

Apple.Apple-Device-Support.v2026-10-12.q121

Exam Code:	Apple-Device-Support
Exam Name:	Apple Device Support Exam
Certification Provider:	Apple
Free Question Number:	121
Version:	v2026-10-12
# of views:	102
# of Questions views:	1210
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Apple.Apple-Device-Support.v2026-10-12.q121.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Which action does System Integrity Protection restrict?

- A. Downloading files from external storage devices
- B. Installing apps from the App Store without user approval
- C. Permitting software to select a startup disk
- D. Saving documents outside the user's home folder

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

System Integrity Protection (SIP) is a macOS security technology that limits what even the root user can modify or control in protected parts of the operating system. Apple specifically documents that SIP helps prevent software from selecting a startup disk, which makes option C the correct choice. SIP does not block ordinary user activities such as downloading files from external storage, installing approved App Store software, or saving documents outside the user's home folder. Its purpose is to protect critical system locations and security-sensitive operations from unauthorized modification, including actions performed by processes running with elevated privileges. This protection reduces the ability of malicious software to alter essential macOS components or redirect startup behavior. Therefore, permitting software to select a startup disk is the action restricted by SIP.

NEW QUESTION: 2

What does the screen with a folder and question mark indicate?

- A. The Mac doesn't contain a working version of macOS.
- B. Apple servers can't verify the macOS version.
- C. The Mac couldn't start up from macOS Recovery over the internet.
- D. The startup disk is encrypted.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A folder with a question mark means the Mac can't find a valid macOS system on any startup disk, often due to corruption or erasure.

* Option B: Server verification isn't indicated this way.

* Option C: Internet Recovery failure shows a globe.

* Option D: Encryption prompts for a password, not this symbol.

References: Apple Support - " If your Mac starts up to a question mark " (support.apple.com/HT204156).

NEW QUESTION: 3

What keyboard shortcut can you type to open the Force Quit Applications window?

- A.** Option-Control-power button
- B.** Control-Command-power button
- C.** Option-Command-Esc (Escape)
- D.** Control-Command-Esc (Escape)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Option-Command-Esc shortcut opens the Force Quit Applications window on macOS, listing active apps and allowing termination of unresponsive ones.

* Option A: Option-Control-power manages power options.

* Option B: Control-Command-power restarts the Mac.

* Option D: Control-Command-Esc isn't valid.

References: Apple Support - " Force quit apps on Mac " (support.apple.com/HT201276).

NEW QUESTION: 4

How can you enlarge the view on your Mac using an accessibility feature?

- A.** Use Increase Transparency.
- B.** Use Zoom.
- C.** Use Assistive Touch.
- D.** Use Magnifier.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Zoom accessibility feature on macOS enlarges the screen view, making content larger for better visibility. Found in System Settings > Accessibility > Zoom , it offers options like full-screen zoom, picture-in-picture, or split-screen magnification, activated via keyboard shortcuts (e.g., Option-Command-8) or a trackpad gesture.

* Option A (Increase Transparency) adjusts UI clarity, not size.

* Option B (Zoom) is the correct feature for screen enlargement.

* Option C (Assistive Touch) is an iOS feature, not macOS.

* Option D (Magnifier) exists on iOS/iPadOS, not as a distinct macOS feature (Zoom serves this purpose). Details are in Apple's " Use Zoom on your Mac " (support.apple.com/HT210978).

NEW QUESTION: 5

Use this image to answer the question.

What should you do if you forgot your passcode and your iPhone is disabled?

- A.** Put your iPhone in recovery mode, then connect it to your Mac or PC to restore it.
- B.** Force shutdown your iPhone and wait 10 seconds, then turn it back on.
- C.** Wait until the Forgot Passcode? message appears, then follow the instructions.
- D.** Connect your iPhone to your Mac, then use Apple Configurator to revive the device.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

If you forgot your passcode and your iPhone is disabled, you need to erase your iPhone and set it up again.

The only way to do this is to put your iPhone in recovery mode and connect it to a computer with iTunes or Finder. This will erase all your data and settings, including the passcode, and install the latest version of iOS or iPadOS on your iPhone. You can then restore your data and settings from a backup, if you have one, or set up your iPhone as a new device. To put your iPhone in recovery mode, you need to follow these steps:

* Make sure that your iPhone is not connected to your computer, then turn it off completely.

* Press and hold the correct button for your iPhone model while connecting it to your computer. For iPhone 8 and later, use the side button. For iPhone 7 and 7 Plus, use the volume down button. For iPhone 6s and earlier, use the home button.

* Keep holding the button until you see the recovery mode screen on your iPhone, then release the button.

The recovery mode screen shows a cable and a computer icon.

* On your computer, open iTunes or Finder and locate your iPhone. You should see a message that says there is a problem with your iPhone that requires it to be updated or restored.

* Choose Restore to erase your iPhone and install the latest software. This may take some time, so do not disconnect your iPhone until the process is complete.

* After your iPhone is restored, you can set it up again using the onscreen instructions. You can choose to restore from a backup or set up as a new device.: If you forgot your iPhone passcode ; Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide , page 8.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which tool should you use first to troubleshoot Mail connectivity issues in macOS?

A. Message Viewer

B. Network Diagnostics

C. Wireless Diagnostics

D. Connection Doctor

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Connection Doctor is a built-in tool in Mail that helps you diagnose and fix problems with your email accounts and connections. It shows the status of each account, whether it is online or offline, and any errors that occurred. It also lets you test the connection to the incoming and outgoing mail servers, and view the details of the connection attempt. Connection Doctor is the first tool you should use when you encounter Mail connectivity issues in macOS, as it can help you identify the source and nature of the problem quickly and easily. References : = Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide , page 11; [Mail User Guide for Mac], section "Check the status of your email accounts".

NEW QUESTION: 7

A user can't open an app on their iPhone. Which two methods help them open the app? (Select two.)

A. Force the app to close and reopen.

B. Correct errors in Settings > Apps > [app name].

C. Tap and hold the app, then choose Relaunch from the shortcut menu.

D. Delete the app, then redownload it.

E. Edit Location Access settings for the app.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* A: Force close (swipe up from App Switcher) and reopen refreshes the app.

* D: Delete and reinstall (from App Store) fixes corruption.

* Option B: No "Settings > Apps" path exists on iOS.

* Option C: "Relaunch" isn't a shortcut option.

References: Apple Support - " If an app stops responding " (support.apple.com/HT201398).

NEW QUESTION: 8

Your supervised iPhone has automatic software updates turned off. However, you notice that the device's software was updated overnight.

Why was the iPhone software updated?

A. The device is signed in to a Managed Apple Account.

B. The software update included an emergency fix with a settings override.

C. The device is enrolled and managed through User Enrollment.

D. The software update is controlled by device management.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Supervision gives an organization additional management control over an iPhone, including control of operating-system update behavior. Apple device management supports declarative software-update configurations that can specify and enforce an operating-system version or schedule updates for managed devices. As a result, a supervised iPhone can receive an organization-enforced software update even when the user has disabled ordinary automatic updates in Settings. Signing in with a Managed Apple Account alone does not explain the forced installation. User Enrollment is designed primarily for personally owned devices and does not provide the same supervision-based control described in the scenario. The fact that the update occurred despite the user's local automatic-update preference indicates that the software-update process was being controlled by the organization's device management service. Therefore, option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 9

A user connected their Mac to an airport lounge's Wi-Fi, but they dismissed the sign-in dialog. They can't use the internet. Which steps should you tell them to complete so they can use the internet?

- A. Open captive.apple.com in a browser to bring up the dialog.
- B. Ask the MDM administrator to provide a Wi-Fi profile for the airport lounge's Wi-Fi.
- C. Go to System Settings > Wi-Fi, click Details, then turn off "Limit IP address tracking".
- D. Go to System Settings > Wi-Fi, click Details, then set "Private Wi-Fi address" to Fixed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dismissing a captive portal dialog (e.g., for public Wi-Fi) blocks internet access. Visiting captive.apple.com in a browser reopens the sign-in page.

* Option B: MDM isn't relevant for public Wi-Fi.

* Option C: IP tracking doesn't affect captive portals.

* Option D: Private Wi-Fi address doesn't fix this.

References: Apple Support - " Connect to Wi-Fi " (support.apple.com/HT202831).

NEW QUESTION: 10

Several managed apps used for work collaboration disappeared from a user-owned iPhone. Which user action would cause this?

- A. Resetting network settings
- B. Unenrolling from the organization's MDM solution
- C. Releasing the device from Apple Business Manager
- D. Signing out of their personal Apple Account

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Managed apps, deployed via an MDM solution, are tied to the device's enrollment. Unenrolling from MDM (e.g., removing the profile in Settings > General > VPN & Device Management) deletes these apps, as they're organization-controlled.

* Option A: Resetting network settings affects connectivity, not apps.

* Option C: Releasing from Apple Business Manager requires admin action, not user action.

* Option D: Signing out of a personal account doesn't remove managed apps.

References: Apple Support - " Mobile Device Management (MDM) " (support.apple.com/HT204142).

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which type of account does an organization create for a user in Apple Business Manager or Apple School Manager?

- A. Personal Apple Account
- B. Secure Apple Account
- C. Managed Apple Account
- D. Business Apple Account

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Organizations create Managed Apple Accounts in Apple Business Manager/School Manager for controlled, work-specific use.

* Option A: Personal is user-created.

* Option B: Not a term.

* Option D: Not a distinct type.

References: Apple Business Manager Guide (support.apple.com/guide/apple-business-manager).

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which Find My feature is available ONLY on MacBook models with Apple silicon?

A. Notify When Found

B. View Location

C. Remote Erase

D. Notify When Left Behind

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Notify When Left Behind is a Find My feature that is available only on MacBook models with Apple silicon.

This feature alerts you when you leave your Mac behind in an unfamiliar location, such as a cafe or a hotel.

You can also set exceptions for places where you don't want to receive notifications, such as your home or office. Notify When Left Behind requires a Mac with Apple silicon and an iPhone or iPad with iOS 15 or iPadOS 15 or later. References: = Apple - Support - Manuals, Find My User Guide, Notify When Left Behind; Apple - Support - Manuals, Set up Touch ID on iPad; How to use the new Notify When Left Behind feature in iOS 15.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Your organization enabled MAC address filtering on its network. Which setting would prevent iPhone from connecting to the network?

A. Limit IP Address Tracking is turned on.

B. Private Wi-Fi Address is turned on.

C. Low Data Mode is turned on.

D. Location Services is turned on.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Private Wi-Fi Address (Settings > Wi-Fi > [network] > i) randomizes the MAC address per network. If the organization uses MAC filtering (allowing specific addresses), a randomized MAC prevents connection.

* Option A: Limits IP tracking, not MAC.

* Option C: Low Data Mode restricts data, not connectivity.

* Option D: Location Services doesn't affect MAC.

References: Apple Support - " Use private Wi-Fi addresses " (support.apple.com/HT211227).

NEW QUESTION: 14

Match the macOS library resources listed on the left to the descriptions on the right by dragging responses to the correct target areas. Responses may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Application Support

Frameworks

Keychains

LaunchAgents

Containers

Services

Answer Area

Contains resources for sandboxed apps

Processes that need to start up only when a user is logged in

Includes ancillary data that an app needs, such as help files or templates

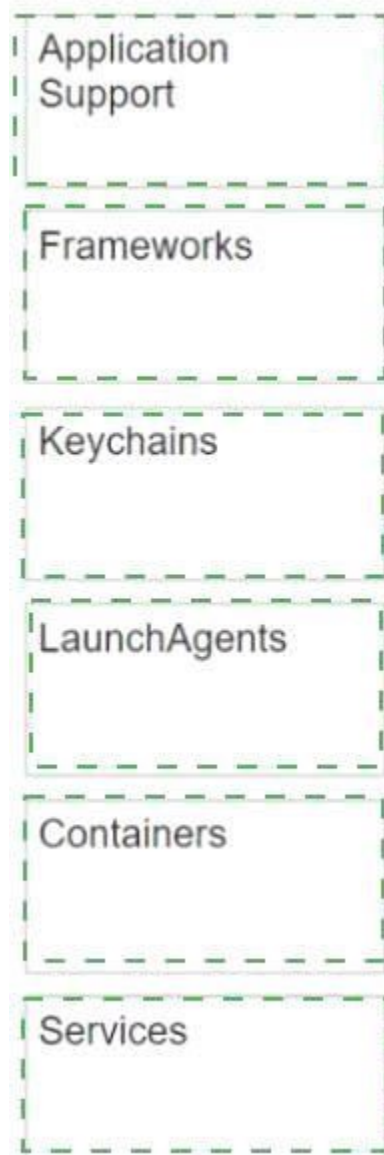
Repositories of shared code that different parts of the operating system or apps use

Securely stores sensitive information, including passwords, certificates, keys, Safari AutoFill information, and notes



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Answer:



Answer Area

Application Support	Contains resources for sandboxed apps
LaunchAgents	Processes that need to start up only when a user is logged in
Containers	Includes ancillary data that an app needs, such as help files or templates
Frameworks	Repositories of shared code that different parts of the operating system or apps use
Keychains	Securely stores sensitive information, including passwords, certificates, keys, Safari AutoFill information, and notes

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which two locations are app preference files typically stored on a Mac?

