



CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting internet connectivity issues after a firewall update. Users report that they can access local network resources, such as printers and shares, but cannot access the internet. Which of the following settings is most likely causing the issue?

- A. Static IP assignments
- B. Default gateway
- C. Subnet mask
- D. VLANs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If users can access local network resources but not the internet, the most likely culprit is a misconfigured or missing default gateway. The default gateway routes traffic from the local network to external networks (i.e., the internet). If it's not properly set or was altered during a firewall update, internet traffic won't be forwarded correctly.

? Option A: Static IPs could cause conflict, but wouldn't affect only external access if configured correctly.

? Option C: An incorrect subnet mask could isolate devices, but local communication would likely be impacted too.

? Option D: VLANs segment networks; while misconfigured VLANs could cause access issues, they'd more likely isolate local traffic as well.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.6: Given a scenario, configure and troubleshoot network connectivity.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator must ensure that a printer will still be assigned a specific IP address even if all addresses are depleted. Which of the following network configuration concepts is this describing?

- A. VLAN
- B. Lease
- C. Reservation
- D. Exclusion

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A DHCP reservation binds a specific MAC address to an IP address so the device always receives the same IP from the DHCP server. This ensures network devices like printers maintain consistent connectivity and availability even when the IP pool is low.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 18, page 1252.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A human resources department uses a network shared with other departments to produce a variety of printed resources for legal retention. The human resources department only wants its members to have access to these materials. Which of the following should the technician implement?

- A. Security groups
- B. Audit logs
- C. Time-of-day access
- D. Print server

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security groups are used to manage access permissions to network resources, ensuring only authorized HR department members can access the shared materials.

Why Not B (Audit logs): Audit logs monitor activity but do not restrict access.

Why Not C (Time-of-day access): Time-of-day access limits when users can access resources but doesn't specify user permissions.

Why Not D (Print server): A print server manages print jobs but does not control file access. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.5, access control and permissions.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A technician is working on a RAID 1 array that is apparently degraded. The technician verifies the RAM and power are both operating as expected. Which of the following can the technician do to further isolate the issue?

- A. Perform individual drive diagnostics.
- B. Run the `chkdsk /i` command.
- C. Rebuild the RAID array.
- D. Reconfigure the array as RAID 0.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A degraded RAID 1 array usually means one of the drives has failed or is failing. The correct next step is to run diagnostics on each drive to identify the faulty one.

RAID 1 uses mirroring, so one good drive should still contain all the data.

? Option B:chkdsk checks file system integrity, not hardware drive health.

? Option C:Rebuilding should only occur after identifying and replacing a faulty drive.

? Option D:RAID 0 offers no redundancy and would destroy data in this context. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to storage devices.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following utilizes specialized ports on a laptop to expand the local connection options?

- A. NFC adapter
- B. Docking station
- C. Port replicator
- D. USB dongle

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A docking station connects to a laptop via a proprietary port or USB-C/Thunderbolt, providing access to multiple additional ports (USB, Ethernet, video, audio, etc.). It allows users to transform a laptop into a full desktop workstation.

? Option A (NFC adapter): Used for short-range communication, not port expansion.

? Option C (Port replicator): Similar to a dock but usually less powerful and often lacks charging or video output.

? Option D (USB dongle): Adds a single function (like Wi-Fi or storage), not full port expansion.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.4: Given a scenario, configure settings and use cases for laptops and mobile devices.

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NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following should a technician use to terminate a Cat 6 cable to a patch panel?

- A. Punchdown tool
- B. Crimper
- C. Toner probe
- D. Network tap

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A punchdown tool is specifically used to insert wires into a punchdown block in patch panels, which is typical for Cat 6 and similar cabling. It ensures a secure and correct connection by pushing the wire into a metal groove that slices the insulation.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 18, page 758.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

The output from a dot matrix printer has become lighter over time. Which of the following should a technician do to fix the issue?

- A. Clean the printhead.
- B. Replace the ribbon.
- C. Install a maintenance kit.
- D. Calibrate the alignment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Dot matrix printers use an inked ribbon that physically contacts the paper through tiny pins. Over time, the ribbon wears out or dries up, resulting in faded or light print output. Replacing the ribbon restores print quality.

? Option A: Cleaning helps with image clarity, not ink density.

? Option C: Maintenance kits apply to laser printers, not dot matrix.

? Option D: Calibration affects print position, not darkness. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.7: Given a scenario, troubleshoot common printer problems.

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NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to troubleshoot a user's smartphone that will not connect to its wireless provider's service. Which of the following should the technician check first?

- A. SIM card
- B. Network settings
- C. Subscription plan
- D. Bluetooth connection

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

A company uses vital legacy software that does not run in the current OS version. Which of the following will best support the software while keeping the OS current?

- A. Shared resources
- B. System sandbox
- C. Test development
- D. Application visualization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Application virtualization allows legacy software to run in a virtualized environment while the operating system remains current. It isolates the application from the OS, ensuring compatibility without downgrading the OS.

Why Not A (Shared resources): This relates to resource sharing, not application compatibility.

Why Not B (System sandbox): Sandboxes isolate applications for security testing, not compatibility.

Why Not C (Test development): Test environments are used for development, not running legacy applications.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 4.2, virtualization concepts.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A technician has just installed a new SSD into a computer, but the drive is not appearing. Which of the following is most likely the reason's?

- A. The SSD is faulty and should be replaced by the manufacturer
- B. The SSD has not been properly formatted and is not readable
- C. The SSD is incompatible with the motherboard
- D. The SSD has not been installed properly and should be reseated

Answer: D

Explanation:

Improper seating is the most common reason an SSD isn't recognized. Ensuring it is correctly connected resolves the issue.

Why Not A (Faulty SSD): A faulty SSD is possible but less likely than an installation issue. Why Not B (Not formatted): Formatting affects data usability, not drive detection.

Why Not C (Incompatibility): SSD compatibility issues are rare with modern hardware. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.3, storage troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A technician is having issues replacing a laptop's wireless card because the cover seems to be stuck. Which of the following should the technician do next to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Check the product manual for the procedure
- B. Use a pry tool to force the cover open
- C. Insert the wireless card into the M.2 slot
- D. Try to move the cover by sliding it in all directions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* A. Check the product manual for the procedure:

When hardware is not easily accessible, always consult the product manual for proper disassembly procedures. Forcing the cover can damage the laptop or void the warranty. Product manuals often provide step-by-step instructions for safely accessing internal components.

Incorrect Options:

* B. Use a pry tool to force the cover open: Forcing the cover can cause physical damage to the device.

* C. Insert the wireless card into the M.2 slot: This step cannot be performed until the cover is properly removed.

* D. Try to move the cover by sliding it in all directions: Randomly sliding the cover can cause damage if the correct removal method is not followed.

Key Takeaway: Always refer to the product manual to ensure safe and proper disassembly of laptop components.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 4.1 – Best practices for laptop hardware installation.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

A user brings a laptop to work every morning, correctly seats it in the docking station and then opens the laptop to begin work with no issues. After the user left the laptop at home during a two-week vacation, the laptop is no longer working. Upon returning to the office, the user reports that the keyboard and display are no longer working. Which of the following should the technician ask the user to do first?

- A. Ensure the docking station is plugged in.
- B. Press and release the laptop power button.
- C. Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight.
- D. Connect the laptop directly to the network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reasoning: Many docking stations provide power and functionality only when the laptop is properly powered on. If the laptop was powered off (e.g., during the vacation), docking it will not automatically turn it on. The technician should first ensure the laptop is powered on by pressing the power button.

This is a common troubleshooting step when laptops in docking stations appear non-functional.

Relevance to CompTIA A+ Core 1: This falls under Objective 5.2, which covers diagnosing and resolving common laptop and mobile device issues.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Ensure the docking station is plugged in:

While ensuring power to the docking station is important, the scenario specifies that the issue occurred after a vacation. The likelihood of the docking station losing power coincidentally during the vacation is low. Verifying the laptop's power state should be the first step.

* C. Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight:

There is no indication the laptop's battery is drained. While charging could resolve a dead battery, the user is more likely experiencing an issue where the laptop is powered off but docked, so charging overnight is not the best first step.

* D. Connect the laptop directly to the network:

A network connection will not resolve the primary issue of the keyboard and display not working. Addressing the laptop's power state is a higher priority.

Practical Example:

If a user returns from a vacation and places a powered-off laptop into a docking station, it may not automatically power on. Pressing the power button ensures the laptop is operational and communicating with the docking station.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.2: Troubleshooting common laptop issues, including power, display, and peripheral connectivity.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

The display in a conference room has a ghost image that does not match the presentation. Which of the following would test resolve the issue?

- A. Adjust the color settings.
- B. Correct the keystone.
- C. Increase the brightness levels
- D. Replace the monitor.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. Correct the keystone:

A keystone correction adjusts the image shape when a projector is angled either up or down. When a projector is not positioned directly perpendicular to the screen, the image becomes distorted or offset. Correcting the keystone will resolve alignment issues, ensuring that the presentation matches the display.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Adjust the color settings: This is used for improving color balance and has no impact on ghosting or mismatched images.

* C. Increase the brightness levels: Brightness changes the visibility of the image but does not address ghosting or alignment.

* D. Replace the monitor: Replacing the monitor is unnecessary unless there is hardware failure, which is not indicated here.

Key Takeaway: Keystone correction is essential to resolve alignment and distortion issues in projected images.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 3.4 – Display troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following tools is best to track where an Ethernet cable is patched?

- A. Crimper
- B. Punchdown tool
- C. Cable stripper
- D. Toner probe

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A toner probe (also known as a tone generator and probe) is the best tool for tracing and identifying cables in a patch panel or wall jack. The tone generator sends a signal through the wire, and the probe helps locate the cable by detecting the tone.

? Option A (Crimper): Used to attach connectors (e.g., RJ-45), not for tracing cables.

? Option B (Punchdown tool): Used to terminate cables into patch panels or keystone jacks.

? Option C (Cable stripper): Used to remove insulation, not to trace cables. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 5.1: Identify basic cable types, their connectors, and their features.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

A management team is concerned about enterprise devices that do not have any controls in place. Which of the following should an administrator implement to address this concern?

- A. MDM
- B. MFA
- C. vpn
- D. SSL

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) enables administrators to enforce controls on enterprise devices, such as restricting apps, ensuring compliance, and remotely managing security policies.

