



CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

An employee who travels worldwide wants a workstation to perform the same whether the workstation is in the corporate office environment or elsewhere. Which of the following should a technician implement?

- A. Public cloud
- B. VDI
- C. SSH
- D. SaaS

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

A user joins a conference call with a Bluetooth headset. Which of the following has the user created?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. PAN (Personal Area Network):

A PAN is a network established between devices in close proximity, such as between a smartphone and a Bluetooth headset. Bluetooth technology is specifically designed for short-range communication, making it a type of PAN.

Incorrect Options:

* A. MAN (Metropolitan Area Network): A MAN covers a city or metropolitan area and is not relevant to Bluetooth connections.

* C. SAN (Storage Area Network): A SAN is used for large-scale data storage, unrelated to Bluetooth connections.

* D. WAN (Wide Area Network): A WAN spans large geographical areas (e.g., the internet) and is not relevant to this scenario.

Key Takeaway: Bluetooth connections, such as those between a headset and a device, create a Personal Area Network (PAN).

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.1 – Network types and their features.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following involves installing an application on a server so several users can run the application concurrently without the need for local installation?

- A. Client virtualization
- B. Software as a service
- C. Sandboxing
- D. Embedded software

Answer: A

Explanation:

Client virtualization involves installing an application on a server and enabling multiple users to run the application simultaneously via virtualized sessions. This eliminates the need for individual installations on local machines.

Why Not B (Software as a Service): SaaS delivers software over the internet and does not require local installations but is managed by a third party, not the organization itself.

Why Not C (Sandboxing): Sandboxing is for isolating applications for security testing, not for concurrent user access.

Why Not D (Embedded software): Embedded software is installed on hardware devices, not shared across multiple users.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting stylus issues on identical, company-provided tablets. Users can purchase their own accessories. Some users have no issues, but others report that their styluses charge intermittently and die frequently. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Certain cases are causing charging issues.
- B. The tablets need to be updated.
- C. Some of the tablets have manufacturing defects.
- D. The malfunctioning styluses need firmware updates.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The most likely cause is third-party or ill-fitting cases obstructing the contact between the stylus and the tablet charging mechanism. Some cases may not be designed with stylus charging in mind, particularly if users are purchasing their own accessories.

? Option B: A software update might fix OS-related issues, but would not typically affect physical charging.

? Option C: If some devices had defects, the issue would likely be consistent, not isolated to some users.

? Option D: Firmware issues could be a factor but are less likely than physical obstructions when users are using different accessories.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.4: Given a scenario, configure settings and use cases for laptops and mobile 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's 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)

A customer reports a problem connecting to network resources. After asking open-ended questions, the technician determines the issue likely exists on the remote server. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Document the findings.
- B. Test the theory
- C. Gather information
- D. Establish a plan of action

Answer: B

Explanation:

After determining the issue is likely on the remote server, the technician should test the theory to confirm the root cause before proceeding.

Why Not A (Document the findings): Documentation comes after confirming the issue. Why Not C (Gather information): Information gathering is already completed.

Why Not D (Establish a plan of action): This is done after confirming the issue. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 3.1, troubleshooting methodology.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 virtualization

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 8

- (Topic 1)

A technician wants to monitor network statistics for devices communicating with one another on the local subnet. Which of the following devices should the technician install?

- A. Managed switch
- B. Router
- C. Access point
- D. Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

A managed switch provides advanced features such as traffic monitoring and VLAN configuration, allowing a technician to view network statistics for devices on the local subnet.

Why Not B (Router): A router connects different networks and directs traffic between them but does not provide detailed subnet-level statistics.

Why Not C (Access point): Access points provide wireless connectivity but lack traffic monitoring features.

Why Not D (Firewall): A firewall filters traffic but is not used for monitoring detailed statistics on a local subnet.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, network monitoring tools.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 issued

- 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 10

- (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 12

- (Topic 1)

A new directive mandates the use of a security component to securely allow users to authenticate to systems, access sensitive data, and enter the office. The component must provide an additional factor of authentication alongside user accounts and cannot be something the user owns Which of the following components best meets these requirements?

- A. Fingerprint reader
- B. Smart card
- C. Secure token
- D. NFC scanner

Answer: B

Explanation:

A smart card provides an additional factor of authentication by storing secure credentials, such as certificates, that cannot be guessed or replicated. It complements user accounts and is "something you have".

Why Not A (Fingerprint reader): This is "something you are", but the scenario specifically requires a physical token.

Why Not C (Secure token): Secure tokens are also valid but may not integrate as seamlessly into multi-factor authentication for physical and system access.

Why Not D (NFC scanner): An NFC scanner is a device and not a token itself; it reads cards or other credentials.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.5, access controls.

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to move a workstation to a different logical network segment. Which of the following technologies should the technician use?