- A. /Users/Preferences
- B. -/Library/Preferences
- C. -/Library/Logs
- D. /Library/Application Support/Preferences
- E. /Library/Preferences

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

App preference files are files that store the rules or parameters that tell your apps how they should work. They usually have the .plist extension and are associated with a specific app's bundle identifier. App preference files are typically stored in two locations on a Mac: the user library and the system library. The user library is located at -/Library/Preferences and contains the preference files for the current user. The system library is located at /Library/Preferences and contains the preference files for all users. These locations are different from the root library, which is located at /System/Library/Preferences and contains the preference files for the operating system and its components. You can access these locations by using the Finder, the Terminal, or the defaults command line utility. You can also edit, delete, or reset the preference files using various methods, but you should be careful not to damage or corrupt them, as they may affect the functionality of your apps. References:

- * Where are the application preference files location on Mac
- * What are Mac system preferences files, and how do I fix them?

* How to change the default apps used to open files in macOS

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which macOS and iPadOS feature lets you use your iPad to extend or mirror the display on your Mac?

- A. Universal Control
- B. Screen Sharing
- C. Sidecar
- D. Stage Manager

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Sidecar is a feature that lets you use your iPad as a display that extends or mirrors your Mac desktop. You can use Sidecar to work with different apps on the different screens, use the same app on both screens, or mirror the screens so that they show the same content. You can also use your Apple Pencil to draw, edit, or mark up documents on your iPad while seeing the updates live on your Mac. Sidecar requires macOS 10.15 or later and iPadOS 13 or later on supported models. You can use Sidecar wirelessly or with a USB cable. To use Sidecar, you need to select your iPad from the Display menu in Control Center or the menu bar on your Mac, or from the AirPlay menu on macOS Catalina. You can also use the sidebar and the Touch Bar on your iPad to access common Mac controls and app-specific commands. The other options are not the correct answer, as they have different functions or are not available on macOS and iPadOS.

* Universal Control is a feature that lets you use a single keyboard, mouse, or trackpad to control your Mac and iPad, with the iPad showing its own Home Screen and apps rather than the desktop and apps of your Mac. You can also drag and drop content between your devices. Universal Control requires macOS Monterey or later and iPadOS 15 or later on supported models.

* Screen Sharing is a feature that lets you remotely view or control another Mac or share your Mac screen with others over the internet. You can use Screen Sharing to help someone with a problem, collaborate on a project, or access your files and apps. Screen Sharing requires macOS 10.14 or later on both Macs, and an Apple ID or a local network connection.

* Stage Manager is not a feature on macOS or iPadOS. It is a feature on watchOS 8 or later that lets you control the camera and microphone on your iPhone from your Apple Watch. You can use Stage Manager to take photos, record videos, zoom in and out, adjust the exposure, mute the sound, and switch between the front and back cameras on your iPhone. References:

* Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide, page 6

* Use an iPad as a second display for a Mac

* Use iPad as a second display for your Mac

* Sidecar: Turn an iPad Into a Secondary Mac Display

* Use Universal Control on your Mac and iPad

* Share the screen of another Mac

* [Use Stage Manager on your Apple Watch]

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which Console report details events while macOS is being used?

- A. Crash Reports
- B. Diagnostic Reports
- C. Spin Reports
- D. system.log file

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The system.log file in Console (now unified log in modern macOS) records ongoing system and app events during use.

* Option A: Crash Reports detail app crashes.

* Option B: Diagnostic Reports are broader but not real-time.

* Option C: Spin Reports (older term) aren't standard.

References: Apple Support - " Use Console on Mac " (support.apple.com/HT202768).

NEW QUESTION: 18

How should you schedule an email to send in Mail on iPhone?

A. Tap Settings > Mail > Schedule and configure the send date and time.

B. Touch and hold the mail body and configure the send date and time.

C. Touch and hold the send button and set the send date and time.

D. Tap the calendar icon in the mail menu bar and configure the send date and time.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This is the correct way to schedule an email in the Mail app on iPhone, as introduced in iOS 16. You can compose your email as usual, and then long-press the send button (an upward arrow) to see the options for scheduling. You can choose from the suggested times, or tap "Send Later" to set a custom date and time. The scheduled email will appear in a separate mailbox called "Send Later", where you can view or delete it. The email will be sent automatically at the scheduled time, as long as your iPhone is on. References: How to Schedule Emails on Your iPhone - How-To Geek, Schedule an Email in Apple Mail on Your iPhone (iOS

16), How to schedule emails on iPhone, iPad, and Mac to send later, How to Schedule Email in the Mail App on iPhone - Guiding Tech, How to Schedule Emails on an iPhone - groovyPost

NEW QUESTION: 19

Select three responses.

Which three steps should you take if your iPad stops responding to your keyboard or trackpad that ' s connected with the Smart Connector?

A. Go to Settings > General > Trackpad & Mouse > Reset.

B. Restart your iPad.

C. Remove any other iPad case or cover.

D. Contact AppleCare.

E. Update your iPad to the latest version of iPadOS.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Smart Connector is a magnetic port that allows you to connect compatible accessories, such as the Smart Keyboard or the Magic Keyboard, to your iPad. Sometimes, your iPad may stop responding to your keyboard or trackpad that's connected with the Smart Connector. This could be due to various reasons, such as software issues, dirt or debris on the connectors, or interference from other cases or covers. According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials 1 , the following steps can help you troubleshoot the problem:

* Restart your iPad. This can resolve many software glitches that may prevent your iPad from recognizing your accessory. To restart your iPad, press and hold the Top button and either volume button until the power off slider appears. Drag the slider, then wait for 30 seconds for your device to turn off. To turn your device back on, press and hold the Top button until you see the Apple logo.

* Remove any other iPad case or cover. Some cases or covers may interfere with the Smart Connector or the accessory's magnets, causing connection issues. Make sure you remove any other case or cover from your iPad before attaching your accessory. Also, make sure the Smart Connector and the accessory's connectors are clean and free of any dirt or debris. You can use a soft, lint-free cloth to gently wipe the connectors.

* Update your iPad to the latest version of iPadOS. Updating your iPad can ensure that you have the latest features and bug fixes that may improve the compatibility and performance of your accessory. To update your iPad, go to Settings > General > Software Update and follow the onscreen instructions.

:

Allow USB and other accessories to connect to your iPhone, iPad, or iPod touch .

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which type of information can you review in System Information?

- A. Analytics data that was sent to Apple
- B. Results after running System Diagnostics
- C. Results after running Apple Diagnostics
- D. Results from Crash Reports

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

System Information (Applications > Utilities) provides hardware, software, and network details, including results from Apple Diagnostics (e.g., hardware test codes) under the "Diagnostics" section.

* Option A: Analytics data is in Privacy & Security settings, not System Information.

* Option B: "System Diagnostics" isn't a standard macOS term here.

* Option D: Crash Reports are in Console, not System Information.

References: Apple Support - " Use System Information on your Mac " (support.apple.com/HT203001).

NEW QUESTION: 21

Where can you change the undo send delay setting on your iPad?

- A. General > Mail > Undo Send Delay
- B. Open your mail app then open settings and select Undo Send Delay.
- C. Settings > Mail > Accounts > Undo Send Delay
- D. Settings > Mail > Undo Send Delay

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials, you can change the undo send delay setting on your iPad by going to Settings > Mail > Undo Send Delay 1 . This setting allows you to unsend an email within a certain time frame after you tap the send button. You can choose from Off, 10 seconds, 20 seconds, or 30 seconds. The other options, A, B, and C, are not correct because they are not the correct paths to access the undo send delay setting. General > Mail > Undo Send Delay is not a valid path in the iPad settings 2

. Open your mail app then open settings and select Undo Send Delay is not a valid option because the mail app does not have its own settings menu 3 . Settings > Mail > Accounts > Undo Send Delay is not a valid path because the Accounts section does not have an undo send delay option 4 . References : 1 : Unsend email with Undo Send in Mail on iPad - Apple Support , Section " Delay sending emails " . 2 : General settings on iPad - Apple Support 3 : Mail settings overview for iPad - Apple Support 4 : Manage email accounts in Mail on iPad - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 22

A user's Mac and iPhone are both signed in to the same Managed Apple Account. The user restarted both devices, but Instant Hot-spot doesn't connect. Which method should the user try next to solve the issue?

- A. Go to General > Transfer or Reset iPhone, tap Reset, then tap Reset Network Settings.
- B. Go to Personal Hotspot, and set "Allow Others to Join".
- C. Go to Cellular > Cellular Data Options, then turn on Data Roaming.
- D. Go to Cellular > Cellular Data Options, then set Data Mode to Allow More Data on 5G.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Instant Hotspot requires Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and network settings to align. Reset Network Settings (Settings > General > Transfer or Reset iPhone > Reset) clears network glitches, re-establishing connectivity.

* Option B: "Allow Others" is for non-account devices, not same-account issues.

* Option C: Data Roaming is for cellular abroad, not Hotspot.

* Option D: Data Mode affects usage, not connection.

References: Apple Support - " Use Instant Hotspot " (support.apple.com/HT204023).

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which macOS Recovery feature is available ONLY on Mac computers with Apple silicon from the macOS Recovery Utilities menu in macOS?

- A. Recovery diagnostics
- B. Startup Security Utility
- C. Recovery log
- D. Share disk

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Where can you add a VPN configuration in macOS?

Answer:

System Settings > Network > VPN & Filters > Add VPN Configuration

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which three things happen to web browsing when Lockdown Mode is turned on for iPhone?

- A. Safari is removed from the Home Screen.
- B. Only Apple approved websites can be viewed.
- C. Images might be replaced with a missing image icon.
- D. Certain complex web technologies are blocked.
- E. Web fonts might not be displayed.

Answer: C,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

What can you do if you forget your iPhone passcode?

- A. Wait for the "forgot your passcode?" prompt to appear and follow the onscreen instructions.
- B. Use your Apple ID to get into your phone.
- C. Put the phone in recovery mode and attempt to restore it in Apple Configurator.
- D. Connect the phone to a mac and erase all content and settings.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

If you forget your iPhone passcode, you can use a Mac to erase your iPhone and remove the passcode. This will delete all your data and settings, but you can restore them from a backup if you have one.

To erase your iPhone using a Mac, you need to put your iPhone in recovery mode and connect it to the Mac with a cable.

Then, you need to open Finder and locate your iPhone. You will see an option to Restore or Update your iPhone. Choose Restore and wait for the process to complete. After your iPhone is erased, you can set it up again and restore your data from a backup or iCloud. References: If you forgot your iPhone passcode - Apple Support, Erase your iPhone - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 27

Where in Recovery app > Recovery Log can you set the view to display only error messages?

- A. Message Type
- B. Detail Level
- C. Log Type
- D. Filter Level

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In macOS Recovery's Recovery app log, Detail Level filters messages (e.g., to show only errors), refining the view for troubleshooting.

* Option A: Message Type isn't a filter here.

* Option C: Log Type isn't an option.

* Option D: Filter Level isn't a term used.

References: Apple Support - " Use macOS Recovery " (support.apple.com/HT201314).

NEW QUESTION: 28

ACME, Inc. wants to ensure that iPhone and iPad backups created with Apple Configurator on a Mac are encrypted and protected with a password. Which action in Apple Configurator should you select to create password encrypted backups?

A. Actions > Prepare, then select Encrypt Backups

B. Actions > Apply > Backup Password

C. Actions > Advanced > Encrypt

D. Actions > Advanced > Enable Encrypted Backups

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To create password encrypted backups with Apple Configurator, you need to enable encrypted backups for the devices or Blueprints that you want to back up. This option is available under the Actions > Advanced menu, and it requires you to enter and verify a password for the backups. Once enabled, encrypted backups save users' passwords and provide more security for the data. Encrypted backups can be restored only to devices or Blueprints that have the same encryption settings and password. References: Enable encrypted backups in Apple Configurator

NEW QUESTION: 29

Where in Settings can you review configuration profiles?

A. General > Privacy & Security

B. Profiles > Remote Management

C. General > VPN & Device Management

D. Privacy & Security > Profiles

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Configuration profiles (e.g., MDM settings) are reviewed in Settings > General > VPN & Device Management on iOS. This section lists installed profiles, allowing users to view or remove them (if permitted).

* Option A: Privacy & Security handles app permissions, not profiles.

* Option B: No "Profiles > Remote Management" exists.

* Option D: Profiles aren't under Privacy & Security.

References: Apple Support - " Manage configuration profiles on iPhone " (support.apple.com/HT202030).

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which macOS feature allows you to use your iPhone as a webcam?

A. Focus

B. Continuity Camera

C. Stage Manager

D. Quick Look

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Continuity Camera is a macOS feature that allows you to use your iPhone as a webcam on your Mac. With Continuity Camera, you can take advantage of the powerful iPhone camera and additional video effects, such as Center Stage, Portrait mode, Studio Light, and Desk View. You can connect your iPhone to your Mac wirelessly or with a USB cable, and choose your iPhone as the camera or microphone

in apps that support it, such as FaceTime or Photo Booth¹. The other options, Focus, Stage Manager, and Quick Look, are not macOS features that allow you to use your iPhone as a webcam. Focus is a feature that helps you reduce distractions and stay focused on what matters to you². Stage Manager is a third-party app that lets you control your livestream from your iPhone³. Quick Look is a feature that lets you preview files without opening them⁴. References: 1 Use your iPhone as a webcam on Mac - Apple Support 2 Use Focus on your Mac - Apple Support 3 Stage Manager - App Store 4 Use Quick Look on Mac - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which feature is restricted when a device is in Lockdown Mode?

- A. Calendar events
- B. iCloud Backup
- C. Incoming FaceTime calls
- D. App Store

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Lockdown Mode is an optional extreme-protection feature designed for users who may face highly sophisticated targeted cyberattacks. To reduce the device's attack surface, Apple restricts several communications and connectivity features. Incoming FaceTime calls are blocked unless the user previously called that person or contact within the permitted recent period. Therefore, option C is correct. Lockdown Mode also restricts other capabilities such as certain Messages attachments, complex web technologies, incoming Apple service invitations, Shared Albums, device connections, and configuration-profile installation. It does not simply disable Calendar events, the App Store, or normal iCloud Backup as described by the other options. The restrictions intentionally reduce functionality in exchange for stronger protection against advanced exploit chains and targeted spyware.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which capability is available with a Managed Apple Account but not with an unmanaged Apple Account?