Why Not B (MFA): Multi-Factor Authentication secures user access but does not control device configurations.

Why Not C (VPN): VPN secures communication but does not enforce device controls. Why Not D (SSL): SSL secures data in transit but does not provide device management. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.7, device management concepts.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Users working with large files back up the files to external hard drives. One user's files take longer to back up than other users' files. The user has tried backing up

the files to other users' drives with the same results. Which of the following steps should the technician take first to correct this issue?

- A. Replace the hard drive's USB cable.
- B. Defragment the user's external hard drive.
- C. Update the storage drivers on the user's system.
- D. Instruct the user to compress the files.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If a hard drive is heavily fragmented, file read/write operations can take significantly longer, causing slow backup speeds. Defragmenting the drive organizes the data for more efficient access.

Why Not A (Replace the hard drive's USB cable): A faulty cable would typically cause disconnections or errors, not just slower speeds.

Why Not C (Update the storage drivers): This might help if the issue is with system drivers, but the described symptoms point to a fragmentation issue.

Why Not D (Compress the files): Compression reduces file size but does not address the root cause of the slow backups.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 3.1, storage troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following cloud models exclusively utilizes a local data center?

- A. Private
- B. Public
- C. Hybrid
- D. Community

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A Private Cloud is operated solely for a single organization. It is hosted on-premises or in a dedicated off-site data center, giving the company full control over data, security, and compliance — often hosted in the organization's own local data center.

? Option B (Public): Hosted by third-party providers and shared by multiple clients.

? Option C (Hybrid): Combines private and public cloud resources.

? Option D (Community): Shared by several organizations with similar goals. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

A user is experiencing multiple issues with an in-place upgrade of a laptop's operating system. The built-in camera is unresponsive, and the user is unable to pair the device with any Bluetooth accessories. Which of the following are most likely causing three issues? (Select two).

- A. Incorrect configuration of the settings
- B. OS and device version incompatibility
- C. Disabled settings following the upgrade
- D. Full storage
- E. Outdated drivers
- F. Corrupted registry entries

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Outdated drivers: Device functionality issues after an OS upgrade are often caused by incompatible or outdated drivers.

Disabled settings: Some features may be disabled during the upgrade process, requiring re-enablement.

Why Not A (Incorrect configuration): This is unlikely given the issues arose only after the upgrade.

Why Not B (OS and device incompatibility): Upgrades check for compatibility before installation.

Why Not D (Full storage): Storage issues typically prevent installation, not device functionality.

Why Not F (Corrupted registry entries): While possible, this is less common than the selected answers.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.5, troubleshooting OS upgrades.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following types of RAM is typically used in servers?

- A. SODIMM
- B. Rambus
- C. DDR3
- D. ECC

Answer: D

Explanation:

ECC (Error-Correcting Code) RAM is commonly used in servers to provide error detection and correction, improving reliability in critical systems. It is designed to detect and correct single-bit errors, ensuring data integrity in environments where stability is paramount. Option A (SODIMM): Incorrect. SODIMM is typically used in laptops, not servers.

Option B (Rambus): Incorrect. Rambus is an outdated RAM type and not commonly used today.

Option C (DDR3): Incorrect. While DDR3 is a type of RAM, it is not specific to servers and does not provide error correction.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 3.2 (RAM types and their uses)

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

After a technician installs a new motherboard, the computer will not start and fails POST. The technician verifies the power supply is functioning as expected, and the CPU is installed correctly. Which of the following steps should the technician complete next?

- A. Flash the BIOS.
- B. Check the CMOS battery.
- C. Reseat the RAM.
- D. Reinstall the old motherboard.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A common reason for a POST failure after a motherboard installation is improperly seated RAM. The system requires working memory to successfully complete POST. Reseating (removing and reinserting) the RAM ensures it's making proper contact with the motherboard.

? Option A: Flashing the BIOS is not possible if the system won't POST.

? Option B: A dead CMOS battery can cause BIOS settings to reset, but it usually won't prevent POST entirely.

? Option D: Reinstalling the old motherboard is premature — basic troubleshooting steps should be completed first.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following describes the function of an injector?

- A. To provide only data connectivity
- B. To supply power across a cable
- C. To improve wireless performance
- D. To extend a network connection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A PoE injector is used to add power to an Ethernet cable, enabling the cable to deliver both power and data. This is crucial when connecting to PoE-enabled devices like IP cameras or wireless access points that are far from power outlets.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Practice Tests" by Jeff T. Parker – Chapter 10, Question 77, page 585.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting an all-in-one laser printer that prints a vertical line when making copies and scans. When users print or receive faxes, the output from the printer is correct. Which of the following should the technician examine to determine the cause of the issue?

- A. The pickup rollers
- B. The corona wire
- C. The document feeder
- D. The drum assembly

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Since the issue only occurs during scanning and copying (not printing or faxing), the problem is isolated to the document feeder. A vertical line is typically caused by debris or damage on the glass under the ADF (Automatic Document Feeder), not on components related to printing.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 4, page 261.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 1)

A technician is replacing a failed power supply in a ten-year-old computer. When installing the customer-provided power supply, the technician discovers the ATX connector would not plug into the motherboard. The customer wants a cost-effective solution. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Adjust the input voltage.
- B. Install a modular power supply.
- C. Rebuild the failed power supply.
- D. Use a 20-pin to 24-pin adapter.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Older motherboards use 20-pin connectors, while newer power supplies use 24-pin connectors. An adapter resolves the compatibility issue cost-effectively.

Why Not A (Adjust the input voltage): Input voltage adjustment is unrelated to connector compatibility.

Why Not B (Install a modular power supply): While modular supplies are versatile, this doesn't address the connector issue directly.

Why Not C (Rebuild the failed power supply): Rebuilding is costly and complex compared to using an adapter.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.4, power supply compatibility.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to ensure all data communications on all network devices are encrypted when logging in to the console. Which of the following protocols should the technician enable?

- A. SSH
- B. LDAP
- C. FTPS
- D. SMTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

SSH (Secure Shell) encrypts data communications for secure remote login and management of network devices, ensuring all console connections are encrypted. Why Not B (LDAP): LDAP is used for directory services and does not encrypt by default. Why Not C (FTPS): FTPS encrypts file transfers, not console communications.

Why Not D (SMTP): SMTP is used for email transmission, not for securing login sessions. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.7, network security protocols.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following storage options would a technician most likely recommend to have large amounts of affordable capacity without concern for read times on a desktop computer?

- A. 750GB NVMe M.2 SSD
- B. 2x 1TB PCIe SSD in RAID 1
- C. 2TB SATA 3.5" 5,400rpm HDD
- D. 4TB SAS 2.5" 15,000rpm HDD

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If performance is not a primary concern and the user requires large, cost-effective storage, a 2TB 5400rpm SATA HDD is ideal. It offers high capacity at a lower price point than SSDs and faster HDDs.

? Option A: NVMe drives offer exceptional speed but are significantly more expensive per GB and not necessary when read/write speed is not a concern.

? Option B: RAID 1 improves redundancy but cuts usable capacity in half and uses expensive SSDs.

? Option D: SAS drives are fast and reliable but are enterprise-grade and expensive — overkill for desktop use.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.3: Given a scenario, install and configure storage devices.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

A support technician receives a call stating that a user has added a device to the network. The user used the same configurations from another workstation. When both workstations are turned on, neither can access the network reliably. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The new computer has a duplicate IP address.
- B. The DNS server is registering both hostnames.
- C. The network cable was improperly terminated.
- D. The security on the switchport needs to be reset.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If two devices have the same static IP address, an IP conflict occurs. This results in both devices being intermittently disconnected or unable to communicate on the network. It's a common mistake when copying configurations manually.

? Option B: DNS conflicts wouldn't cause total disconnection — and wouldn't occur just from copying IP settings.

? Option C: A cable issue would only affect one workstation.

? Option D: Switchport security issues wouldn't affect both machines simultaneously unless port security was configured very specifically.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.6: Given a scenario, configure and troubleshoot network connectivity.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports their tablet was recently dropped on the ground. The tablet has a small crack in one corner of the display, and it does not charge when plugged in. Which of the following should a technician do first?

- A. Perform a hard restart.
- B. Replace the battery
- C. Inspect the USB-C port for damage
- D. Run diagnostics on the digitizer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Physical damage from dropping a tablet may often affect ports or connectors. Before taking deeper diagnostic or replacement steps, it's important to visually inspect the USB-C charging port for damage or debris. If the port is damaged, charging issues can occur regardless of battery health.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ All-in-One Exam Guide, 11th Edition" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 25, "Maintaining and Securing Mobile Devices", page 879.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

A technician is putting RJ45 connectors on Cat 6 cables. Which of the following tools should the technician use to secure the connectors?

- A. Loopback plug
- B. Wire cutters
- C. Punchdown
- D. Crimping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a Bluetooth network an example of?

- A. PAN
- B. LAN
- C. WAN
- D. SAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Bluetooth is a wireless technology designed for short-range communication between devices. It is a classic example of a Personal Area Network (PAN), which supports communication between devices like smartphones, headsets, keyboards, and mice within a few meters. PANs are smaller in scope compared to LANs or WANs.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 5, "Networking Fundamentals", page 275.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following drive interfaces is typically used in server systems but not in home computers?

- A. NVMe
- B. SAS
- C. SATA
- D. PCIe

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SAS (Serial Attached SCSI) is a high-performance drive interface commonly found in enterprise environments and servers due to its reliability and speed. While SATA is more common in consumer systems, SAS is specifically designed for mission-critical applications, offering features like full-duplex operation and compatibility with SATA drives. Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 8, "Mass Storage Technologies", page 288.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following devices is used to implement ACL policies for an environment?

- A. Managed switch
- B. Gateway
- C. Repeater
- D. Firewall

Answer: D

Explanation:

A firewall implements ACLs (Access Control Lists) to filter traffic and enforce policies based on rules such as IP address, port, or protocol.

Why Not A (Managed switch): A managed switch supports VLANs and QoS but does not enforce ACLs at the network perimeter.

Why Not B (Gateway): Gateways connect networks and translate protocols but don't typically implement ACLs.

Why Not C (Repeater): Repeaters extend signal range but don't enforce policies. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.2, firewall concepts.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following connector types would best suit a company that experiences a large volume of internet traffic?