- A. DHCP
- B. VLAN
- C. DNS
- D. VPN

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

AVLAN (Virtual LAN) is used to logically segment a network without requiring physical separation. It enables grouping devices based on function or department regardless of their physical location.

? Option A (DHCP): Assigns IP addresses dynamically but doesn't create network segments.

? Option C (DNS): Resolves domain names to IP addresses, not used for network segmentation.

? Option D (VPN): Provides secure remote access but does not relate to logical segmentation within a local network.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.3: Explain common logical networking concepts.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following types of connectors does an IDE hard drive use for power?

- A. F type
- B. SC
- C. Molex
- D. Lightning

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IDE hard drive uses a Molex connector for power. This 4-pin connector is a standard for older drives.

Why Not A (F type): F type connectors are used for coaxial cables in video and internet applications.

Why Not B (SC): SC connectors are for fiber optic cables.

Why Not D (Lightning): Lightning connectors are for Apple devices.

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

A user experiences a random BSOD while using a computer, but the operating system recovers as expected. Which of the following symptoms would indicate the issue is related to RAM?

- A. Wrong BIOS configurations
- B. Continuous reboots
- C. Distended capacitors
- D. POST code beeps

Answer: D

Explanation:

* D. POST Code Beeps:

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS performs checks on system hardware, including RAM. If the RAM is faulty, POST may produce a series of beep codes indicating memory issues.

These beep codes are often the first sign of RAM-related problems, especially if the BSOD occurs randomly.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Wrong BIOS configurations: Incorrect BIOS settings may cause boot errors, but they are less likely to cause random BSODs.

* B. Continuous reboots: Continuous reboots could result from multiple hardware or software issues but do not specifically point to RAM.

* C. Distended capacitors: Faulty capacitors typically affect the motherboard, not the RAM. Key Takeaway: POST beep codes are a common diagnostic tool for identifying RAM-related issues.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.2 – Troubleshooting RAM and motherboard issues.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following DNS record types is used to direct email to a mail server?

- A. CNAME
- B. SRV
- C. MX
- D. SOA

Answer: C

Explanation:

An MX (Mail Exchange) record specifies the mail server responsible for receiving email for a domain.

Why Not A (CNAME): CNAME is used for domain aliasing, not for email delivery. Why Not B (SRV): SRV records are used to locate specific services, not mail servers.

Why Not D (SOA): SOA records provide domain information but do not handle email. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, DNS record types.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (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 these 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 25

- (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 26

- (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 28

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a desktop PC that is plugged into a UPS. The PC loses the system date/time after every power outage. Which of the following should the technician do to resolve the issue? (Select two).

- A. Run a BIOS update.
- B. Swap out the RAM.
- C. Disable NTP in the OS.
- D. Repair the backup power source.
- E. Replace the CMOS battery
- F. Install a surge protector.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The system date/time is maintained by the CMOS battery when the PC is powered off. If this battery fails, time resets will occur. Additionally, since the system is connected to a UPS, ensuring the UPS is functioning correctly (i.e., the backup power source) is essential. Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 1, page 40.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

A user reported performance issues on a computer after a recent OS update A technician is confident that rolling back the system will resolve the issue. Which of the following steps should the technician take next?

- A. Document the findings.
- B. Investigate any recent infrastructure changes.
- C. Initiate the system restore
- D. Verify full system functionality.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* C. Initiate the system restore:

If the technician is confident that rolling back the system to a previous restore point will resolve the issue, the next logical step is to initiate the System Restore process. System Restore allows the system to revert to a state before the OS update, which can eliminate the performance issues caused by the update.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Document the findings: Documentation is important but should occur after resolving the issue.
- * B. Investigate any recent infrastructure changes: This is unnecessary if the issue is already attributed to the OS update.
- * D. Verify full system functionality: This step should be performed after the System Restore is completed.

Key Takeaway: When confident that rolling back will resolve the issue, the technician should proceed with initiating a System Restore to revert the OS.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.4 – Troubleshooting OS problems.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

Each floor at a new corporate facility will have four printers available for all users to print from AH of the printers will be connected with RJ45 and not joined to a domain Which of the following needs to be set up to accomplish this task? (Select two).

- A. Printer shares
- B. DHCP server
- C. Print server
- D. Printer subnet
- E. SMB configuration
- F. Printer Wi-Fi settings

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To allow multiple users to print to networked printers:

Printer shares enable users to access printers shared on the network. Print servers manage print jobs and provide centralized control of printing. Why Not B (DHCP server): DHCP is unrelated to print management.

Why Not D (Printer subnet): Subnets group devices but don't manage printing.

Why Not E (SMB configuration): SMB is for file sharing, not specifically print management. Why Not F (Printer Wi-Fi settings): These settings are irrelevant since the printers use Ethernet.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 4.6, printer configuration.

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 1)

Users are complaining that the audio from a presenter is choppy and unintelligible Which of the following is causing the issue?

