encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP). TKIP uses a new encryption algorithm, which is stronger than WEP algorithm. 802.1x authentication is required in WPA.
Answer option C is incorrect. RC4 is a stream cipher designed by Ron Rivest. It is used in many applications, including Transport Layer Security (TLS), Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), etc. RC4 is fast and simple. However, it has weaknesses that argue against its use in new systems. It is especially vulnerable when the beginning of the output keystream is not discarded, nonrandom or related keys are used, or a single keystream is used twice. Some ways of using RC4 can lead to very insecure cryptosystems such as WEP.
Answer option A is incorrect. The RSA algorithm is an example of the public key algorithm in which the public key is generated from the private key. In the RSA algorithm, public and private keys are generated as follows:
1.Choose two large prime numbers p and q of equal lengths, and compute n=p*q.
2.Choose a random public key e such that e and (p-1)*(q-1) are relatively prime.

3.Calculate e*d=1*mod[(p-1)*(q-1)]. Here, d is a private key.
4.Calculate d=e^(-1)*mod[(p-1)*(q-1)].
5.Now (e,n) and (d,n) are the public and private keys respectively.
Answer option D is incorrect. International Data Encryption Algorithm (IDEA) is a block
cipher. IDEA operates on 64-bit blocks using a 128-bit key. This algorithm was intended
as a replacement for the Data Encryption Standard. IDEA was used in Pretty Good
Privacy (PGP) v2.0, and was incorporated after the original cipher used in v1.0 was
found to be insecure. It is an optional algorithm in OpenPGP. The cipher is patented in a
number of countries but is freely available for non-commercial use. IDEA is a minor
revision of an earlier cipher, PES (Proposed Encryption Standard). It was originally
known as IPES (Improved PES).
Reference:
"http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/using/networking/expert/bowman_03july28.msp
x"

QUESTION 99
What is the maximum resolution that the XGA video technology supports?

A. 2560 x 1600
B. 1024 x 768

C. 2048 x 1536
D. 800 x 600

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The XGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 1024 x 768, where 1024
refers to horizontal pixels, and 768 refers to vertical pixels from top to bottom.
XGA stands for eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video

adapters. IBM introduced this display standard in 1990. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels.
Answer option C is incorrect. The QXGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 2048 x
1536.
Answer option D is incorrect. The SVGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 800 x
600.
Answer option A is incorrect. The WQXGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 2560
x 1600.
Reference: "http://www.projectorcentral.com/svga_xga.htm"

QUESTION 100
Which of the following modes saves maximum battery power while maintaining the current state of a computing session?

A. Hibernate mode
B. Standby mode
C. Session mode
D. Safe mode

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Hibernate mode saves maximum battery power while maintaining the current state of a computing session.
What is hibernate mode? Hide
Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings.
When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or
APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.
Answer option B is incorrect. The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers.

In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low power state and, as a result, it consumes less power. When the computer resumes from the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost.

The standby mode is available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need to enable this mode manually.

This mode is not available in non-ACPI and non-APM based computers.

Answer option D is incorrect. Safe mode is not a power saving mode.

What is Safe Mode? Hide

Safe Mode is a Windows feature used to start a computer with basic drivers, such as mouse, keyboard, etc. It bypasses blocking issues, such as system corruption, or installation of incompatible drivers or system services, enabling the Administrator to resolve such issues.

Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such power saving mode as Session.

Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 20 - Power Management"

QUESTION 101
Which of the following file attributes are not available on a FAT32 partition?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Compression

B. Archive

C. Hidden

D. Encryption

E. Read Only

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
File attributes such as Compression and Encryption are not available on FAT32 partitions. The following file attributes are available on FAT32 partitions:
Hidden
Read Only
Archive
System
The FAT32 file system is an enhancement of the FAT16 file system. FAT32 can support hard disk drives larger than 2GB (maximum 2TB) without having to use multiple partitions. It is more efficient as compared to 16-bit FAT on larger disks, as

FAT32 decreases the cluster size on large hard disk drives, thereby reducing the amount of unused space.
The Compression and Encryption file attributes are available on NTFS partitions.
What is NTFS? Hide
NTFS is a high-performance file system proprietary to Microsoft. NTFS supports file-level security, compression, and auditing.
It also supports large volumes and powerful storage solution such as RAID. The latest feature of NTFS is its ability to encrypt files and folders to protect sensitive data.
Reference: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/FAT32.htm"

QUESTION 102
How many devices can be connected to an IEEE 1394 port?

A. 63

B. 127

C. 256

D. 1

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An IEEE 1394 port can connect upto 63 devices. This port is also known as FireWire.
What is the IEEE1394 connector?
The IEEE1394 (FireWire) connector is used with the FireWire serial bus. FireWire can transmit data at a very high speed of 400Mbps and 800Mbps. Two types of connectors are available in this category, namely 4-pin and 6-pin.
Answer option B is incorrect. A single USB port can be used to connect upto 127 peripheral devices.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/IEEE_1394.html"

QUESTION 103
Which of the following does the image denote?
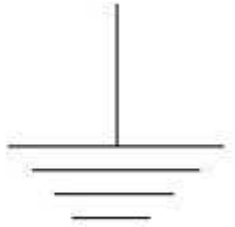
A. Ground
B. Capacitor
C. Resistor
D. Terminator

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Symbols:

Ground   Capacitor   Resistor
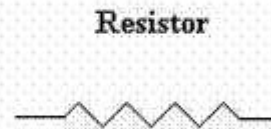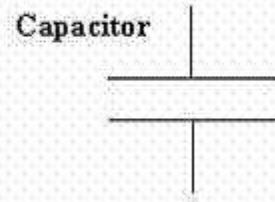
QUESTION 104
Which of the following terms describes software technologies that improve portability,
manageability and compatibility of applications by encapsulating them from the
underlying operating system on which they are executed?

A. Encapsulation

B. Application virtualization

C. Failover

D. System hardening

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Application virtualization is an umbrella term that describes software technologies that improve portability, manageability and compatibility of applications by encapsulating them from the underlying operating system on which they are executed. A fully virtualized application is not installed in the traditional sense, although it is still executed as if it is. The application is fooled at runtime into believing that it is directly interfacing with the original operating system and all the resources are managed by it, when in reality it is not. Application virtualization differs from operating system virtualization in that in the latter case, the whole operating system is virtualized rather than only specific applications.
Answer option D is incorrect. System hardening is a term used for securing an operating system. It can be achieved by installing the latest service packs, removing unused protocols and services, and limiting the number of users with administrative privileges.
Answer option A is incorrect.
Encapsulation is an object-oriented programming term used to define the ability to contain and hide information about an object, such as internal data structures and code. Encapsulation isolates the internal complexity of an object's operation from the rest of the application. For example, when you set the width property on a command button, you do not need to know how the value is stored and how the command button is resized.
Answer option C is incorrect. Failover is a term associated with cluster services. It refers to the ability of a server to immediately start servicing the requests if a primary server fails. If the application services in a cluster-node fail, the Cluster Service generally tries to restart them on the same node. If the services do not start, then it moves the services to another node in the cluster and restarts them on that node.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_virtualization"

QUESTION 105
How many IEEE 1394 devices can be connected to a single IEEE 1394 port through daisy-chaining?

A. 53

B. 63

C. 127

D. 110

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Up to 63 IEEE 1394 devices can be connected to a single IEEE 1394 port through daisy-chaining.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 is a standard for high-speed serial bus that provides enhanced PC connectivity for a wide range of devices. These devices include consumer audiovisual components, traditional PC storage devices, and handheld devices. IEEE
1394 is also known as Firewire.
The FireWire connector is used with the FireWire serial bus. FireWire can transmit data at a very high speed of 400Mbps and 800Mbps. Two types of connectors are available in this category, namely 4-pin and 6-pin.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_1394_interface"

Exam C

QUESTION 1
You have a 2.8 Ghz Pentium 4 desktop computer running Windows 2000 Server
operating system.
You want to disable the hyper-threading on the computer. How will you disable the
hyper-threading on the computer?

A. Disable hyper-threading from the Computer Management utility.

B. Disable hyper-threading using jumper setting on the motherboard.

C. Disable hyper-threading from the Device Manager utility.

D. Disable hyper-threading from the Basic Input/Output System (BIOS).

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Hyper-threading can be disabled on the computer from the Basic Input/Output System
(BIOS).
Hyper-threading is a technology developed by Intel. It is used to improve parallelization
of computations performed on computer microprocessors via simultaneous
multithreading. It provides support for multi-threaded code and allows multiple threads to
run simultaneously and improved response time. A microprocessor with hyper-threading
feature is treated by the operating system as two processors instead of one.
Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such facility to disable hyper-threading from
the Device Manager utility.
What is Device Manager? Hide
Device Manager is a tool that can be used to manage devices on a computer. Using
Device Manager, users can view and change device properties, update device drivers,
configure device settings, and uninstall devices.
Device Manager is organized in a tree format with the top branches representing device
categories. Users can use
Device Manager to identify port resource conflicts. Device Manager can also be used to
enable or disable a device.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no such facility to disable hyper-threading using
jumper setting on the motherboard.
Answer option A is incorrect. There is no such facility to disable hyper-threading from
the Computer Management utility.
What is Computer Management? Hide

Computer Management is a component that is used to view and control many aspects of the computer configuration. It combines several administration utilities into a single console tree. Computer Management provides easy access to the local or remote computer's administrative properties and tools.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyper-threading"

QUESTION 2
Which of the following are touch screen technologies?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Surface Wave

B. Resistive

C. Transitive

D. Capacitive

Correct Answer: DBA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Touch screen is a computer display screen that is sensitive to human touch. It allows a user to interact with a computer by touching the icons or graphical buttons on the monitor screen. It is a system that is designed to help users who have difficulty in using mouse or keyboard and is used with information kiosks, computer-based training devices etc. A touch screen panel is attached externally to the monitor that is connected to a serial or Universal Serial Bus (USB) port on a computer. Nowadays, monitors are also available with built-in touch screen technology. There are three types of touch screen technologies:
1.Resistive
2.Capacitive
3.Surface Wave
Answer option C is incorrect. There is no such touch screen technology as Transitive.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touchscreen"

QUESTION 3
What is the display resolution of the WUXGA standard?

A. 1024 x 768 pixels

B. 1280 x 1024 pixels

C. 1920 x 1200 pixels

D. 1600 x 1200 pixels

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
WUXGA stands for Widescreen Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard
that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of displaying a resolution of
1920 x 1200 pixels with a 16:10 screen aspect ratio. WUXGA resolution is currently
available in high-end
LCD televisions and computer monitors.
Answer option A is incorrect. XGA stands for eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display
standard that refers to video adapters. IBM introduced this display standard in 1990. It is
capable of displaying the resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels.
Answer option D is incorrect. UXGA stands for Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a
display standard that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of
displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A UXGA display provides four times
more pixels than an 800 x
600 display. Answer option B is incorrect. SXGA stands for Super eXtended Graphics
Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This standard is an
enhancement of the standard XGA resolution developed by IBM. It is capable of
displaying the resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WUXGA"

QUESTION 4
Which of the following are types of Random Access Memory (RAM) ?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. EDO RAM

B. DRAM

C. SRAM

D. VRAM

E. NRAM

Correct Answer: ADB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
These are the type of Random Access Memory:
DRAM
EDO RAM
SRAM
VRAM
What is the function of DRAM? Hide
Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) is used as the primary memory for
computers and workstations. It requires having its storage cells refreshed or given a new
electronic charge every few milliseconds.
What is an EDO RAM? Hide
EDO RAM stands for Extended Data Out RAM. It is a type of memory, which improves
performance of the computer by eliminating memory wait states.
What is the function of SRAM? Hide
Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) is used for a computer's cache memory and as
part of the random access memory digital-to-analog converter on a video card. Unlike
DRAM, SRAM does not have to be periodically refreshed. SRAM retains data bits in its
memory as long as power is being supplied. SRAM is significantly faster and more
expensive than DRAM.
What is VRAM? Hide
VRAM, also known as Video RAM, is used to store image data for processing by the
video adapter. It is the memory that stores information about the pictures that display on
the monitor screen.
Answer option E is incorrect. There is no RAM such as NRAM.