- A. USB 3.1
- B. Quad-shielded RG11 coax
- C. SATA3.0
- D. Unshielded plenum RJ45

Answer: B

Explanation:

RG11 coaxial cable with quad shielding is designed to handle large volumes of internet traffic, providing excellent resistance to interference and high bandwidth capacity.

Why Not A (USB 3.1): USB 3.1 is used for connecting peripherals, not for high-volume internet traffic.

Why Not C (SATA3.0): SATA is used for internal data storage connections, not for network traffic.

Why Not D (Unshielded plenum RJ45): While RJ45 cables are commonly used, unshielded cables are prone to interference and are not ideal for high-volume traffic.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.1, cable types and their characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 1)

A group of friends is gathering in a room to play video games. One of the friends has a game server. Which of the following network types should the group use so they can all connect to the same server and the internet?

- A. SAN
- B. MAN
- C. LAN
- D. PAN

Answer: C

Explanation:

The appropriate network type for this scenario is a Local Area Network (LAN), which is designed for small, localized networks, such as within a single building or room. LANs are ideal for gaming because they provide high-speed, low-latency connections.

Option A (SAN): Incorrect. A Storage Area Network is used for data storage, not for gaming or general networking.

Option B (MAN): Incorrect. A Metropolitan Area Network covers a city or campus, far exceeding the scope needed for a gaming setup in a single room.

Option D (PAN): Incorrect. A Personal Area Network is designed for a single user, such as Bluetooth devices, and would not support multiple devices connecting to a game server. References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 2.7 (Compare and contrast network types and features)

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following printing initiatives would be best to accomplish environmentally friendly objectives?

- A. Requiring user authentication for printing
- B. Locking down printing to only certain individuals
- C. Modifying duplex settings to double-sided
- D. Changing the print quality settings to best

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation: Modifying duplex settings to double-sided:

Printing on both sides of the paper (duplex printing) reduces paper usage, making it one of the most effective environmentally friendly printing initiatives.

It directly minimizes waste and supports sustainability goals in the workplace. Incorrect Options:

* A. Requiring user authentication for printing: While this can reduce unnecessary or unauthorized printing, it does not directly address environmental objectives like saving resources.

* B. Locking down printing to only certain individuals: Limiting access may reduce printing overall, but it does not actively contribute to environmentally friendly practices like duplex printing.

* D. Changing the print quality settings to best: Using the "best" print quality increases toner or ink usage, which is counterproductive to environmentally friendly objectives.

Key Takeaway:

Modifying duplex settings to enable double-sided printing is the best initiative to achieve environmentally friendly goals by reducing paper consumption.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 3.8 – Implementing best practices for environmental impact.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 1)

While reviewing options in the BIOS/UEFI settings page to fix a laptop issue, a support technician notices an option to clear existing TPM keys. Which of the following would most likely happen if the TPM is cleared?

- A. Encrypted hard drives would probably not be accessible.
- B. All security certificates would need to be reinstalled from trusted roots.
- C. The device would need to be reenrolled in the MDM platform
- D. The laptop would need to be registered to the domain as a new client.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a hardware-based security feature used to store cryptographic keys, such as those used for encryption, authentication, or device identification. It plays a critical role in ensuring secure operations for encrypted drives, BitLocker, and secure boot processes. Clearing TPM keys involves wiping all stored cryptographic data, which can lead to several consequences depending on what the TPM was being used for. Let's break it down:

Correct Answer A. Encrypted hard drives would probably not be accessible. Encrypted hard drives, such as those secured with BitLocker encryption, rely on the cryptographic keys stored in the TPM to unlock data.

Clearing the TPM will erase these keys, making it impossible for the encrypted drive to decrypt its contents unless a recovery key (separate from the TPM) is available. Without this recovery key, the data will likely become inaccessible.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference: This falls under Objective 3.5, which covers understanding BIOS/UEFI configurations, TPM functions, and securing devices.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. All security certificates would need to be reinstalled from trusted roots.

Clearing the TPM does not erase security certificates stored in the operating system or other areas. Certificates are generally managed by the OS or specific applications, not the TPM. Clearing the TPM only affects cryptographic keys and data stored in the TPM chip, so this is incorrect.

* C. The device would need to be reenrolled in the MDM platform.

Mobile Device Management (MDM) enrollment typically does not rely on the TPM. While certain enterprise security configurations may involve the TPM, clearing it does not inherently trigger MDM reenrollment unless specifically tied to the MDM configuration.

* D. The laptop would need to be registered to the domain as a new client.

While domain registrations may sometimes use TPM for authentication or secure operations, clearing the TPM alone does not require re-registering the device to the domain. The domain registration and authentication process rely more on system-level credentials than the TPM itself.

Practical Example:

A user enables BitLocker on their laptop, which relies on the TPM to store the encryption key. Later, if they clear the TPM via BIOS/UEFI without saving the BitLocker recovery key separately, they will not be able to unlock the hard drive, leading to data loss unless the recovery key is available. This is a common issue when technicians or users inadvertently clear the TPM without understanding its role in encryption.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, install and configure laptop hardware and components, including UEFI/BIOS security settings (TPM, secure boot, etc.).

This question tests understanding of TPM functionality, encryption technologies, and secure device configurations.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 1)

A computer displays an error message indicating there is insufficient storage when installing applications. The user reports slow application load times. Which of the following replacement components would best resolve this issue?

- A. SSD
- B. USB
- C. HDD
- D. RAM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Upgrading to a solid-state drive (SSD) provides more storage space and faster read/write speeds, which resolves both the "insufficient storage" error and slow application loads.

? Option B (USB): Not intended for permanent application storage or performance improvements.

? Option C (HDD): Could solve storage capacity but would not improve speed.

? Option D (RAM): Affects multitasking and memory-intensive tasks, not storage capacity directly.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to storage devices.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 1)

An end user's domain password expires while they are working from home. The end user tries to reset the password using Ctrl+Alt+Delete and then receives the following message:

Configuration information could not be read from the domain controller, either because the machine is unavailable or because access is denied.

Which of the following will resolve this issue?

- A. Restart the computer.
- B. Connect to the VPN.
- C. Reset the account in Active Directory.
- D. Join the Wi-Fi network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To change a domain password from a remote location, the system must communicate with the domain controller. Since the user is working from home, they need to connect to the corporate VPN to establish that secure connection. Without it, the password change cannot be authenticated.

? Option A: Restarting will not resolve the lack of connection to the domain controller.

? Option C: Resetting the password in AD could help, but doesn't let the user reset it themselves.

? Option D: The user may already be on Wi-Fi; the issue is with connecting to the corporate network, not local.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.6: Given a scenario, configure basic mobile device network connectivity and application support.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 1)

A security team wants to implement compliance controls that only permits the installation of company-approved software on user laptops. Which of the following should the IT department deploy?

- A. EDR
- B. VPN
- C. MDM
- D. SaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) allows IT departments to enforce compliance controls, such as restricting the installation of unapproved software, on laptops and mobile devices. Why Not A (EDR): Endpoint Detection and Response focuses on detecting and mitigating security threats, not compliance controls.

Why Not B (VPN): Virtual Private Networks provide secure connections but do not enforce software installation policies.

Why Not D (SaaS): Software as a Service refers to software delivery models and does not enforce compliance controls.
CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.7, device management and security.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 1)

A user is receiving many unsolicited emails. Which of the following controls can be configured to best reduce these types of emails?

- A. Load balancer
- B. Spam gateway
- C. Mail forwarding
- D. Proxy servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

A spam gateway filters unsolicited emails at the server level, significantly reducing spam before it reaches user inboxes.

Why Not A (Load balancer): Load balancers distribute traffic but don't filter spam. Why Not C (Mail forwarding): Forwarding doesn't filter spam.

Why Not D (Proxy servers): Proxies control web traffic, not email filtering.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.10, email security controls.

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to develop a disaster recovery solution based on virtual machines. Which of the following service models is the most suitable?

- A. Infrastructure as a Service
- B. Security as a Service
- C. Platform as a Service
- D. Software as a Service

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) provides virtualized computing resources over the internet such as servers, storage, and networking. It allows a business to quickly spin up virtual machines and is ideal for disaster recovery and scalable IT infrastructure needs.

? Option B: SecaaS focuses on cloud-delivered security, not infrastructure.

? Option C: PaaS offers development environments, not full virtual infrastructure.

? Option D: SaaS delivers applications over the internet (e.g., email, CRM) — not for disaster recovery.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following would prevent a virtual machine from communicating with any endpoints on a network or the internet?

- A. VDI
- B. Private cloud
- C. Sandbox
- D. Type 1 hypervisor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A sandbox is an isolated virtual environment used to test or run applications securely without risk to the host or network. It prevents the VM from communicating with external systems, making it ideal for testing malware or suspicious software.

? Option A (VDI): Virtual Desktop Infrastructure allows network communication; it does not restrict it.

? Option B (Private cloud): Refers to a cloud deployment model, not a communication barrier.

? Option D (Type 1 hypervisor): Runs VMs directly on hardware and does not inherently block communication.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following network services is used to assign an IP address to a network host?

- A. DHCP
- B. DNS
- C. LDAP
- D. SMTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is the service used to automatically assign IP addresses to network hosts. It dynamically manages the distribution of IP addresses and configuration details (like subnet mask, gateway, and DNS servers), ensuring no two devices are assigned the same address on the network.

Option B (DNS): Incorrect. DNS translates domain names into IP addresses but does not assign them.
Option C (LDAP): Incorrect. LDAP is a protocol used for accessing and maintaining directory services, such as user information and permissions.
Option D (SMTP): Incorrect. SMTP is used for sending and receiving email, not for IP address assignment.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 2.5 (Network configuration)

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator deploys BitLocker to all devices. However, one of the desktop PCs is not able to encrypt the boot drive. Which of the following should the administrator check?

- A. TPM
- B. CPU
- C. RAM
- D. HDD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

BitLocker Drive Encryption in Windows requires a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to encrypt the boot drive securely. The TPM is a dedicated microcontroller designed to secure hardware through integrated cryptographic keys. It validates system integrity during boot and securely stores the encryption keys. If BitLocker cannot find a TPM or it is disabled in BIOS/UEFI, drive encryption cannot proceed. BitLocker can function without TPM using a USB startup key, but this compromises some security and is not recommended for managed enterprise environments.

Reference:

? "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide, Eleventh Edition" by Travis Everett and Andrew Hutz – Chapter 13, page 536–537.

? "CompTIA A+ Guide to Managing and Troubleshooting PCs" by Mark Soper – Chapter 13, page 446–447.

