

Exam Report: C.3 Domain 2: Other Operating Systems and Technologies, All Questions

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Time Spent: 6:40

Overall Performance

Your Score: 13%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

▼ Question 1: Incorrect

What would you enter at the command prompt to start a new Bourne-again shell (bash) session?

bash

Explanation

The **bash** command opens a Bourne-again shell (bash) session. The Bourne-again shell (bash) is the standard shell used in most Linux computers. It uses commands similar to a UNIX shell. Bash includes features such as:

- Command completion when pressing the tab key
- Command history
- Improved arithmetic functions

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.
[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm BASH]

▼ Question 2: Incorrect

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display the present working directory?

pwd

Explanation

Use **pwd** to show the present working directory.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.
[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm PWD]

▼ Question 3: Incorrect

Which component within a tablet device measures acceleration horizontally and vertically at the same time?

- G-Sensor
- Accelerometer
- Attitude Indicator

➔ Gyroscope

Explanation

A gyroscope within a tablet device measures the vertical and horizontal orientation of the device. An accelerometer is also called a g-sensor. It detects the physical movements of the tablet by measuring its linear acceleration in one dimension. An attitude indicator is a type of gyroscope that is used in airplanes.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_01]

▼ Question 4: Correct

Which mobile device architecture is used by Apple iPad devices running the iOS operating system?

- ➔ ARM
- x86-64
- x86
- Intel64

Explanation

Most tablet devices, such as the iPad, use the ARM architecture. ARM is more power-efficient and less expensive to manufacture than x86. Android also runs primarily on ARM.

The x86 architecture is used on some tablet PCs. It is compatible with standard x86 PC hardware and software, which allows the device to run operating systems such as Windows. Some newer versions of Android can also run on the x86 architecture.

x86-64 and Intel64 are architectures used in desktop and notebook PCs.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_02]

▼ Question 5: Correct

You currently use the Thunderbird email client on your desktop PC. You use it to connect to an email server provided by a service provider using the IMAP and SMTP protocols. You recently purchased an iPad and want to configure its Mail app to connect to your email server. Can you do this?

- No, the Mail app doesn't support the IMAP protocol. You must use POP3 instead.
- No, the Mail app can only connect to e-mail services such as Gmail or Yahoo! Mail.
- No, the Mail app requires IMAP and SMTP traffic be secured using SSL.
- ➔ Yes, you can configure the Mail app on an iPad to connect to an email server using the IMAP and SMTP protocols.

Explanation

Yes, you can configure the Mail app on an iPad to connect to any e-mail server reachable over the network using the IMAP or POP3 and SMTP protocols. It also supports server connections that are secured using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security. It can also connect to mail accounts hosted by large service providers, such as Gmail.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_03]

▼ Question 6: Incorrect

You use productivity apps on your iPad tablet device while traveling between client sites. You're concerned that you may lose your iPad while on the road and want to protect the data stored on it from being compromised. Currently, your iPad uses a 4-digit PIN number for a passcode. You want to use a more complex alpha-numeric passcode. You also want all data on the device to be erased if the wrong passcode is entered more than 10 consecutive times. What should you do? (Select two.)

- ➔ Enable the Erase Data option.
- ~~Enable the Wipe Drive option.~~
- Enable the Complex Passcode option.
- ➔ Disable the Simple Passcode option.
- ~~Enable the Require Passcode option.~~
- Enable the Restrictions option.

Explanation

To use a complex alpha-numeric passcode, you must disable the Simple Passcode option under Settings > General. To cause all data on the device to be erased if the wrong passcode is entered more than 10 consecutive times, you must enable the Erase Data option located in the same screen.

The Require Passcode option is enabled automatically regardless of what type of passcode you have configured. The Restrictions option is used to restrict access to specific apps. There're no Complex Passcode and Wipe Drive options on an iPad.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.
[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_04]

▼ Question 7: Correct

Which feature allows a tablet to recognize multiple finger touches at the same time?