QUESTION 5
Identify the ports in the image given below.

Drop here

Drop here

USB 2.0

FireWire 800

S-Video

DVI-I dual link

Drop here

Drop here

A.

B.

C.

D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which means that a
USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A single USB port can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc. USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum data transfer rate of 480 Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.
DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high resolution digital display invented by Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI has three main categories of connectors. They are: DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is

an analog-only connector, DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an analog/digital connector. DVI-D and DVI-I connectors are of two types: single link and dual link. DVI supports UXGA and HDTV with a single set of links. Higher resolutions such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or more can be supported with dual links.

S-Video, also known as Y/C video, stands for Super-Video. It is a technology for video transmission.

Using this technology, the video is transmitted into two separate signals. One is used for color, and the other for brightness. Sometimes

S-Video signals are considered as a type of component video signal. However, its quality is inferior to other complex component video schemes such as RGB. This technology produces sharper images than those produced by composite video, which carries the entire set of signals in a single line. For using S-Video, the device sending the signal must support S-Video output and the device receiving the signal needs to have an S-Video input jack.

The FireWire 800 port is based on IEEE-1394b and uses a 9-pin connector.

USB 2.0 port

S-video port

DVI-I dual link port

FireWire 800 port

QUESTION 6
Your Windows XP hard drive has 2 partitions. The system partition is NTFS and the other is FAT. You wish to encrypt a folder created on the system partition for the purpose of data security. Which of the following statements is true about this situation?

A. Since the operating system is on the NTFS partition, you can encrypt files on both.

B. You can only encrypt files on the FAT partition.

C. You can only encrypt files on the NTFS partition.

D. You cannot encrypt files on either partition.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NTFS supports file encryption and you can only encrypt files on an NTFS partition.
What is NTFS? Hide
NTFS is an advanced file system designed for use specifically in Windows NT, Windows
2000/2003, and Windows XP operating systems. It supports file system recovery, large
storage media, long file names, and other features.
NTFS offers features such as disk quotas, distributed link tracking, compression, and
mounted drives. NTFS also offers security features, such as encryption and file and folder
permissions. These features are not available on FAT volumes.
Answer option A is incorrect. The that your operating system is on an NTFS partition
does not change the that only NTFS partitions support encryption.
Answer option B is incorrect. FAT does not support encryption.

QUESTION 7
Which of the following devices does SCSI support?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Tape drive

B. Sound card

C. CD drive

D. Modem

E. Hard disk drive

Correct Answer: CA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) supports CD drive, tape drive, and hard disk drive.
What is SCSI? Hide
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in use today after the Integrated Drive
Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE and supports more devices. SCSI devices, such as hard disk drive and CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Storage Management Operations Guide"

QUESTION 8
Mark has a file named DAT

A. TXT on the C. drive on his computer. He wants to set the hidden attribute on the file. Which of the following commands will he use to accomplish this task?
B. ATTRIB +h DATA.TXT
C. ATTRIB -h DATA.TXT
D. ATTRIB -A DATA.TXT
E. ATTRIB /hidden DATA.TXT

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to set the hidden attribute on the file, Mark will have to run the following command on the command prompt:
ATTRIB +h DATA.TXT
Where:

+ is used for setting attribute.
h is used for hidden attribute.
DATA.TXT is the file name.
Answer option B is incorrect. This is used to clear the hidden attribute from a file.
Answer option D is incorrect. The /hidden is not a valid switch for the ATTRIB
command.
Answer option C is incorrect. The ATTRIB -A DATA.TXT command will be used to
clear the archive attribute from a file.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/attribhl.htm"

QUESTION 9
Which of the following cache levels are implemented on microprocessors?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Level 0 (L0) cache

B. Level 1 (L1) cache

C. Level 5 (L5) cache

D. Level 2 (L2) cache

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Level 1 (L1) cache is implemented on microprocessors. The L1 cache is a type of
memory implemented inside the microprocessor chip. It is the fastest memory in the
computer. It contains the current working set of data and code. Cache memory is used to
store frequently used information, so that the processor can access this information
without delay.
Level 2 (L2) cache is employed between main memory and L1 cache. The L2 cache
contains additional data and code. In old architecture, L2 cache is mounted on the
motherboard, which means that it runs at the motherboard's speed. In modern
architecture, L2 caches are built directly into the microprocessor.
Answer options C and A are incorrect. There are no such cache levels as level 0 and level
5.
Reference: Contents: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPU_cache"

QUESTION 10
Which of the following statements about Standby Power Supply (SPS) is true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It provides protection against power surges.

B. It provides protection against power drops and power surges.

C. It provides no protection against power surges.

D. It provides protection against under voltage.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An SPS device provides protection against under voltage. When a power drop occurs, it engages battery power and takes over from power outlets. SPS does not provide protection against power surges.
Answer option B is incorrect. It is the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) that protects devices against power drops and power surges.
Answer option A is incorrect. Surge protectors protect devices against power surges.

QUESTION 11
Which of the following devices has a 15-pin 3 row connector?

A. Joystick port

B. VGA monitor

C. Parallel port

D. Serial port

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The VGA monitor uses a 15-pin 3 row connector to connect to a video adapter. Older Color Graphic
Array (CGA) video standard monitors use 9- pin connectors to connect to DB-9 female connectors on CGA adapters.
Answer option D is incorrect. Serial port is the primary means for connecting modems and mouse to a computer. There are two types of serial port connectors, 9-pin and 25-pin. The word serial refers to the that data is sent in series, one bit at a time, over a single

wire. This design is significantly slower than sending 8 bits at a time via a parallel
channel, but serial signals can travel much farther without degradation.
Answer option A is incorrect. The joystick port has a 15-pin 2 row male connector.
Answer option C is incorrect. A parallel port is a 25-pin 2 row female connector on the
back of a PC.
It is used to connect printers, scanners, etc. A parallel port transfers information between
computers and peripheral devices 8 bits at a time.
ECP, EPP, and SPP are types of parallel ports.

QUESTION 12
Which of the following are used by FireWire 800 devices?

A. 6-pin connectors

B. 10-pin connectors

C. 9-pin connectors

D. 4-pin connectors

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
FireWire 800 devices use 9-pin connectors at both ends of the cable. FireWire 400
devices can also be connected to the FireWire 800 ports and vice versa by using an
appropriate adapter cable.
What are FireWire ports? Hide
FireWire ports are found on high-end computers and many new media centers. They are
also called IEEE 1394 ports.
FireWire ports transfer data at a rate of 400 Mbps or 800 Mbps. They are used primarily
for video transfer from digital movie cameras.
Answer options D and A are incorrect. FireWire 400 devices use 4-pin or 6-pin
connectors.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FireWire "

QUESTION 13
You are responsible for the laptops used by travelling sales people in your company.
These all laptops use Windows XP. You want the machines to go to a lower power state
when they have been inactive for more than 10 minutes and are running on battery. The
sales people complain that when their laptops go inactive they want them to return to
active state very quickly.

Which low power state should you use?

A. Low Power
B. Sleep
C. Standby
D. Hibernate

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Standby stores all the data, open programs, and settings in RAM, but then moves to a very low power state. While the laptop is still using power it is doing so at a much slower rate. The laptop can return to a fully active state very quickly.
The standby mode is a power saving feature for computers. In this mode, a computer does not shut down completely. The computer goes to low power state and, as a result, it consumes less power. When the computer resumes from the standby mode, full power is restored to its devices. During the standby mode, if the power supply is disconnected or interrupted, data might be lost. The standby mode is available automatically on ACPI-enabled or APM-enabled computers. Users do not need to enable this mode manually. This mode is not available in non-
ACPI and non-APM based computers.
Answer option D is incorrect. It is a low power state but saves all data and open programs to the hard disk and the laptop shuts down. This takes significantly more time to return to an active state.
What is hibernate mode? Hide
Hibernate mode is a power saving feature for computers. In hibernate mode, the current state of a computer is saved to the hard disk, and the computer shuts down. A user will have to power on the computer to restore the previous settings.
When a computer resumes from hibernate mode, it reads the saved settings from the disk and restores the system state as it was before it entered hibernate mode. By default, hibernate mode is disabled. If a computer is not ACPI-enabled or
APM-enabled, users will have to enter hibernate mode manually. Users cannot set the computer to automatically hibernate after a certain time. With ACPI-enabled and APM-enabled computers, users are able to set hibernate mode automatically.
Answer option A is incorrect. Low power is not an actual power mode.
Answer option B is incorrect. Sleep only exists in Windows Vista.
Reference:
http://www.timeatlas.com/mos/Term_to_Learn/General/Understanding_Differences_Bet

ween_Hibernate_and_Stand_By/

QUESTION 14
Which of the following types of SATA hard disk drives is used for the Desktop computers?

A. 3.5 inches

B. 6.2 inches

C. 1.8 inches

D. 2.5 inches

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The 3.5 inches SATA hard disk is used for the Desktop computers.
The Serial ATA (SATA) computer bus is a storage-interface for connecting host bus adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives. SATA offers several compelling advantages over the older parallel ATA (PATA) interface, such as reduced cable-bulk and cost, faster and more efficient data transfer, full duplex, and hot swapping. It is designed to replace the older ATA (AT Attachment) standard (Parallel ATA). All SATA devices support hot plugging and hot swapping. SATA supports Native Command Queuing (NCQ) for enhanced performance.
Answer options C and D are incorrect. The 1.8 inches and 2.5 inches hard disk drives are used in laptops.
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no such size of SATA hard disk drive as 6.2 inches.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_ATA"

QUESTION 15
Which of the following file attributes are not available on a FAT32 partition?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Compression

B. Archive

C. Hidden

D. Encryption

E. Read Only

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
File attributes such as Compression and Encryption are not available on FAT32
partitions. The following file attributes are available on FAT32 partitions:
Hidden
Read Only
Archive
System
The FAT32 file system is an enhancement of the FAT16 file system. FAT32 can support
hard disk drives larger than 2GB (maximum 2TB) without having to use multiple
partitions. It is more efficient as compared to 16-bit FAT on larger disks, as
FAT32 decreases the cluster size on large hard disk drives, thereby reducing the amount
of unused space.
The Compression and Encryption file attributes are available on NTFS partitions.
What is NTFS? Hide
NTFS is a high-performance file system proprietary to Microsoft. NTFS supports file-
level security, compression, and auditing.
It also supports large volumes and powerful storage solution such as RAID. The latest
feature of NTFS is its ability to encrypt files and folders to protect sensitive data.
Reference: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/FAT32.htm"

QUESTION 16
You work as a computer technician. When you start your computer, you find that the
computer's
CMOS battery has failed. You replace the CMOS battery. What will be your next step
after replacing the CMOS battery?

A. Run the DEFRAG utility.

B. Create a partition on the hard disk drive.

C. Run the SCANDISK utility.

D. Reboot the computer and set the date and time.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When a computer's CMOS battery is replaced, the system clock of the computer is reset.
Therefore, your next step after replacing the CMOS battery will be to reboot the
computer and to set the date and time.
What is a CMOS battery? Hide
A Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) battery is installed on the
motherboard. It provides backup to CMOS to store computer hardware configuration,
date, and time settings when a computer's main power is off.
Note: Incorrect date and time on the computer indicate failure of the CMOS battery.
Answer option C is incorrect. SCANDISK is a Windows utility that detects and corrects
corruption in the disk when a computer is not shut down properly. It also checks and
deletes the corrupt files that may be using up disk space. This helps in improving the
performance of a computer.
Answer option A is incorrect. DEFRAG is a system utility used to consolidate the
fragmented files stored on the hard disk of a computer. The fragmented files are those
files that are saved or stored in different locations of the hard disk. The tool arranges such
files and stores them on the hard disk in contiguous blocks. The operating system can
access these files at a faster rate than the fragmented ones.
Answer option B is incorrect. Creating a partition on the hard disk drive has nothing to do
with the issue.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 21 - Troubleshooting Startup and Disk
Problems"

QUESTION 17
Which of the following DB-style connectors are used by SCSI-2 drive interface standard?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. 40-pin female

B. 25-pin female

C. 68-pin female

D. 50-pin female

Correct Answer: CDB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following DB-style connectors are used by SCSI-2 drive interface standard:
68-pin female

50-pin female
25-pin female
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in
use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE
and supports more devices. SCSI devices, such as hard disk drive and
CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network environment in which many users access
shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.
Answer option A is incorrect. There is no such 40-pin female DB-style connector is
available.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCSI"

QUESTION 18
You need to select a laptop for a traveling salesman. He will really need to stretch the
battery life as long as possible, so he wants low power options wherever possible. Which
type of monitor should you select?