- A. Webcam
- B. Digitizer
- C. inverter
- D. Microphone

Answer: D

Explanation:

Choppy or unintelligible audio is typically caused by issues with the microphone, such as poor quality, hardware defects, or misconfiguration.

Why Not A (Webcam): The webcam handles video, not audio.

Why Not B (Digitizer): A digitizer relates to touchscreens, not audio. Why Not C (Inverter): Inverters manage power for displays, not audio.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.6, audio troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

A technician is installing a new high-end graphics card that uses a 12VHPWR connector. Which of the following is the maximum wattage supported by this power connector?

- A. 400W
- B. 600W
- C. 600W
- D. 700W

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 12VHPWR connector can supply up to 600 watts of power, designed for high-end graphics cards.

Why Not A (400W): This is less than the connector's maximum capability. Why Not B (MOW): This is an invalid option.

Why Not D (700W): The maximum supported power is 600W.

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 1)

An SAS RAID array has severely degraded and gone offline. A systems administrator examines the syslog, and the point of failure is not obvious. Which of the following techniques should the administrator use to identify the issue (Select two).

- A. Run a magnet over each drive.
- B. Check if one of the drives is not level
- C. Listen for clicking and grinding noises
- D. Check the OS logs
- E. Update the RAID controller firmware.
- F. Check the historical SMART data

Answer: CF

Explanation:

Clicking and grinding noises indicate mechanical drive failure.

SMART data provides insights into the health and status of drives, helping identify failing components in the RAID array.

Why Not A (Run a magnet): This would damage drives.

Why Not B (Check if one drive is not level): Physical leveling is irrelevant.

Why Not D (Check OS logs): OS logs may provide limited information for RAID arrays. Why Not E (Update RAID controller firmware): While important, it does not diagnose drive failure.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.3, storage troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

A computer is experiencing random shutdowns. A technician notices that the fans on the computer work but are noisy. The CPU temperature is about 122°F (50°C) when the computer is started but rises to 208°F (98°C) when applications are opened. Which of the following would most likely fix this issue?

- A. Replacing the power supply
- B. Installing a high-performance heat sink
- C. Adjusting the fan settings
- D. Adding more RAM to the computer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Excessive heat buildup due to insufficient cooling is a primary cause of unexpected shutdowns. A high-performance heat sink improves thermal transfer, dissipates more heat, and helps maintain CPU temperature within safe limits. When CPU temperatures reach levels like 208°F (98°C), the system may shut down to prevent damage.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 1, pages 68–71, discusses CPU cooling and heat sink improvements.

NEW QUESTION 46

- (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 47

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to select PC components with a minimal number of visible internal cables. Which of the following should the technician use?

- A. SATA drive connections
- B. Liquid cooling
- C. Modular power supply
- D. Wireless NIC

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A modular power supply allows a technician to connect only the power cables that are needed, reducing clutter and improving airflow. This is ideal when aiming for a clean build with minimal visible internal cables.

? Option A (SATA drive connections): Still require both power and data cables, adding to cable count.

? Option B (Liquid cooling): May reduce some bulk from large air coolers, but adds tubing and still needs cabling.

? Option D (Wireless NIC): Adds wireless capability but has no relation to internal cabling cleanliness.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.3: Given a scenario, apply the appropriate PC configuration.

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of using VDI?

- A. Authentication is not required on a domain.
- B. Licensing costs are minimized.
- C. Less manual configuration is needed for each workstation.
- D. A virus is automatically contained locally.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) hosts desktop environments on centralized servers. This allows rapid deployment and consistent configuration across multiple users, minimizing manual setup and easing IT management.

? Option A: VDI still uses standard authentication methods.

? Option B: Licensing can actually be more expensive due to virtualization software and backend servers.

? Option D: VDI centralizes the desktop environment — viruses would affect the virtual session, not be "contained locally."

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following could a user employ to maximize module bandwidth when selecting memory for a high-end gaming computer?

- A. Error correction
- B. RAM voltage
- C. Channel configuration
- D. Physical module size

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Channel configuration (e.g., dual-channel, quad-channel) determines how memory modules communicate with the memory controller. Using matched pairs in dual- or quad-channel setups can significantly increase memory bandwidth, improving performance — especially for gaming and video-intensive tasks.

? Option A (Error correction): ECC RAM is used in servers for reliability, not performance or gaming.

? Option B (RAM voltage): Affects compatibility and overclocking but not bandwidth.

? Option D (Physical size): Refers to module form factor (e.g., DIMM, SO-DIMM) and does not impact bandwidth.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, install RAM types.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

A user reports that a software application functioned as expected the previous day, but this morning, the user is unable to launch the application. Which of the following describe what the technician should do next?