- Resistive touch screen
- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- ➔ Multi-touch

Explanation

Most tablet devices use a capacitive touch screen interface, meaning that it requires conductive material, such as your finger tip, for input. Capacitive touch screens provide multi-touch capabilities, which allows the tablet to recognize multiple finger touches at the same time.

Gyroscopes and accelerometers are used to detect acceleration of the device. Most modern tablets do not use resistive touch screens, which aren't able to provide multi-touch capabilities.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.
[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_05]

▼ Question 8: Incorrect

You just purchased an iPad tablet device. You want to synchronize your photos, music, email, and contacts from your Windows 7 PC to the device. How can you connect the device to the PC? (Select two.)

- Serial cable
- Ethernet wired connection
- Firewire cable
- ➔ Wi-Fi wireless connection
- ➔ USB cable

Explanation

An iPad can be connected to a Windows 7 PC in three different ways:

- USB cable
- Wi-Fi wireless connection
- Bluetooth wireless connection

The iPad does not support wired Ethernet connections, serial connections, or Firewire connections.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_06]

▼ Question 9: Incorrect

Which of the following is a mobile technology that can be used to store and transmit encrypted information for purposes such as making payments from a mobile device?

- Bluetooth transmitters
- ➔ NFC chips
- ARM
- Infrared transmitters

Explanation

Near field communications (NFC) chips are a wireless mobile technology that can be embedded in credit cards and smartphones for transmitting financial information when making payments. For example, many point of sale devices can read information from NFC chips. NFC chips can also be used in passports to contain identity information.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_DEVICE_09]

▼ Question 10: Incorrect

Which term describes the layer of software that resides between the virtual operating system and the physical hardware it is running on in a virtualization environment?

- Workload management
- Virtual Hard Disk
- ➔ Hypervisor

Virtual machine

Explanation

A hypervisor is a thin layer of software that resides between the virtual operating system(s) and the hardware. A hypervisor allows virtual machines to interact with the hardware without going through the host operating system. A hypervisor manages access to system resources such as:

- CPU
- Storage
- RAM

A virtual machine is a software implementation of a computer system that executes programs like a physical machine. A Virtual Hard Disk is a disk file used by a virtual machine. Workload management relates to the portability of virtual machines.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_01]

▼ Question 11: Correct

Which term refers to a software implementation of a computer system that executes programs like a physical machine?

- Workload management
- Physical host
- Hypervisor

➔ Virtual machine

Explanation

A virtual machine is a software implementation of a computer system that executes programs like a physical machine. A virtual machine functions as a self-contained and autonomous system.

A hypervisor is a thin layer of software that resides between the virtual operating system(s) and the hardware. The physical host is the actual hardware that the hypervisor software runs on. Workload management relates to the portability of virtual machines.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_02]

▼ Question 12: Correct

The sales engineers in your organization use virtual machines to model deployments in the lab prior to actually implementing them in your customers' physical environments. You are concerned that a malicious insider could gain access to the sensitive data on these virtual machines. What should you do? (Select two.)

- Create snapshots of each virtual machine on a regular schedule.
- Configure the hypervisor to use full virtualization.

➔ Disable the USB ports on the hypervisor hardware.

➔ Use file and folder permissions to restrict access to the virtual hard disk files.

- Configure the hypervisor to use paravirtualization.

Explanation

Virtual machine portability represents a security issue. Because virtual machines are easy to copy, an attacker, such as a malicious insider with a USB drive, can very easily make a copy of a virtual machine that contains proprietary or sensitive information. To prevent this, you should implement file system and share permissions that restrict access to the virtual machine disk files. You should lock the hypervisor host when not in use. You should also consider disabling the USB ports on the hypervisor host.

Full and paravirtualization are mechanisms that define how physical hardware is accessed by virtual machines running on a hypervisor host. Creating snapshots of the virtual machines protects them from disasters and malware infections, but it doesn't secure the data within the virtual machines.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_03]

▼ Question 13: Incorrect

You just created a snapshot of a virtual machine while it was running. What information is saved in the snapshot? (Select two.)