A. LCD

B. CRT

C. Active Matrix

D. Passive Matrix

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Passive matrix LCD monitors use less power than active matrix, and are generally
preferred for laptops when long battery life is the key concern.
Answer option C is incorrect. An active matrix LCD uses more power than a passive
matrix, but gives a higher quality picture.
Answer option B is incorrect. Cathode Ray Tube monitors are legacy monitors that were
once used on PC's.
Answer option A is incorrect. All laptops use LCD monitors. The question is whether or
not one should select an active or passive matrix LCD.
What is Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)? Hide
Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) is a vacuum tube used as a display screen in a computer
monitor or TV. The viewing end of the tube is coated with phosphors, which emit light
when struck by electrons. CRT works by heating a cathode which causes electrons to
flow. Accelerating and focusing anodes turn the electrons into a fine beam that is directed
to the phosphors by magnetic fields that are generated by steering coils. The viewing end

of a color CRT tube is coated with red, green and blue phosphor dots, and separate
"electron guns" bombard their respective colors a line at a time in a prescribed sequence.
The resulting color displayed on screen is determined by the intensity of the electron
beams as they strike the red, green and blue phosphors at that same pixel location.

QUESTION 19
Choose biometric devices from the list.

Select an item from the right pane. Click ◄◄ button to move the selected item to the left pane. Click ►► button to move the item back to the right pane. Click ▲ and ▼ buttons to sort the list, if required.

Biometric Devices

Devices
Retinal scanner
Touch screen
Voice analyzer
Hand scanner
Barcode reader
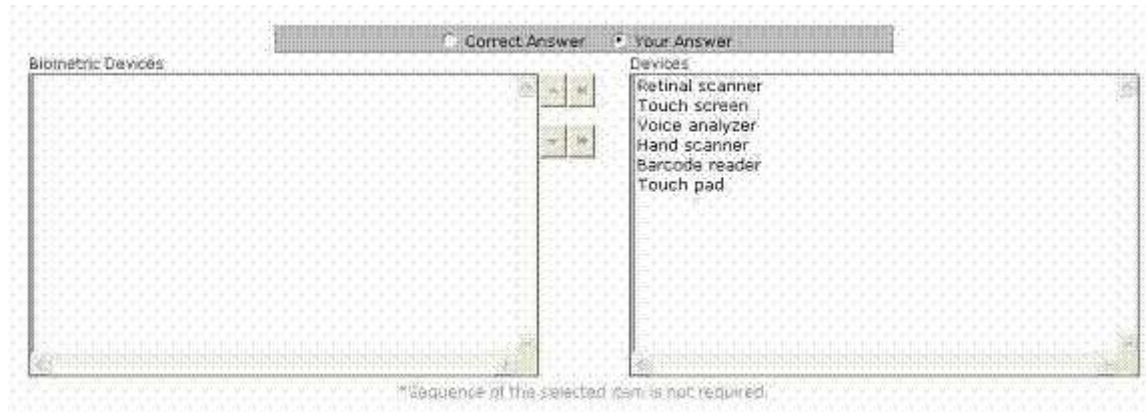Touch pad

*Sequence of the selected item is not required.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Following are the biometric devices:
Hand scanner
Retinal scanner
Voice analyzer
In order to gain access to resources, a user must pass a physical screening process.
A hand scanner is used to identify fingerprints, scars, and marks on users' hands. Retinal
scanners compare eye's retinal pattern to a stored retinal pattern to verify the identity of a
person or user. In the same way, voice analyzers use the voice of a user for
authentication.
What is biometrics? Hide
Biometrics is a method of authentication that uses physical characteristics, such as
fingerprints, scars, retinal patterns, and other forms of biophysical qualities to identify a
user. Nowadays, the usage of biometric devices such as hand scanners and retinal
scanners is becoming more common in the business environment.
Touch pad, Touch screen, and Barcode reader are not biometric devices.
What is a touch pad? Hide
A touch pad is a device used to control pointer or cursor movement on a computer's
monitor screen.
It is used in place of a mouse. Originally introduced with laptops, touch pads are now
also available with desktop computers. A touch pad senses a user's finger movements and
moves the pointer accordingly.
What is touch screen? Hide
Touch screen is a computer display screen that is sensitive to human touch. It allows a
user to interact with a computer by touching the icons or graphical buttons on the monitor
screen. It is a system that is designed to help users who have difficulty in using mouse or
keyboard and is used with information kiosks, computer-based training devices etc. A
touch screen panel is attached externally to the monitor that is connected to a serial or

Universal Serial Bus
(USB) port on a computer. Nowadays, monitors are also available with built-in touch
screen technology. There are three types of touch screen technologies:
1.Resistive
2.Capacitive
3.Surface Wave

QUESTION 20
Which of the following types of batteries are considered as environmental hazards?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Button cell

B. Lead-acid

C. NiMH

D. NiCd

Correct Answer: DBA
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following types of batteries are considered as environmental hazards:
Nickel cadmium (NiCd)
Lead-acid
Button cell
Nickel cadmium (NiCd) batteries contain nickel and cadmium. Cadmium is highly toxic.
Lead-acid batteries contain lead that is considered as environmental hazard.
Button cell batteries contain mercury that is considered as environmental hazard.
Answer option C is incorrect. Nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries are not considered
as environmental hazards.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battery_(electricity)"

QUESTION 21
Which of the following internal busses are used for expansion cards?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. PCI

B. SATA

C. PCI Express

D. ISA

Correct Answer: CAD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following internal busses are used for expansion cards:
PCI Express
PCI
ISA
What is PCI Express (PCIe)?
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 2.5Gb/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.
What is a PCI bus?
Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) is a high-performance, 32-bit or 64-bit bus
designed to be used with devices that have high bandwidth requirements, such as the
display subsystem.
What is an ISA bus?
Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) is an 8-bit expansion bus that provides an interface
from devices on expansion cards to the computer's internal bus. A later version of ISA
bus comes with a 16-bit expansion slot.
Answer option B is incorrect. SATA is used for hard disk drive and CD/DVD drives.
What is SATA?
The Serial ATA (SATA) computer bus is a storage-interface for connecting host bus
adapters to mass storage devices such as hard disk drives and optical drives. SATA offers
several compelling advantages over the older parallel ATA (PATA) interface, such as
reduced cable-bulk and cost, faster and more efficient data transfer, full duplex, and hot
swapping. It is designed to replace the older ATA (AT Attachment) standard (Parallel
ATA). All SATA devices support hot plugging and hot swapping. SATA supports Native
Command Queuing (NCQ) for enhanced performance.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware"

QUESTION 22
Which of the following typically involves the provision of dynamically scalable and often
virtualized resources as a service over the Internet?

A. Thin client
B. Cloud computing
C. Application Virtualization
D. Terminal services

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Cloud computing typically involves the provision of dynamically scalable and often
virtualized resources as a service over the Internet. It provides common business
applications online that are accessed from a web browser, while the software and data are
stored on the servers.
Answer option A is incorrect. A thin client is a low-cost computer, often legacy desktops,
with limited resources. Thin clients run the latest operating systems (Windows 2000
Server and Windows Server 2003) and applications through special software such as the
Terminal Services application. There is no requirement to install and configure
applications on each computer, as the software are installed and configured in a
centralized location on the server. Hence, the maintenance tasks are centralized.
Answer option D is incorrect. Terminal Services is a multisession environment that
provides remote computers access to Windows-based programs running on a server.
When a user runs a program on a Terminal Server, the application execution takes place
on the server, and only the keyboard, mouse and display information are transmitted over
the network. Each user sees only his individual session, which is managed transparently
by the server operating system, and is independent of any other client session.
Answer option C is incorrect. Application virtualization is an umbrella term that
describes software technologies that improve portability, manageability and compatibility
of applications by encapsulating them from the underlying operating system on which
they are executed.
Reference: " http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing"

QUESTION 23
Which of the following interfaces is the current standard for digital LCD monitors?

A. DVE
B. SVGA
C. DVI

D. VGA

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
DVI interface is the current standard for digital LCD monitors.
DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high resolution
digital display invented by Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI
accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards
have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-
pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming
from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI
has three main categories of connectors. They are: DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is
an analog-only connector, DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an
analog/digital connector. DVI-D and DVI-I connectors are of two types: single link and
dual link. DVI supports UXGA and HDTV with a single set of links. Higher resolutions
such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or more can be supported with dual links.
Answer options D and B are incorrect. VGA and SVGA are old standards for monitors. A
VGA or SVGA interface is a 15-pin, three rows, female connector, on the back of a PC
used for connecting monitors.
Answer option A is incorrect. There is no such interface standard for digital LCD
monitors as DVE.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Visual_Interface

QUESTION 24
Identify the FireWire 400 port in the image given below.

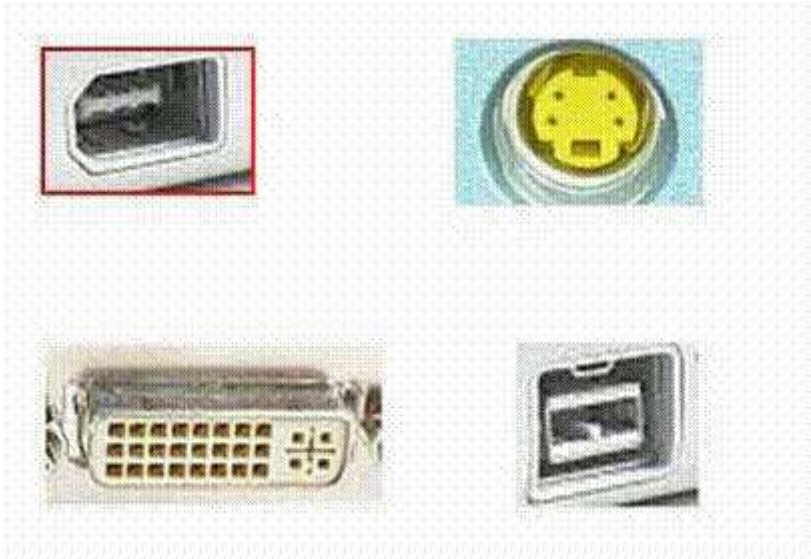Click on the correct spot in the image. Doing so will place the target icon at the clicked spot.

A.
B.
C.
D.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: The FireWire 400 port is now referred to as the IEEE 1394 port. The maximum speed of
FireWire 400 is 400 Mbps. The standard FireWire 400 connector for ports found on Macintosh computers is a six-pin connector. Another popular FireWire 400 connector, found on devices such as camcorders and Windows computers, is the 4-pin connector. The image displayed in the question has 6-pin FireWire 400 port.

FireWire 400 port

S-Video port

DVI-I dual link port

FireWire 800 port

QUESTION 25
You are responsible for tech support at your company. You have been instructed to make
certain that all desktops support file and folder encryption. Which file system should you
use when installing
Windows XP?

A. FAT

B. EXT4

C. FAT32

D. NTFS

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
NTFS is the file system first introduced with Windows 2000 and it inherently supports
file encryption as well as other exciting features such as file compression.
What is NTFS?

NTFS is an advanced file system designed for use specifically in Windows NT, Windows 2000/2003, and Windows XP operating systems. It supports file system recovery, large storage media, long file names, and other features.
NTFS offers features such as disk quotas, distributed link tracking, compression, and mounted drives.
NTFS also offers security features, such as encryption and file and folder permissions. These features are not available on FAT volumes.
Answer options A and C are both incorrect. FAT is an old file system used with DOS and Windows
3.1. FAT32 was simply a 32 bit version of FAT and was used with Windows 95 and Windows 98.
Neither FAT nor FAT32 support file or folder encryption.
Answer option B is incorrect. EXT is a file system used with Linux and does not work with any version of Windows.
Reference:
http://www.microsoft.com/windows/windows2000/en/advanced/help/encrypt_overview.htm

QUESTION 26
You are responsible for purchasing computer hardware for a school district. You have been looking at various sales brochures advocating various types of memory. What would be one advantage to buying dual-channel memory?