- A. Research the symptoms
- B. Identify any changes the user has made
- C. Determine which steps need to be performed.
- D. Check the vendor's website for guidance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identifying changes made to the system is the next step to troubleshoot why an application no longer launches, as recent changes often cause such issues.

Why Not A (Research the symptoms): Research is broader and should come after identifying changes.

Why Not C (Determine which steps need to be performed): This comes after identifying the issue.

Why Not D (Check the vendor's website): This is a later step if further guidance is needed. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 3.1, troubleshooting methodology.

NEW QUESTION 60

- (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 62

- (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 66

- (Topic 1)

A technician receives a tablet that looks like it has a bulge inside. The bulge is pushing the screen away from the backplate. The tablet still turns on when it is plugged in, but the screen looks damaged and turns off when unplugged. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Malfunctioning power supply
- B. Damaged charge port
- C. Deprecated battery
- D. Broken screen

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A bulging tablet casing is a classic sign of a swollen lithium-ion battery, often caused by age, overheating, or overcharging. This is a dangerous condition, as swollen batteries can rupture or catch fire. It also explains why the tablet only works when plugged in — the battery is no longer holding a charge.

? Option A: Power supply issues wouldn't cause physical bulging.

? Option B: A bad charge port wouldn't cause screen damage or physical distortion.

? Option D: A broken screen could cause display issues, but not the bulging chassis. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

=====

NEW QUESTION 69

- (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 72

- (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 75

- (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 78

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following resolutions is commonly known as Ultra HD?

- A. 1920x1080
- B. 2048x1080
- C. 3840x2160
- D. 7680x4320

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Ultra HD (UHD), also referred to as 4K UHD, has a resolution of 3840x2160. It's four times the resolution of standard 1080p (Full HD), offering more screen real estate and sharper images.

? Option A (1920x1080): Full HD (FHD), not UHD.

? Option B (2048x1080): DCI 2K — used in cinema, not common for Ultra HD.

? Option D (7680x4320): Known as 8K UHD, not standard Ultra HD. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.7: Compare and contrast display technologies and their features.

=====

NEW QUESTION 82

- (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.

=====

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 1)

A user reports that the printouts from a laser printer have lines and smudges on them. The printer is also intermittently misfeeding the paper. Which of the following components should a technician replace to address this issue?

- A. Fuser
- B. Maintenance kit
- C. Corona wire
- D. Toner cartridge

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A maintenance kit for a laser printer often includes rollers, fuser, and other parts that wear out over time. If the printer is smudging and misfeeding, it's a sign that multiple components are failing, which a maintenance kit is designed to resolve.

? Option A (Fuser): May cause smudging if it's not heating correctly, but it won't resolve paper misfeeds alone.

? Option C (Corona wire): Can cause poor image quality if dirty but doesn't affect paper feeding.

? Option D (Toner cartridge): Can cause streaks if defective, but not paper feed issues.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 1)

Each time a user tries to print, the paper becomes stuck at the last stage of the print job and the user has to pull the paper out of the printer. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Rollers
- B. Tray assembly
- C. Toner
- D. Printhead

Answer: A

Explanation:

If paper gets stuck at the last stage of printing, the rollers responsible for moving the paper through the printer are likely worn out or dirty.

Why Not B (Tray assembly): The tray assembly manages paper loading, not feeding during the print process.

Why Not C (Toner): Toner is unrelated to paper jams.

Why Not D (Printhead): Printheads manage ink/toner distribution, not paper movement. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 4.6, printer

troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

A user wants to print files from an overseas office using a shared network folder. The user's laptop has no public-facing internet connectivity. Which of the following can be used to print from the shared network folder?

- A. ADF
- B. USB
- C. PCL
- D. SMB

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

SMB (Server Message Block) is a protocol used to access files and printers over a network, including across shared network folders. It enables the user to access and print files stored remotely on a shared directory.

? Option A (ADF): Automatic Document Feeder — hardware, not a network protocol.

? Option B (USB): Used for direct physical connections, not for printing over networks.

? Option C (PCL): Printer Command Language — relates to printer drivers, not file sharing or access.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 1)

A technician receives a S.M.A.R.T. error on a PC. When the technician presses the Esc key, the PC continues to turn on without any further issues. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Replace the HDD.
- B. Update the PC's BIOS.
- C. Close the ticket.
- D. Change the NIC.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology):

S.M.A.R.T. is a monitoring system integrated into modern HDDs and SSDs that detects and reports on various indicators of drive health and reliability.

A S.M.A.R.T. error indicates that the drive is showing signs of impending failure, even if the PC continues to boot and work normally for the time being.

Next Steps:

The appropriate action is to replace the hard drive (HDD) because a S.M.A.R.T. error is an early warning of possible hardware failure. Ignoring the warning could result in data loss if the drive fails completely.

The technician should also back up the user's data immediately to avoid losing critical information.

