CompTIA IT Fundamentals v6.0 (FC0-U51)

Question 251 (Topic 3)

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.

Expose Correct Answer

Answer : **A,D**

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

Question 252 (Topic 3)

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

Expose Correct Answer

Answer : **D**

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

Question 253 (Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols provides an encryption by using the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)?

A. EAP
B. WEP
C. IPSec
D. WPA

Expose Correct Answer

Answer : **D**

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"

Next Question

Question 254 (Topic 3)

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

Expose Correct Answer

Answer : **A**

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"

Next Question

Question 255 (Topic 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

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"

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