A. It will reduce memory bottlenecks.

B. It will be twice as fast as single channel memory.

C. It has no advantage over single channel memory.

D. It will have more memory capacity than single channel memory.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Dual Channel memory offers two channels for data to move through it. This may reduce bottle necks.
Answer options B and D are correct. The dual or single channel issue is unrelated to memory speed or capacity.
Answer option C is incorrect. It will have an advantage over single channel, though the advantages are slight.
Reference: http://www.pcextreme.net/reviews/ram/dual-channel-vs-single-memory-

configuration/

QUESTION 27
Rick works as your assistant. He is configuring a computer running Windows XP
Professional to connect to a network. He needs to get IP information in the command
prompt. He asks you about the usage and brief description of various switches used with
a command. Which of the following command switches will you suggest that he use to
get the required information of the command?

A. [command] /<
B. [command] /+
C. [command] />
D. [command] /?

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The /? switch with a command is used to get a brief description of the command usage
and its switches.
Answer options C, B, and A are incorrect. These command switches are not used for
getting a brief description of a command.

QUESTION 28
Which of the following statements about High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI)
are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It is capable of delivering the highest quality digital video and multi-channel digital
    audio on a single cable.
B. It is an interface primarily used to connect hard disk and CD drives in a computer.
C. It is a new I/O bus technology that has more bandwidth than PCI and AGP slots.
D. It has two types of connectors: Type A and Type B.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D and A

Explanation:
HDMI stands for High-Definition Multimedia Interface. It is a standard, uncompressed,
and all-digital audio/video interface. HDMI is capable of delivering the highest quality
digital video and multichannel digital audio on a single cable. It provides an interface
between any audio/video sources, such as a DVD player or a computer and a digital
television (DTV) or video monitor. HDMI transmits all ATSC HDTV standards and
supports 8-channel digital audio, with extra bandwidth to accommodate future
enhancements. HDMI has two types of connectors: Type A and Type B. Type A and
Type B connectors use 19 pins and 29 pins, respectively. The Type B connector is
designed for very high-resolution displays that are expected in near future.
Answer option B is incorrect. Integrated Digital Electronics (IDE) is an interface
primarily used to connect hard disk and CD drives in a computer.
Answer option C is incorrect. 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 2.5Gb/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.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HDMI"

QUESTION 29
You have an older Windows 98 computer. You wish to upgrade to Windows Vista Home

Basic. What must you do?

A. First upgrade to Windows 2000 then upgrade to Vista Home Basic.

B. First upgrade to Windows XP Pro, then upgrade to Vista Home Basic.

C. Simply buy and install the Windows Vista Home Basic Upgrade.

D. First upgrade to Windows XP Home, then upgrade to Vista Home Basic.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You will have to first upgrade to Windows XP home, and then to Vista Home.
Answer option C is incorrect. Windows 98 cannot be directly upgraded to Windows
Vista.
Answer option B is incorrect. Windows XP professional cannot be upgraded to Windows
Vista Home
Basic, but it can be upgraded to Windows Vista Business or Ultimate.
Answer option A is incorrect. Windows 2000 cannot be upgraded to Windows Vista.
Reference: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/931225

QUESTION 30
Your customer is using Windows Vista and complains about the quality of picture he is
getting on his monitor. You find that you cannot adjust the refresh rate or the resolution.
What is the most likely cause?

A. The video card is not recognized by Windows.

B. The monitor is not compatible with the video card.

C. The video card has failed.

D. The video card does not have enough video RAM.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When Windows does not recognize the video card, it gives a set of simplified default
settings for refresh rate, resolution, etc.

Answer option B is incorrect. As long as the monitor can plug into the card, it is compatible.
Answer option C is incorrect. If the video card had failed, there would have been no picture at all on the monitor screen.
Answer option D is incorrect. Lack of sufficient video RAM would just prevent certain graphics from being displayed.
Reference: http://www.technibble.com/troubleshooting-video-cards-problems-and-solutions/

QUESTION 31
What is the maximum resolution that SXGA video technology supports?

A. 2560 x 1600

B. 1024 x 768

C. 1280 x 1024

D. 1280 x 720

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SXGA stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This standard is an enhancement of the standard XGA resolution developed by IBM. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels. 1280 refers to horizontal pixels, and 1024
refers to vertical pixels.
Answer option D is incorrect. The WXGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 1280 x
720.
Answer option A is incorrect. The WQXGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 2560 x 1600.
Answer option B is incorrect. The XGA video technology supports a maximum resolution of 1024 x
768.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/s/sxga.htm"

QUESTION 32
Which of the following statements about a docking station are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It allows a laptop to connect to desktop I/O devices such as full-sized keyboards, CRT monitors, etc.
B. Docking station is also known as a workstation.
C. It is a large circuit board found in a computer on which a CPU is mounted.
D. It is a specialized case into which an entire laptop can be inserted.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D and A

Explanation:
A docking station is a specialized case into which an entire laptop can be inserted. This allows the laptop to connect to desktop I/O devices such as full-sized keyboards, CRT monitors, etc. Docking stations are highly proprietary items that are designed for use with specific computer models. It is useful for a user who wants to maintain only one computer system and avoid transferring information between two computers. With a docking port and a well-equipped laptop, a user can get the environment of both a laptop and a desktop computer.
Answer option C is incorrect. A motherboard is a large circuit board found in a computer on which a
CPU is mounted.
Answer option B is incorrect. A workstation is a computer in a network from where a user works.

QUESTION 33
You are trying to select a particular wireless encryption algorithm. You are concerned that it implements as much of the wireless 802.11i standard as possible. Which encryption algorithm should you implement?

A. WEP2
B. WPA2
C. WPA
D. WEP

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
WPA2 is, to date, the most 802.11i compliant encryption protocol available.
Answer option C is incorrect. WPA2 is an improvement over WPA, but unlike WPA2 it
does not implement certain key elements of 802.11i such as Counter Mode with Cipher
Block Chaining Message Authentication Code.
Answer option D is incorrect. WEP does not implement many aspects of the 802.11i
standards.
What is WEP?
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks
(WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security,
which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a
wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each
frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option A is incorrect. WEP2 does not actually exist. It is not an encryption
algorithm.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access

QUESTION 34
Which of the following is a framework for defining reusable software components that
perform a particular function or a set of functions in Microsoft Windows?

A. SSID

B. ActiveX

C. Cookies

D. JavaScript

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ActiveX is a framework for defining reusable software components that perform a
particular function or a set of functions in Microsoft Windows.
ActiveX controls are software components that can be integrated into Web pages and
applications, within a computer or among computers in a network, to reuse the
functionality. Reusability of controls reduces development time of applications and
improves program interfaces. They enhance the Web pages with formatting features and

animation. ActiveX controls can be used in applications written in different programming languages that recognize Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM). These controls always run in a container. ActiveX controls simplify and automate the authoring tasks, display data, and add functionality to Web pages.

Answer option D is incorrect. JavaScript is a simple, light weight, and dynamic World Wide Web (WWW) scripting language developed by Netscape Communications. The syntax of JavaScript resembles that of C++. JavaScript facilitates integration of HTML documents, Web components, and multimedia plug-ins. It also aids in the development of server-side Web applications.

Answer option A is incorrect. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of 32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in order to communicate with each other.

Answer option C is incorrect. A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application, whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard disk of client computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a cookie. This information helps in providing customized services to users. There is absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveX "

QUESTION 35
Which of the following types of fire extinguishers are needed for combustible liquids' fire such as gasoline and kerosene?

A. Class C
B. Class B
C. Class D
D. Class A

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Class B extinguishers are needed for flammable or combustible liquids' fire such as gasoline, kerosene, grease, and oil. The numerical rating for a class B extinguisher indicates the approximate area, in square feet, in which it can extinguish fire. Carbon

Dioxide extinguishers are used for class B and C fires.
Answer option D is incorrect. Class A extinguishers are needed for ordinary flammable materials' fire such as paper, wood, cardboard, and most plastics.
Answer option A is incorrect. Class C fire extinguishers are needed for electrical fires. The electrical fire involves electrical equipments, such as appliances, wiring, and circuit breakers. Water should not be used as an extinguisher for this type of fire. Carbon Dioxide is a good choice as an extinguisher for an electrical fire on a computer or other electronic device such as television.
Answer option C is incorrect. Class D extinguishers are needed for combustible metals' fire such as magnesium, titanium, potassium, and sodium.

QUESTION 36
Which of the following uses a shorter wavelength and allows for almost six times more data storage than on a DVD?

A. Blu-ray Disc
B. Digital Linear Tape (DLT)
C. Bluetooth
D. Blue Jacking

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Blu-ray Disc, also known as Blu-ray or BD, is an optical disc storage medium. It is designed to supersede the standard DVD format for storing high-definition video, PlayStation 3 games, and other data, with up to 25 GB per single layered, and 50 GB per dual layered disc. Blu-ray Disc was developed by the Blu-ray Disc Association, a group representing makers of consumer electronics, computer hardware, and motion pictures. The disc has the same physical dimensions as standard DVDs and CDs. It is called Blu-ray Disc because of the blue-violet laser which is used to read the disc. Blu-ray uses a shorter wavelength, a 405 nm blue-violet laser, and allows for almost six times more data storage than on a DVD.
Answer option C is incorrect. Bluetooth is a standard for very low powered and short-range radio connections. It is used to link personal access devices (PDA), mobile phones and laptops, and provides them with Internet access via hot spots. Bluetooth uses the 2.4 Ghz spectrum with a data rate of about 1 Mbps. As a radio technology, Bluetooth does not require line of sight like an infrared connection requires. The maximum transmission range of Bluetooth is around 10 meters. Highpowered

Bluetooth would extend the range to 100 meters.
Answer option D is incorrect. Blue Jacking is the process of sending unsolicited messages over
Bluetooth to Bluetooth-enabled devices such as mobile phones, PDAs or laptop computers, sending
a vCard which typically contains a message in the name field to another Bluetooth enabled device
via the OBEX protocol.
Answer option B is incorrect. Digital Linear Tape (DLT) is a magnetic tape data storage technology developed by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC). DLT drives support hardware data compression.
Media are guaranteed for 30 years of data retention under specified environmental conditions. However, they are easily damaged by mishandling. Current manuurers of cartridges for the DLT market are Fujifilm, Hitachi/Maxell and Imation.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blu-ray_Disc"

QUESTION 37
Which of the following types of attacks entices a user to disclose personal information such as social security number, bank account details, or credit card number?

A. Password guessing attack

B. Spoofing

C. Phishing

D. Replay attack

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Phishing is a type of scam that entice a user to disclose personal information such as social security number, bank account details, or credit card number. An example of phishing attack is a fraudulent e-mail that appears to come from a user's bank asking to change his online banking password. When the user clicks the link available on the e-mail, it directs him to a phishing site which replicates the original bank site. The phishing site lures the user to provide his personal information.
Answer option B is incorrect. Spoofing is a technique that makes a transmission appear to have come from an authentic source by forging the IP address, email address, caller ID, etc. In IP spoofing, a hacker modifies packet headers by using someone else's IP address to his identity. However, spoofing cannot be used while surfing the Internet, chatting on-

line, etc. because forging the source
IP address causes the responses to be misdirected.
Answer option D is incorrect. Replay attack is a type of attack in which attackers capture
packets containing passwords or digital signatures whenever packets pass between two
hosts on a network.
In an attempt to obtain an authenticated connection, the attackers then resend the captured
packet to the system.
Answer option A is incorrect. A password guessing attack occurs when an unauthorized
user tries to log on repeatedly to a computer or network by guessing usernames and
passwords. Many password guessing programs that attempt to break passwords are
available on the Internet. Following are the types of password guessing attacks:
Brute force attack
Dictionary attack
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing"

QUESTION 38
Which of the following firewalls inspects the actual contents of packets?