Incorrect Options:

* B. Update the PC's BIOS: While keeping the BIOS updated is a good practice, it does not address the S.M.A.R.T. error, which is specific to the HDD.

* C. Close the ticket: Closing the ticket without resolving the issue would be improper, as the S.M.A.R.T. error is a hardware problem that needs to be addressed to prevent future data loss or downtime.

* D. Change the NIC: The NIC (Network Interface Card) is unrelated to the storage system and would not resolve a S.M.A.R.T. error.

Key Takeaway:

A S.M.A.R.T. error is a critical indicator of HDD health issues, and the drive should be replaced as soon as possible. Backing up data is also essential.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.1 – Troubleshooting hard drives and RAID arrays.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (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

NEW QUESTION 103

- (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 105

- (Topic 1)

A user connects their laptop to a projector in a conference room. Once connected, the user reports the screen is smaller at the bottom than at the top. The user tries restarting the laptop and then disconnecting and reconnecting the cable to the projector. Which of the following should a technician do to resolve the issue?

- A. Replace the HDMI cable.
- B. Power cycle the projector.
- C. Adjust the keystone
- D. Increase the resolution.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A distorted image where the screen is not symmetrical (wider at the top or bottom) is typically due to keystone distortion. Adjusting the projector's keystone settings corrects this trapezoidal effect caused by an angled projection.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 3, page 152.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (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 109

- (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 111

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following best characterizes the use of a virtual machine as a sandbox?

- A. Run an application on multiple workstations without installation.
- B. Explore how an application behaves in a different environment
- C. Migrate a currently used legacy application from physical to virtual
- D. Create a firewall where the sandbox acts as a perimeter network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A sandbox in virtualization allows testing an application in an isolated environment to observe its behavior without affecting the host system.

Why Not A (Run an application on multiple workstations): This describes application virtualization, not sandboxing.

Why Not C (Migrate a legacy application): This is about virtualization for legacy support, not testing.

Why Not D (Create a firewall): A firewall does not act as a sandbox for application testing. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 4.2, virtualization and sandboxing.

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 1)

A financial institution needs a secure way to protect encryption keys used for unlocking chips on its credit cards Which of the following should the institution use?

- A. TLS
- B. AMD
- C. HSM
- D. ARM

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Hardware Security Module (HSM) securely manages cryptographic keys, including those used to protect credit card chips.

Why Not A (TLS): TLS secures data in transit, not encryption key storage. Why Not B (AMD): AMD refers to processors, not security modules.

Why Not D (ARM): ARM is a processor architecture, not a cryptographic security solution. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.5, cryptographic hardware.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following can a user utilize to share their mobile phone connection with their laptop?

- A. IR
- B. NFC
- C. Wi-Fi Direct
- D. Tethering

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tethering refers to sharing a mobile phone's internet connection with another device, such as a laptop, either through USB, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi. Tethering effectively turns the mobile phone into a personal hotspot for internet access.

Option A (IR): Incorrect. Infrared (IR) is used for short-range communication, such as remote controls, but it does not support internet sharing.

Option B (NFC): Incorrect. Near-field communication (NFC) is used for close-proximity data transfer, not for internet sharing.

Option C (Wi-Fi Direct): Incorrect. Wi-Fi Direct enables device-to-device communication but does not inherently provide internet sharing.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 1.4 (Configure basic mobile-device network connectivity)