- ~~The current contents of the hypervisor host's hard disk cache.~~
- ➔ The current contents of the virtual machine's CPU registers.
- ➔ The current contents of the virtual machine's RAM.
- ~~The current contents of the hypervisor host's paging file.~~
- The current contents of the virtual machine's video memory.

Explanation

Snapshots contain the current state of a virtual machine, including the contents of its disk file, system RAM, and CPU registers. Using the snapshot file, the virtual machine can be rolled back to a prior state in time.

The virtual machine's video memory is not captured in a snapshot file. The state of the hypervisor host is not captured in a snapshot.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_04]

▼ Question 14: Incorrect

Match the virtualization implementations on the left with the appropriate characteristic on the right. Each type of implementation may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

The virtual machine completely simulates a physical computer system.

✓ Full virtualization

Operating systems do not need modification to run within virtual machines.

Paravirtualization

Full virtualization

Only some of the components of a virtual machine are virtualized.

✓ Partial virtualization

Guest operating systems directly access hardware resources in the hypervisor host system.

Full virtualization

Paravirtualization

Explanation

In full virtualization, the virtual machine completely simulates a real physical host. This allows most operating systems and applications to run within the virtual machine without being modified in any way.

In partial virtualization, only some of the components of the virtual machine are virtualized. The operating system uses some virtual components and some real physical hardware components in the actual device where the hypervisor is running.

In paravirtualization, the hardware is not virtualized. All of the guest operating systems running on the hypervisor directly access various hardware resources in the physical device; components are not virtual.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_05]

▼ Question 15: Correct

Match each cloud computing definition on the left with the appropriate characteristic on the right. Each characteristic may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Provides resources to a single organization

✓ Private cloud

Combines public, private, and community cloud resources from different service providers

✓ Hybrid cloud

Designed to be shared by several organizations

✓ Community cloud

Provides computing resources that are accessible by the general public

✓ Public cloud

Keeps one organization data separate and secure from any other organization using the same service provider

✓ Private cloud

Explanation

In a public cloud, computing resources such as platforms, applications, and storage are made available to the general public by a cloud service provider.

A private cloud provides resources to a single organization. The cloud service provider ensures the organization's data is kept separate and secure from any other organization using the same service provider.

A community cloud is designed to be shared by several organizations.

A hybrid cloud combines public, private, and community cloud resources from different service providers.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 10.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm VIRTUAL_MACHINE_06]

▼ Question 16: Incorrect

You're using a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management. Which command would you use to install **httpd**, the Apache HTTP Server package, and all its dependencies?

- ps -e
- yum install httpd -dep
- apt-get install httpd -dep
- ps -ef
- apt-get install httpd
- apt-get update httpd
- ➔ yum install httpd
- yum update httpd

Explanation

On a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management, entering `yum install httpd` at the command line will install the Apache HTTP Server package and all its dependencies. YUM automatically locates and downloads RPM packages for you by searching one or more repositories on the Internet. It can install a software package and all of its dependencies at the same time.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 9.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINAPP_01]

▼ Question 17: Incorrect

You're using a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management. Which command would you use to check to see if the **httpd** package, the Apache HTTP Server package, is installed?

- ➔ yum list installed httpd
- apt-get list installed
- ps -ef
- yum search httpd
- yum info httpd
- apt-get list installed httpd
- ps -e
- yum list installed

Explanation

On a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management, entering `yum list installed httpd` at the command line will check to see if the Apache HTTP Server package is installed.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 9.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINAPP_02]

▼ Question 18: Incorrect

You're using a Linux distribution that uses Debian Package Manager (dpkg) for package management. Which command would you use to install **httpd**, the Apache HTTP Server package, and all its dependencies?

- dpkg install httpd
- yum install httpd -dep
- ps -ef
- yum install httpd
- apt-get install httpd -dep
- apt-get install httpd
- ps -e

Explanation

On a Linux distribution that uses Debian Package Manager (dpkg) for package management, entering **apt-get install httpd** at the command line will install the Apache HTTP Server package and all its dependencies. The apt-get command can automatically locate and download Debian packages for you by searching one or more repositories on the Internet. It installs the package and all of its dependencies at the same time.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 9.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINAPP_03]

▼ Question 19: Incorrect

You're using a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management. Which command would you use to display a list of all packages available for installation within the Internet repositories configured on this system?