? "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 1, page 36–38

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NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 1)

A user's wireless headset shows a "connected" status when turned on, but the Bluetooth list on the user's phone shows that the headset is "not connected." Which of the following should the technician do?

- A. Enter the PIN.
- B. Turn off Wi-Fi.
- C. Re-pair the devices.
- D. Enable Bluetooth.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

When a device shows as not connected even though it previously paired, the most effective action is to re-pair the devices. This resets the Bluetooth connection, clears any corruption in pairing profiles, and re-establishes communication.

? Option A: Entering a PIN is only relevant during initial pairing and may not be prompted again.

? Option B: Turning off Wi-Fi doesn't typically affect Bluetooth; they operate on similar frequencies but don't conflict this way in normal use.

? Option D: If Bluetooth were disabled, the device wouldn't appear at all, not just show as "not connected."

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.5: Given a scenario, connect and configure accessories and ports of mobile devices.

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports that a text-only document prints with unrecognizable characters. The print preview correctly displays the document. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Outdated firmware
- B. Incorrect driver
- C. Bad toner cartridge
- D. Corrupted document file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 1)

When installing a network printer, a technician needs to ensure the printer is available after a network is restarted. Which of the following should the technician set up on the printer to meet this requirement?

- A. Static IP address
- B. Private address
- C. Wi-Fi on the printer
- D. Dynamic addressing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Assigning a static IP address to a network printer ensures it always retains the same address, allowing users and print servers to consistently reach it even after a reboot or network refresh.

? Option B (Private address): Refers to address ranges (e.g., 192.168.x.x) — doesn't guarantee address persistence.

? Option C (Wi-Fi): Is a connection method, not a method of IP assignment.

? Option D (Dynamic addressing): Via DHCP, which can change over time unless reservations are made (less reliable).

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, install and configure printers.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 1)

A user reports that their desktop PC does not turn on. Which of the following components would most likely cause the issue?

- A. PSU
- B. GPU
- C. RAM
- D. CPU

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If a desktop fails to power on entirely, the most probable cause is a faulty Power Supply Unit (PSU). If there are no lights, fans, or POST beeps, the PSU may have failed, cutting off all power to the motherboard and components.

? Option B (GPU): Could prevent video output, but the system would still power on and beep.

? Option C (RAM): Missing or faulty RAM would cause POST errors but not prevent startup entirely.

? Option D (CPU): A bad CPU may cause POST failure, but the system would usually at least power on.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.

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NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a PoE phone that will not turn on. When a laptop is plugged directly into the switchport for the phone the technician sees a data link LED and activity. Which of the following tools should the technician use to verify PoE availability to the phone?

- A. Network tap
- B. Cable tester
- C. Loopback plug
- D. Toner probe

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reasoning: A cable tester capable of testing Power over Ethernet (PoE) functionality can verify whether the switchport is providing the required power to the phone. This tool measures both the presence of data and the voltage or wattage being provided through the Ethernet cable.

This is the most effective way to confirm that PoE is available on the port.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Network tap:

A network tap is primarily used to monitor network traffic, not to test for PoE availability. It cannot verify if power is being supplied through the Ethernet cable.

* C. Loopback plug:

A loopback plug is used to test the functionality of a network port by creating a loop for transmitted and received signals. It does not measure or verify PoE availability.

* D. Toner probe:

A toner probe is used for tracing and identifying network cables. It cannot test for PoE functionality.

Practical Example:

A PoE phone might not turn on due to a misconfigured or faulty switchport. Using a cable tester capable of measuring PoE would help the technician determine if the switchport is supplying sufficient power to the phone.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 2.1: Identify common networking hardware and tools, including PoE-enabled devices and cable testers.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 1)

A company deploys server machines in a public cloud. Which of the following cloud service models is this an example of?

- A. Platform as a service
- B. Anything as a service
- C. Infrastructure as a service
- D. Software as a service

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. This includes virtual servers, storage, and networking. Deploying server machines falls under IaaS since the organization is responsible for managing the OS and applications on top of the infrastructure.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 8, "Virtualization and Cloud Computing", page 488-490. Also found in the 220-1201 objectives, section 4.1.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to confirm that desktop PCs can be deployed to a global, remote workforce. Which of the following specifications should the technician validate?

- A. Input voltage
- B. BIOS language support
- C. Supply chain security
- D. Power efficiency

Answer: A

Explanation:

Input voltage must be validated to ensure desktop PCs can operate in different regions with varying power standards (e.g., 110V in North America vs. 220V in Europe). Failure to verify input voltage compatibility can lead to hardware damage or operational issues.

Option B (BIOS language support): Incorrect. While language support may be helpful, it is not critical for hardware deployment across regions.

Option C (Supply chain security): Incorrect. This refers to ensuring secure sourcing of components but does not directly impact deployment.

Option D (Power efficiency): Incorrect. Power efficiency may be important for energy savings but is not relevant to regional compatibility.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 3.5 (Power supply requirements)

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 1)

A user prints a job from a laser printer. The user wipes the page, and the words and images come off of it. The technician replaces the toner cartridge, but the issue persists. Which of the following components should the technician replace next?

- A. Fuser
- B. Drum
- C. Developer roller
- D. Discharge lamp

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In laser printers, the fuser unit is responsible for melting the toner onto the paper using heat and pressure. If the toner rubs off easily, it's a clear sign the fuser is failing or not heating properly. Replacing the fuser will ensure the toner bonds correctly to the paper.

? Option B (Drum): Transfers the image, but doesn't fuse the toner.

? Option C (Developer roller): Applies toner to the drum — wouldn't cause toner to rub off.

? Option D (Discharge lamp): Prepares the drum for a new image; not related to toner adhesion.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.7: Given a scenario, troubleshoot common printer problems.

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NEW QUESTION 143

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following networking devices will most likely need to be installed in between the ISP running DOCSIS and the LAN in a SOHO environment?

- A. Switch
- B. Firewall
- C. Cable modem
- D. Router
- E. Access point

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

To determine the correct device, we need to understand how a DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification) network functions in a Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) environment:

* C. Cable Modem:

A cable modem is required to convert the signal provided by the ISP (Internet Service Provider) over a DOCSIS network into a format that is usable by the local area network (LAN).

DOCSIS is a standard for high-speed internet over cable television infrastructure, and the cable modem acts as the gateway between the ISP's coaxial network and the LAN. Without the cable modem, devices in the LAN would not be able to access the internet. Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.2 – Compare and contrast Internet connection types, network types, and their features.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Switch:

A switch is used to connect multiple devices within the LAN. It does not connect the LAN to the ISP's DOCSIS network.

* B. Firewall:

While firewalls provide security by managing inbound and outbound traffic, they do not serve as the interface between the ISP and LAN.

* D. Router:

A router directs traffic between different networks (e.g., between a LAN and the internet). However, in a DOCSIS network, the cable modem is the device that first connects to the ISP. Many modern cable modems also include built-in routers, but the modem is the primary device needed.

* E. Access Point:

An access point provides wireless connectivity within the LAN. It does not connect directly to the ISP or handle DOCSIS signals.

Key Takeaway: The correct device required to interface between the ISP's DOCSIS network and the SOHO LAN is the cable modem.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 1)

A user is having issues when charging a device with a Lightning cable. The cable is not recognized when it is plugged into the device. This issue is usually resolved by flipping the cable over. This issue does not occur with other devices of the same type. Which of the following would most likely cause the issue?

- A. The device needs to be restarted.
- B. The battery may be swelling and needs inspection.
- C. The cable is failing and needs to be replaced
- D. The charging port is dirty or damaged

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When a Lightning cable works only when flipped a certain way or doesn't function consistently, it is typically due to debris or damage in the charging port. Cleaning the port or inspecting it for wear resolves the issue.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Practice Tests" by Jeff T. Parker – Chapter 1, Question 7, page 7.

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following devices is designed to monitor and filter incoming and outgoing network traffic?

- A. Switch
- B. Access point
- C. Firewall
- D. Hub

Answer: C**Explanation:**

A firewall monitors and filters incoming and outgoing network traffic based on security rules, protecting the network from unauthorized access and threats.

Why Not A (Switch): A switch connects devices within a network but does not monitor or filter traffic.

Why Not B (Access point): An access point provides Wi-Fi connectivity but does not filter traffic.

Why Not D (Hub): A hub simply broadcasts data to all connected devices without filtering traffic.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.2, network security concepts.

NEW QUESTION 156

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

A customer built a computer for gaming, sourcing individual components and then assembling the system. The OS starts up, but within a few minutes the machine locks up.

The customer brought the computer to a technician to diagnose the issue.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

correct answer is "Overclocking" and "Reduce CPU Clock speed" CPU is at 4.5 Ghz when normal is 3.2 Ghz. Overclocking too much can cause freezes, and this is a gaming computer so the user probably took it too far. <http://blog.logicalincrements.com/2018/12/4- troubleshooting-tips-overclocking-pc/>

NEW QUESTION 159

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

Laura, a customer, has instructed you to configure her home office wireless access point.

She plans to use the wireless network for finances and has requested that the network be setup with the highest encryption possible.

Additionally, Laura knows that her neighbors have wireless networks and wants to ensure that her network is not being interfered with by the other networks.

She requests that the default settings be changed to the following.

Wireless Name: HomeWiFi Shared Key: CompTIA Router Password: Secure\$1

Finally, Laura wants to ensure that only her laptop and Smartphone can connect to the network.

Laptop: IP Address 192.168.1.100 Hardware Address: 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54 Smartphone: IP Address 192.168.1.101 Hardware Address: 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11

INSTRUCTIONS

Configure Laura's wireless network using the network adapter window.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the situation, please click the Reset All button.

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP
NETWORK FILTER
ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless:

Wireless Network Name: (Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

Disable SSID Broadcast:

802.11g Only Mode:

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

WPA2

Passphrase:

Confirmed Passphrase:

Laura's House



- 

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Wireless Network Name: | Default |
| Security Mode: | Open |
| Wireless Channel: | 11 |
- 

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Wireless Network Name: | MyWi |
| Security Mode: | WEP |
| Wireless Channel: | 6 |
- 

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Wireless Network Name: | PatsWiFi |
| Security Mode: | WEP |
| Wireless Channel: | 11 |

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP
NETWORK FILTER
ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS

Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation.