NEW QUESTION 123

- (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 127

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/>

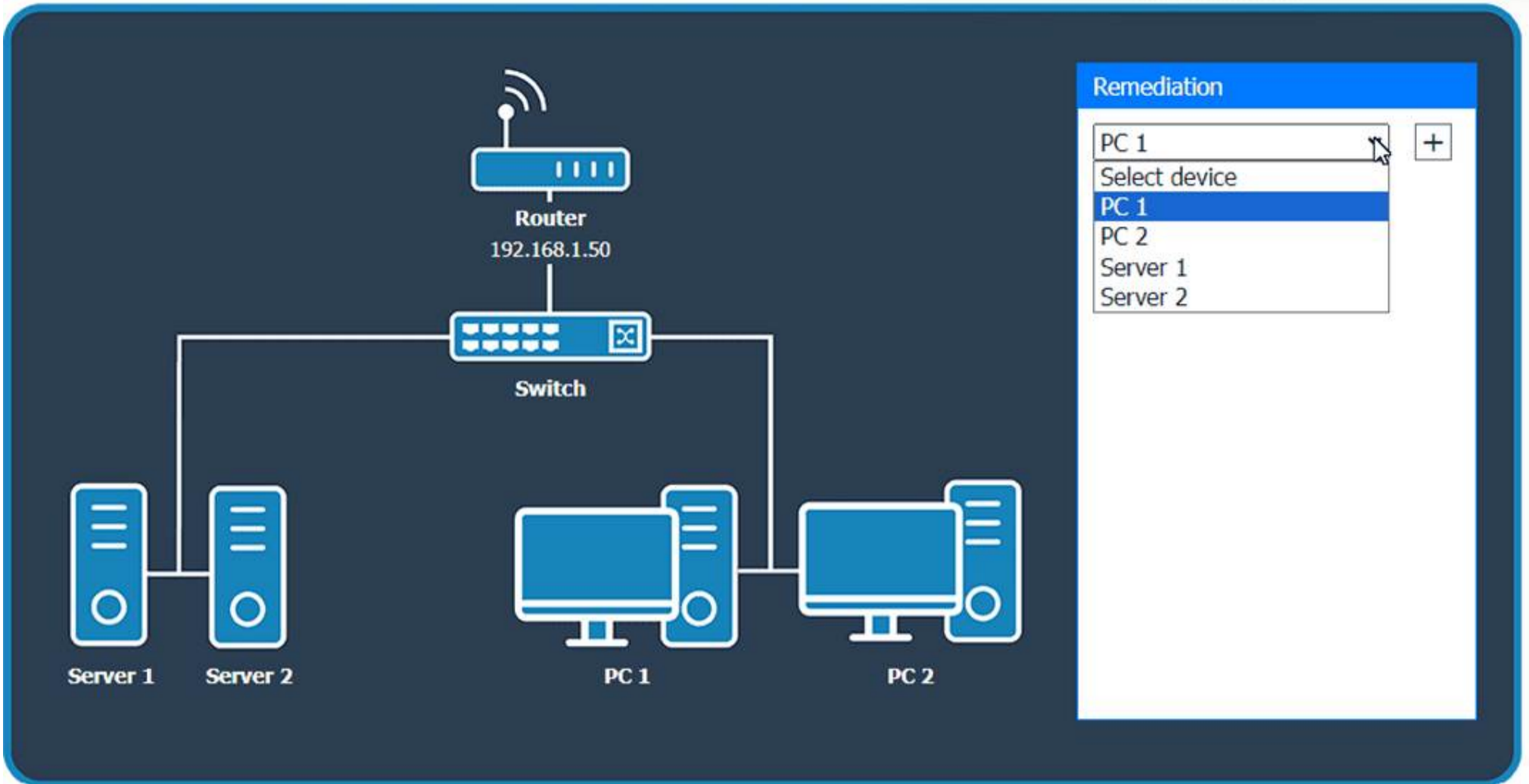
NEW QUESTION 128

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A third-party contractor recently installed a new switch, router, and cabling for a small corporate office. After the installation, users started experiencing issues connecting to resources over the network. INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each PC and server to review outputs. From the remediation section on the right, select an issue and solution for each device.

Click on each PC and server to review outputs. From the remediation section on the right, select an issue and solution for each device.



PC 1
✕

Command terminal
IPv4 properties

Internet protocol version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

- Obtain an IP address automatically
- Use the following IP address:

IP address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
Default gateway:	192.168.1.50
- Obtain DNS server address automatically
- Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	192.168.1.1
Alternate DNS server:	192.168.1.50

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

PC 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```
ipconfig /all
```

```
Windows IP Configuration
```

```
Host Name . . . . . : PC1
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Peer-Peer
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : corp.lan
```

```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:
```

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : E1:7C:5C:D4:57:79
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : No
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.1 (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.50
```

PC 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```
Host Name . . . . . : PC1
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Peer-Peer
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : corp.lan
```

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : E1:7C:5C:D4:57:79
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : No
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.1 (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.50
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
                        192.168.1.50
NetBIOS over Tcpi. . . . . : Enabled
```

PC 2



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```
Node Type . . . . . : Peer-Peer
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : corp.lan
```

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : 36:9E:94:F0:59:83
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.12 (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : August 28, 2023 9:07:46 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : August 29, 2023 9:07:46 AM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.50
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
                          192.168.1.50
```

```
NetBIOS over Tcpip . . . . . : Enabled
```



Internet protocol version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use the following IP address:

IP address:	192.168.1.2
Subnet mask:	255.255.0.0
Default gateway:	192.168.1.50

Obtain DNS server address automatically

Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	192.168.1.1
Alternate DNS server:	192.168.1.50

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

Server 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```
Host Name . . . . . : Server1
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Peer-Peer
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : corp.lan
```

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : B2:9F:BB:2C:21:74
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : No
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.1 (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.255
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.50
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
                        192.168.1.50
NetBIOS over Tcpi . . . . . : Enabled
```

Server 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

Internet protocol version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use the following IP address:

IP address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
Default gateway:	192.168.1.50

Obtain DNS server address automatically

Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	192.168.1.1
Alternate DNS server:	192.168.1.50

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

Server 2



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```

Host Name . . . . . : Server2
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Peer-Peer
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : corp.lan