- apt-get list available
- yum show available
- ps -ef
- yum list all
- apt-get list
- yum show all
- yum list available
- ps -e

Explanation

On a Linux distribution that uses RPM for package management, entering **yum list available** at the command line will display a list of all packages available for installation within the Internet repositories yum is configured to use on this system.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 9.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINAPP_04]

Question 20: Incorrect

Which command would you use to display a simple list of all processes running on a Linux distribution that uses either RPM or dpkg for package management?

- apt-get -ef
- yum -ef
- ps -ef
- yum info
- ps -e
- yum process info
- yum -e
- apt-get -e

Explanation

The `ps` utility is used to display running processes on a Linux system. Entering `ps -e` will display a simple list, without extended information, of all processes running on the system.

`ps -ef` will display a list with extended information about all the processes running on the system.

`yum` and `apt-get` are package management tools. They are not used for process management.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 9.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINAPP_05]

Question 21: Incorrect

You're using the `vi` editor to manage a text file on a Linux system. You want to type new text into the file; when you type you want the existing text that comes after the cursor to be pushed down.

What mode do you need to be in to do this?

- Insert Mode
- Command Line Mode
- Command Mode
- Text Mode
- Replace Mode

Explanation

In the `vi` editor you need to switch to Insert Mode to be able to type new text in the file and have existing text that comes after the cursor pushed down.

In Replace Mode, the existing text that comes after the cursor would be replaced when you typed new text. In Command Line Mode, you can enter commands to save the file and exit, exit the file without saving, save the file with a new name, etc. In Command Mode you can perform many useful editing tasks in this mode, such as cut and paste, copy and paste, deleting text, etc. There is no "Text Mode" in `vi`.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_01]

▼ Question 22: **Incorrect**

You've just opened a text file in the vi editor and you're in Command Mode by default. There is more than one way to get from Command Mode to Replace Mode.

Which of the following key-press sequences will get you into Replace Mode? (Select three.)

- Press Insert, then press `:r`
- Press Esc, then press `:r`
- Press Insert, then press the `r` key
- ➔ Press the `s` key, then press Insert
- ➔ Press Insert, then press Insert again
- Press Esc, then press the `r` key
- ➔ Press the `i` key, then press Insert

Explanation

From the default Command Mode, you need to press either the `i` key, the `s` key, or the `Insert` key to enter Insert Mode; then, just like with GUI word processors, if you press the Insert key again the cursor will change to Replace Mode.

Pressing Esc while in Command Mode will switch vi to Command Line Mode.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_02]

▼ Question 23: **Incorrect**

You need to see what kind of CPU is being used on a Linux system. The `/proc` directory contains a text file called `cpuinfo` that will give you the information you're looking for.

Which of the following commands will display the entire contents of the `cpuinfo` text file on the screen?

- `grep /proc/cpuinfo`
- `show /proc/cpuinfo`
- `vi /proc/cpuinfo`
- ➔ `cat /proc/cpuinfo`

Explanation

Using the **cat** command will display the entire contents of a text file on the screen.

The `vi` command opens text files in the vi editor. The `grep` utility is used to inspect the contents of a file to find lines that match a specified search term.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_03]

▼ Question 24: **Incorrect**

You need to view the contents of `/var/log/auth.log` file to get information about the users that have been logging on to the system. The `auth.log` file is a plain text file so you decide to use the `cat` command to review the file. However, the display fills up with text for several pages and you can't see the entire file.

What commands can you use to view the content of the `auth.log` file page by page? (Select two.)