A. Packet filtering firewall
B. Application-level firewall
C. Circuit-level firewall
D. Stateful inspection firewall

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The application level firewall inspects the contents of packets, rather than the
source/destination or connection between the two. An Application level firewall operates
at the application layer of the OSI model.
Answer option C is incorrect. The circuit-level firewall regulates traffic based on whether
or not a trusted connection has been established. It operates at the session layer of the
OSI model.
Answer option A is incorrect. The packet filtering firewall filters traffic based on the
headers. It operates at the network layer of the OSI model.
Answer option D is incorrect. The stateful inspection firewall assures the connection
between the two parties is valid and inspects packets from this connection to assure the
packets are not malicious.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firewall_(networking)#Third_generation_-

_application_layer"

QUESTION 39
Which of the following types of batteries are used by toys and watches?

A. Silver oxide

B. Zinc-air

C. Lead-acid

D. Silver lead

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Silver oxide batteries are used in toys and watches. These batteries can become
highly hazardous at the end of their useful life. After a period of use (approximately five
years), the batteries may begin to leak their contents which contain mercury, posing a
serious health risk.
Answer option C is incorrect. The Lead-acid batteries are used in Car, Golf Cart, UPS,
Industrial Fork-
Lift, Motorcycle, etc.
Answer option B is incorrect. The Zinc-air batteries are used in hearing aids and in older
cameras that previously used mercury batteries.
Answer option D is incorrect. There is no such battery as Silver lead.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battery_recycling#Types_of_batteries"

QUESTION 40
Which of the following are types of access control attacks?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Brute force attack

B. Mail bombing

C. Spoofing

D. Dictionary attack

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: C, A, and B

Explanation:
The following are types of access control attacks :
1.Spoofing
2.Brute force attack
3.Dictionary attack
4.Denial of service attack
What is spoofing?
Spoofing is a technique that makes a transmission appear to have come from an authentic source by forging the IP address, email address, caller ID, etc. In IP spoofing, a hacker modifies packet headers by using someone else's IP address to his identity. However, spoofing cannot be used while surfing the Internet, chatting on-line, etc. because forging the source IP address causes the responses to be misdirected.
What is dictionary attack?
Dictionary attack is a type of password guessing attack. This type of attack uses a dictionary of common words to find out the password of a user. It can also use common words in either upper or lower case to find a password. There are many programs available on the Internet to automate and execute dictionary attacks.
What is a brute force attack?
In a brute force attack, an attacker uses software that tries a large number of the keys combinations in order to get a password. To prevent such attacks, users should create passwords more difficult to guess, e.g., using a minimum of six characters, alphanumeric combinations, and lower-upper case combinations, etc.
Answer option B is incorrect. Mail bombing is not a type of access control attack.
Mail bombing is an attack that is used to overwhelm mail servers and clients by sending large amount of unwanted e-mails. The aim of this type of attack is to completely fill the recipient's hard disk with immense, useless files, causing at best irritation, and at worst total computer failure. E-mail filtering and properly configuring email relay functionality on mail servers can be helpful for protection against this type of attack.

QUESTION 41
You work as a Network Administrator for Tech Perfect Inc. The company has a Windows-based network. You do maintenance work on a Windows 2000 Professional computer. You require to perform the following jobs:
Exhaustive disk checking.
Locate bad sectors (if any).
Recover readable information.
Which of the following commands will you use to accomplish the task?

A. CHKDSK /v

B. CHKDSK /i

C. CHKDSK /f

D. CHKDSK /r

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In order to accomplish the task, you will have to run the following commanD.
CHKDSK /r
The CHKDSK command verifies the integrity of the hard disk installed on a computer.
Using the command with different parameters can resolve a number of issues, which are
described as follows:
SwitchDescription
CHKDSK /f It fixes all the errors on the hard disk of a computer.
CHKDSK /vIt displays the full path and name of every file on the disk.
CHKDSK /r It locates bad sectors and recovers readable information.
CHKDSK /l It changes the log file size to the specified number of kilobytes. If the size is
not specified, it displays the current size.
CHKDSK /i It performs a less vigorous check of index entries.
CHKDSK /c It skips checking of cycles within the folder structure.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Chapter 27 - Troubleshooting Disks and File Systems"

QUESTION 42
Which of the following standard displays is commonly used on 14 inch or 15 inch laptop
LCD screens with a resolution of 1400 x 1050 pixels?

A. SXGA+

B. UXGA

C. WUXGA

D. SXGA

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
SXGA+ stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array Plus and is a computer display standard. An SXGA+ display is commonly used on 14-inch or 15-inch laptop LCD screens with a resolution of 1400 1050 pixels. SXGA+ is also the maximum resolution native to many high-end video projectors. An SXGA+ display is used on a few 12 inch laptop screens such as theThinkPad X60 & X61.
Answer option D is incorrect. SXGA stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This standard is an enhancement of the standard XGA resolution developed by IBM. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels.
Answer option B is incorrect. UXGA stands for Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A UXGA display provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display.
Answer option C is incorrect. WUXGA stands for Widescreen Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of displaying a resolution of 1920 x 1200 pixels with a 16:10 screen aspect ratio. WUXGA resolution is currently available in high-end LCD televisions and computer monitors.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SXGA%2B"

QUESTION 43
Which of the following SCSI types use 16-bit bus?

A. Fast Wide SCSI-2
B. Double Wide SCSI-2
C. Fast SCSI-2
D. Wide SCSI-2
    E: Ultra-2 SCSI (Fast-40)

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D and A

Explanation:
The following SCSI types use 16-bit bus:
1.Wide SCSI-2
2.Fast Wide SCSI-2

3.Wide Ultra SCSI-3
4.Wide Ultra-2 SCSI
5.Ultra-3 (Fast-80 or Ultra 160)
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in
use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE
and supports more devices.
SCSI devices, such as hard disk drive and CD-ROM drive, are better suited in a network
environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously.
Answer option B is incorrect. Double Wide SCSI-2 uses 32-bit bus.
Answer options C and E are incorrect. Fast SCSI-2 and Ultra-2 SCSI (Fast-40) used 8-bit
bus.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCSI"

QUESTION 44
How many devices can be connected to an IEEE 1394 port?

A. 63

B. 127

C. 256

D. 1

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An IEEE 1394 port can connect upto 63 devices. This port is also known as FireWire.
What is the IEEE1394 connector?
The IEEE1394 (FireWire) connector is used with the FireWire serial bus. FireWire can
transmit data at a very high speed of 400Mbps and 800Mbps. Two types of connectors
are available in this category, namely 4-pin and 6-pin.
Answer option B is incorrect. A single USB port can be used to connect upto 127
peripheral devices.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/IEEE_1394.html"

QUESTION 45
Which of the following technologies is used to detect unauthorized attempts to access and
manipulate computer systems locally or through the Internet or an intranet?

A. Demilitarized zone (DMZ)

B. Firewall
C. Intrusion detection system (IDS)
D. Packet filtering

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An Intrusion detection system (IDS) is used to detect unauthorized attempts to access and manipulate computer systems locally or through the Internet or an intranet. It can detect several types of attacks and malicious behaviors that can compromise the security of a network and computers. This includes network attacks against vulnerable services, unauthorized logins and access to sensitive data, and malware (e.g. viruses, worms, etc.). An IDS also detects attacks that originate from within a system. In most cases, an IDS has three main components: Sensors, Console, and Engine. Sensors generate security events. A console is used to alert and control sensors and to monitor events. An engine is used to record events and to generate security alerts based on received security events. In many IDS implementations, these three components are combined into a single device. Basically, following two types of IDS are used :
Network-based IDS
Host-based IDS
Answer option D is incorrect. Packet filtering is a method that allows or restricts the flow of specific types of packets to provide security. It analyzes the incoming and outgoing packets and lets them pass or stops them at a network interface based on the source and destination addresses, ports, or protocols. Packet filtering provides a way to define precisely which type of IP traffic is allowed to cross the firewall of an intranet. IP packet filtering is important when users from private intranets connect to public networks, such as the Internet.
Answer option B is incorrect. A firewall is a tool to provide security to a network. It is used to protect an internal network or intranet against unauthorized access from the Internet or other outside networks. It restricts inbound and outbound access and can analyze all traffic between an internal network and the Internet. Users can configure a firewall to pass or block packets from specific IP addresses and ports.
Answer option A is incorrect. Demilitarized zone (DMZ) or perimeter network is a small network that lies in between the Internet and a private network. It is the boundary between the Internet and an internal network, usually a combination of firewalls and bastion hosts that are gateways between inside networks and outside networks. DMZ provides a large enterprise network or corporate network the ability to use the Internet while still maintaining its security.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion-detection_system"

QUESTION 46
Which of the following ports support hot swapping?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. USB

B. Parallel

C. Serial

D. IEEE 1394

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: A and D

Explanation:
USB and IEEE 1394 ports support hot swapping.
What is USB?
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play
capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which
means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A
single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc.
USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum
data transfer rate of 480
Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.
What is IEEE 1394?
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 is a standard for high-speed
serial bus that provides enhanced PC connectivity for a wide range of devices. These
devices include consumer audiovisual components, traditional PC storage devices, and
handheld devices. IEEE 1394 is also known as Firewire.
Answer options C and B are incorrect. Serial and parallel ports do not support hot
swapping or hot plugging.

QUESTION 47
Under which environmental conditions is the risk of Electrostatic discharge (ESD) the
highest?

A. Low temperature

B. High humidity

C. Low humidity

D. High temperature

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Low humidity increases the risk of Electrostatic discharge (ESD). Dry air is a poor
conductor of electricity and it increases the risk of ESD.
Humidity reduces the risk ESD because water molecules carry static electric charge
away. Clothing, footwear, and flooring material are important considerations in
evaluating the potential for ESD.
To reduce the risk of ESD, you should take the following precautions while installing
new hardware:
Work on a tile floor instead of carpeting.
Remove your shoes, if possible, and roll up your shirt's sleeves.
If you set the component down, do not let the component touch the table before your
hand touches the table.
What is ESD?
ESD stands for Electrostatic discharge. The static electricity that we generate everyday
creates ESD. If you walk across a carpet and touch someone, you experience a mild
shock. Electrostatic discharge occurs when the electrostatic charge is transferred from
one charged entity to another entity sensitive to that charge. components. A wrist strap is
a wire with a watchband-style strap at one end and a plug or clip on the other end. The
wrist strap plug or clip is connected to the ground or to the piece of equipment being
worked on.

QUESTION 48
Which of the following protocols is widely used for setting up and tearing down
multimedia communication sessions such as voice and video calls over the Internet
(VoIP)?