- A. Subscribing to Apple Music
- B. Using FaceTime and Messages
- C. Accessing iCloud+ services
- D. Enrolling a device in device management

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Managed Apple Accounts are specifically designed for organizational environments and integrate with account-driven device management enrollment. Apple documents that account-driven User Enrollment and account-driven Device Enrollment allow users to enroll devices for work by signing in with a Managed Apple Account. The Managed Apple Account establishes the organizational identity used during service discovery, authentication, and enrollment. A personal or unmanaged Apple Account does not provide this account-driven organizational enrollment capability. Therefore, option D is correct. Consumer services such as Apple Music are associated primarily with personal Apple Accounts, while some communication services available to ordinary Apple Accounts do not define the organizational capability being tested. Managed Apple Accounts are specifically integrated with Apple Business Manager, Apple School Manager, and compatible device management services to support managed work configurations and organizational data separation.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Scenario

Nisha ' s iPad doesn ' t charge. She ' s using the original Apple power adapter and cable that came with her iPad.

Select three responses.

Which three troubleshooting steps should you try to resolve this issue?

- A.** Force restart her iPad.
- B.** Make sure that the device isn't too hot or too cold.
- C.** Try charging with a different power adapter and cable.
- D.** Back up the device, then erase all content and settings.
- E.** Enable Optimized Battery Charging in the iPad settings.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials, the three troubleshooting steps that you should try to resolve the issue of iPad not charging are:

* Force restart the iPad. This can help clear any software glitches that may prevent the iPad from recognizing the power source or charging properly 1 2 . The steps to force restart the iPad depend on whether it has a Home button or not 1 .

* Make sure that the device isn't too hot or too cold. Extreme temperatures can affect the battery performance and charging ability of the iPad 1 3 . The iPad should be kept within the acceptable operating temperatures of 0° to 35° C (32° to 95° F) 3 .

* Try charging with a different power adapter and cable. The power adapter and cable may be damaged or incompatible with the iPad, causing the charging issue 1 4 . It is recommended to use the original Apple power adapter and cable that came with the iPad, or other Apple-certified accessories 4 .

The other two options, D and E, are not relevant or helpful for resolving the charging issue. Backing up the device and erasing all content and settings may be useful for other issues, such as storage or performance problems, but not for charging problems 5 . Enabling Optimized Battery Charging is a feature that helps extend the battery lifespan by reducing the time that the iPad spends fully charged. It does not affect the charging speed or ability of the iPad. References : 1 : Fix issues with charging - Apple Support 2 : iPad won't charge, Try these tips to fix it - Geeky Gadgets 3 : iPad not charging: 6 solutions - 9to5Mac 4 : How to fix an iPad that won't charge: 8 troubleshooting tips - Macworld 5 : Erase all content and settings from iPad - Apple Support : About Optimized Battery Charging on your iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 34

How should you view live log messages using Console on your Mac?

- A.** Select Log Reports in the sidebar, click the log message, and choose View > Expand Selected Row.
- B.** Select system.log in the sidebar, click the log message, and choose View > Expand Selected Row.
- C.** Select Mac in the sidebar, then click info from the toolbar.
- D.** Select Mac in the sidebar, then click Start Streaming.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To view live log messages using Console on your Mac, you need to select Mac in the sidebar, then click Start Streaming in the toolbar. This will display the log messages for your Mac as they are generated. You can also use the Touch Bar to start or stop streaming. The type of log message is indicated by a dot in the Type column: red for faults, yellow for errors, dark gray for debug messages, and light gray for info messages 1

. References : View log messages in Console on Mac , Apple Support.

NEW QUESTION: 35

You install software that contains a system extension on a Mac. An alert appears. What should you do?

- A.** Restart the Mac in Safe Mode, and use Control Center to reinstall the extension.
- B.** Use System Information to inspect and notarize the extension, then restart the Mac.
- C.** Open Migration Assistant, and update the extension to be compatible with the current version of macOS.
- D.** Open Privacy & Security settings, allow the extension, and restart the Mac.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A system extension alert requires user approval in System Settings > Privacy & Security . After installation, macOS prompts to allow the extension; selecting "Allow" (and sometimes restarting) enables it if signed by the developer.

* Option A: Safe Mode disables extensions; Control Center doesn't manage them.

* Option B: System Information doesn't notarize extensions.

* Option C: Migration Assistant isn't for updates.

References: Apple Support - " If a system extension won't load " (support.apple.com/HT210999).

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which Wi-Fi authentication settings does Apple recommend for better security for Wi-Fi routers and access points?

A. WPA3 Personal or WPA Personal

B. WPA3 Personal or WPA/WPA2

C. WPA3 Personal or WPA2/WPA3 Transitional

D. WPA2/WPA3 Transitional or WEP Transitional Security Network

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to Apple, the security setting defines the type of authentication and encryption used by your router, and the level of privacy protection for data transmitted over its network. WPA3 Personal is the newest, most secure protocol currently available for Wi-Fi devices. It works with all devices that support Wi-Fi 6 (802.11 ax), and some older devices. WPA2/WPA3 Transitional is a mixed mode that uses WPA3 Personal with devices that support that protocol, while allowing older devices to use WPA2 Personal (AES) instead. This mode offers better security and compatibility than WPA2 Personal (AES) alone, and avoids the weak security and performance of WEP and WPA/WPA2 modes. References: Recommended settings for Wi-Fi routers and access points - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 37

How many times can you enter your iPhone passcode wrong before your account is disabled?

A. Five

B. Ten

C. Three

D. Six

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

You can enter your iPhone passcode wrong up to ten times before your account is disabled. After six failed attempts, your iPhone will be disabled for one minute. After seven attempts, it will be disabled for five minutes. After eight attempts, it will be disabled for 15 minutes. After nine attempts, it will be disabled for 60 minutes. After ten attempts, it will be disabled until you connect it to a computer and restore it using iTunes or Finder¹². References: = If you forgot your iPhone passcode - Apple Support; What to do when your iPhone is disabled | Tom's Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 38

At what Wi-Fi signal level will trigger iPhone or iPad to search for a stronger Wi-Fi network?

A. -50 dBm

B. -100 dBm

C. -70 dBm

D. -80 dBm

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Wi-Fi signal level, also known as Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI), is a measure of how well your device can receive the wireless signal from the router or access point. It is usually expressed in decibel- milliwatts (dBm), which is a logarithmic scale that ranges from -30 dBm (very strong signal) to -100 dBm (very weak signal). The higher the negative value, the weaker the signal.

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials ¹ , iPhone and iPad will search for a stronger Wi- Fi network when the signal level drops below -80 dBm. This is because a weak signal can affect the performance, reliability, and security of your Wi-Fi connection. A weak signal can also drain your device's battery faster, as it requires more power to maintain the connection.

To check the Wi-Fi signal level on your iPhone or iPad, you can use the following steps 2 3 :

- * Open the Settings app on your device.
- * Go to Wi-Fi.
- * Under the Wi-Fi network list, locate the name of the Wi-Fi network or wireless router you want to check the signal strength for.
- * Tap the information icon (i) next to the network name.
- * Look for the RSSI value, which shows the signal level in dBm.

Alternatively, you can also use third-party apps that can display the Wi-Fi signal level on your device, such as Wi-Fi Sweetspots or Network Analyzer.

:

Recommended settings for Wi-Fi routers and access points .

How to View Wi-Fi Networks Signal Strength on iPhone or iPad .

How to View Wi-Fi Networks Signal Strength on iPhone or iPad | Guide .

NEW QUESTION: 39

Select two responses.

Which two ways can you use to reset a FileVault password on a Mac?

- A. Authenticator app
- B. Using a trusted device
- C. Recovery key
- D. SMS verification code
- E. iCloud account and password

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

FileVault is a feature that encrypts the data on your Mac's startup disk, making it more secure. To unlock your Mac, you need to enter your account password or a recovery key. A recovery key is a 28-character code that is generated when you turn on FileVault. You can choose to store it in iCloud or write it down and keep it in a safe place. An iCloud account and password can also be used to reset your FileVault password, if you enabled this option when you turned on FileVault. The other options, authenticator app, using a trusted device, and SMS verification code, are not valid ways to reset a FileVault password on a Mac. References

1 Use FileVault to encrypt the startup disk on your Mac - Apple Support 2 Reset a macOS User Password

- Kandji 3 How to unlock your Mac with its Recovery Key and FileVault active - Macworld

NEW QUESTION: 40

A user began an AirDrop transfer. The user left before the transfer completed. What change can you make in Settings so future transfers can complete?

- A. Go to General > AirDrop, then turn on Use Cellular (or Mobile) Data.
- B. Go to General > AirPlay & Continuity, then turn on Handoff.
- C. Go to General > AirDrop, then turn on Bringing Devices Together.
- D. Go to VPN > Disconnect, then restart the transfer.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

AirDrop typically requires Wi-Fi proximity. Enabling Use Cellular Data (Settings > General > AirDrop) in iOS 18 allows transfers to complete over cellular if devices move out of Wi-Fi range.

- * Option B: Handoff is for app continuity, not AirDrop.
- * Option C: Bringing Devices Together enhances discovery, not range.
- * Option D: VPN doesn't extend AirDrop.

References: Apple Support - " Use AirDrop " (support.apple.com/HT204144).

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which macOS privacy setting allows an app to detect mouse input system wide?

- A. System Settings
- B. Accessibility
- C. Bluetooth
- D. Input Monitoring

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Input Monitoring is the macOS privacy control specifically designed to determine which applications may monitor input from the keyboard, mouse, or trackpad, including while the user is working in other applications. Apple places this control in System Settings > Privacy & Security > Input Monitoring.

Therefore, option D is correct. Accessibility permissions are different: they can allow applications to control the Mac through scripts, system commands, or user-interface interaction, but they are not the specific privacy category for observing system-wide input-device activity. Bluetooth permission governs access to Bluetooth functionality and accessories, while "System Settings" is the application containing the privacy controls rather than the individual permission itself. Users should grant Input Monitoring only to trusted applications because approved software may potentially observe sensitive keyboard and pointing-device activity.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Where are sysdiagnose log files located on iPhone?

- A. Settings > Privacy & Security > Analytics & Improvements > Analytics Data
- B. Settings > Privacy > Tracking
- C. Settings > Privacy > Analytics & Improvements > Share With App Developers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Sysdiagnose log files are located on iPhone in Settings > Privacy & Security > Analytics & Improvements > Analytics Data. Sysdiagnose is a tool that collects information from the iPhone and saves it in a log file. You can use sysdiagnose to troubleshoot general iOS issues or report them to AppleCare. To generate a sysdiagnose log file, you need to press and hold both volume buttons and the side or top button for 1 to 1.5 seconds, then release them. You will see a screenshot and a message that says "Diagnostics are in flight".

Sysdiagnose can take up to 10 minutes to finish. After that, you can find the log file in the Analytics Data section of the Settings app. The log file name will start with "sysdiagnose_" and include the date and time of the generation, the device type, and the iOS version. For example, "sysdiagnose_2024.01.06_17-14-34+0500_iPhone_OS_iPhone_19A344.tar.gz". References: Using Sysdiagnose to Troubleshoot iOS or iPadOS - Apple Device Support Tutorials | Apple Training, How to extract sysdiagnose logs for forensic purposes on iOS | Andrea Fortuna

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which two methods can you use to transfer a sysdiagnose report from your iPad? (Select two.)

- A. Go to Settings > General > AppleCare & Warranty > Analytics Data, then use AirDrop to transfer the sysdiagnose report.
- B. Connect your iPad to Mac, click Macintosh HD in Locations in the Finder sidebar, and click Sync.
- C. Connect your iPad to Mac, click the device in Locations in the Finder sidebar, and click Sync.
- D. Go to Settings > Privacy & Security > Analytics & Improvements > Analytics Data, then use AirDrop to transfer the sysdiagnose report.
- E. Go to Settings > General > AirPlay & Continuity > Analytics Data, then use AirDrop to transfer the sysdiagnose report.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

A sysdiagnose report (diagnostic log) can be transferred:

- * C: Connect iPad to Mac, select it in Finder's "Locations," and sync to transfer files.
- * D: In Settings > Privacy & Security > Analytics & Improvements > Analytics Data , locate the sysdiagnose file and use AirDrop.
- * Option A: No "AppleCare & Warranty" path exists for analytics.

* Option B: Macintosh HD isn't the iPad in Finder.

References: Apple Support - " Collect diagnostics on iPad " (support.apple.com/HT207935).

NEW QUESTION: 44

What are other requirements for iCloud backups to occur automatically when connected to a power source?

- A. Fully charge the device and turn on iCloud Backup in General > iPhone Storage.
- B. Connect to Wi-Fi and lock the screen.
- C. Connect to Wi-Fi and unlock the screen.
- D. Fully charge the device and turn on iCloud in General > Backup.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

iCloud backups require the device to be on Wi-Fi, locked, and charging-ensuring minimal disruption.

* Option A: Full charge isn't needed; iCloud Backup is in Settings > [user name] > iCloud .

* Option C: Unlocked prevents backup.

* Option D: No "General > Backup" path.

References: Apple Support - " Back up your iPhone with iCloud " (support.apple.com/HT207428).

NEW QUESTION: 45

What's required to use Migration Assistant with two installed?