`ls /var/log/auth.log`

`page /var/log/auth.log`

`vi /var/log/auth.log`

`grep /var/log/auth.log`

➔ `less /var/log/auth.log`

➔ `more /var/log/auth.log`

Explanation

Using the **more** command, the contents of the file is output to the screen one page at a time to give you a chance to read the contents of the file; press the space bar to go through the file one page at a time. Using the **less** command does the same thing as the `more` command, except that it allows you to use the Pg Up and Pg Dn keys to scroll up and down through the file.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_04]

▼ Question 25: Incorrect

You find that someone has set up an unauthorized account, with the username `badmin`, on the Linux server. You have disabled the account but you need to find out when and how this user has been gaining access to the system. The first step you decide to take is to inspect the contents of the `/var/log/auth.log` file to find information related to `badmin` logging into the system.

Which command can you use to search through the `auth.log` for lines that contain the username you're looking for?

`whereis "badmin" /var/log/auth.log`

`find "badmin" /var/log/auth.log`

➔ `grep "badmin" /var/log/auth.log`

`search "badmin" /var/log/auth.log`

`locate "badmin" /var/log/auth.log`

Explanation

The **grep** command is used to inspect the contents of a file to find lines that contain the search term you specify.

The `find` and `locate` commands can both be used when you don't remember where a file is in the Linux file system. The `whereis` command does not find files or search terms; it is used to locate the binary, source and manual page files for Linux commands. There is no "search" command in Linux.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_05]

▼ **Question 26:** Incorrect

You are the administrator of a Linux server. Following best practices for system security and effective administration, you always login to the system with a standard non-root user account. You only elevate your privileges to root user level when you need to do an administrative task. What do you enter at the command prompt that will, by default, switch you to the root user and require you to enter the root password?

su -

Explanation

At the command prompt, enter **su -** (su followed by a space and a dash) and the system will switch you to the root user and require you to enter the root password. You will then be able to perform tasks that require root user administrative privileges. After completing these tasks, you should log out as root and return to the standard user account by entering **exit**.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 11.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LINUX_FILES_06]

▼ **Question 27:** Incorrect

A company executive has just bought a new Android mobile device. She wants you to help her make sure it is protected from malware threats.

What options are available and important to use to protect Android devices? (Select two.)

- ➔ Anti-virus apps are available for purchase from Android app stores
- ➔ App reviews and ratings will help you choose an effective anti-virus app
- Any Android anti-virus app will be about as effective as any other
- Android mobile devices, like iOS devices, are not susceptible to malware threats
- Android operating system updates are sufficient to protect against malware threats
- Anti-virus apps for Android have not been developed yet

Explanation

Anti-virus apps are available for purchase from Android app stores but many are not able to protect your Android device from more than 65% of the known malware threats. As you shop for an anti-virus app, be sure to refer to app reviews and ratings to help you choose an effective anti-virus app.

Android devices can be infected by malware so it is important to take steps to protect them.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.8.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBTRB_01]

▼ **Question 28:** Incorrect

Why is it important to have your mobile device charger plugged in while it is receiving an operating system update?

- The device must be connected to and charging from a computer so the update can be performed from the app store.
- ➔ If the battery dies during the update, the operating system could become corrupted.

- Downloads run faster when the charger is plugged in.
- It is not important for the charger to be plugged since the update can be received wirelessly.

Explanation

Being plugged in to the charger does not affect the speed of the update, but if the battery dies during the update, the operating system could become corrupted.

Mobile devices can receive their operating system updates wirelessly so the device is no longer required to be logged into the app store (for example, iOS devices are no longer required to be updated through iTunes).

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.8.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBTRB_02]

▼ Question 29: Incorrect

What is the surest way to prevent the loss of important information on your mobile device if it is lost, stolen, destroyed, or there is a natural disaster?

- Configure your device to backup important data to your personal computer.
- Only use apps, such as email apps, that store data on the app provider's servers.
- Don't put important information on your mobile device.
- ➔ Configure your device to remotely backup important data to the Cloud.

Explanation

The surest way to prevent the loss of important information on your mobile device is to configure your device to remotely backup important data to the Cloud.