A. LDAP

B. ICMP

C. UDP

D. SIP

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), designed by Henning Schulzrinne and Mark Handley in 1996, is a signaling protocol, widely used for setting up and tearing down multimedia communication sessions such as voice and video calls over the Internet (VoIP). Other feasible application examples include video conferencing, streaming multimedia distribution, instant messaging, presence information and online games. The protocol can be used for creating, modifying, and terminating two-party (unicast) or multiparty (multicast) sessions consisting of one or several media streams. The modification can involve changing addresses or ports, inviting more participants, adding or deleting media streams, etc.
The SIP protocol is a TCP/IP-based Application Layer protocol. Within the OSI model, it is sometimes placed in the session layer. SIP is designed to be independent of the underlying transport layer; it can run on TCP, UDP, or SCTP. It is a text-based protocol, sharing many elements of the Hypertext
Transfer Protocol (HTTP), upon which it is based, allowing for easy inspection by administrators. SIP clients typically use TCP or UDP (typically on port 5060 and/or 5061) to connect to SIP servers and other SIP endpoints.
Answer option A is incorrect. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a protocol used to query and modify information stored within directory services.
Answer option B is incorrect. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is an integral part of IP. It is used to report an error in datagram processing. The Internet Protocol (IP) is used for host-to-host datagram service in a network. The network is configured with connecting devices called gateways.
When an error occurs in datagram processing, gateways or destination hosts report the error to the source hosts through the ICMP protocol. The ICMP messages are sent in various situations, such as when a datagram cannot reach its destination, when the gateway cannot direct the host to send traffic on a shorter route, when the gateway does not have the buffering capacity, etc.
Answer option C is incorrect. User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is often used for one-to-many communications, using broadcast or multicast IP datagrams. Microsoft networking uses UDP for logon, browsing, and name resolution. UDP is a connectionless and unreliable communication protocol. It does not guarantee delivery, or verify sequencing for any datagram. UDP provides faster transportation of data between TCP/IP hosts than TCP.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Session_Initiation_Protocol"

QUESTION 49
Which of the following statements about Bluetooth are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. It forms a network whenever two Bluetooth devices come within a range of ten meters.
B. It has a maximum transmission range of 200 meters.
C. It does not require a line-of-sight connection between devices.
D. It requires a line-of-sight connection between devices.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: A and C

Explanation:
Bluetooth is a standard for very low powered and short-range radio connections. As a radio technology, it does not require a line-of-sight connection as an infrared connection does. Bluetooth is used to link Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), mobile phones, and laptops, and provides them with Internet access via hot spots. It uses the 2.4 Ghz spectrums with a data transfer rate of about 1
Mbps. Bluetooth networks are not permanent as compared to other networks where a central communication point is needed such as a hub or a router. A Bluetooth network can be formed when two Bluetooth devices are within a range of ten meters, enabling them to communicate directly with each other. This dynamically created network is known as a piconet. A Bluetooth-enabled device can support up to seven other Bluetooth devices in a master-slave relationship; the first Bluetooth device is the master, and all the other devices are slaves that communicate with the master in one piconet. The maximum transmission range of Bluetooth is around 10 meters.
Answer option D is incorrect. The infrared devices require a line-of-sight connection between devices.
Answer option B is incorrect. The maximum transmission range of Bluetooth is around 10 meters.
Reference: "http://www.bluetooth.com/bluetooth/"

QUESTION 50
Rick works as a Network Administrator for Company Inc. He takes a backup of some important compressed files on an NTFS partition, using the Windows 2000 Backup

utility. Rick restores these files in a FAT32 partition. He finds that the restored files do
not have the compression attribute.
What is the most likely cause?

A. The FAT32 partition is corrupt and requires to be reformatted.

B. A FAT32 partition does not support compression.

C. The Windows 2000 Backup utility decompresses compressed files while taking a
backup.

D. The backup of files that are saved on an NTFS partition cannot be restored in a FAT32
partition.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
When a backup taken in an NTFS partition is restored in a FAT32 partition, the following
file properties are retaineD.
Long file names
File attributes
Encryption, permission, and compression are lost, as the FAT32 file system does not
support these features.
Answer option D is incorrect. A backup of files that are saved in an NTFS partition can
be restored in a FAT32 partition. However, while doing so, only the properties that are
exclusively supported by
NTFS are not retained.
Answer option A is incorrect. A corrupt partition cannot restore backup files. The
question clearly states that the compression attribute is not retained. This indicates that
the backup files are successfully restored. Therefore, a corrupt partition cannot be the
most likely cause.
Answer option C is incorrect. The Windows 2000 Backup utility can take a backup of
compressed files in compressed mode.

QUESTION 51
Which of the following is a program initially designed to prevent phosphor burn-in on
CRT and plasma computer monitors?

A. Screensaver

B. Monitor saver

C. Debugger

D. Spider

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A screensaver is a program initially designed to prevent phosphor burn-in on CRT and
plasma computer monitors by blanking the screen or filling it with moving images or
patterns when the computer is not in use. Modern screensavers are used primarily for
entertainment or security.
Answer option D is incorrect. A spider is an automated program, such as a search engine,
indexing program, or cataloging software. It requests Web pages much faster than human
beings can. A spider is also known as crawler and robot.
Answer option C is incorrect. A debugger is a special application program that is used to
find bugs in other programs. It allows a programmer to stop a program at any point of
time and examine and change the values of the variables. It is the program execution
platform that allows the following:
Pausing the program execution at any time
Inspecting the values of the program variables
Modifying the values of the program variables
Calling the methods of the program randomly
The steps in debugging are as follows:
1.Gather data
2.Develop a hypothesis
3.Perform experiments
4.Predict new s
5.Prove or disprove the hypothesis
Answer option B is incorrect. There is no program such as Monitor saver.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screensaver"

QUESTION 52
Which of the following technologies can be used to encrypt the wireless networks?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. WAP

B. Kerberos

C. WEP

D. WPA

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D and C

Explanation:
WPA and WEP can be used to encrypt wireless networks.
WPA stands for Wi-Fi Protected Access. It is a wireless security standard. It provides
better security than WEP (Wired Equivalent Protection). Windows Vista supports both
WPA-PSK and WPA-EAP. Each of these is described as follows:
WPA-PSK: PSK stands for Preshared key. This standard is meant for home environment.
WPA-PSK requires a user to enter an 8-character to 63-character passphrase into a
wireless client. The WPA converts the passphrase into a 256-bit key. WPA-EAP: EAP
stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol. This standard relies on a back-end server
that runs Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service for user authentication.
Note: Windows Vista supports a user to use a smart card to connect to a WPA-EAP
protected network.
Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks
(WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security,
which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a
wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each
frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option B is incorrect. Kerberos is a computer network authentication protocol
that allows individuals communicating over a non-secure network to prove their identity
to one another in a secure manner.
Answer option A is incorrect. The Wireless Access Protocol (WAP) is a technology used
with wireless devices. The functionality of WAP is equivalent to that of TCP/IP. WAP
uses a smaller version of
HTML called Wireless Markup Language (WML) to display Internet sites.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access",
"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wired_Equivalent_Privacy"

QUESTION 53
Which of the following protocols provides an encryption by using the Temporal Key
Integrity
Protocol (TKIP)?

A. EAP

B. WEP

C. IPSec

D. WPA

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Wi-fi Protected Access (WPA) is an interoperable security protocol for Wireless LAN (WLAN). For using WPA, encryption is required. WPA provides encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity
Protocol (TKIP). TKIP uses a new encryption algorithm, which is stronger than WEP algorithm. 802.1x authentication is required in WPA.
Answer option B is incorrect. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless local area networks (WLANs). It has two components, authentication and encryption. It provides security, which is equivalent to wired networks, for wireless networks. WEP encrypts data on a wireless network by using a fixed secret key. WEP incorporates a checksum in each frame to provide protection against the attacks that attempt to reveal the key stream.
Answer option A is incorrect. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is an authentication protocol that provides support for a wide range of authentication methods, such as smart cards, certificates, one-time passwords, public keys, etc. It is an extension to Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), which allows the application of arbitrary authentication mechanisms for the validation of a PPP connection.
Answer option C is incorrect. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a method of securing data. It secures traffic by using encryption and digital signing. It enhances the security of data as if an IPSec packet is captured, its contents cannot be read. IPSec also provides sender verification that ensures the certainty of the datagram's origin to the receiver.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wi-Fi_Protected_Access"

QUESTION 54
Which type of memory chip has 168 pins?

A. DMA

B. DIMM

C. DIP

D. SIMM

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Dual inline memory module (DIMM) has 168 pins.
168-pin Dual inline memory module (DIMM)
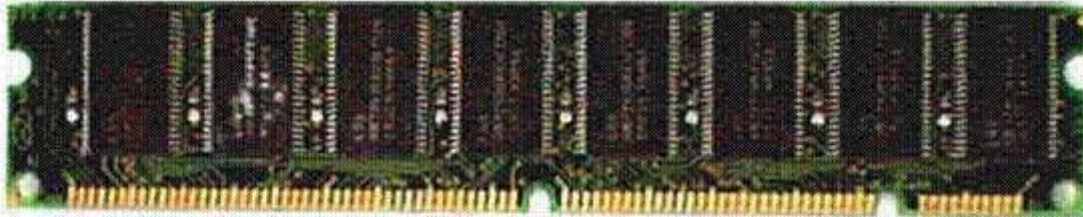
Answer option D is incorrect. The Single inline memory module (SIMM) has 72 pins.

72-pin Single inline memory module (SIMM)

QUESTION 55
Which of the following statements is true about the installation of Universal Serial Bus
(USB) devices?

A. A USB device can be plugged to a computer without restarting it.

B. A computer has to be restarted to install a USB device.

C. USB devices are non-Plug and Play.

D. Software drivers are not required for USB devices.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a high speed bus standard developed by Compaq, IBM,
DEC, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Telecom. It provides the Plug and Play
capability of Windows to external hardware devices. USB supports hot plugging, which
means that a USB device can be installed or removed while the computer is running. A
single USB port can be used to connect up to
127 peripheral devices, such as CD-ROM drives, tape drives, keyboards, scanners etc.
USB 1.1 has a maximum data transfer rate of 12 Mbps, whereas USB 2.0 has a maximum
data transfer rate of 480
Mbps. USB 2.0 is fully backward compatible with USB 1.1.
Answer option D is incorrect. Software drivers are required for USB devices. It is
possible, though, that the drivers for your USB devices are already available on the
computer. In this case, you do not need to provide a device driver separately.
Answer option B is incorrect. It is not required to restart the computer to install USB
devices.
Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Universal Serial Bus Support for Windows CE"

QUESTION 56
You are responsible for technical support at a hospital. Recently, all computers have been
upgraded to Windows Vista 64 bit. However, you have a particular custom application
that runs only in 32 bit.
What should you do?

A. You will have to uninstall the upgraded operating system.

B. Use compatibility mode to run the 32-bit application.

C. You will need a 32-bit version of Vista, not 64 bit.

D. You will need to get the upgraded 64-bit version of the application.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

You can right-click on a programs icon and go to properties. There you will find a compatibility mode tab. This will allow you to run individual programs in 32 bit.
Answer options C and A are incorrect. You can run the 32-bit application on the 64 bit Vista using certain applications.
Answer option D is incorrect. Software vendors do not immediately release new products for newer versions of Windows.
Reference: http://www.howtogeek.com/howto/windows-vista/using-windows-vista-compatibilitymode/

QUESTION 57
Which of the following display standards has a resolution of 1400 x 1050 pixels?

A. XGA

B. UXGA

C. SXGA+

D. WUXGA
Explanation: Answer option C is correct.
The SXGA+ display standard has a resolution of 1400 x 1050 pixels. It is an enhancement SXGA display standard.
What is SXGA?
SXGA stands for Super eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This standard is an enhancement of the standard XGA resolution developed by IBM. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels.
Answer option D is incorrect. WUXGA stands for Widescreen Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of displaying a resolution of 1920 x 1200 pixels with a 16:10 screen aspect ratio. WUXGA resolution is currently available in high-end LCD televisions and computer monitors.
Answer option A is incorrect. XGA stands for eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. IBM introduced this display standard in 1990. It is capable of displaying the resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels.
Answer option B is incorrect. UXGA stands for Ultra eXtended Graphics Array. It is a display standard that refers to video adapters. This display standard is capable of displaying the resolution of 1600 x 1200 pixels. A UXGA display provides four times more pixels than an 800 x 600 display.
Reference: "http://www.answers.com/topic/sxga"

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
Which of the following wireless standards has a transmission speed of up to 720 Kbps?

A. Infrared
B. Bluetooth
C. IEEE 802.11a
D. Wi-Fi

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Bluetooth is a standard for short-range radio links between laptops, mobile phones,
digital cameras, and other portable devices. Bluetooth devices contain a transceiver chip.
The transceiver transmits and receives data with the frequency of 2.45 GHz. It has
transmission speeds of up to 720 Kbps and the network range of 33 feet.
Answer option A is incorrect. Infrared is a communication medium used for wireless
networks to transfer data between devices. Infrared can transmit signals at high rates
because of the high bandwidth of infrared light. An infrared network can normally
broadcast at 10 Mbps.
Answer option D is incorrect. The Wi-Fi (802.11b standard) wireless technology is used
to offer Internet access in public places. The 802.11b standard, defined by IEEE, is an
extension of the 802.11 standard of wireless network. It is also referred to as 802.11 High
Rate. It operates in 2.4GHz band and brings data rates up to 11Mbps.
Answer option C is incorrect. The maximum data transfer rate of the 802.11a wireless
standard is 54 Mbps.