- A. Wi-Fi must be on and the Mac computers
- B. Must be placed near each other
- C. Mac computers with the same version of macOS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Migration Assistant is a tool that allows you to transfer your data, apps, and settings from one Mac to another. To use Migration Assistant with two Macs, you need to have Wi-Fi turned on and the Macs must be near each other. You also need to update the software on both Macs, if possible, and turn off any antivirus, firewall, or VPN software that might interfere with the transfer. You can then launch Migration Assistant on both Macs and follow the onscreen instructions to select the source and destination Macs, choose the content to transfer, and start the migration process. References: Transfer to a new Mac with Migration Assistant - Apple Support, How to Use Migration Assistant to Move Files from One Mac to Another

NEW QUESTION: 46

If you need to sync data from iCloud to your Windows PC, what must you do?

- A. Download iCloud for Windows from the Microsoft Store.
- B. Airdrop the files to your PC.
- C. Download the files and send them to your PC manually.
- D. Download iCloud on your PC and manually start the transfer.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To sync data from iCloud to your Windows PC, you need to download and install iCloud for Windows from the Microsoft Store. This is a free app that allows you to access your iCloud photos, documents, bookmarks, passwords, and other data on your PC. You can also use iCloud for Windows to sync your iCloud Mail, Contacts, and Calendar with Outlook. To use iCloud for Windows, you need to sign in with your Apple ID and choose the features and content that you want to keep up to date across your devices. You also need to have iCloud set up on your iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, or Mac with the same Apple ID. References : Set up and use iCloud for Windows - Apple Support , Set up iCloud for Windows on your PC - Apple Support , Use iCloud for Windows to synchronize calendar and contacts with Outlook - Microsoft Support

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Your personal device is signed in to both your Managed Apple Account and your unmanaged Apple Account.

Which of these is linked to your Managed Apple Account?

- A. Personal photos and videos
- B. Apps that you installed
- C. Messages sent with iMessage
- D. Organization data and documents

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Managed Apple Accounts are created, owned, and managed by an organization and are specifically designed to keep organizational information separate from a user's personal data. Therefore, organization data and documents are associated with the Managed Apple Account, making option D correct. Apple's account-driven enrollment architecture allows a Managed Apple Account and a personal Apple Account to coexist on supported devices while maintaining separation between work and personal information. Personal photos, personally installed applications, and personal account information remain associated with the unmanaged Apple Account unless specifically deployed or managed by the organization. This separation is particularly important in personally owned device deployments because IT management is limited to organizational accounts, managed applications, settings, and information rather than giving the organization unrestricted access to the user's personal content.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which disk format should you use to create a bootable macOS installer that includes macOS Recovery on an external storage device?

- A. APFS (Encrypted)
- B. Mac OS Extended (Encrypted)
- C. APFS
- D. MacOS Extended

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

To create a bootable macOS installer that includes macOS Recovery on an external storage device, you need to use the Mac OS Extended format, also known as HFS+. This is because the `createinstallmedia` command, which is used to create the bootable installer, requires the volume to be formatted as Mac OS Extended. APFS (Apple File System) is not supported by `createinstallmedia`, and neither are the encrypted versions of APFS or Mac OS Extended. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Mac OS Extended. References: Create a bootable installer for macOS, How to create a bootable USB macOS installer, How to format the startup drive for a Mac

NEW QUESTION: 49

What are two ways to manually update iOS or iPadOS? (Choose two.)

- A. Open the iOS or iPadOS Update app and initiate the available software update.
- B. Initiate the available software update in Settings > General > Software Update.
- C. Connect the device to a Mac and initiate the software update through the Finder.
- D. Connect the device to another iPhone or iPad and follow the Software Update prompt.
- E. Open the App Store app, tap your name, then tap Software Update.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Apple supports two standard manual methods for updating iOS or iPadOS. Directly on the device, open Settings > General > Software Update and download and install the available update, making option B correct. A user can also connect the iPhone or iPad to a trusted Mac running macOS Catalina or later, select the device in Finder, choose General, and select Check for Update, making option C correct. There is no separate iOS or iPadOS Update application, and operating-system updates are not initiated from the App Store. Another iPhone or iPad cannot function as the update host in the manner described in option D. Finder provides the supported computer-based update path when a wireless update is unavailable or when updating through a Mac is preferred.

NEW QUESTION: 50

You need to reset a user password on Mac but you can't log in. You enter macOS Recovery and open Terminal.

How can you use Terminal to reset the user password?

- A. Use the passwd command to reset the user password.
- B. Use the resetpassword command to reset the user password.
- C. Launch Disk Utility directly from Terminal.
- D. Modify Secure Boot settings to allow local account recovery.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When a user cannot log in and has started the Mac in macOS Recovery, Apple provides a password-reset workflow through Terminal. From the Utilities menu, open Terminal, type the command ``resetpassword``, and press Return. This launches the Reset Password assistant, where the user can follow the available recovery steps and create a new login password. Therefore, option B is correct; the command is properly written as ``resetpassword`` without a space. The ``passwd`` command is not the Apple-documented Recovery workflow for this scenario. Disk Utility is used primarily for storage and file-system tasks, and changing Secure Boot settings does not reset a local user password. The Recovery password assistant is specifically designed to handle forgotten or unusable Mac login passwords when normal sign-in is unavailable.

NEW QUESTION: 51

How does a private Wi-Fi address help keep your privacy?

- A. It requires that applications request access before being allowed to send traffic on the network.
- B. It generates a new MAC address for each network you connect to.
- C. It prohibits non-App Store applications from providing location-based suggestions.
- D. It restricts MAC addresses to prevent unauthorized devices from connecting to your network.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Private Wi-Fi Address randomizes the MAC address per network, preventing tracking across Wi-Fi connections.

* Option A: App permissions are separate (TCC).

* Option C: App Store status isn't relevant.

* Option D: MAC restriction is network-side, not device-side.

References: Apple Support - " Use private Wi-Fi addresses " (support.apple.com/HT211227).

NEW QUESTION: 52

A user tries to use Erase All Content and Settings with their organization-owned iPhone. But the option is dimmed. Why is this option dimmed?

- A. Their iPhone has a restriction that prevents the user from erasing it.
- B. Their iPhone is experiencing a software issue and must be restored.
- C. Their iPhone is running a previous iOS version and must be updated first.
- D. Their iPhone doesn't support the feature.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

MDM restrictions on organization-owned iPhones can disable Erase All Content and Settings to prevent unauthorized wipes.

* Option B: Software issues don't dim options.

* Option C: iOS version doesn't affect this.

* Option D: All modern iPhones support it.

References: Apple Support - "MDM restrictions" (support.apple.com/HT204142).

NEW QUESTION: 53

How should you check the progress of an installation and error entries when troubleshooting an application installation issue on a Mac?

A. Choose Terminal from the Utilities menu.

B. Choose Startup Security Utility from the Utilities menu.

C. Choose Enter Full Screen from the Window menu.

D. Choose Install Log from Console > Log Reports.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When you install an application on a Mac, the installer creates a log file that records the progress and any errors that occur during the installation process. You can use the Console app to view the install log and troubleshoot any issues that may prevent the installation from completing successfully. To access the install log, you need to launch the Console app from the Applications > Utilities folder, or use Spotlight to search for it. Then, in the Console app, choose Install Log from the Log Reports section in the sidebar. You will see a list of install log files, each with a date and time stamp. You can select the most recent one or the one that corresponds to the installation you are having trouble with. The install log file will show you the details of the installation, such as the source, destination, package name, version, size, and status. It will also show you any errors or warnings that occurred during the installation, such as permission issues, network issues, or corrupted files. You can use the information in the install log to identify the cause of the installation failure and take appropriate actions to resolve it. References: Use the Console app on your Mac, How to view the install log on a Mac, Fix Installation Failed the Installer Encountered an Error on Mac

NEW QUESTION: 54

What's the first action you should try when an app is unresponsive?

A. Contact the developer

B. Force the app to quit and reopen it

C. Update iOS or iPadOS

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The first action you should try when an app is unresponsive is to force the app to quit and reopen it. This can help resolve temporary issues that may cause the app to freeze, crash, or not respond to your inputs. To force the app to quit, swipe up from the bottom of the device. If your device has a home button, double press that instead. This will bring up a carousel of all the open windows on your device. Swipe left or right to find the app that you want to quit. Swipe up on the app's preview to close it. Then, tap the app icon on the Home screen to reopen it and see if it works as expected. References: If an app on your iPhone or iPad stops responding ... - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 55

You can use Console to _____ to help diagnose performance problems.

A. Analyze reallocation of memory to struggling apps

B. Note cache clearing and service restarts that are triggered by the system

C. Block background processes that overuse CPU

D. Review log data for apps that unexpectedly quit

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Console is a macOS diagnostic utility used to view log messages, reports, and analytics information generated by the operating system and applications. When an app quits unexpectedly, macOS can generate diagnostic or crash-related information that helps identify what happened around the failure. Apple documents that Console can display analytics information related to events such as applications

quitting unexpectedly, forced application termination, and system errors. Therefore, reviewing log data for apps that unexpectedly quit is the correct use described in option D. Console does not dynamically reallocate memory to applications, terminate CPU-intensive background processes automatically, or function primarily as a cache-management utility. Those activities involve other macOS components or tools. Console's key troubleshooting value is providing diagnostic evidence that can help correlate errors, crashes, and abnormal application behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 56

Scenario

Melody's Mac has multiple printers configured.

Where in System Settings should you go to determine if her printers were configured manually or by an MDM solution?

- A. Printers > Advanced
- B. Privacy & Security > Profiles
- C. Printers & Scanners > Advanced
- D. General > Sharing > Printer Sharing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To determine if Melody's printers were configured manually or by an MDM solution, you should go to Privacy & Security > Profiles in System Settings. This is where you can see the profiles that are installed on the Mac, which may include printer settings. If there are any profiles that contain the Printing or AirPrint payload, then the printers were configured by an MDM solution. Otherwise, the printers were configured manually by the user or an administrator. References: Printing MDM payload settings for Apple devices - Apple Support, AirPrint MDM payload settings for Apple devices - Apple Support, Intro to mobile device management profiles - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 57

How can you use AirPlay to share content exclusively with a specific individual from your Apple iPhone and Mac?

- A. Allow Airplay for anyone in the same network
- B. Allow Airplay for everyone
- C. Allow Airplay for Current use

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To use AirPlay to share content exclusively with a specific individual from your Apple iPhone and Mac, you need to set the "Allow AirPlay for" option to "Current user" on your Mac. This option allows only devices where you're signed in with the same Apple ID as on the Mac to stream to the Mac. To set this option, you need to go to System Preferences > Sharing and click on "AirPlay Receiver" in the list that appears on the left. Then, choose "Current user" from the menu next to "Allow AirPlay for". After that, you can use AirPlay to stream or mirror content from your iPhone to your Mac by tapping the AirPlay button in the app that you're using or in Control Center¹²³⁴. References: = Apple - Support - Manuals, macOS User Guide, Set up your Mac to be an AirPlay receiver; Apple - Support - Manuals, Use AirPlay to stream video or mirror the screen of your iPhone; How to AirPlay From iPhone or iPad to Your Mac - How-To Geek; How to Use AirPlay (Screen Mirroring) on a Mac - How-To Geek.

NEW QUESTION: 58

What should you use to troubleshoot macOS installation issues?

- A. Single user mode
- B. Installer log
- C. macOS Recovery Assistant
- D. Apple Diagnostics

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The installer log is a useful tool to troubleshoot macOS installation issues. The installer log records the progress and status of the installation process, as well as any errors or warnings that may occur. You can view the installer log during or after the installation by following these steps¹:

* To view the installer log during the installation, press Command-L on your keyboard. A new window will open showing the log messages. You can press Command-3 to show all messages, or Command-4 to show errors and progress messages only.

* To view the installer log after the installation, open the Console app from the Applications > Utilities folder. In the sidebar, select your Mac under Devices, then choose /var/log > install.log from the list of log files. You can use the search field or the filter bar to find relevant messages.

The installer log can help you identify the cause of the installation issue, such as a corrupted installer file, insufficient disk space, incompatible software, or network problems. You can use the information in the installer log to troubleshoot the issue or contact Apple Support for further assistance. References: How to use the macOS installer log to troubleshoot installation problems - Macworld

NEW QUESTION: 59

How many times will Face ID attempt to recognize your face before asking for your passcode?

- A. Seven
- B. Ten
- C. Five
- D. Three

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Face ID will attempt to recognize your face three times before asking for your passcode. This is to prevent unauthorized access to your device by someone who looks similar to you or has a photo of you. If Face ID fails to match your face after three attempts, you can either enter your passcode or swipe up from the bottom of the screen to try Face ID again. You can also adjust the settings for Face ID to make it more or less sensitive to variations in your appearance, such as wearing glasses, a hat, or a mask. References : Use Face ID on your iPhone or iPad Pro - Apple Support , iOS 12: How to retry Face ID after a failed attempt - 9to5Mac

NEW QUESTION: 60

Why are passkeys more secure than passwords?

- A. They generate a unique shared secret for every account on the device.
- B. They work on Apple devices only.
- C. They use XProtect to create signed certificates in iCloud Keychain.
- D. They are less vulnerable to phishing.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Passkeys use public-private key pairs synced via iCloud Keychain, making them resistant to phishing as they're site-specific and not entered manually.

* Option A: Shared secrets aren't the mechanism.

* Option B: Platform exclusivity isn't the reason.

* Option C: XProtect isn't involved.

References: Apple Support - " Use passkeys " (support.apple.com/HT213305).

NEW QUESTION: 61

How does the USB section of a system report help you diagnose accessory problems?