Backing up data to your personal computer is not a bad idea, but if there's a natural disaster your data is safer in the Cloud than it is on a single machine that could be damaged in the same disaster that affects your mobile device. Not putting important information on your mobile device is a practical impossibility, as is only using apps that store data (like messages in gmail) on the app provider's servers.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.8.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBTRB_03]

▼ Question 30: Incorrect

You are updating the operating system on your iPad. Your iPad is connected to your computer and you are using iTunes to install the update. What would happen to your iPad if you disconnect it before the operating system update is complete?

- ➔ If you disconnect during the update, the operating system could become corrupted.
- Your iPad would revert to the previous version of the operating system, so you'd have to start the update again from the beginning to get the update.
- iTunes would pause the update process until you reconnect your iPad to your computer.
- The update would continue wirelessly, if you have a wireless network available.

Explanation

It is very important that you not disconnect your iPad while the update is in progress. If you disconnect your iPad while the update is in progress, the operating system could become corrupted.

The update will not pause if you disconnect; it will crash. It will not continue through a wireless connection. The iPad will not just revert to the previous version of the operating system.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.8.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBTRB_04]

▼ Question 31: Incorrect

Your iPad is configured to do remote backups everyday to iCloud. What conditions are required for the iCloud backup to take place. (Select three?)

- ➔ The iPad has to have an Internet connection.
- The iPad screen has to be unlocked by having the passcode entered.
- ➔ The iPad has to be plugged into a power source.
- ➔ The iPad screen has to be locked.
- The iCloud Backup app has to be running.
- The iPad has to be connected to your computer and logged into iTunes.

Explanation

The iCloud backup will happen everyday, as long as your iPad

- Is plugged into a power source
- Is connected to the Internet
- Screen is locked

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.8.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBTRB_05]

▼ Question 32: Incorrect

Which of the following are steps you can take to avoid having your mobile device exploited by a hacker or infected by a virus? (Select all that apply.)

- ➔ Lock the screen with some form of authentication
- Avoid anti-virus apps
- ➔ Keep the operating system up to date
- Turn off location services
- Keep an up to date remote backup
- Keep your device always in your possession

Explanation

Keeping the operating systems up to date with the latest updates and patches will help because they often contain fixes for known security issues. Configure the screen lock to require some sort of authentication to physically access your device.

A remote backup is an essential disaster recovery solution but will not prevent hacker exploitation or virus infection. Having your device always in your possession, it can still be hacked and infected by a virus if not protected. Anti-virus apps for Android devices will protect your device but you should do some research to make sure you get the most effective one. Turning off locations services does not improve your device's security and it will make it harder to find your device if you lose it.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_SEC_01]

▼ Question 33: Incorrect

Which of the following will improve the security of sensitive information on your device if it is lost or stolen? (Select all that apply.)

- Keeping up to date with OS updates and patches
- ➔ A screen lock
- Remote backup
- Anti-malware software
- ➔ Remote wipe
- ➔ Locator applications

Explanation

Being able to do a remote wipe of your device will keep sensitive information from falling into the wrong hands if your mobile device is lost or stolen. Having a screen lock will help keep casual users from getting access to your device, but determined hackers can find ways around a screen lock. Locator applications might help you find your device, before a determined hacker does, if you misplace it.

Keeping the operating systems up to date with the latest updates and patches will not protect your device if it falls into a determined hacker's possession. A remote backup is an essential disaster recovery solution but will not prevent hacker exploitation or virus infection. Being up to date and having anti-malware apps, for Android devices, will not protect your device in a determined hacker's possession.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_SEC_02]

▼ Question 34: Incorrect

Applications for mobile devices fall into two categories; some have been reviewed, approved, and signed with a certificate by the app service while some have not.

What category do apps fall into if they have been signed with a certificate?

Trusted

What category do apps fall into if they have not been reviewed, approved, and signed with a certificate?

Untrusted

Explanation

Apps that have been reviewed, approved, and signed with a certificate by the app service are

referred to as **trusted apps**.