QUESTION 59
Which of the following will you use to clean your laptop screen?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Detergent
B. Slightly wet and soft cloth
C. Rough cloth
D. LCD screen cleaner

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: B and D

Explanation:
In order to clean your laptop screen, you will have to use a slightly wet and soft cloth and a cleaner that is specially designed for LCD screens. LCD screen cleaner can be purchased from computer shops.
Answer option A is incorrect. Detergent should not be used to clean LCD screens. Detergent contains chemicals that are harmful for LCD screens.
Answer option C is incorrect. Rough cloth should not be used to clean LCD screens. It will scratch the coating on an LCD screen.
Reference: "http://www.computerhope.com/cleaning.htm#91"

QUESTION 60
Which of the following hardware uses flash memory technology?

A. PCMCIA card

B. Smart card reader

C. Secure digital card

D. DDR2 SDRAM

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
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
MultiMediaCard (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. It uses flash memory technology.
Answer option A is incorrect. Personal Computer Memory Card International
Association (PCMCIA) card is also known as PC card. The PC card uses a small
expansion slot and is primarily used in laptops. However, PC cards are also available in
some of the desktop computers. It does not use flash memory technology.
Answer option D is incorrect. DDR2 SDRAM is a type of memory module. DDR2
SDRAM is an enhanced version of DDR SDRAM. It uses a 240-pin memory module and
runs at the speed of 400 MHz or higher. It uses an operating voltage of 1.8 volts, instead
of 2.5 volts used in DDR SDRAM. This results in less power consumption. DDR2
SDRAM transfers 64 bits of data twice every clock cycle.
DDR2 SDRAM memory is not compatible with DDR SDRAM memory slots.
Answer option B is incorrect. A smart card reader is an interface device, which is used to
read information from or write information to a smart card. It does not use flash memory
technology.

QUESTION 61
Which of the following statements about the DVI-D connector are true?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. It is used only for digital signal connections.

B. Its single link connector contains 18 pins.

C. It is used for both digital and analog signal connections.

D. Its dual link connector contains 24 pins.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D, A, and B

Explanation:
The DVI-D is a type of DVI connector. This connector is used only for digital signal
connections. DVI-D connectors come in dual and single links.
The dual link connector contains 24 pins, whereas the single link connector comes with
18 pins. DVI stands for Digital Visual Interface. It is a standard for high speed, high
resolution digital display invented by Digital Display Working Group (DDWG). DVI
accommodates analog and digital interfaces with a single connector. New video cards
have DVI as well as VGA ports built into them. Most of LCD monitors come with a 15-
pin VGA connection cable, even if they are capable of handling digital signals coming
from DVI connections. However, some monitors come with both types of cables. DVI

has three main categories of connectors. They are: DVI-A, DVI-D, and DVI-I. DVI-A is an analog-only connector, DVI-D is a digital-only connector, and DVI-I is an analog/digital connector. DVI-D and DVI-I connectors are of two types: single link and dual link. DVI supports UXGA and HDTV with a single set of links. Higher resolutions such as 1920 x 1080, 2048 x 1536, or more can be supported with dual links. Answer option C is incorrect. The DVI-I connector supports both digital and analog signal connections.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DVI"

QUESTION 62
Mark purchases a new computer and installs the Windows 2000 Professional operating system on it.
He wants to connect the computer to the Internet. Which of the following actions can he take to protect his computer from unauthorized access, adware, and malware?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Configure a firewall on the computer.

B. Configure auditing on the computer.

C. Set hidden attributes on his important files.

D. Install all the service packs available for the operating system.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D and A

Explanation:
In order to protect his computer from unauthorized access, adware, and malware, Mark can take the following actions:
Install all the service packs available for the operating system.
Configure a firewall on the computer.
What is Service Pack?
A service pack is a collection of Fixes and Patches in a single product. A service pack can be used to handle a large number of viruses and bugs or to update an operating system with advanced and better capabilities. A service pack usually contains a number of file replacements.
What is a firewall?
A firewall is a tool to provide security to a network. It is used to protect an internal network or intranet against unauthorized access from the Internet or other outside

networks. It restricts inbound and outbound access and can analyze all traffic between an internal network and the Internet. Users can configure a firewall to pass or block packets from specific IP addresses and ports.

Answer option C is incorrect. Setting hidden attributes on files cannot protect computers from unauthorized access, adware, and malware.

Answer option B is incorrect. Configuring auditing will not protect computers from unauthorized access, adware, and malware. Auditing is used to track user accounts for file and object access, logon attempts, system shutdown, etc. This enhances the security of the network.

Reference: TechNet, Contents: " Chapter 2 - Malware Threats"

QUESTION 63
Which of the following slots on a motherboard are best for a video card?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

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

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: C and A

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 2.5Gb/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 option D 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 option B is incorrect. PCIe and AGP slots are better than PCI slot for a video card.

Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PCI_Express",
"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accelerated_Graphics_Port"

QUESTION 64
Which of the following do not support encrypted data transmissions?

A. Ethernet devices

B. Infrared devices

C. Wi-Fi devices

D. Bluetooth devices

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The infrared devices do not encrypted data transmission.

Infrared technology uses invisible infrared radiations to transmit signals to short distances. There are two types of communication possible: one in which the sender and the receiver are visible to each other and are situated in a straight line.

This is known as line-of-sight mode; the other type of communication known as diffuse mode does not require the sender and receiver to be directly visible to each other. This technology is used in TV sets, cordless microphones, laptops, remote modems, printers, and other peripheral devices.

Answer options D, A, and C are incorrect. The Bluetooth, Ethernet, and Wi-Fi devices supports encrypt data transmissions.

Reference: TechNet, Contents: "Wireless Networking"

QUESTION 65
Which of the following actions can a technician take to reduce the chances of static charges being built up? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Wear silken clothes.

B. Do not wear wrist strap.
C. Remove carpets from computer rooms.
D. Wear cotton clothes.
   E: Increase humidity level.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: D, C, and E

Explanation:
In order to reduce the chances of static charges being built up, users or technicians will have to take the following steps:
Wear cotton clothes. This will reduce the chance of building up of static charges.
Do not cover the computer room's floor with carpets. This stops neutralizing of static charges.
Increase humidity level. Humidity helps dissipate static charges.
What is ESD?
ESD stands for Electrostatic discharge. The static electricity that we generate everyday creates ESD. If you walk across a carpet and touch someone, you experience a mild shock. Electrostatic discharge occurs when the electrostatic charge is transferred from one charged entity to another entity sensitive to that charge.
To minimize Electrostatic discharge (ESD) problems, consider wearing a wrist strap when you are working with computer components. A wrist strap is a wire with a watchband-style strap at one end and a plug or clip on the other end. The wrist strap plug or clip is connected to the ground or to the piece of equipment being worked on.
Answer option A is incorrect. A technician should not wear silken clothes during computer servicing, as silken clothes are more likely to generate static charges than cotton clothes.
Answer option B is incorrect. Wearing wrist strap will keep a technician grounded. Hence, static charges cannot build up.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrostatic_discharge"

QUESTION 66
Which of the following are a form of online advertising on the World Wide Web intended to attract
Web traffic or capture email addresses?

A. Pop-ups

B. Signed script policy:

C. Cookies

D. Java applet

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Pop-up ads or pop-ups are a form of online advertising on the World Wide Web intended to attract
Web traffic or capture email addresses. It works when certain Web sites open a new Web browser window to display advertisements. The pop-up window containing an advertisement is usually generated by JavaScript, but can be generated by other means as well.
Answer option C is incorrect. A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application, whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard disk of client computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a cookie. This information helps in providing customized services to users. There is absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.
Answer option B is incorrect. Signed script policy is a policy in which testing is required to check the identity of a user sending requests from a Web browser. In this policy, when a receiver receives a request from the user to access some resources of his computer, he can grant or deny the access on the basis of whether the request is coming from a trusted or a non-trusted source. If the receiver permits the request, the code will run on the browser after further checks. An author converts the code in the form of an encrypted text, which is recreated on the browser as a simple text. The code will not run on the browser if there is any modification in the text.
Answer option D is incorrect. A Java applet is a software program written in Java language. It is distributed as an attachment in a Web document and executed in a Java-enabled Web browser. Java applets can run on almost any operating system without requiring recompilation.

QUESTION 67
Which of the following is a fake target that deters hackers from locating your real network?

A. Honeypot
B. KFSensor
C. Malware
D. Spyware

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A honeypot is a term in computer terminology used for a trap that is set to detect, deflect, or in some manner counteract attempts at unauthorized use of information systems. Generally it consists of a computer, data, or a network site that appears to be part of a network, but is actually isolated, and monitored, and which seems to contain information or a resource of value to attackers.
Answer option B is incorrect. KFSensor is a Windows-based honeypot Intrusion Detection System (IDS). It acts as a honeypot to attract and log potential hackers by simulating vulnerable system services and Trojans. It has highly configurable features of detailed logging, analysis of attack, and security alerts. When using the KFSensor, a user can create different types of scenarios, such as what action should be taken when access to a honeypot is attempted. KFSensor contains many innovative and unique features, such as remote management, a Snort compatible signature engine, and emulations of real servers (e.g. FTP, POP3, HTTP, Telnet and SMTP) to deceive the hacker and gain more valuable information about his motives.
Answer option C is incorrect. 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 option D is incorrect. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing Web sites blindly, etc.

QUESTION 68
Which of the following are removable storage devices/media?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. CD-ROM
B. SD card

C. Hard disk drive

D. USB Pen drive

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: A, B, and D

Explanation:
CD-ROM, SD card, USB Pen drive, floppy disk, etc., are removable storage media.
CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory) is a type of removable storage optical media. It can store up to 1GB of data, although most common CD-ROMs store 700MB of data. It comes in a standard size and format, so users can load any type of CD-ROM into any CD drive or CD-ROM player. Once data is written to a CD-ROM, it cannot be erased or changed. SD card is a removable storage device. 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 MultiMediaCard (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. USB Pen drive is a removable storage device. A pen drive is also known as a USB flash drive. It is a small device used to transfer data from one computer to another through USB ports. Pen drives are available in various capacities. When a pen drive is plugged into the USB port, Windows Explorer shows it as a removable drive.
Answer option C is incorrect. The hard disk drive is not a removable storage media. It is installed inside the computer case. It can store large amounts of data and provides fast read/write performance. HDD can be connected to a computer with the Integrated Device Electronics (IDE),
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), and SATA interface. It consists of inflexible platters coated with material in which data is recorded magnetically with read/write heads.
Note: Only external hard disk drives are removable devices.

QUESTION 69
Which of the following statements about Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) are true?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

A. It ensures that a computer and its components are compatible with the operating system before the operating system is installed.
B. It contains the listing of all the hardware that operating systems vendors have tested with their operating systems.
C. It ensures that a computer and its components are working properly.
D. It contains the license to use operating systems.

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: B and A

Explanation:
The Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) contains the listing of all the hardware that operating systems vendors have tested with their operating systems. Through HCL, an administrator can be sure that a computer and its components are compatible with the operating system before the operating system is installed. HCL helps administrators to verify that the CPU, RAM, storage devices, various interface cards, and other hardware components are supported by the operating systems.
Reference: "http://www.microsoft.com/whdc/hcl/default.mspx"

QUESTION 70
Which of the following is the bandwidth of an SCSI Ultra2 Wide I/O port?

A. 50 MBps
B. 160 MBps
C. 320 MBps
D. 80 MBps

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SCSI Ultra2 Wide I/O port has a bandwidth of 80 MBps.
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE

and supports more devices.
SCSI devices, such as hard disk drives and CD-ROM drives, are better suited to a
network environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has
three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.
Answer option A is incorrect. The IEEE 1394a S400 I/O port has a bandwidth of 50
MBps.
Answer option B is incorrect. The SCSI Ultra3 I/O port has a bandwidth of 160 MBps.
Answer option C is incorrect. The SCSI Ultra4 port has a bandwidth of 320 MBps.

QUESTION 71
How many pins are available on a PS/2 Mini-DIN connector?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 6

D. 3

Correct Answer: C
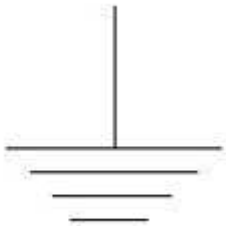**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A PS/2 Mini-DIN connector has 6-pins , while only four are used. Pin 1 is used for
keyboard data signal, pin 3 is ground, pin 4 has +5 Volt DC, pin 5 is used for keyboard
clock, and pins 2 and 6 are not used. The PS/2 6-pin Mini-DIN connector is used for both
keyboard and mouse. Older keyboard connectors use 5-pin DIN connector.