- A. It shows whether Mac recognizes connected USB hardware.
- B. It provides automatic repair options for USB drivers.
- C. It lists active and past warranty claims for the accessory.
- D. It shows only storage devices, not other USB accessories.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The USB section of System Information helps determine whether macOS actually detects a USB accessory at the hardware level. Apple troubleshooting guidance instructs users to open System Information and check the USB or Hardware section to confirm that a connected accessory appears in the system report. Therefore, option A is correct. If the device is listed, the Mac recognizes the hardware connection, and troubleshooting can proceed to software, configuration, power, or accessory-specific issues. If it does not appear, the connection, cable, port, hub, power, or accessory itself may

need investigation. System Information does not automatically repair USB drivers and does not provide warranty-claim history. It also displays many categories of USB hardware-not merely storage devices-including speakers, adapters, printers, and other attached USB accessories.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which folders normally appear at the root level of the storage volume in the Finder on a Mac?

- A. Applications, Documents, System, and Users
- B. Library, Network, System, and Volumes
- C. Documents, Library, System, and Users
- D. Applications, Library, System, and Users

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

This is the correct answer because these are the four folders that normally appear at the root level of the storage volume in the Finder on a Mac. The root level is the topmost level of the filesystem hierarchy, denoted by /. The Applications folder contains all the applications installed on the Mac, the Library folder contains system and user preferences, the System folder contains the operating system files, and the Users folder contains the home folders of each user account. These folders are essential for the functioning and organization of the Mac, and they should not be modified or deleted without a good reason. References: Access the Root Directory in Mac OS X in 4 Ways Quickly, Unix filesystem - Wikipedia, Working with APFS Volume Groups | Carbon Copy Cloner - Bombich

NEW QUESTION: 63

Scenario

You ' re migrating your Windows PC to a new Mac.

Which software should you download on your Windows PC to aid the migration process?

- A. PC Mover
- B. Windows Migration Assistant
- C. Transfer Protocol
- D. Migration Wizard

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Windows Migration Assistant is a software that helps you transfer your contacts, calendars, email accounts, and more from your Windows PC to your Mac. It copies but does not delete files from your PC. You need to download and install the appropriate version of Windows Migration Assistant on your PC, depending on which macOS your Mac is using. Then you need to connect your Mac and PC to the same network, such as your home Wi-Fi network or an Ethernet cable. Finally, you need to use Migration Assistant on both your Mac and PC to start the transfer process. References : = Transfer from PC to Mac with Migration Assistant
, Download Windows Migration Assistant v2.4.5.0 (Monterey, Ventura and Sonoma)

NEW QUESTION: 64

What might be a risk when you use Force Quit in Activity Monitor?

- A. You might lose data, and other apps could experience problems.
- B. The process might reinstall itself with outdated settings.
- C. A process can run again only after you restart your Mac.

D. Force Quit might erase cache files and reset user preferences.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Force Quit immediately terminates the selected application or process instead of allowing it to close normally.

Apple specifically warns that if the process has files open, unsaved data may be lost. In addition, if other apps or system processes depend on the process being terminated, those apps or processes can experience problems. This makes option A correct. Force Quit does not reinstall software, and a terminated process is not necessarily prevented from starting again until the Mac restarts. It also does not automatically erase caches or reset application preferences. For this reason, normal Quit should be preferred when an application can respond safely, while Force Quit is intended primarily for unresponsive applications or processes where normal termination is not possible.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which device can you use to unlock your Mac computer's screen saver and approve authentication requests from macOS and other apps?

A. HomePod

B. iPhone

C. iPad

D. Apple Watch

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You can use your Apple Watch to unlock your Mac computer's screen saver and approve authentication requests from macOS and other apps, without having to enter a password. This feature is called Auto Unlock and Approve with Apple Watch, and it requires that you have an Apple Watch with watchOS 6 or later, a Mac with macOS Catalina or later, and that both devices are signed in with the same Apple ID using two-factor authentication. To turn on this feature, you need to go to System Preferences > Touch ID & Password > Apple Watch and enable the option next to the name of your watch. Then, whenever you wake your Mac from its idle state or an app requires authentication, you can double-click the side button of your Apple Watch to unlock or approve the task. References:

* Unlock your Mac and approve requests with Apple Watch - Apple Support

* Authentication Services | Apple Developer Documentation

* Approve App Authentication Requests with Your Apple Watch in Catalina

NEW QUESTION: 66

ACME, Inc. wants all users to see mounted servers in the Finder by default.

Which terminal command should you use to modify the Finder preferences to display mounted servers?

A. defaults read com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true

B. defaults cat com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true

C. defaults write com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true

D. defaults append ShowMountedServersOnDesktop com.apple.finder true

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The terminal command defaults write com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true sets the Finder preference to show mounted servers on the desktop. This is equivalent to checking the box for "Connected Servers" in the Finder settings under the General tab. The other commands are either invalid or do not change the preference value.

* defaults read com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true reads the current value of the preference, but does not modify it.

* defaults cat com.apple.finder ShowMountedServersOnDesktop true is not a valid command, as cat is not a valid subcommand for defaults.

* defaults append ShowMountedServersOnDesktop com.apple.finder true appends the value true to the preference key ShowMountedServersOnDesktop, which is not a valid operation, as the preference value should be a boolean, not a list. References:

* Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide, page 11

* Change Finder settings on Mac

* How to show Hard Disk icon on Desktop via Terminal?

NEW QUESTION: 67

Why doesn't the latest iOS release appear in Settings > General > Software Update on an iPhone?

- A.** MDM is managing software updates and upgrades.
- B.** Lockdown Mode is turned on.
- C.** There isn't enough local storage for the upgrade.
- D.** The Wi-Fi network was configured by MDM.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

MDM can defer or block iOS updates, hiding them from Settings > General > Software Update on managed devices.

* Option B: Lockdown Mode restricts features, not updates.

* Option C: Storage affects install, not visibility.

* Option D: Wi-Fi config doesn't hide updates.

References: Apple Support - " MDM software updates " (support.apple.com/HT204142).

NEW QUESTION: 68

How should you force your Mac to reinitialize a peripheral device's connection and reload any peripheral-specific drivers?

- A.** Connect the peripheral to a USB hub.
- B.** Unplug and reconnect the peripheral.
- C.** Unplug other devices on the same bus.
- D.** Connect the peripheral to another Mac.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials, one of the basic troubleshooting steps for peripheral devices is to unplug and reconnect the device¹. This can force the Mac to reinitialize the connection and reload any device-specific drivers. Other options, such as connecting the peripheral to a USB hub, unplugging other devices on the same bus, or connecting the peripheral to another Mac, may not necessarily reinitialize the connection or reload the drivers, and may introduce other issues or complications. References: 1: Apple Device Support Reference Materials, Section 2.3.1, "Basic Troubleshooting Steps".

NEW QUESTION: 69

What could be a reason you can't update your compatible iPad to the latest iPadOS?

- A.** Your iPad is connected to cellular only.
- B.** Your iPad battery level is lower than 50 percent.
- C.** Your iPad doesn't have enough available storage space.
- D.** The Apple Account used to update to the latest iPadOS doesn't have iPadOS in Purchase History.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Insufficient storage (e.g., < 5GB free) prevents iPadOS updates, as they require space for download and installation (check in Settings > General > iPad Storage).

* Option A: Cellular can work if "Use Cellular Data" is on.

* Option B: < 50% battery prompts charging, not blocks visibility.

* Option D: Purchase History isn't tied to updates.

References: Apple Support - " Update your iPad " (support.apple.com/HT204204).

NEW QUESTION: 70

Guillermo is a designer for ACME, Inc. He uses his 12.9-inch iPad Pro to create marketing materials and do color grading.

Which iPadOS feature should Guillermo use to allow his 12.9-inch iPad Pro to accurately display colors for common color standards?

- A. Display Zoom
- B. True Tone
- C. ColorSync
- D. Reference Mode

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reference Mode is a display mode for professional content creation workflows, like color grading, editing, and content review, where accurate colors and consistent image quality are critical. Reference Mode enables the 12.9-inch iPad Pro with Liquid Retina XDR display to deliver reference color for popular color standards and video formats, such as BT.709, sRGB, HDR10, Dolby Vision, and more. It also disables all dynamic display adjustments for ambient surround, such as True Tone, Auto-Brightness, and Night Shift. Guillermo can use Reference Mode to match the color requirements of his workflow and ensure that his marketing materials and color grading are accurate and consistent. He can also use Reference Mode with Sidecar to use his iPad Pro as a secondary reference display for his Mac. References: Use Reference Mode on your iPad Pro, iPadOS 16: These are the new features exclusive to M1 iPads

NEW QUESTION: 71

Why might you use Console during troubleshooting?

- A. To manage user accounts and Apple Accounts
- B. To analyze system and app logs for errors, patterns, or anomalies
- C. To adjust system energy use and hardware power
- D. To rotate locally stored logs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Console is a macOS diagnostic utility for reviewing log messages, activities, and reports generated by macOS and applications. Apple describes Console as a tool for checking system performance and troubleshooting problems. Its log messages can contain system events, errors, status information, dialog information, and other communications that help identify what happened when a problem occurred. Administrators and support technicians can search or filter these records to identify recurring errors, unusual patterns, application failures, and other diagnostic evidence. Console does not manage user or Apple Accounts, directly change hardware power behaviour, or primarily exist to rotate stored log files. Its troubleshooting value comes from analyzing diagnostic information produced by applications and the operating system. Therefore, option B correctly describes why Console is useful during troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which feature is available for Managed Apple Accounts but not for personal Apple Accounts?

- A. Access to the Appleseed for IT beta program
- B. Security Key Rotation
- C. Managed iCloud Keychain
- D. Managed and verified two-factor authentication

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Appleseed for IT is a beta program exclusive to Managed Apple Accounts for testing organizational features.

- * Option B: Security Key Rotation isn't a distinct feature.
- * Option C: iCloud Keychain isn't "Managed" separately.
- * Option D: Two-factor is standard, not unique.

References: Apple Business Manager Guide (support.apple.com/guide/apple-business-manager).

NEW QUESTION: 73

Scenario

You ' re using Migration Assistant to transfer your account named " Andre " from your current MacBook Pro to your new iMac. The iMac is already configured with an account also named " Andre. " What happens with Migration Assistant if the account names are the same on both Mac computers?

- A.** You need to manually rename your old account before proceeding with Migration Assistant.
- B.** The account on the new iMac is automatically updated with the contents of the old account.
- C.** On the new iMac, a new account is automatically created and named " Andre (1). "
- D.** You ' re asked to either rename the old account or replace the one already on the iMac.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When you use Migration Assistant to transfer content from one Mac to another Mac, and the account names are the same on both computers, you have two options: rename or replace. Rename means that the account on your old Mac will appear as an additional user on your new Mac, with a separate login and home folder.

Replace means that the account on your old Mac will replace the identically named account on your new Mac.

This option will overwrite any existing data on the new Mac account. You can choose the option that suits your needs best. References : Transfer to a new Mac with Migration Assistant - Apple Support , Migration Assistant and User Names - Apple Community

NEW QUESTION: 74

A device uses a _____ when the private MAC address is set to Rotating.

- A.** Hardware address that is defined by a configuration profile.
- B.** Hardware address that is defined by the user.
- C.** Private address that rotates to a different private address weekly.
- D.** Private address that rotates to a different private address every 2 weeks.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

When Private Wi-Fi Address is set to Rotating, the device periodically changes the private MAC address it presents to that Wi-Fi network. Apple documents that the Rotating setting changes to a different private address every two weeks, so option D is correct. The address is not the hardware MAC address defined by the device, an administrator, or a configuration profile. Instead, it is a randomized private address designed to reduce long-term tracking of the device across network activity. Apple devices generally use Fixed private addressing by default on networks using WPA2 or stronger security, while Rotating can be selected or used for networks with weak or no security. The rotation interval is specifically two weeks, not one week, which makes option C incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of these methods to restore iPhone reinstalls the latest version of iOS?

- A.** Erase All Content and Settings
- B.** Recovery Assistant
- C.** Erase Device using Find My
- D.** Restore using the Finder on Mac

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Restoring an iPhone through Finder on a Mac performs a computer-based factory restore. Apple states that this process erases the device and installs the latest available iOS software, so option D is correct. This differs from Erase All Content and Settings performed directly on the iPhone, which removes user content and settings but is not the method identified here for reinstalling the latest operating-system software. Recovery Assistant is intended to resolve certain startup problems and is not the standard full factory-restore method described in the question. Erasing a device through Find My remotely removes content but does not represent the Finder-based operating-system reinstall process. In Finder, selecting the iPhone and choosing Restore iPhone causes the computer to erase the device and install the latest compatible iOS release.

NEW QUESTION: 76

Where in System Settings can you remove manual DNS entries for an Ethernet connection on a Mac Studio?

- A. Network > DNS Management
- B. Ethernet > Advanced
- C. Network > Ethernet > Restore Defaults
- D. Network > Ethernet > Details

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In System Settings > Network > Ethernet > Details , the DNS tab lets you remove manual DNS entries on macOS.

* Option A: No "DNS Management" exists.

* Option B: "Advanced" was pre-Ventura; now it's "Details."

* Option C: No "Restore Defaults" option.

References: Apple Support - " Change DNS settings on Mac " (support.apple.com/HT202068).

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NEW QUESTION: 77

What should you confirm first when your iPhone status bar displays "SOS " ?