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
    Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
    Physical Address. . . . . : AC:5D:46:89:72:6D
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : No
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.2 (Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.5
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
                           192.168.1.50
    NetBIOS over Tcpi. . . . . : Enabled
    
```

Server 2
✕

Command terminal
IPv4 properties

Internet protocol version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use the following IP address:

IP address:	192.168.1.2
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
Default gateway:	192.168.1.50

Obtain DNS server address automatically

Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	192.168.1.1
Alternate DNS server:	192.168.1.50

Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Looking at the network configurations and outputs from both PCs and servers, here are the possible issues and solutions:

* 1. PC 1

Issue: The IP address for PC1 is 192.168.1.1, which conflicts with Server 1 (which also uses 192.168.1.1).

Solution: Change the IP address on PC1 to a unique one within the range, like 192.168.1.3.

* 2. PC 2

Issue: PC 2 is configured with 192.168.1.2, which conflicts with Server 2 that has the same IP address.

Solution: Update the IP address on PC 2 to something unique, like 192.168.1.4.

* 3. Server 1

Issue: The IP address for Server 1 is 192.168.1.1, which conflicts with PC1.

Solution: Since Server 1 and PC1 are using the same IP address, change one of them. For Server 1, you could change the IP address to 192.168.1.5.

* 4. Server 2

Issue: Server 2 is using the IP address 192.168.1.2, which conflicts with PC2. Solution: Update Server 2 to use a different IP address, such as 192.168.1.6.

General Remediation:

The primary problem here is overlapping IP addresses, leading to connectivity issues. Each device on the network must have a unique IP address. After making these changes, ensure that all devices can communicate properly by testing the connection between devices and verifying they can access shared resources.

NEW QUESTION 132

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

- Network Crimper
- Network Stripper
- Utility Knife

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

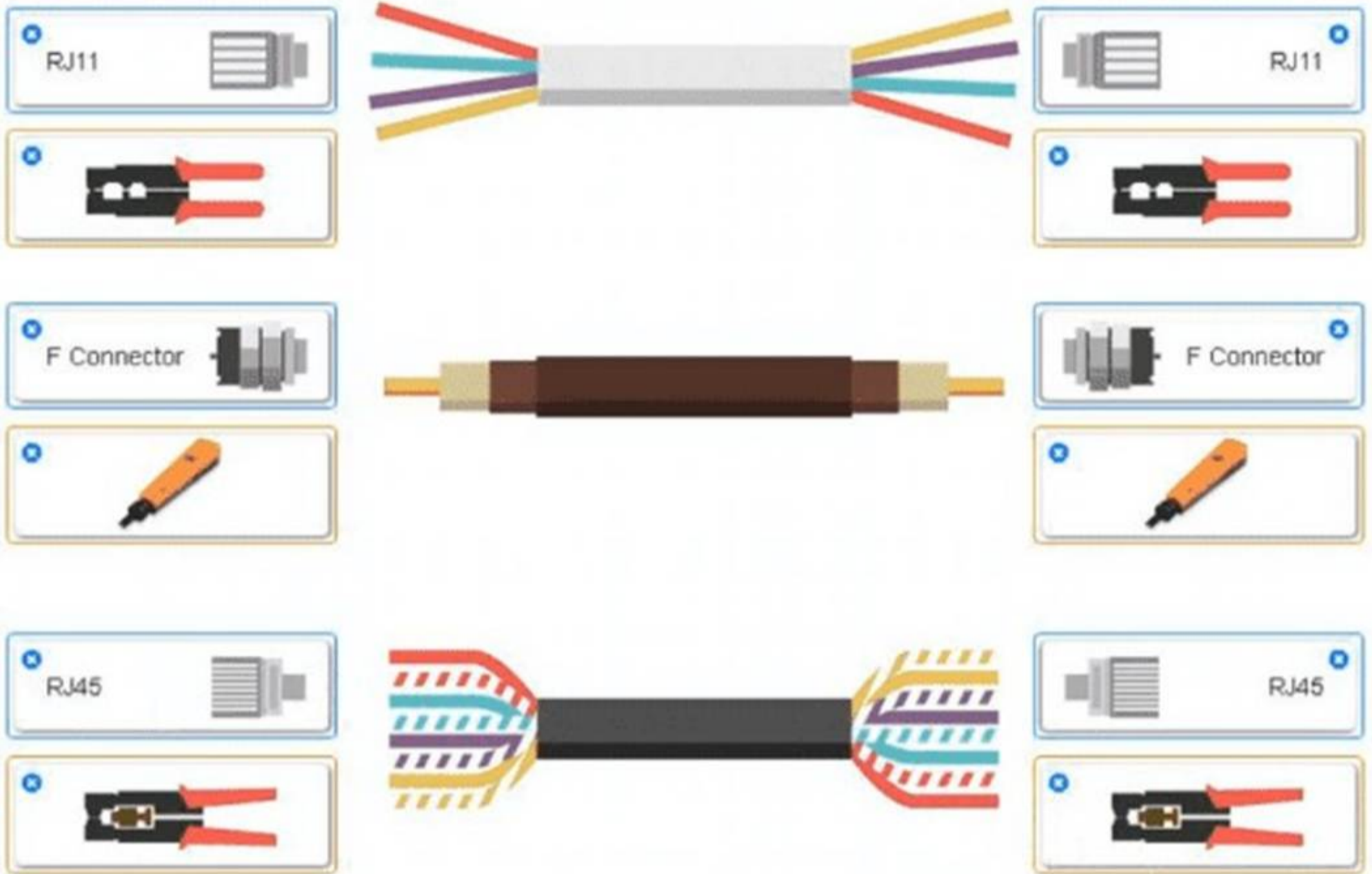
Cable Modem

Home PC

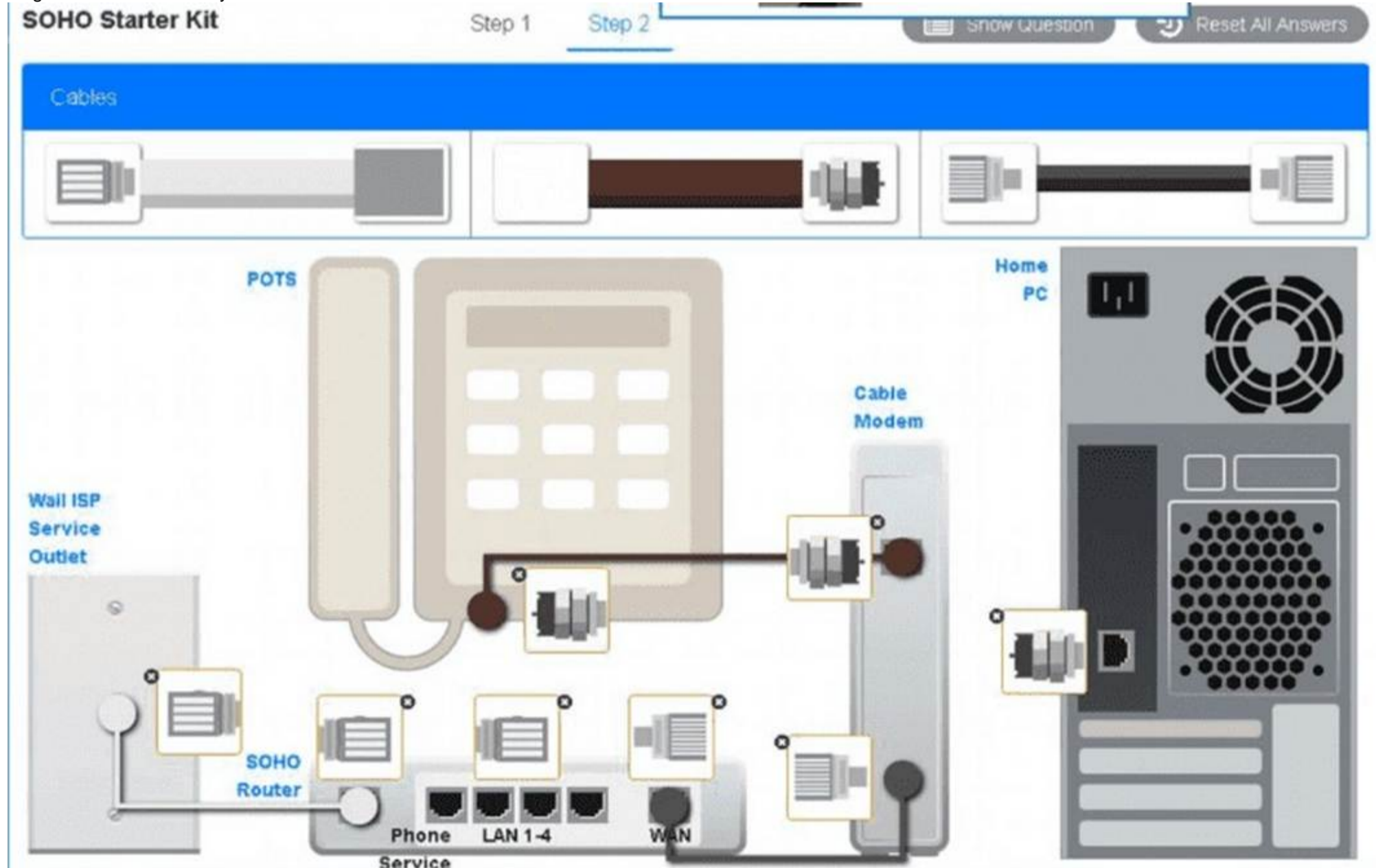
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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 136

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Relate Links

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