QUESTION 72
Which of the following does the image denote?

A. Ground
B. Capacitor
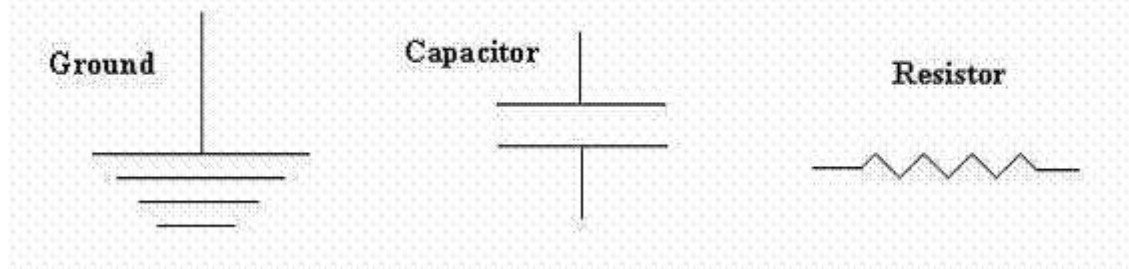C. Resistor
D. Terminator

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Symbols:

Ground   Capacitor   Resistor

QUESTION 73
You are selecting memory to put in to a laptop. Which of the following types of RAM
chips would you most likely select?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Both MicroDIMM and SO-DIMM come in a 144 pin configuration, and are used for laptops.
What is SO-DIMM?
Small Outline Dual Inline Memory Module (SO-DIMM) is a type of memory module that comes in 72 pins and 144 pins. The 72-pin SO-DIMM supports 32-bit transfers, and the 144-pin SO-DIMM supports 64-bit transfers. It was introduced for laptops. SO DIMMs come in smaller packages, consume lesser power, but are more expensive than DIMMs.
Answer option B is incorrect. The 72-pin is a legacy chip used in PC's.
Answer option D is incorrect. The 184-pin is used in DDR RAM in PC's.
Answer option C is incorrect. The 240-pin is used in DDR2 and DDR3 RAM in PC's.
What is DDR3 SDRAM?
DDR3 SDRAM or double-data-rate three synchronous dynamic random access memory is a random access memory interface technology used for high bandwidth storage of the working data of a computer or other digital electronic devices. DDR3 is part of the SDRAM family of technologies and is one of the many DRAM implementations.
DDR3 SDRAM is an improvement over its predecessor, DDR2 SDRAM, and the two are not compatible. The primary benefit of DDR3 is the ability to transfer at twice the data rate of DDR2, thus enabling higher bus rates and higher peak rates than earlier memory technologies. DDR3 memory power consumption is 30% less as compared to DDR2 modules.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SODIMM

QUESTION 74
Which of the following is the lightest but most expensive battery used in laptops?

A. NiMH

B. NiCad

C. Li-Ion

D. Sodium-Ion

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Li-Ion or Lithium Ion battery is the lightest but most expensive battery used in laptops.
Li-Ion battery has a longer life as compared to NiCad and NiMH batteries.
Answer option B is incorrect. Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) batteries are no longer used in laptops. NiCad batteries are heavy and have shorter life as compared to NiMH batteries.

Answer option D is incorrect. There is no battery such as Sodium-Ion.
Answer option A is incorrect. A Nickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH) battery has 30 percent
more life than a NiCad battery. NiMH is more expensive and takes more time to recharge
as compared to NiCad.
Some laptops still use NiMH batteries.

QUESTION 75
Your customer complains that some of his older Windows XP programs, particularly
some games, won't work in Windows Vista. What should you recommend?

A. That he buy Vista versions of those programs.
B. That he dual boot XP and Vista in order to handle old and new programs.
C. That he use the Windows Vista Compatibility Mode.
D. Unfortunately he won't be able to use those programs.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Windows Vista Compatibility mode was created for just this sort of issue.
The application compatibility mode is a feature of Windows Vista. The compatibility
mode allows application installed on Windows Vista computer to run in an environment
that emulates a previous version of Windows. Windows Vista's application compatibility
mode can emulate the following environments:
Windows 95
Windows 98
Windows NT 4.0 (SP5)
Windows 2000
Windows XP (SP2)
Windows Server 2003 (SP1)
Note: Windows Vista compatibility mode works only for programs that are not part of
Windows Vista.
Answer option B is incorrect. Dual booting is more complex and in this case unnecessary.
Answer option A is incorrect. Eventually he may wish to buy Vista versions, but he can
run the XP versions now with the Windows Vista Compatibility mode.
Answer option D is incorrect. He can use the old XP programs.
Reference: "http://windowshelp.microsoft.com/Windows/en-US/help/bf416877-c83f-
4476-a3da-8ec98dcf5f101033.mspx"

QUESTION 76
Which of the following is a fake target that deters hackers from locating your real network?

A. Honeypot
B. KFSensor
C. Malware
D. Spyware

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A honeypot is a term in computer terminology used for a trap that is set to detect, deflect, or in some manner counteract attempts at unauthorized use of information systems. Generally it consists of a computer, data, or a network site that appears to be part of a network, but is actually isolated, and monitored, and which seems to contain information or a resource of value to attackers.
Answer option B is incorrect. KFSensor is a Windows-based honeypot Intrusion Detection System (IDS). It acts as a honeypot to attract and log potential hackers by simulating vulnerable system services and Trojans. It has highly configurable features of detailed logging, analysis of attack, and security alerts. When using the KFSensor, a user can create different types of scenarios, such as what action should be taken when access to a honeypot is attempted. KFSensor contains many innovative and unique features, such as remote management, a Snort compatible signature engine, and emulations of real servers (e.g. FTP, POP3, HTTP, Telnet and SMTP) to deceive the hacker and gain more valuable information about his motives.
Answer option C is incorrect. 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 option D is incorrect. Spyware is a program that takes partial control over a user's computer without user's permission. Spyware programs can collect various types of personal information, such as Internet surfing habits, and Web sites that the user has visited. Spyware programs can also interfere with the control of a user's computer, such as installing additional software, redirecting Web browser activities, accessing Web sites blindly, etc.

QUESTION 77
Which of the following is the bandwidth of an SCSI Ultra2 Wide I/O port?

A. 50 MBps

B. 160 MBps

C. 320 MBps

D. 80 MBps

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The SCSI Ultra2 Wide I/O port has a bandwidth of 80 MBps.
Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is the second most popular drive interface in
use today after the Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) interface. SCSI is faster than IDE
and supports more devices.
SCSI devices, such as hard disk drives and CD-ROM drives, are better suited to a
network environment in which many users access shared drives simultaneously. SCSI has
three standards: SCSI-1, SCSI-2, and SCSI-3.
Answer option A is incorrect. The IEEE 1394a S400 I/O port has a bandwidth of 50
MBps.
Answer option B is incorrect. The SCSI Ultra3 I/O port has a bandwidth of 160 MBps.
Answer option C is incorrect. The SCSI Ultra4 port has a bandwidth of 320 MBps.

QUESTION 78
You are implementing wireless access at a defense contractor. Specifications say, you
must implement the AES Encryption algorithm. Which encryption standard should you
choose?

A. WEP

B. WPA

C. TKIP

D. WPA 2

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

WPA 2 (Wi Fi Protected Access 2) uses AES encryption, which is endorsed by the
National Security Administration.
What is AES?
The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is an encryption standard adopted by the U.S.
government.
The standard comprises three block ciphers, AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256. Each
AES cipher has a
128-bit block size, with key sizes of
128, 192, and 256 bits, respectively. The AES ciphers have been analyzed extensively
and are now used worldwide, as was the case with its predecessor, the Data Encryption
Standard (DES).
AES was announced by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as U.S.
FIPS PUB 197
(FIPS 197) on
November 26, 2001 after a 5-year standardization process in which fifteen competing
designs were presented and evaluated before Rijndael was selected as the most suitable. It
became effective as a standard on May 26, 2002. As of
2009, AES is one of the most popular algorithms used in symmetric key cryptography. It
is available in many different encryption packages. AES is the first publicly accessible
and open cipher approved by the NSA for top secret information.
Answer optiond A and B are incorrect. WEP and WPA both use the RC-4 Stream cipher.
What is RC4?
RC4 is a stream cipher designed by Ron Rivest. It is used in many applications, including
Transport Layer Security (TLS), Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), Wi-Fi Protected
Access (WPA), etc. RC4 is fast and simple. However, it has weaknesses that argue
against its use in new systems. It is especially vulnerable when the beginning of the
output key stream is not discarded, nonrandom or related keys are used, or a single key
stream is used twice. Some ways of using RC4 can lead to very insecure cryptosystems
such as WEP.
Answer option C is incorrect. Temporal Key Integrity Protocol is a substitute for WPA,
meant to replace WEP without requiring that hardware be replaced. Reference.
http.//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11i

QUESTION 79
Which of the following stores user preferences related to a Web site?

A. Cookie
B. SSID
C. Local User profile
D. MAC address

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between
Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application,
whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard disk of client
computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a
cookie. This information helps in providing customized services to users. There is
absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his
computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A
Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.
Answer option B is incorrect. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. It is used to identify
a wireless network. SSIDs are case sensitive text strings and have a maximum length of
32 characters. All wireless devices on a wireless network must have the same SSID in
order to communicate with each other. The SSID on computers and the devices in
WLAN can be set manually or automatically.
Answer option D is incorrect. Media Access Control (MAC) address is a unique 48-bit
address assigned to the network interface card (NIC) by the NIC manuurer. This physical
address assigned to
NIC is used for mapping in TCP/IP network communication.
Answer option C is incorrect. Local user profile does not contain user preferences related
to a Web site.
Reference. "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie"

QUESTION 80
Which of the following can be installed in an AGP slot?

A. Video card
B. RAM
C. Microprocessor
D. Modem card

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

An AGP slot is used to install a video card.
What is AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)?
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 option C is incorrect. An AGP slot cannot be used to install a microprocessor.
Different types of microprocessors use different types of sockets and slots such as Socket
7, Slot A, etc.
Answer option B is incorrect. An AGP slot cannot be used to install RAM. The
motherboard has a separate slot for RAM.
Answer option D is incorrect. Modem card is generally installed in a PCI slot.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accelerated_Graphics_Port"

QUESTION 81
Which of the following slots on a motherboard are best for a video card?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

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

Correct Answer:
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer: C and A

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 2.5Gb/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 option D 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 option B is incorrect. PCIe and AGP slots are better than PCI slot for a video card.
Reference: "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PCI_Express",
"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accelerated_Graphics_Port"

QUESTION 82
You are selecting memory to put in to a laptop. Which of the following types of RAM chips would you most likely select?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Both MicroDIMM and SO-DIMM come in a 144 pin configuration, and are used for laptops.
What is SO-DIMM?
Small Outline Dual Inline Memory Module (SO-DIMM) is a type of memory module that comes in 72 pins and 144 pins. The 72-pin SO-DIMM supports 32-bit transfers, and the 144-pin SO-DIMM supports 64-bit transfers. It was introduced for laptops. SO DIMMs come in smaller packages, consume lesser power, but are more expensive than DIMMs.
Answer option B is incorrect. The 72-pin is a legacy chip used in PC's.
Answer option D is incorrect. The 184-pin is used in DDR RAM in PC's.
Answer option C is incorrect. The 240-pin is used in DDR2 and DDR3 RAM in PC's.
What is DDR3 SDRAM?
DDR3 SDRAM or double-data-rate three synchronous dynamic random access memory is a random access memory interface technology used for high bandwidth storage of the working data of a computer or other digital electronic devices. DDR3 is part of the SDRAM family of technologies and is one of the many DRAM implementations.

DDR3 SDRAM is an improvement over its predecessor, DDR2 SDRAM, and the two are not compatible. The primary benefit of DDR3 is the ability to transfer at twice the data rate of DDR2, thus enabling higher bus rates and higher peak rates than earlier memory technologies. DDR3 memory power consumption is 30% less as compared to DDR2 modules.
Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SODIMM

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