- A. iPhone has Low Power Mode turned off.
- B. Wi-Fi Assist is turned on.
- C. iPhone has Do Not Disturb turned off.
- D. iPhone is in an area with cellular coverage.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An SOS indication in the iPhone status bar means the device is not connected to its normal cellular network, although emergency calling may still be possible through another available network. The first fundamental check is therefore whether the iPhone is currently in an area where cellular service is available. Apple's troubleshooting guidance for SOS, No Service, or Searching begins with cellular-network availability and reconnection steps. Low Power Mode does not normally prevent cellular registration, Wi-Fi Assist relates to supplementing weak Wi-Fi with cellular data, and Do Not Disturb affects notifications rather than network registration. If cellular coverage should be available, subsequent steps can include toggling Airplane Mode, restarting the iPhone, checking cellular settings, and contacting the carrier. Therefore, option D is the correct first confirmation.

NEW QUESTION: 78

How can you confirm that an iPhone is supervised?

- A. The message " This iPhone is supervised and managed by organization name. " appears above the Apple Account area in Settings.
- B. The message " This iPhone is supervised and managed by organization name. " appears in Settings > General > VPN & Device Management.
- C. The status " Supervised " displays below Device Management in Settings > General > About.
- D. The Supervised flag appears next to each setting that ' s supervised.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Apple provides a visible supervision notice directly in the main Settings screen of a supervised iPhone or iPad. The supervision information appears below the Search field and above the Apple Account area, so option A identifies the correct location. Current Apple documentation describes wording similar to "This iPhone is supervised," followed by information about the organization's management capabilities.

Supervision generally indicates that an organization owns or has enhanced management control over the device, commonly through Automated Device Enrollment. The notice is not limited to the VPN & Device Management section, does not appear as a simple "Supervised" status under About, and individual managed settings do not each display a supervision flag. Checking the main Settings screen is therefore the direct method for confirming supervision.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of these apps and services can you access with both an unmanaged and Managed Apple Account?

- A. iCloud Backup
- B. Health
- C. Find My
- D. Apple One

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

iCloud Backup is available with a personal, unmanaged Apple Account and can also be made available with a Managed Apple Account in supported organizational deployment models. Apple documents that Account- driven Device Enrollment and User Enrollment extend Managed Apple Account services to include contacts, calendars, reminders, notes, iCloud Drive, and iCloud Backup. Therefore, option A is correct. Health and Find My are examples of services that are unavailable to Managed Apple Accounts. Apple One is a consumer subscription bundle and is not a Managed Apple Account service. Organizations can also use Apple Business Manager or Apple School Manager to control which supported iCloud services their Managed Apple Account users can access. This provides organizational control while allowing supported cloud services such as iCloud Backup where appropriate.

NEW QUESTION: 80

Scenario

You're setting up a new MacBook Pro to replace your current MacBook. Both Mac computers are using the current version of macOS.

Which utility should you use to move data from your current MacBook to your new Mac using Setup Assistant?

- A. Migration Assistant
- B. Transfer Data
- C. Time Machine
- D. Transfer Information

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Migration Assistant is a utility that allows you to transfer data from one Mac to another, either directly or from a backup. You can use Migration Assistant during the initial setup of your new Mac, or launch it later from the Utilities folder. Migration Assistant can transfer your user accounts, documents, applications, settings, and other data. References: = Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide, page 7; Apple - Support - Manuals, Migration Assistant User Guide.

NEW QUESTION: 81

What ' s the purpose of using sysdiagnose in iOS and iPadOS?

- A. Researching issues by extracting logs
- B. Managing external hardware components and identifying issues
- C. Creating app usage tables and tracking impact on system performance
- D. To test memory, logic boards, and wireless modules

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A sysdiagnose captures an extensive collection of system logs and diagnostic information from an iPhone or iPad. Its purpose is to provide detailed technical data that can be examined when researching and troubleshooting operating-system, application, networking, or other complex device issues. Therefore, option A is correct. Sysdiagnose is fundamentally a log-collection mechanism rather than a hardware-management interface. It does not directly manage external hardware, create application-usage tables as its primary function, or perform dedicated hardware testing of components such as

memory and logic boards. A sysdiagnose package instead gathers information from numerous system components so that support personnel, administrators, or developers can investigate what occurred around the time a problem was reproduced.

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which step should you complete if your iPad fails to back up to iCloud?

- A.** Confirm that Bluetooth is turned on.
- B.** Verify that your iPad has a device passcode and is unlocked.
- C.** Ensure that you 're signed in with your Managed Apple Account.
- D.** Ensure that your iPad has a working Wi-Fi connection.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A functioning network connection is required for an iPad to upload its backup to iCloud. Apple documents that automatic iCloud backups normally occur when the device is connected to power, locked, and connected to Wi-Fi. Consequently, if an iCloud backup fails, confirming that the iPad has a working Wi-Fi connection is an appropriate troubleshooting step. Bluetooth is not required for iCloud Backup. The device also does not need to remain unlocked; automatic backups are specifically designed to occur while it is locked. Signing in with a Managed Apple Account is not the general solution to a failed backup because the relevant Apple Account and organizational configuration depend on how the device is deployed. The network connection must be functional so the backup data can communicate with Apple's iCloud services.

NEW QUESTION: 83

How many incorrect password attempts does a Managed Apple ID allow before you're locked out of the account?

- A.** Seven
- B.** Five
- C.** Three
- D.** Ten

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Managed Apple ID is a type of Apple ID that is created and managed by an organization, such as a school or a business. It allows users to access Apple services, such as iCloud, iTunes U, and Apple School Manager.

A Managed Apple ID has different password policies than a regular Apple ID. According to the Apple Business Manager User Guide, one of the password policies for a Managed Apple ID is that "after three incorrect attempts, the account is locked for one hour." This means that if a user enters the wrong password three times in a row, they will not be able to sign in with their Managed Apple ID for the next 60 minutes.

This policy is designed to prevent unauthorized access and protect the user's data and privacy. References: Use Managed Apple IDs in the Apple Business Manager User Guide

NEW QUESTION: 84

What does Find My use to locate lost or missing devices?

- A.** Bluetooth
- B.** Cellular Data
- C.** Built in trackers
- D.** Wi-Fi

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Find My uses Bluetooth signals from nearby Apple devices to locate lost or missing devices, even when they're offline. This feature is called Find My network, and it creates a secure and anonymous network of hundreds of millions of Apple devices that can help find each other. When you mark your device as lost, it sends out a secure Bluetooth beacon that can be detected by other Apple devices nearby. Those devices relay the location of your device to iCloud so you can see it on a map. Find My network respects your privacy and does not reveal any personal information or location data to

anyone. Find My also uses Wi-Fi and cellular data to locate devices that are online and have Location Services enabled. References: Find My network overview - Apple Support, Locate a device in Find My on iPhone - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 85

Which option can you access to view the current activity of Apple Configurator for Mac?

- A. Double-click the device and select Activity.
- B. From the Apple Configurator menu bar, choose Window > Activity.
- C. From the Apple Configurator menu, choose View Activity.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

To view the current activity of Apple Configurator for Mac, you can access the Activity window from the menu bar. The Activity window shows you the background tasks that Apple Configurator is performing, such as downloading software updates, preparing devices, or installing profiles. You can also pause, resume, or cancel any activity from this window¹. The other options, double-clicking the device and selecting Activity, or choosing View Activity from the Apple Configurator menu, are not valid ways to access the Activity window. References: ¹ View log messages and activity in Apple Configurator - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 86

Scenario

You would like to access files stored in iCloud Drive on your Windows PC at work.

What should you do to access these files on your PC?

- A. Download iCloud Drive from the Windows App Store and set it up using your Apple ID.
- B. Download iCloud for Windows and set it up with your Apple ID.
- C. Copy the content of iCloud Drive from your Mac to an external drive, and connect the external drive to your Windows PC.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

To access files stored in iCloud Drive on your Windows PC, you need to download iCloud for Windows and set it up with your Apple ID ¹ . This will allow you to view, add, or remove iCloud Drive files and folders directly on your Windows computer in File Explorer or Windows Explorer ² . You can also choose a different location for your iCloud Drive files and folders on your PC ² . Downloading iCloud Drive from the Windows App Store or copying the content of iCloud Drive from your Mac to an external drive are not valid options, as they will not sync your files across your devices or let you access them online ^{3 4 5} . References: ¹ : Set up iCloud Drive on your Windows computer - Apple Support. ² : View, add, or remove iCloud Drive files in iCloud for Windows - Apple Support. ³ : [Step-by-Step] How to Sync iCloud Drive on PC? - MultCloud. ⁴ : How to Access iCloud Drive on Windows PCs in 3 Easy Ways - MultCloud. ⁵ : How to Access iCloud Drive Files from Windows PC - OS X Daily.

NEW QUESTION: 87

A standard user installs a backup utility. When they're prompted to allow Full Disk Access, the setting is dimmed.

Why can ' t the user allow Full Disk Access?

- A. Full Disk Access is restricted to apps with sandbox entitlements.
- B. Full Disk Access requires an administrator to allow access.
- C. The app must be launched by an administrator user before changes can be applied.
- D. The app must be notarized through the App Store before it can receive privacy permissions.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Full Disk Access is a high-privilege macOS privacy permission that allows an app to access protected data across the Mac, including information belonging to other apps, Time Machine backups, and certain administrative settings. A standard user does not have the administrative authority required for this type of system-level change, so administrator authorization is required, making option B correct. The restriction is not based on whether the application has sandbox entitlements, and the utility does not first need to be launched by an administrator. Notarization also does not grant Full Disk Access; notarization verifies software integrity and checks for known malicious content, while Full Disk Access is a separate privacy permission. Apple exposes these controls under System Settings > Privacy & Security > Full Disk Access.

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of these actions should you take if an alert appears after you install a system extension?

- A. Open System Information to notarize the extension.
- B. Contact the developer for extension support.
- C. Use Migration Assistant to update the extension to be compatible with the current version of macOS.
- D. Start up the Mac in safe mode, and reinstall the extension.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

System extensions on macOS (e.g., kernel extensions pre-Sonoma, replaced by system extensions) may trigger alerts if they're unsigned, blocked by Gatekeeper, or incompatible. The alert typically suggests the extension is unapproved or failed to load. The best action is to contact the developer for support, as they can provide an updated, signed version or instructions to resolve the issue.

- * Option A (System Information) shows extension details but can't notarize them—Apple's notarization is developer-side.
- * Option C (Migration Assistant) transfers data, not updates extensions.
- * Option D (Safe Mode) disables extensions but doesn't fix the alert.
- * Option B is proactive and aligns with Apple's advice. See "If a system extension won't load" (support.apple.com/HT210999).

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which feature allows you to share your screen during a FaceTime Call?

- A. Stage Manager
- B. SideCar
- C. SharePlay
- D. AirPlay Receiver

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

SharePlay is a feature that lets you share your screen, watch videos, listen to music, or work out together with others in a FaceTime call. You can use SharePlay to bring apps, webpages, and more into the conversation.

To share your screen in a FaceTime call, you need to tap the Share Content button and then tap Share My Screen. Everyone in the call can see what's on your screen until you stop sharing, but they can't control anything on your device. If you get any notifications while sharing your screen, others won't be able to see them. SharePlay requires iOS or iPadOS 15.1 or later on your iPhone or iPad, or macOS Monterey or later on your Mac. References:

- * Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide, page 6
- * Share your screen in FaceTime on your iPhone or iPad
- * Share your screen in a FaceTime call on iPhone

NEW QUESTION: 90

Select Three.

When do you need your Passcode to Enable Face ID?

- A. You updated your phone.
- B. After five attempts to recognize a face unsuccessfully.
- C. You haven't unlocked the phone using a passcode for more than hasn't been used in the last 4 hours.
- D. Your phone has been in sleep mode for the last 8 hours.
- E. You haven't unlocked your phone in more than 2 days.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials, you need your passcode to enable Face ID when:

* You have just turned on or restarted your device by force restart or automatically after an OTA software update¹.

* Your device has failed to match a face for 5 times¹.

* You haven't unlocked your device for more than 48 hours¹.

The other two options, C and D, are not correct because they are based on incorrect or incomplete information. The correct condition for option C is that the passcode hasn't been used to unlock the device in the last six and a half days and Face ID hasn't unlocked the device in the last 4 hours¹. The correct condition for option D is that your device has received a remote lock command¹. References: 1: Use Face ID on your iPhone or iPad Pro - Apple Support, Section "Require a passcode".

NEW QUESTION: 91

Scenario

Guillermo wants to annotate the Keynote presentation he created on his Mac on iPad.

Select three responses.

What does he need to do for Handoff to work on both devices?

A. Turn on Wi-Fi.

B. Turn on Bluetooth.

C. Turn on iCloud Drive.

D. Sign in with the same Apple ID.

E. Turn on AirPlay.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For Handoff to work on both devices, Guillermo needs to turn on Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and sign in with the same Apple ID on his Mac and iPad. Handoff is a feature that allows users to start something on one device and then complete it on another. For example, Guillermo can start working on a Keynote presentation on his Mac and then continue annotating it on his iPad. To use Handoff, both devices must be on the same Wi-Fi network, have Bluetooth turned on, and be signed in with the same iCloud account. These are the prerequisites for Handoff to work. Turning on iCloud Drive or AirPlay is not necessary for Handoff. iCloud Drive is a cloud storage service that syncs files across devices, but it is not required for Handoff. AirPlay is a feature that streams audio and video from one device to another, but it is not related to Handoff. References: Use Handoff to transfer Keynote presentations - Apple Support, How to Set Up and Use Handoff on Your iPhone and iPad - How-To Geek

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Scenario

You configured a VPN server that supports the L2TP over IPSec protocol. You would like to add the VPN configuration to your Mac.

Which action menu option should you use to manually configure VPN in Network settings?