Apps that have *not* been reviewed, approved, or signed with a certificate by the app service are referred to as **untrusted apps**. Untrusted apps might be safe but it is risky to install them and most devices won't allow them to be installed by default.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_SEC_03]

▼ Question 35: Incorrect

You have an executive user who keeps sensitive information about the company on a company-owned mobile device. You want to be prepared to keep company information secure if he loses this device or if it gets stolen.

Which of the following solutions should you use? (Select all that apply.)

- Mobile device management software that performs remote wipes
- Mobile device management software that allows automatic detection of unfamiliar networks
- Mobile device management software that provides pop-up blocking
- Mobile device management software that does full device encryption
- Mobile device management software that allows automatic detection of network firewalls

Explanation

If a mobile device with sensitive information gets lost, the best protection you can have is that the device is fully encrypted and the ability to remotely wipe, or delete all the data from, the device's data storage.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_SEC_04]

▼ Question 36: Incorrect

What type of authentication would require a user fingerprint or face recognition to get past the screen lock on a mobile device and get access to the device?

biometric authentication

Explanation

A **biometric** authentication system attempts to identify a person based on metrics, or a mathematical representation, of the subject's biological attributes such as a fingerprint or a face recognition.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.7.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MOBILE_SEC_05]

▼ Question 37: Incorrect



To answer this question, complete the lab using information below.

[Launch Lab](#)

You did not complete the lab correctly.

You work as the IT Administrator for a small corporate network. The receptionist, Maggie Brown, uses an iPad to manage employee schedules and messages. Her email settings on the device are configured to communicate with an IMAP mail server over insecure port 143.

Also, you have just deployed a new wireless access point called CorpNet and Maggie needs to connect using the new password.

1. Your first task is to use the **Mail, Contacts, Calendars** configuration option to go to Maggie Brown's email account settings and change the advanced configuration to **Use SSL** to securely communicate with the IMAP server over server port **993**.
2. Your second task is to connect Maggie to the new CorpNet wireless access point through the Wi-Fi configuration. Type in the password, **@CorpNetWeRSecure!&** for the new WI-FI connection.

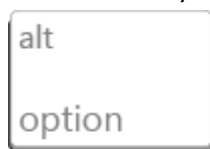
References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 8.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm IPADEMAIL]

▼ Question 38: Incorrect

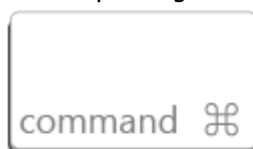
Match the Mac key labels on the left with the corresponding Mac key descriptions on the right.



A



B



C



D

The primary modifier key on Apple systems, used like the Ctrl key on a Windows system

 C

Primarily used for text document navigation

 D

Used for application and navigation shortcuts

 A

Typically only found on Apple notebooks and is used to access the F1–F12 keys on the keyboard

 B

Explanation

The *Command* key is the primary modifier key on Apple systems. For users familiar with Windows systems, the Command key can be thought of as the Ctrl key.

The *Option* key is used for application shortcuts and navigation shortcuts. For example,

Option+Right/Left Arrow navigates between words in a text document. The *Control* key is primarily used for text document navigation. For example, Control+H deletes the character to the left of the cursor.

The *Fn* key is typically only found on Apple notebooks and is used to access the F1–F12 keys on the keyboard.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.6.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MAC_KEYS]

▼ Question 39: Incorrect

You're working on a Mac computer that has an issue with a non-responsive application. You need to stop the application using the Force Quit feature.

Which of the following keyboard shortcuts can be used to access the Force Quit feature?

- Command+Q
- Command+Option+Esc
- Command+Spacebar
- Command+Esc

Explanation

Force Quit can be accessed from the Apple menu or the keyboard shortcut

Command+Option+Esc. Force Quit is used to stop non-responsive processes and applications. It can also be used to restart the Finder service.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.6.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm FORCE_QUIT]

▼ Question 40: Incorrect

Which of the following Mac features is used to launch apps, switch between running apps, access the Trash, and also to access specific folders.

- Terminal
- Spotlight
- Mission Control
- Dock

Explanation

The *Dock* is the main taskbar in Mac OS. The Dock is used to launch apps, switch between running apps, access the Trash, and also access specific folders.