Password:

Verify Password:

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP **NETWORK FILTER** **ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS**

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless:

Wireless Network Name: (Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

Disable SSID Broadcast:

802.11g Only Mode:

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP **NETWORK FILTER** **ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS**

Turn MAC Filtering ON:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution as

Wireless Configuration

Wireless Setup Network Filter Administrator Tools

WIRELESS NETWORK SETTINGS:

Enable Wireless:

Wireless Network Name: (Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

Disable SSID Broadcast:

802.11g Only Mode:

WIRELESS SECURITY MODE:

Security Mode:

WPA2:

Passphrase:

Confirmed Passphrase:

Save Settings

A screenshot of a network settings
AI-generated content may be incorrect.



The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Wireless Configuration'. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Wireless Setup', 'Network Filter' (which is active), and 'Administrator Tools'. Below the tabs, there is a checkbox labeled 'Turn MAC Filtering ON' which is checked. Underneath this is a dropdown menu with the text 'Allow the following MAC Addresses'. Below the dropdown is a table with the heading 'MAC Address'. The table has four rows, each with a checkbox and a text input field. The first two rows have their checkboxes checked and contain the MAC addresses '00:0A:BF:03:C4:54' and '09:2C:D0:22:3F:11' respectively. The last two rows have their checkboxes unchecked and their input fields are empty. At the bottom right of the configuration area is a yellow button labeled 'Save Settings'.

| MAC Address | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | |

A screenshot of a computer
AI-generated content may be incorrect.



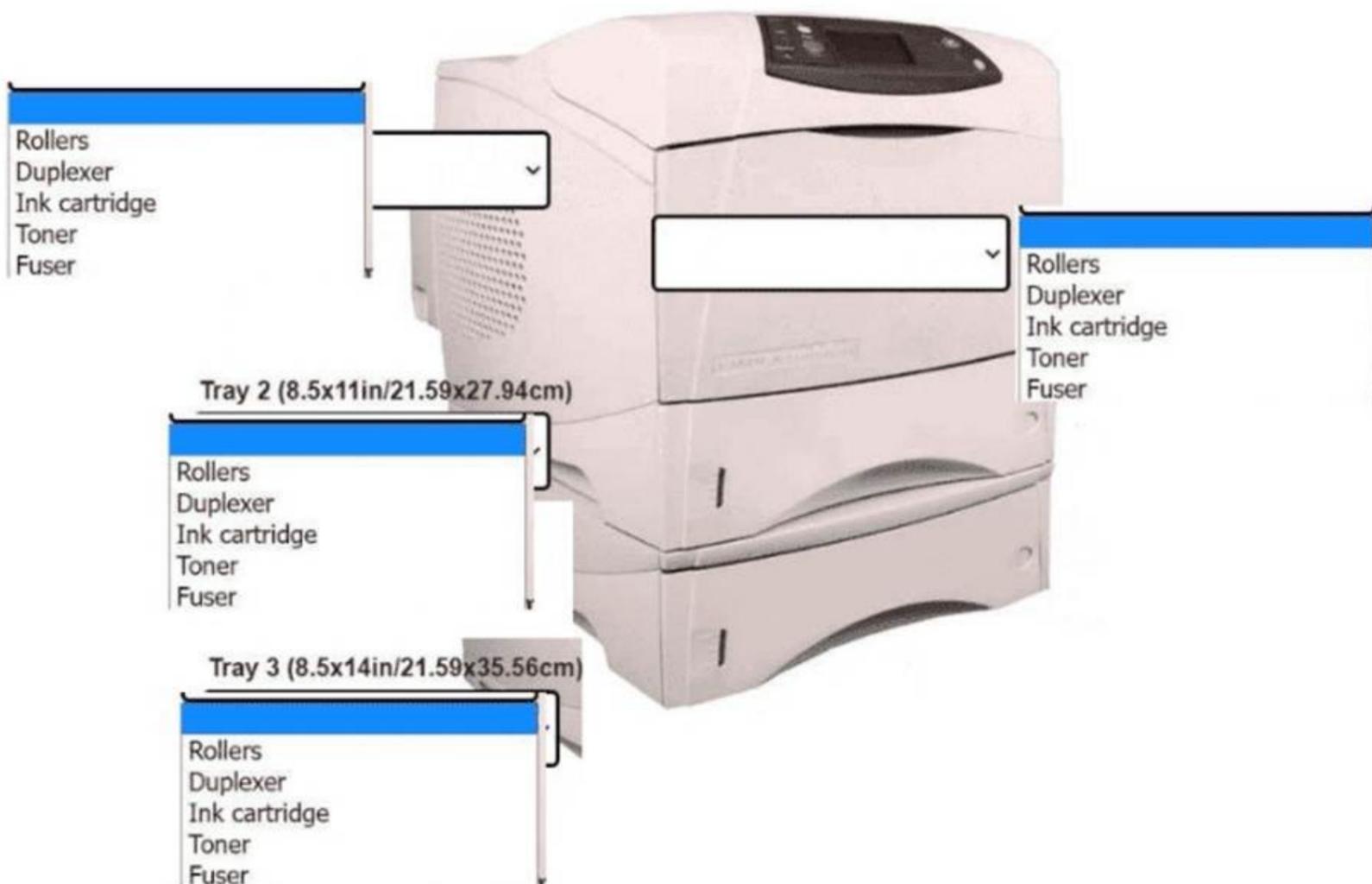
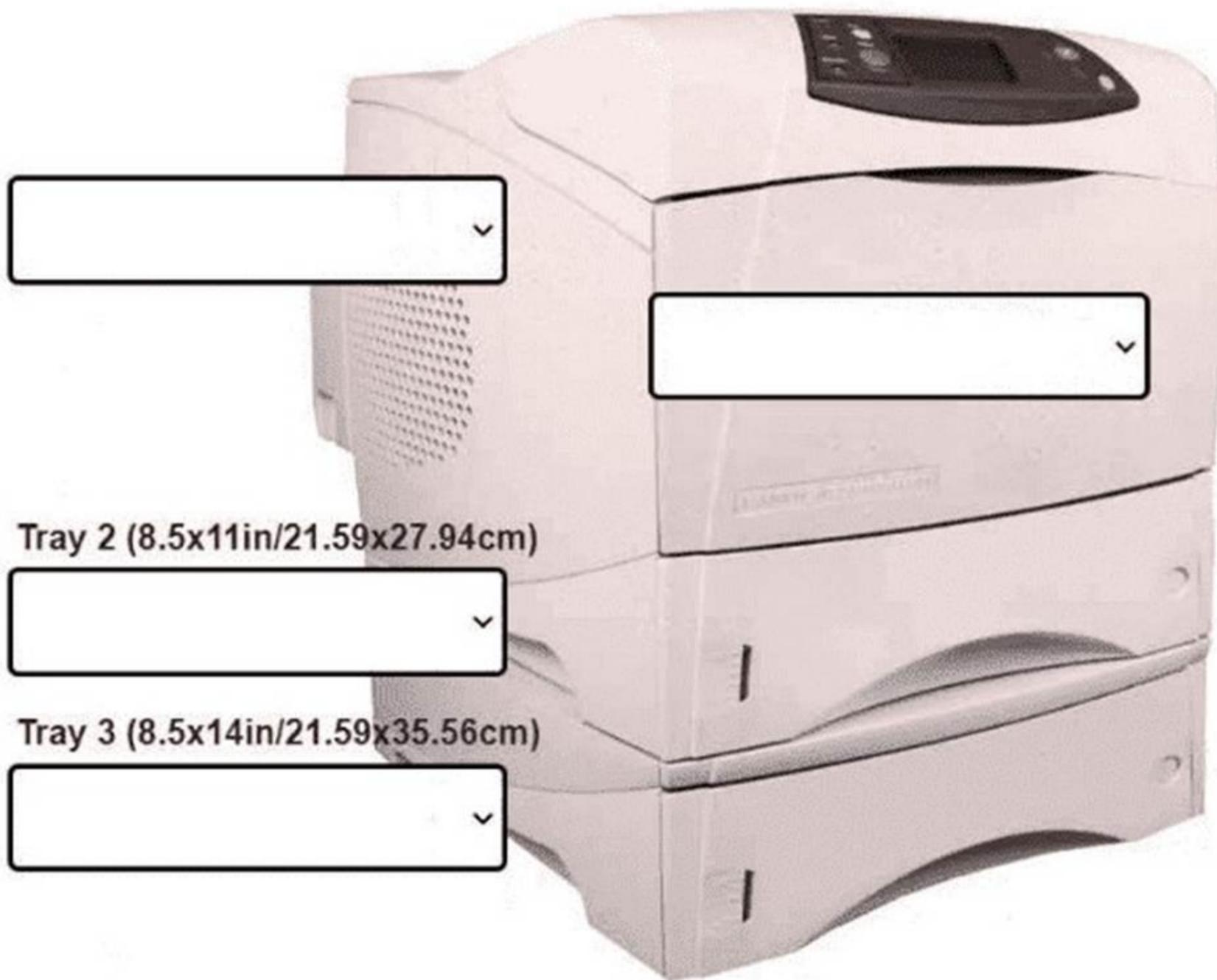
The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface titled "Wireless Configuration". It has three tabs: "Wireless Setup", "Network Filter", and "Administrator Tools". The "Administrator Tools" tab is active. Below the tabs is a yellow header bar with the text "ADMIN PASSWORD". The main content area contains the instruction: "Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation." There are two input fields: "Password:" and "Verify Password:". Both fields contain the text "Secure\$1". A yellow "Save Settings" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

A screenshot of a computer
AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 163

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

An office manager reports that a printer is experiencing performance issues. Printouts are smudging when they are handled, and, recently whenever they need to print legal sized documents, the paper jams before anything is printed on it. The following paper sizes are used: Letter (8.5x11in/21.59x27.94cm) Legal (8.5x14in/21.59x35.56cm) Oversized (11x17in/27.94x43.18cm)