A. Add Service

B. Manage Virtual Interfaces

C. Set Service Order

D. Add VPN Configuration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To manually configure VPN in Network settings on a Mac, you need to click the Action pop-up menu on the right, choose Add VPN Configuration, then choose the type of VPN connection you want to set up. This option allows you to enter the VPN server address, account name, and any authentication settings, such as a password or a certificate. The other options are not related to adding a VPN configuration. Add Service is used to add a new network service, such as Wi-Fi or Ethernet. Manage Virtual Interfaces is used to create or edit VLANs or link aggregations. Set Service Order is used to change the order of network services in the list. References: Set up a VPN connection on Mac - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 93

You ' re reviewing the manual page for the defaults command in Terminal.

What should you do to exit a manual page in the Terminal window?

- A. Press the Esc key
- B. Press the Control-X keys
- C. Type Exit and Press the Return key
- D. Press the Q key

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Q key is the universal shortcut to quit or exit a manual page in the Terminal window. The manual page, or man page, is a document that provides information about a command or utility in the Unix-like operating systems. The man command is used to display the man page for a given command or topic. The man command uses a pager program, such as less or more, to display the man page in the Terminal window. A pager program allows the user to scroll through the text file one page, line, or half-page at a time. To exit the pager program and return to the shell prompt, the user needs to press the Q key. This is the same for any other program that invokes the pager program, such as git log or git diff. The Q key stands for quit, and it is easy to remember for Mac users who are familiar with the Command + Q shortcut to quit an application. References How to escape out of the MAN screen or page in UNIX? , How to Exit the MAN Command and Quit Man Pages Properly , How to Quit the MAN Command and Exit Man Pages Properly , How to jump to the end of a 'man' page

NEW QUESTION: 94

What does a system diagnostics report from Activity Monitor give you?

- A. Repair instructions for hardware failures and minor issues
- B. Detailed information about the status of a Mac
- C. A guide for caches and preference file cleanup
- D. An ordered list of required macOS updates

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Activity Monitor can generate a System Diagnostics report containing information about the current status of the Mac. Apple states that the report is based on different system logs and can be saved and supplied to Apple Support for troubleshooting. Therefore, option B is correct. A System Diagnostics report is a collection of diagnostic information; it does not automatically provide step-by-step hardware repair instructions. It also is not designed as a cache-clean ing guide or a list of required operating-system updates. Activity Monitor provides several related diagnostic functions, including Sample Process, Spindump, System Diagnostics, and Spotlight Diagnostics. System Diagnostics is particularly useful when detailed system-state information must be captured so a support technician or administrator can investigate complex performance or operating-system problems.

NEW QUESTION: 95

What can you monitor using the Activity Monitor icon in the Dock?

- A. Storage Utilization
- B. Wi-Fi Connections
- C. Network Usage
- D. Hardware Connections

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The Activity Monitor Dock icon can display real-time Network Usage (e.g., data sent/received) if set in View

> Dock Icon .

* Option A: Storage is in System Settings > General > Storage.

* Option B: Wi-Fi details are in Network settings.

* Option D: Hardware is in System Information.

References: Apple Support - " Use Activity Monitor " (support.apple.com/HT201464).

NEW QUESTION: 96

How to access Emergency SOS on your iPhone?

A. Press and hold the side button and one of the volume buttons until the appears.

B. Press and hold the volume button and swipe down on your screen.

C. Press the home button 5 times quickly.

D. Press and hold the side button until the Emergency SOS slider appears.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Emergency SOS is a feature on your iPhone that lets you quickly and easily call for help and alert your emergency contacts. To access Emergency SOS on your iPhone, you need to press and hold the side button and one of the volume buttons until the Emergency SOS slider appears on the screen. You can then drag the slider to call emergency services, or continue holding the buttons to start a countdown and an alert sound. If you release the buttons after the countdown, your iPhone automatically calls emergency services. Emergency SOS works differently depending on your iPhone model and region. For example, in India, you need to press the side button three times rapidly to call emergency services. You can also customize the settings for Emergency SOS, such as adding emergency contacts, enabling auto call, and turning off the countdown sound. References: Use Emergency SOS on your iPhone - Apple Support, How to trigger Emergency SOS on your iPhone (and shut it off)

NEW QUESTION: 97

What happens when you turn on Location Services in Privacy & Security settings?

A. It turns on Wi-Fi and Bluetooth automatically to determine your device's location.

B. It limits app access to Apple services only.

C. It gives websites unrestricted access to all data shared with apps.

D. It allows apps, websites, and system services to ask permission to use your device's location.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Turning on Location Services allows apps, websites, and Apple system services to request permission to use location information, making option D correct. Location Services can determine a device's position using sources such as GPS, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cellular information, but enabling the feature does not simply grant every app unrestricted access. Apps must request permission, and the user can allow, deny, or limit access through Privacy & Security settings. The setting also does not automatically enable Wi-Fi and Bluetooth solely for location determination, nor does it restrict location use only to Apple services. Apple gives users control over individual app and system-service access, including options such as precise location where applicable. Thus, enabling Location Services makes location access available subject to user permission rather than automatically exposing location or other data.

NEW QUESTION: 98

Where can you save a recovery diagnostics file? (Choose the best answer.)

A. /Users/Shared

B. Macintosh Data

C. External storage

D. /var/root/Documents

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A recovery diagnostics file is generated while the Mac is running in macOS Recovery and can be requested when submitting diagnostic information, such as through Feedback Assistant. Apple's macOS Recovery documentation instructs the user to connect an external storage device before generating the recovery diagnostics file. After the diagnostic process completes and the screen flashes, a dialog appears that allows the file to be saved to a location on that external storage device. Therefore, option C is correct. Locations such as `~/Users/Shared` and `~/var/root/Documents` are not the documented destinations for this Recovery workflow, and "Macintosh Data" is not the prescribed storage target. External storage provides a practical way to preserve and transfer diagnostic information when the normal macOS startup environment may not be available.

NEW QUESTION: 99

You suspect a hardware problem with your Mac. You want to use Apple Diagnostics to verify your suspicion.

What steps should you complete to use Apple Diagnostics? (Image of macOS startup options, disk and gear on a black background)

- A. Turn on Mac, then press and hold the Shift key. Release the Shift key when a progress bar appears.
- B. Press and hold the power button until Options appears. Release the power button, then press and hold Command-D.
- C. Press and hold the power button until Options appears. Release the power button, then press and hold Option-D.
- D. Turn on Mac, then press and hold the D key. Release the D key when a progress bar appears.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For Apple silicon Macs, hold the power button until startup options appear, then press Command-D to start Apple Diagnostics.

* Option A: Shift is for Safe Mode.

* Option C: Option-D isn't valid here.

* Option D: D alone works on Intel, not always silicon.

References: Apple Support - " Use Apple Diagnostics " (support.apple.com/HT202731).

NEW QUESTION: 100

You are trying to connect a podcast mic to your mac. You go into Sounds, but the mic isn ' t appearing an as option. Where else can you check to see if the mic is properly connected to your mac?

- A. System Information > Hardware
- B. System Information > Devices
- C. System Settings > Printers & Devices
- D. System Settings > Hardware

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

System Information > Hardware is the place where you can check to see if your podcast mic is properly connected to your Mac. System Information is an app that shows detailed information about your Mac hardware, software, and network. You can access System Information from the Utilities folder in the Applications folder, or by choosing About This Mac from the Apple menu and clicking System Report. Under the Hardware section, you can find information about your audio devices, such as the manufacturer, model, and connection type. If your podcast mic is connected to your Mac, it should appear under the Audio section. If it does not appear, you may need to troubleshoot the connection or try a different port or cable 1 2

. References : = Apple - Support - Manuals , macOS User Guide, System Information; How do I connect a microphone to my MacBook? | ZDNET .

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which wireless authentication method allows a Mac to use digital certificates to authenticate to secure wireless networks?

- A. WPA Personal
- B. WPA3 Enterprise
- C. WPA3 Transitional
- D. WPA3 Personal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

WPA3 Enterprise is a wireless authentication method that allows a Mac to use digital certificates to authenticate to secure wireless networks. WPA3 Enterprise provides stronger confidentiality protections for traffic sent over the air, using 256-bit AES encryption when connecting to compatible wireless access points.

WPA3 Enterprise also supports 802.1X authentication protocols, such as EAP-TLS, which use digital certificates to verify the identity of the client and the server. WPA3 Enterprise is supported on Mac computers (late 2013 or later, with 802.11ac or later). References:

- * Secure access to wireless networks
- * How Apple devices join Wi-Fi networks

NEW QUESTION: 102

Match the user types on the left to the descriptions on the right by dragging the responses to the correct target areas. Responses may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

		<u>Answer Area</u>	
Group			A special account with which anyone with physical access to a Mac can log in
Guest			An account with which you can share files with someone on a different computer, but not log in to a Mac
Standard			A user account that can perform tasks that require greater privileges than an administrator user account
Sharing Only			A user account that can add and manage other users, install apps, and change settings that affect all users on a Mac
Administrator			A user account that has full control over its own home folder and can install apps in it and has read access to most items, preferences, and apps
System Administrator (root)			

Answer:

Group
Guest
Standard
Sharing Only
Administrator
System Administrator (root)

Explanation:

Answer Area

Guest	A special account with which anyone with physical access to a Mac can log in
Sharing Only	An account with which you can share files with someone on a different computer, but not log in to a Mac
System Administrator (root)	A user account that can perform tasks that require greater privileges than an administrator user account
Administrator	A user account that can add and manage other users, install apps, and change settings that affect all users on a Mac
Standard	A user account that has full control over its own home folder and can install apps in it and has read access to most items, preferences, and apps



Group		
Guest		
Standard		
Sharing Only		
Administrator		
System Administrator (root)		

<u>Answer Area</u>		
Guest		A special account with which anyone with physical access to a Mac can log in
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System Administrator (root)		A user account that can perform tasks that require greater privileges than an administrator user account
Administrator		A user account that can add and manage other users, install apps, and change settings that affect all users on a Mac
Standard		A user account that has full control over its own home folder and can install apps in it and has read access to most items, preferences, and apps

NEW QUESTION: 103

You use the ping command on your Mac to reach a web server. You don't get a response, but the website loads in Safari.

What explains this issue?

- A. The website 's SSL certificate is expired.
- B. The DNS entry for the website contains an incorrect SPF record.
- C. The web server is configured to block responses.
- D. The firewall on your Mac is disabling all outbound network traffic.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The `ping` command tests connectivity by sending ICMP echo requests, while Safari normally accesses websites using HTTP or HTTPS over TCP. A server or firewall can therefore be configured to ignore or block ICMP ping requests while still permitting normal web traffic. Apple documents this same principle with firewall stealth mode, which can prevent responses to probing requests such as ICMP ping while allowing authorized application traffic. This makes option C the intended answer. An expired SSL certificate would normally generate a certificate warning in Safari rather than simply prevent ping responses. SPF records relate to email authentication and have nothing to do with ICMP connectivity. If the Mac firewall blocked all outbound network traffic, Safari would not successfully load the website.

NEW QUESTION: 104

When developers submit Mac apps for distribution outside the App Store, Apple _____.

- A.** Automatically adds a revocation ticket to every new app
- B.** Requires developers to include privacy manifests before review
- C.** Scans the software for known malware and issues a notarization ticket
- D.** Requires the app to be distributed only through the Mac App Store

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Apple Notarization is a malware-scanning service for Mac software distributed outside the Mac App Store.

Developers submit their software to Apple, which scans it for known malicious content. If no known malware is detected and the submission satisfies the notarization process, Apple issues a notarization ticket. Developers can staple that ticket to the application so Gatekeeper can verify the notarization even when the Mac is offline. Therefore, option C is correct. A revocation ticket is different: Apple can issue one when software is later identified as malicious. Apple does not require all Mac applications to be distributed exclusively through the Mac App Store. Developer ID signing, Notarization, Gatekeeper, and XProtect collectively allow trusted applications to be distributed securely outside the App Store.

NEW QUESTION: 105

Select Four.

Which iPads is the Apple Pencil 1st gen compatible with?

- A.** iPad Air (3rd gen)
- B.** iPad Air (4th gen)
- C.** iPad (6th gen and newer)
- D.** iPad Pro 12.9 inch (1st and 2nd gen)
- E.** iPad Mini (5th gen)
- F.** iPad Pro 12.9 inch (2nd and 3rd gen)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Apple Pencil (1st gen) is a stylus that allows you to draw, write, and interact with your iPad in a natural and precise way. The Apple Pencil (1st gen) has a Lightning connector that you can use to pair and charge it with your iPad. It also supports pressure and tilt sensitivity, palm rejection, and low latency. The Apple Pencil (1st gen) is compatible with any iPad that has a Lightning port and supports Apple Pencil. According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials 1 , these iPad models are:

- * iPad Air (3rd gen)
- * iPad (6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th gen)
- * iPad Pro 12.9-inch (1st and 2nd gen)
- * iPad Pro 10.5-inch
- * iPad Pro 9.7-inch
- * iPad mini (5th gen)

Therefore, the correct answer is A, C, D, and E.

:

Apple Pencil compatibility - Apple Support .

NEW QUESTION: 106

A managed iPhone doesn't offer the latest operating system in Settings > General > Software Update. Which two reasons could be the cause? (Select two.)

- A.** Apple is no longer signing the version of iOS installed on their iPhone.
- B.** VPN or proxy connections are preventing the iPhone from contacting the update servers.
- C.** A time-based deferral is set on the iPhone.

D. They must back up their iPhone before they can upgrade it.

E. Their iPhone isn't fully charged.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

* B: VPN/proxy can block access to Apple's update servers, preventing detection.

* C: MDM can defer updates (e.g., 90 days) on managed devices.