Terminal is Mac OS's command line interface utility. It is extremely similar to the terminal used in Linux systems. Spotlight is an indexing utility that can perform system-wide searches to locate folders, files, apps, and Internet results that contain the specified search phrase. Mission Control is a desktop and windows management utility that is used to access several Mac OS features.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.6.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm DOCK]

▼ Question 41: Incorrect

You can use these finger motions to perform specific functions on a Mac OS system:

- Right-click: Tap with two fingers to right-click
- Smart zoom: Double-tap with two fingers to zoom in on a web page, image, or document (double-tap again to zoom out)
- Scroll: Slide up or down using two fingers to scroll up or down
- Zoom: Spread two fingers apart to zoom in. Bring fingers back together to zoom out
- Page navigation: Slide two fingers left or right to navigate between pages in a document
- Mission Control: Slide four fingers straight up to open Mission Control
- All apps: Slide four fingers straight down to display all windows of the active app

What is the name of the Mac feature that makes these finger motions available?

Gestures

Explanation

Gestures is the name of the Mac feature that makes these finger motions available to perform specific functions on a Mac OS system:

- Right-click: Tap with two fingers to right-click
- Smart zoom: Double-tap with two fingers to zoom in on a web page, image, or document (double-tap again to zoom out)
- Scroll: Slide up or down using two fingers to scroll up or down
- Zoom: Spread two fingers apart to zoom in. Bring fingers back together to zoom out
- Page navigation: Slide two fingers left or right to navigate between pages in a document
- Mission Control: Slide four fingers straight up to open Mission Control
- All apps: Slide four fingers straight down to display all windows of the active app

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.6.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm GESTURES]

▼ Question 42: Incorrect

Mission Control is a desktop and windows management utility that is used to access several Mac OS features. Which of the following are Mac features accessed through Mission Control? (Select three.)

- ➔ All Windows
- Secure Notes
- ➔ Multiple Desktops
- System Preferences
- Spotlight
- Boot Camp
- ➔ Dashboard

Explanation

Mission Control is a desktop and windows management utility that is used to access several Mac OS features:

- *Multiple Desktops*: At the top of Mission Control is the Multiple Desktops feature that is used to manage and navigate between multiple desktops.
- *All Windows*: When activated, Mission Control tiles all application windows on the screen and groups multiple windows from the same application together.
- *Dashboard*: From Mission Control, the Dashboard can be accessed, which contains Mac OS

widgets.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.6.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MISSION CONTROL]

▼ Question 43: [Incorrect](#)

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display the IP addresses and the subnet masks assigned to each network interface on a Linux system?

ifconfig

Explanation

The **ifconfig** command displays the IP addresses and the subnet masks assigned to each network interface installed on a Linux system.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm IFCONFIG]

▼ Question 44: [Incorrect](#)

What would you enter at the command prompt on a Linux system to display a list of files and subdirectories that exist within the present working directory?

ls

Explanation

The **ls** command displays a list of files and subdirectories that exist on a Linux system within the present working directory.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm LS]

▼ Question 45: [Incorrect](#)

You are logged in as a user with limited system privileges. You are the Linux system administrator and you have the password to the root user account. When you need to switch to root user to perform administrative tasks, what command would enter at the command prompt?

Tip: The command must switch to the home directory and environment variables assigned to the root user.

su -

Explanation

The **su -** command switches ownership of the current session to the root user. Entering a space and a dash after su ensures that you will have access to the home directory and environment variables assigned to the root user. You will be required to enter the root user password to proceed after entering the su - command.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm SU]

▼ Question 46: [Incorrect](#)

You want to know more about the usage, command syntax, and the options available with the Linux ifconfig command. What would you enter at the command prompt to display this information about ifconfig?

man ifconfig

Explanation

Entering **man ifconfig** will display the manual page for the ifconfig command. It's very similar to the help screen, but it provides more detail.

References

LabSim for PC Pro, Section 1.5.

[pcpro2016_all_questions_en.exm MAN]