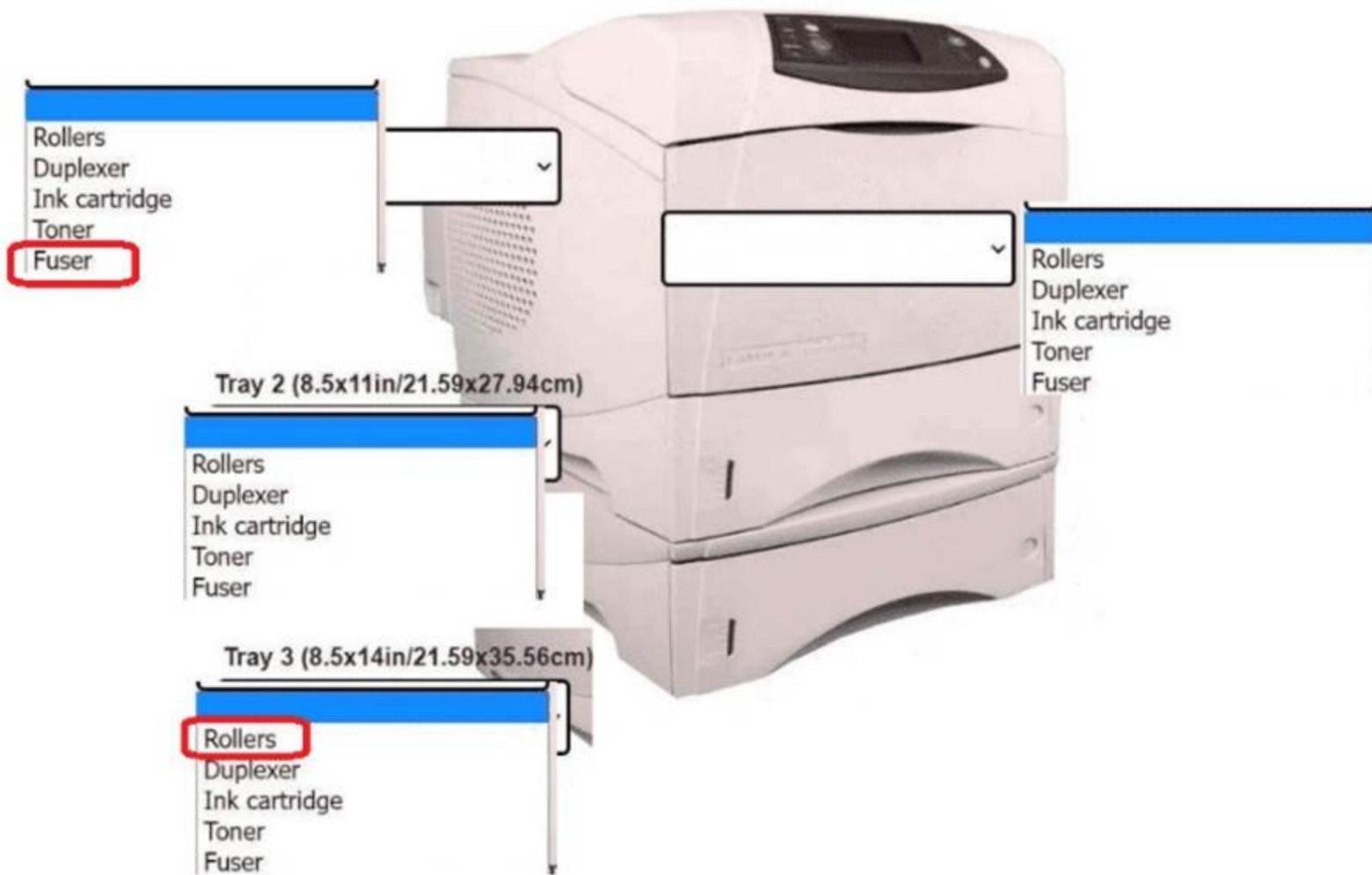
INSTRUCTIONS

Using the dropdown menus, select from the available printer parts to replace only the faulty components on the office printer to resolve the stated issues. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



A printer with text boxes
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 166

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A small ISP has hired a new technician Joe, the new technician, is being trained to configure customers* home networks The trailing instructor gives me technician a starter kit with cables, cable ends, and other network equipment and asks mm to build a working network.

The computer should be connected to have internet connectivity and the phone should be connected to have a dial tone.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use the appropriate cables. cable ends, tools and equipment to configure the network ana connect an components accordingly
 There are 3 steps and the simulation starts on step 1.

SOHO Starter Kit Step 1 Step 2 Show Question Reset All Answers

Connectors

- RJ11
- RJ45
- F Connector

Tools

- Wire cutters
- Wire stripper
- Screwdriver

SOHO Starter Kit Step 1 Step 2 Show Question Reset All Answers

Cables

Wall ISP Service Outlet

POTS

SOHO Router

Phone Service LAN 1-4 WAN

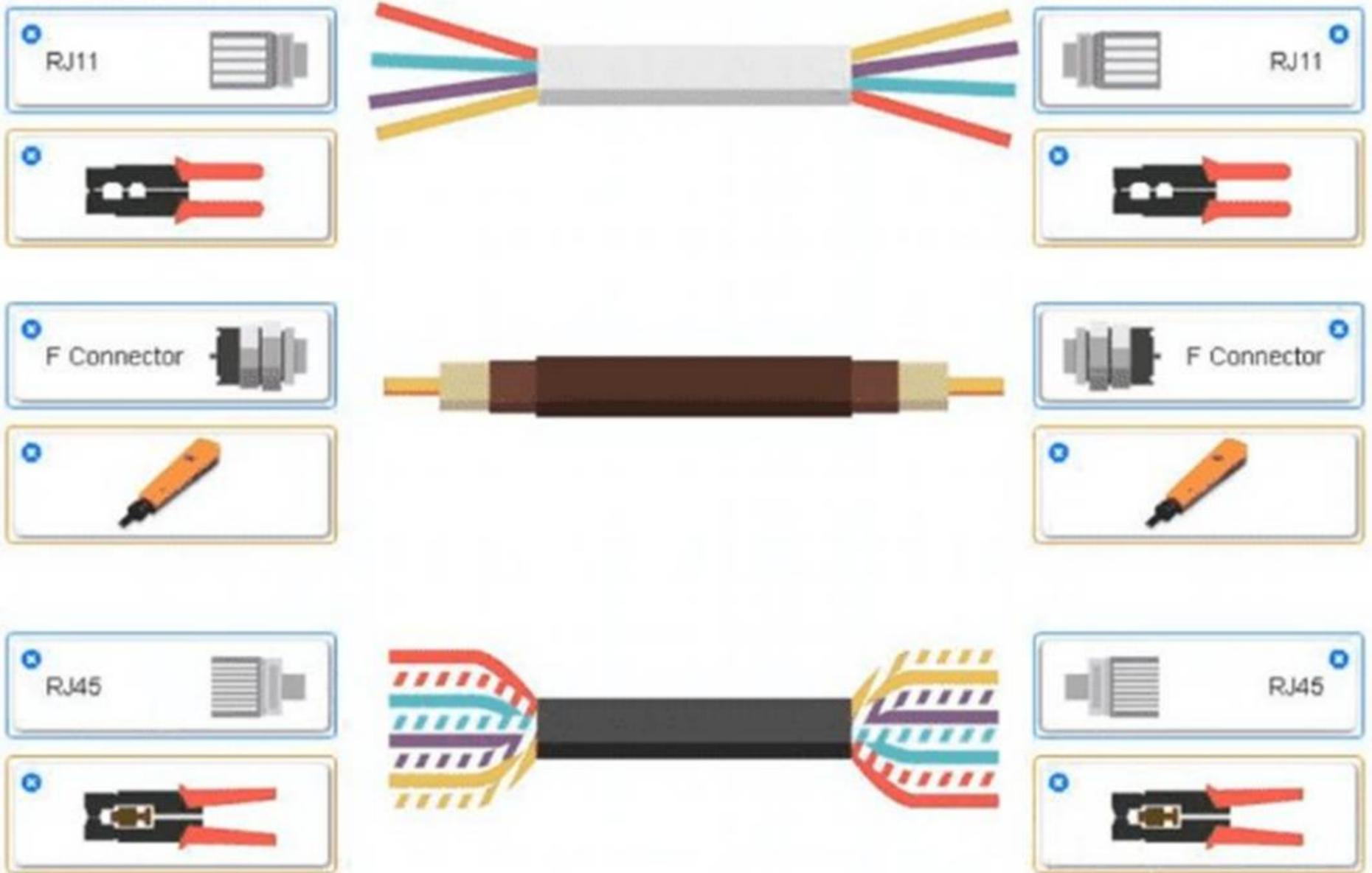
Cable Modem

Home PC

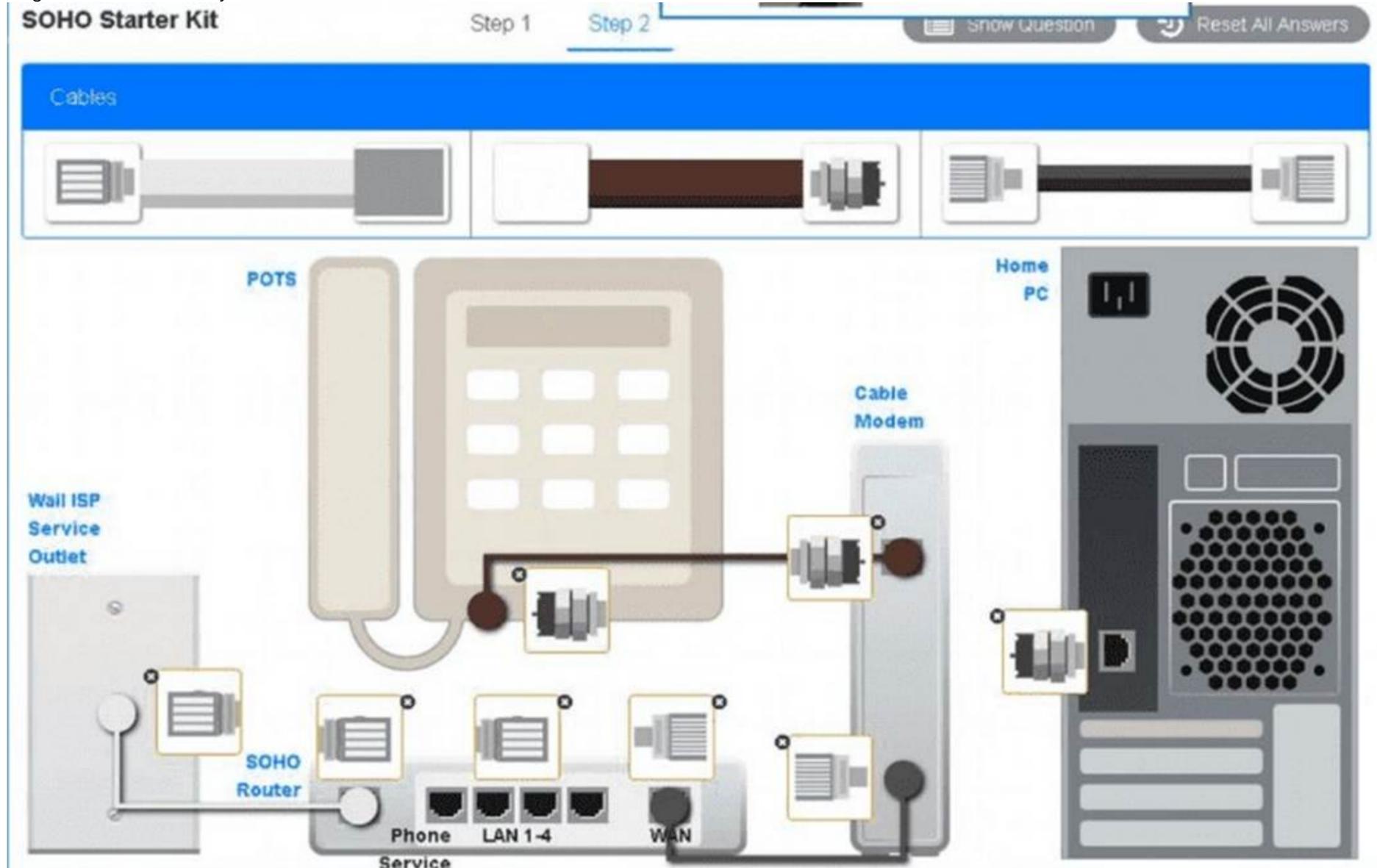
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Answer of both steps below.