* Option A: Signing affects installation, not visibility.

* Option D: Backup isn't required to see updates.

References: Apple Support - " Update your iPhone " (support.apple.com/HT204204); " MDM restrictions " (support.apple.com/HT204142).

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NEW QUESTION: 107

You connect your Mac to Wi-Fi at a coffee shop. Before you can access the internet, you must accept terms and conditions through a web portal.

Which of these Wi-Fi network types commonly uses web portals for access?

A. Private

B. Captive

C. Public

D. Guest

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A captive Wi-Fi network requires a user to interact with a webpage before normal internet access is granted.

The page may require accepting terms and conditions, entering credentials, or making a payment. Apple specifically describes captive Wi-Fi networks as networks that require users to agree to terms or provide payment through a website before internet access becomes available. They are commonly found in coffee shops, hotels, airports, libraries, and other public locations. A network being "public" or "guest" does not by itself mean that it uses a web-based authentication portal. "Captive" specifically identifies this access mechanism. Therefore, the coffee-shop network described in the scenario is a captive network, making option B correct.

NEW QUESTION: 108

What should you do if an app on your iPhone stops responding?

A. Delete the app, then redownload from the App Store.

B. Reset all settings.

C. Restart the device.

D. Force the app to close and reopen the app.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If an app on your iPhone stops responding, closes unexpectedly, or won't open, one of the possible solutions is to force the app to close and reopen the app. This can help clear any temporary issues that may cause the app to malfunction. To force the app to close, you need to swipe up from the bottom of the screen until all running app cards appear, then swipe up on the app card to quit the app. To reopen the app, you need to tap the app icon on the Home Screen or in the App Library. The other options are not recommended as the first steps to troubleshoot an unresponsive app, as they may have unwanted consequences or not address the root cause of the problem.

* Deleting the app and redownloading it from the App Store may result in losing data that was stored in the app, and it may not fix the problem if the app is incompatible with your device or software version.

- * Resetting all settings will erase all your customized settings, such as network, privacy, accessibility, and general preferences, and restore them to the default values. This may not fix the problem if the app is corrupted or has a bug.
- * Restarting the device may help resolve some minor glitches, but it may not fix the problem if the app is conflicting with another app or service, or if the app needs an update. References:
- * Apple Device Support Exam Prep Guide, page 9
- * If an app on your iPhone or iPad stops responding, closes unexpectedly, or won't open

NEW QUESTION: 109

You want to protect your Mac from unwanted contacts from other computers.

Which action should you take to protect your Mac while it's connected to the internet?

- A.** Go to System Settings > Privacy & Security > Lockdown Mode, then click Turn On.
- B.** Go to System Settings > Network > Firewall, then turn on Firewall.
- C.** Go to Safari Settings > Privacy, then enable Hide IP address from trackers.
- D.** Go to Safari Settings > Privacy, then enable Prevent cross-site tracking.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This is the correct answer because turning on the firewall is the best way to protect your Mac from unwanted contacts from other computers when you are connected to the internet or a network. A firewall is a software or hardware system that blocks unauthorized access to your Mac by filtering the incoming and outgoing network traffic. The firewall can prevent hackers, malware, or other threats from accessing your Mac or stealing your data. You can also customize the firewall settings to allow or block specific apps and services from communicating through the firewall. To turn on the firewall on your Mac, you need to go to System Settings

> Network > Firewall, and click the Turn On Firewall button. You can also click the Firewall Options button to see more settings and options. References: Block connections to your Mac with a firewall - Apple Support, A Practical Guide to Securing Your Mac | Reviews by Wirecutter

NEW QUESTION: 110

What enables applications to be run on Apple silicon macs that were originally built for intel based macs?

- A.** Xcode
- B.** Rhapsody
- C.** Universal Binary
- D.** Rosetta 2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Rosetta 2 is an emulator that allows applications that were originally built for Intel-based Macs to run on Apple silicon Macs. Rosetta 2 translates the Intel instructions to Apple instructions in the background, without the user noticing. Rosetta 2 is automatically installed when an Intel app is launched for the first time on an Apple silicon Mac. Rosetta 2 can also translate Universal apps that contain both Intel and Apple instructions, if the user chooses to run the Intel version. Rosetta 2 is not a substitute for creating native apps for Apple silicon, but it is a temporary solution to ease the transition.

References: Rosetta 2 - Apple Developer, How to Launch the Intel Version of a Universal Apple Silicon App

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which wireless authentication method allows a Mac to use digital certificates to authenticate to secure wireless networks?

- A.** WPA3 Enterprise
- B.** WPA Personal
- C.** WPA3 Personal
- D.** WPA3 Transitional

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

WPA3 Enterprise supports digital certificates for authentication, ideal for secure organizational networks, unlike personal modes.

* Option B: WPA Personal uses passwords.

* Option C: WPA3 Personal uses passwords, not certificates.

* Option D: Transitional is a hybrid, not certificate-based.

References: Apple Support - " Connect to Wi-Fi " (support.apple.com/HT202831).

NEW QUESTION: 112

A user has an external storage device. They can read files from the external storage device, but they can't write to it from their Mac. Which drive format could prevent writing to an external storage device from the user's Mac?

A. NTFS

B. exFAT

C. MS-DOS (FAT32)

D. macOS Extended (Journaled)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

macOS supports reading NTFS (Windows default) natively but only writes to it with third-party software.

This matches the user's read-only issue.

* Option B: exFAT is fully read/write on macOS.

* Option C: FAT32 is read/write compatible.

* Option D: macOS Extended is macOS-native and read/write.

References: Apple Support - " File system formats on Mac " (support.apple.com/HT601397).

NEW QUESTION: 113

You open a scheduling assistant app for the first time. You receive a request to grant Calendar access.

Why does this request appear?

A. The app must be sandboxed by System Settings first.

B. macOS requires App Store approval before an app can access user data.

C. Calendar must be enabled in iCloud before third-party access is allowed.

D. The app tries to access information from another app for the first time.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Apple operating systems protect personal information by requiring applications to obtain permission before accessing protected data such as Calendars, Contacts, Photos, Camera, and other sensitive resources. The first time an application attempts to use information belonging to another protected app or service, the system presents a permission request explaining the requested access. A scheduling assistant naturally needs Calendar information to read or create events, so the permission prompt appears when it first attempts that access. The prompt is not dependent on the app being sandboxed through System Settings, nor does App Store approval automatically grant Calendar access. Calendar also does not have to be enabled specifically in iCloud for the privacy permission mechanism to operate. Therefore, option D correctly describes why the request appears.

NEW QUESTION: 114

Use this image to answer the question.



How do you get to this screen on iPhone?

- A. Press and hold the side button and one of the volume buttons until the Emergency SOS slider appears.
- B. Press the side button then one of the volume buttons. The Emergency Call slider appears.
- C. Rapidly press the volume up button five times. The Emergency Call slider appears.
- D. Press and hold the side button, then drag the Emergency Call slider to call emergency services.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The image shows the Emergency SOS screen on an iPhone, which allows you to quickly call emergency services and access your Medical ID. To get to this screen, you need to press and hold the side button and one of the volume buttons until the Emergency SOS slider appears. This works on iPhone 8 and later models. If you continue holding the buttons, a countdown will begin and an alert will sound. At the end of the countdown, your iPhone will automatically call emergency services. Alternatively, you can swipe right on the Emergency SOS slider to call emergency services immediately. You can also tap the Medical ID button to view or share your medical information, or the cancel button to exit the screen. References : 1 Use Emergency SOS on your iPhone - Apple Support 2 How to trigger Emergency SOS on your iPhone (and shut it off) - iMore

NEW QUESTION: 115

How do you limit access to your location in "Precise Location Access" for certain apps on your iPad?

- A. Go to Settings > General > Location Services, then edit the settings for each app.
- B. Open each app and edit the Location Access settings.
- C. Delete and reinstall the app.
- D. Go to Settings > Privacy & Security > Location Services, then edit settings for each app.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Settings > Privacy & Security > Location Services , toggle "Precise Location" off per app to limit to approximate location.

* Option A: General doesn't host this.

* Option B: Apps don't edit this internally.

* Option C: Reinstalling resets, not limits.

References: Apple Support - " Control location access " (support.apple.com/HT207092).

NEW QUESTION: 116

What does your Mac use to broadcast its location information after you turn on Find My when it ' s offline or in sleep mode?

A. Ultra Wideband (UWB)

B. Emergency SOS

C. Wi-Fi

D. Bluetooth

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Your Mac uses Bluetooth to broadcast its location information after you turn on Find My when it's offline or in sleep mode. This is part of the Find My network, which is an encrypted, anonymous network of hundreds of millions of Apple devices that can help you locate your device, even when it's offline 1 . When your Mac is offline or in sleep mode, it sends out a secure Bluetooth signal that can be detected by other Apple devices nearby. These devices relay the location of your Mac to iCloud so you can view it in the Find My app 2

. The other options, Ultra Wideband (UWB), Emergency SOS, and Wi-Fi, are not used by your Mac to broadcast its location information in this scenario. References : 1 About the Find My network - Apple Support 2 Locate a device in Find My on Mac - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 117

macOS has three layers of defense to_____.

A. Detect and delete third-party software when you first open it

B. Prevent, block, and remediate malware execution

C. Limit software installation to notarized apps

D. Allow only Apple-developed apps to open

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Apple structures macOS malware protection around three defensive layers. The first layer helps prevent malware from launching or executing through technologies including the App Store, Gatekeeper, and Notarization. The second layer identifies and blocks malware from running through Gatekeeper, Notarization, and XProtect. The third layer uses XProtect to remediate malware that has already executed. Therefore, the overall objective is to prevent, block, and remediate malware execution, making option B correct. macOS does not prohibit all third-party applications or restrict software exclusively to notarized App Store applications. Apple permits applications distributed outside the Mac App Store when they satisfy appropriate signing, notarization, and Gatekeeper requirements. The three-layer architecture provides defense before execution, during attempted execution, and after an infection has occurred.

NEW QUESTION: 118

You have two compatible Apple devices in close proximity and want to use Instant Hot-spot. Which two are additional requirements to use Instant Hot-spot? (Select two.)

A. Each device is signed in with the same Apple Account.

B. Each device has Wi-Fi and Bluetooth turned on.

C. Both devices must be connected to the same mobile network provider.

D. Each device has IPv6 turned on.

E. Each device must be signed in to a different Apple Account.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Instant Hotspot needs:

- * A: Same Apple Account for seamless recognition.
- * B: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth enabled for connectivity.
- * Option C: Mobile provider isn't relevant.
- * Option D: IPv6 isn't a requirement.

References: Apple Support - " Use Instant Hotspot " (support.apple.com/HT204023).

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which feature isn't available with a Managed Apple Account?

- A. iCloud Keychain
- B. iCloud Drive
- C. News
- D. Health

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Managed Apple Account, created by organizations via Apple Business Manager or Apple School Manager, is designed for institutional use and has restricted features compared to a personal Apple Account. While Managed Apple Accounts support iCloud services like iCloud Drive and iCloud Keychain for productivity and security, they do not include access to the Health app or Health data syncing. This limitation exists because Health data is personal and not relevant to organizational management, which focuses on work- related functionality.

- * Option A (iCloud Keychain) is available for password management in managed environments.
- * Option B (iCloud Drive) is supported for file storage and collaboration.
- * Option C (News) may be restricted in some configurations, but it's not inherently unavailable with Managed Apple Accounts.
- * Option D (Health) is unavailable because it's tied to personal health tracking, not organizational use.

This is documented in Apple's "Managed Apple Accounts" guide(support.apple.com/guide/apple-business-manager), which outlines supported features as of 2025.

NEW QUESTION: 120

How can you control who can discover your iPhone or iPad when it ' s within AirDrop range?

- A. Set AirDrop to Contacts Only.
- B. Require a verification code from the other device in Password & Security settings.
- C. Turn off AirDrop in Privacy settings.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

According to the Apple Device Support Reference Materials, you can control who can discover your iPhone or iPad when it's within AirDrop range by setting AirDrop to Contacts Only 1 . This means that only people in your Contacts app can see your device and send you content via AirDrop. You can also set AirDrop to Receiving Off, which means that no one can see your device or send you content via AirDrop 1 . The other two options, B and C, are not correct because they are not related to AirDrop settings. Requiring a verification code from the other device in Password & Security settings is a feature that helps you sign in to your Apple ID account on a new device 2 . Turning off AirDrop in Privacy settings is not possible, as AirDrop is not listed under Privacy settings 3 . References : 1 : How to use AirDrop on your iPhone or iPad

- Apple Support , Section " How to adjust AirDrop settings " . 2 : Sign in with your Apple ID - Apple Support , Section " Use a verification code with two-factor authentication " . 3 : Privacy settings on iPhone - Apple Support

NEW QUESTION: 121

How do you start your MacBook Pro in macOS Recovery?

- A. Press and hold Command-Option-R until "Loading startup options" appears. Enter an administrator password, then click the macOS Recovery icon.
- B. Press and hold the power button until "Loading startup options" appears, click Options, then click Continue.

C. Hold down the Power-Shift-Control-Option keys, then choose macOS Recovery.

D. Press the power button, then immediately press and hold Command-R.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

On Apple silicon Macs (e.g., recent MacBook Pros), hold the power button until "Loading startup options" appears, then select "Options" > "Continue" to enter macOS Recovery.

* Option A: Command-Option-R is for Internet Recovery, not standard.

* Option C: Power-Shift-Control-Option isn't valid.

* Option D: Command-R works on Intel Macs, not always silicon.

References: Apple Support - " Use macOS Recovery on Mac " (support.apple.com/HT201314).

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