A group of wires with different colors
AI-generated content may be incorrect.



A screenshot of a computer
AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 167

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

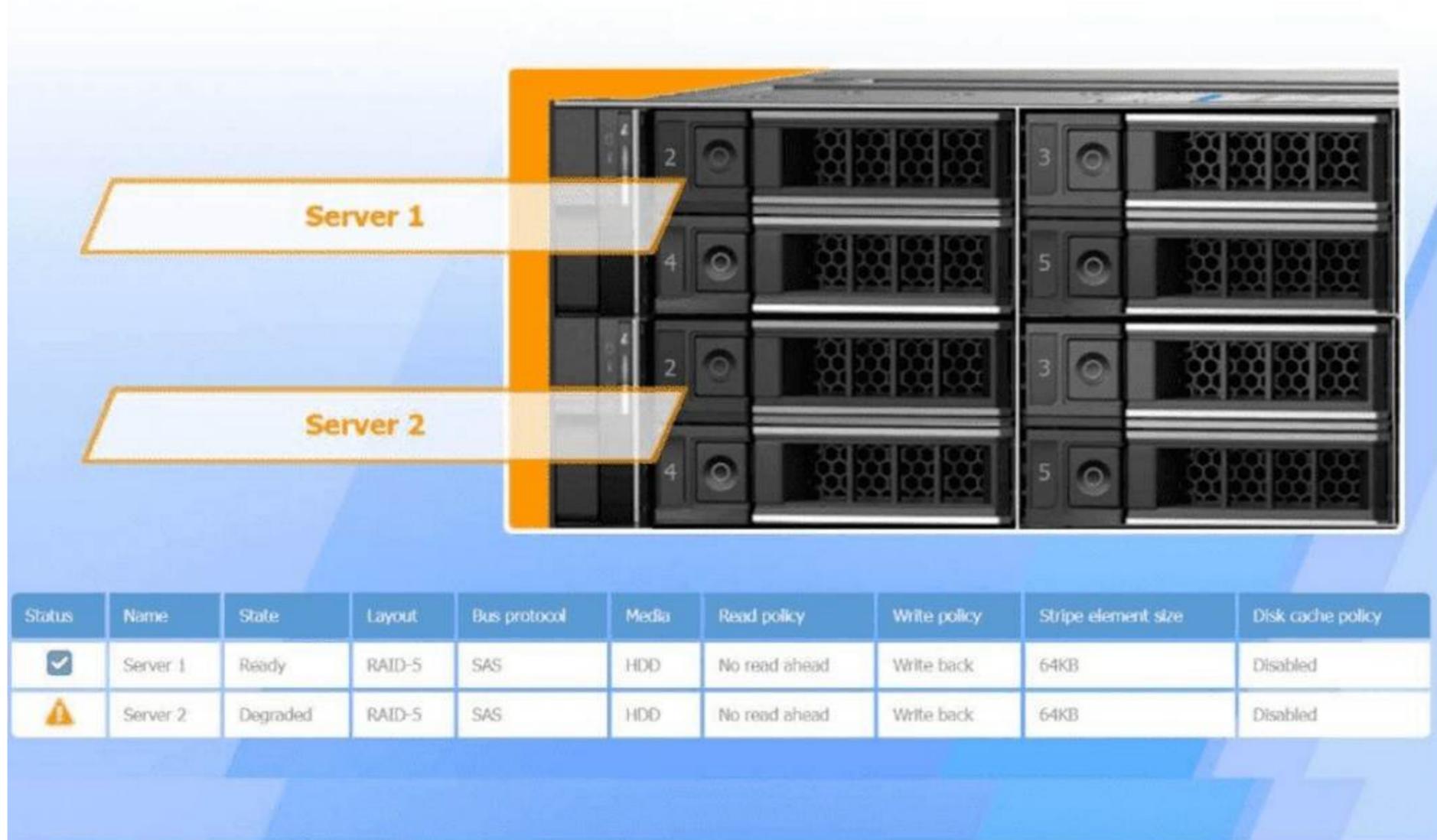
A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on Server 1 and Server 2 and review the information presented in each chart to determine which drives need to be replaced.

Select the appropriate replacement drive that should be used, for the least performance degradation to the server.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



| Status | Name | State | Layout | Bus protocol | Media | Read policy | Write policy | Stripe element size | Disk cache policy |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Server 1 | Ready | RAID-5 | SAS | HDD | No read ahead | Write back | 64KB | Disabled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Server 2 | Degraded | RAID-5 | SAS | HDD | No read ahead | Write back | 64KB | Disabled |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The degraded status on Server 2 indicates a RAID-5 issue, typically due to a failed or failing drive. In RAID-5 configurations, when one drive fails, the system can still operate but with reduced performance as parity data is used to rebuild missing data on-the-fly. Recommended Replacement Drive:

To minimize performance degradation, the replacement drive should be:

SAS HDD with the same specifications (64KB stripe size, no read-ahead, and write-back policy).

Matching the configuration exactly ensures seamless integration and optimizes recovery speed in the RAID-5 array.

In RAID-5, degraded performance is expected when one drive fails, as parity data needs to rebuild missing information during each read/write process. Replacing the failed drive restores the RAID array to optimal status, reducing the load on existing drives and returning the system to normal read/write performance. The write-back policy and disabled disk cache settings are designed to reduce latency and increase efficiency, essential for handling real-time applications.

A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on Server 1 and Server 2 and review the information presented in each chart to determine which drives need to be replaced. Select the appropriate replacement drive that should be used, for the least performance degradation to the server.

| Status | Name | State | Layout | Bus protocol | Media | Read policy | Write policy | Stripe element size | Disk cache policy |
|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ | Server 1 | Ready | RAID-5 | SAS | HDD | No read ahead | Write back | 64KB | Disabled |
| ⚠ | Server 2 | Degraded | RAID-5 | SAS | HDD | No read ahead | Write back | 64KB | Disabled |

A computer server with many black and silver parts
 AI-generated content may be incorrect. A computer server with many black boxes Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Server 1 ✕

| Status | Name | State | Size | Media | Speed | Failure predicted |
|--------|-------------------|--------|------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| ✓ | Physical disk 1:2 | Online | 4TB | HDD | 15k rpm | Yes |
| ✓ | Physical disk 1:3 | Online | 4TB | HDD | 15k rpm | No |
| ✓ | Physical disk 1:4 | Online | 4TB | HDD | 15k rpm | No |
| ✓ | Physical disk 1:5 | Online | 4TB | HDD | 15k rpm | No |

A screen shot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect. A screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

Server 1, Drive bay 3 ✕



| Size | Interface | Rotational speed |
|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 4TB v | HDD | 15k rpm |

A computer screen shot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect. A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

Server 1, Drive bay 4 ✕



| Size | Interface | Rotational speed |
|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 4TB v | HDD | 15k rpm |

A computer screen shot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

Server 1, Drive bay 5 ✕



| Size | Interface | Rotational speed |
|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 4TB v | HDD | 15k rpm |

A computer screen shot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated

Server 2, Drive bay 2 ✕



| Size | Interface | Rotational speed |
|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 2TB v | HDD | 7200rpm |
| 8TB | SAS | 5400rpm |
| 4TB | SATA | 7200rpm |
| 2TB | SATA | SSD |

| Layout | Bus protocol | Media |
|--------|--------------|-------|
| RAID-5 | SAS | HDD |
| RAID-5 | SAS | HDD |

A screenshot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Server 2, Drive bay 3
✕

| Size | Interface | Rotational speed |
|-------|-----------|------------------|
| 2TB v | HDD | 7200rpm |
| 8TB | SAS | 5400rpm |
| 4TB | SATA | 7200rpm |
| 2TB | SATA | SSD |
| 1TB | SAS | 10k rpm |
| 4TB | SAS | 15k rpm |
| 4TB | SAS | 10k rpm |
| 4TB | SATA | SSD |

A screenshot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect. A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 169

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

A technician is diagnosing several device issues reported by employees.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each device to review the issue. Then select the appropriate issue and solution from the drop-down menu. Each option may be used more than once.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



A screenshot of a computer
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 171
 HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

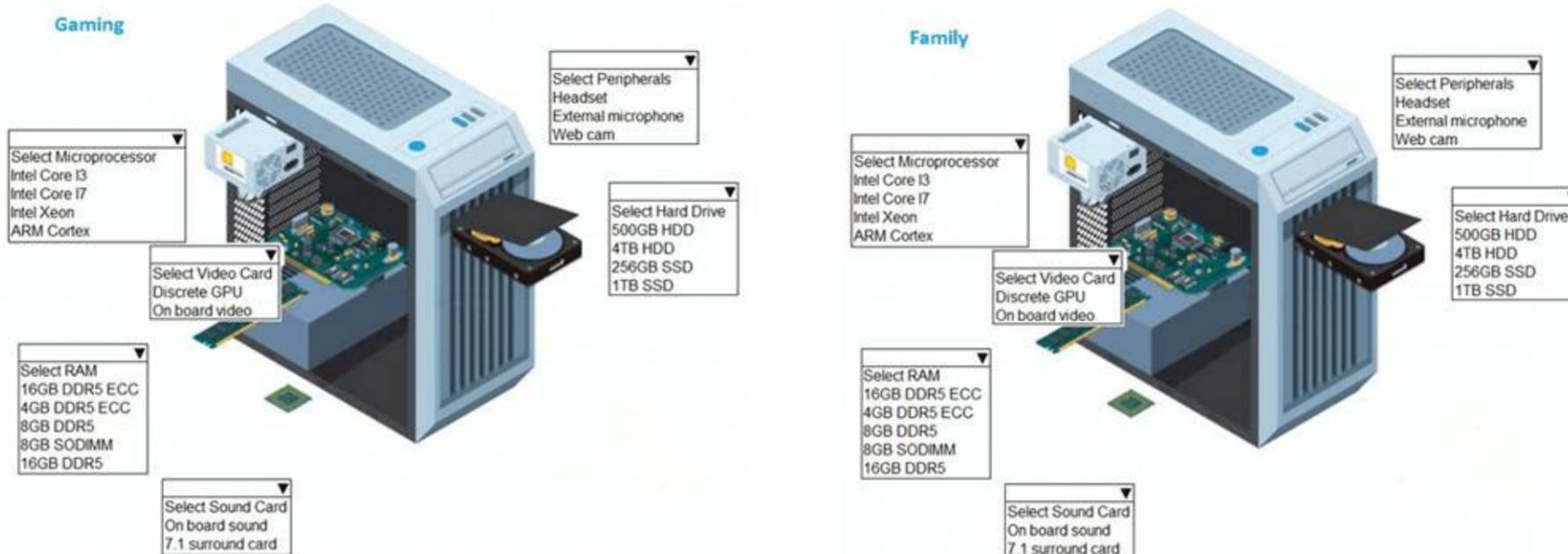
A customer has contacted you about building two new desktops. The first desktop will be a gaming workstation. The customer requirements include:

- Playing the newest games at a high frame rate
- Fast game load times
- Enough storage to have several games installed at once
- High-end audio
- No concern about cost
- Running the current Windows OS

The second workstation will be a family workstation. The requirements include: Capability for word processing, videoconferencing, and basic web surfing

Minimal cost, as long as it meets the requirements

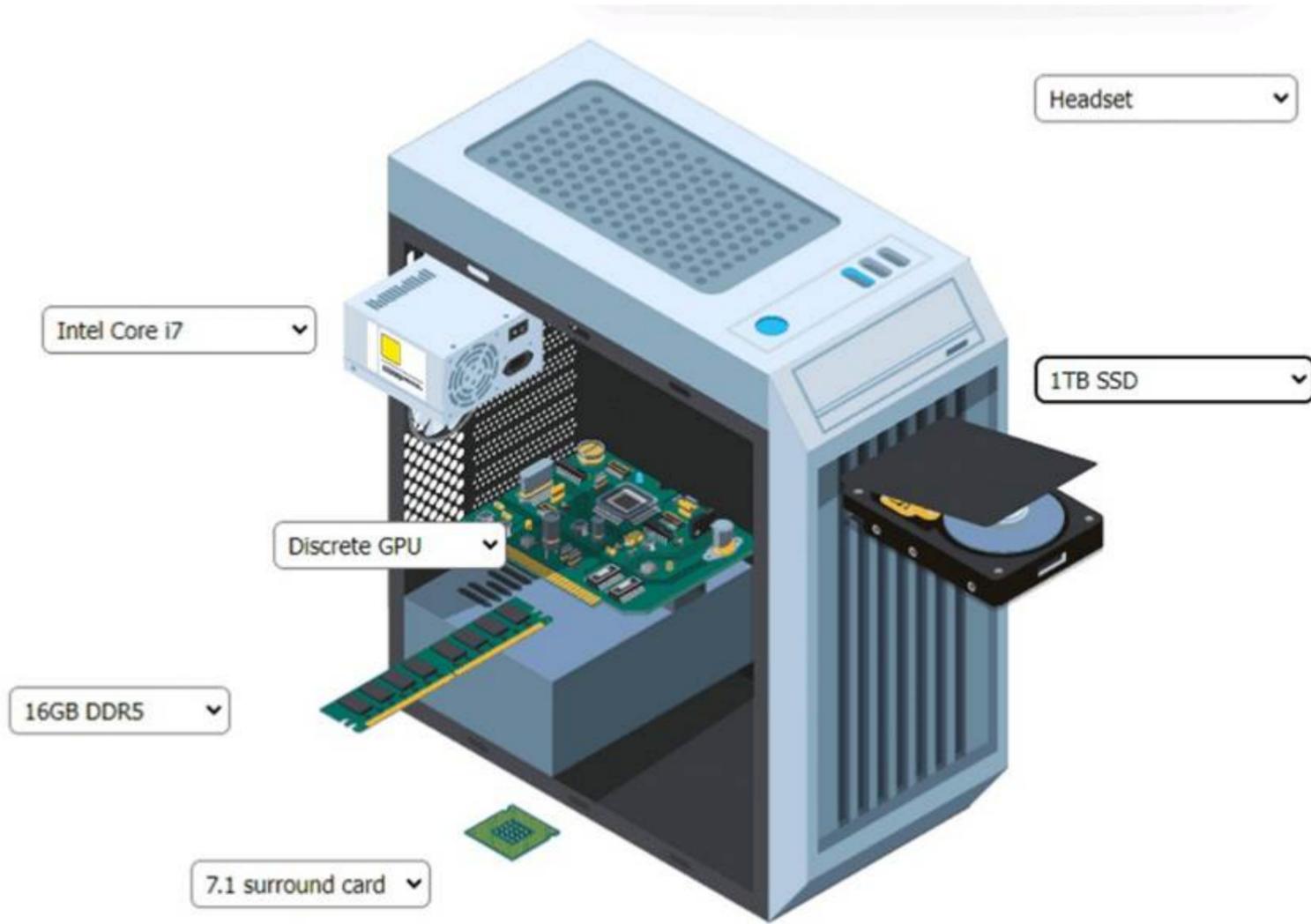
Running the current Windows OS



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



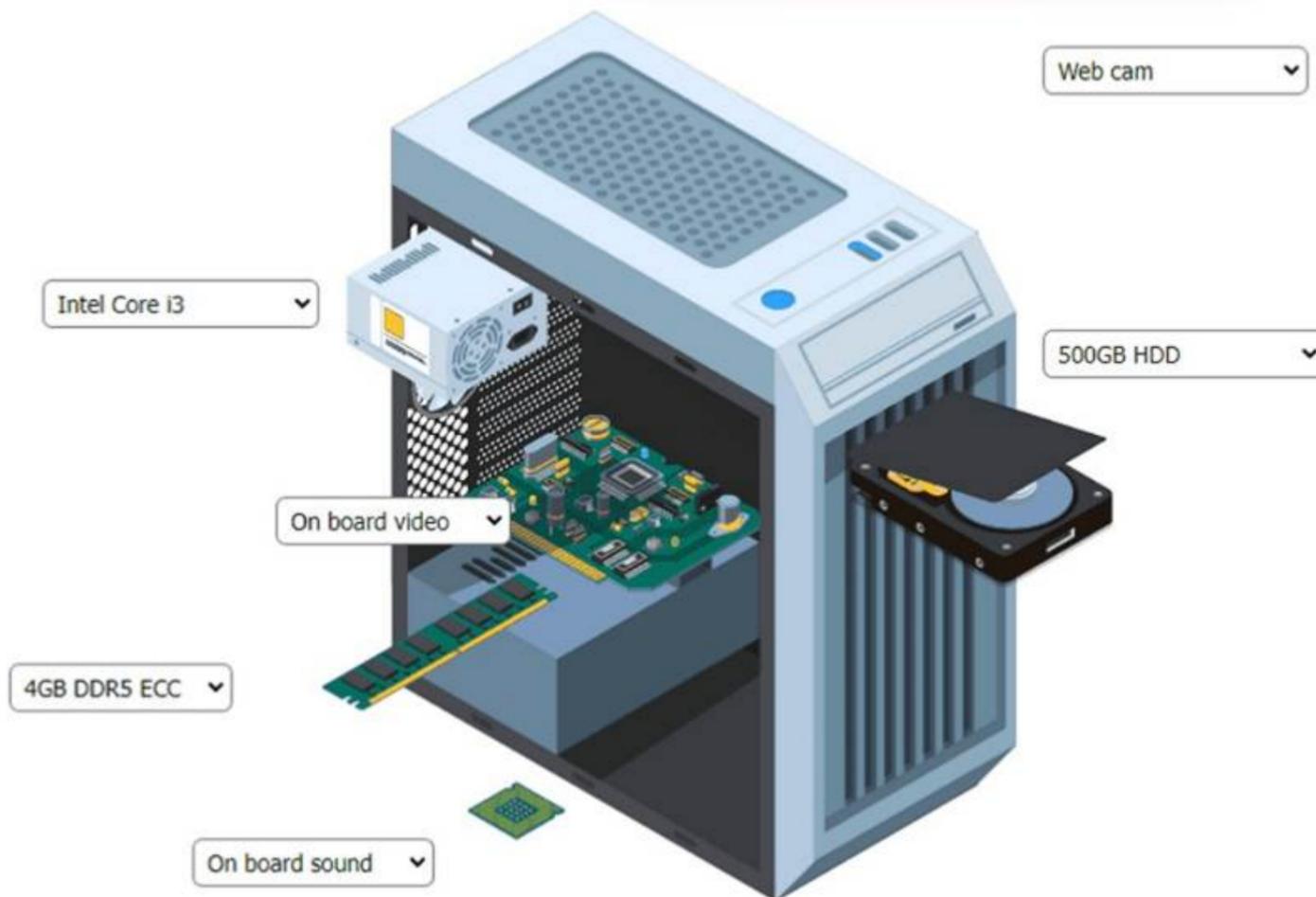
A computer tower with a hard drive and a hard drive AI-generated content may be incorrect.

GAMING

FAMILY

Show Question

Reset All Answers



A computer tower with a computer and a hard drive AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 173

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