

CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1



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 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 3

- (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 4

- (Topic 1)

Several storms cause mission-critical servers to go offline unexpectedly. A server also goes offline suddenly due to hardware failure. Upon assessment, the company purchases new UPSs to condition power and allow the OSs to shut down gracefully in the event of a power failure. However, the UPSs are delayed due to supply chain issues. Which of the following can balance a cost-effective solution with uptime requirements?

- A. Purchasing backup generators
- B. Increasing input voltage
- C. Installing redundant PSUs
- D. Activating a hot site

Answer: C

Explanation:

* C. Installing redundant PSUs (Power Supply Units):

Redundant PSUs provide fault tolerance by ensuring that if one power supply fails, another will take over seamlessly.

This is a cost-effective way to increase uptime while waiting for the UPSs to arrive. Incorrect Options:

* A. Purchasing backup generators: Generators are costly and are typically used for long-term outages, not as an immediate or cost-effective solution.

* B. Increasing input voltage: This is not a practical solution to hardware failures or power issues.

* D. Activating a hot site: A hot site is an expensive, fully operational backup facility that would not be a cost-effective solution for this scenario.

Key Takeaway: Installing redundant PSUs is a cost-effective way to balance uptime requirements in case of power or hardware failure.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.3 – Power-related troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of using a hybrid cloud instead of a public cloud?

- A. Ability to reduce management overhead
- B. Ability to use cross-platform virtualization
- C. Ability to meet data residency requirements
- D. Ability to leverage IaaS and PaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A hybrid cloud combines on-premises infrastructure with public cloud services. One significant advantage is that it allows organizations to keep sensitive data in a private environment to meet regulatory or data residency requirements, while still utilizing the scalability and cost-efficiency of the public cloud for other workloads. This ensures compliance with legal mandates about data location.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 8, "Virtualization and Cloud Computing", page 488. Also supported in CompTIA A+ Exam

Objectives 220-1201 under section 4.1.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (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. Swollen battery
- D. Broken screen

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely cause is a swollen battery, which occurs when the battery's internal components break down, causing a buildup of gas. This results in:

Physical Symptoms: The battery bulges, pushing the screen away.

Operational Symptoms: The device may still power on when connected to a charger but fails to hold a charge due to battery degradation.

Option A (Malfunctioning power supply): Incorrect. Power supply issues affect charging but do not cause physical bulging.

Option B (Damaged charge port): Incorrect. A damaged port can prevent charging but does not explain the bulge.

Option D (Broken screen): Incorrect. A damaged screen does not cause the device to bulge; it is likely a secondary effect of the swollen battery.

Safety Note: A swollen battery poses a risk of fire or explosion and should be replaced immediately following proper disposal procedures.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 5.5 (Troubleshooting common issues with mobile devices)

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

A technician is experimenting with network configurations and has connected two laptops to an unmanaged switch. The technician configured one of the laptops with a static IP address of 192.168.1.1 and the other with a static IP address of 192.168.2.2. The laptops are not communicating with each other. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this issue?

A. The technician needs to use a hub instead of a switch.

B. The wireless NICs are malfunctioning.

C. PoE interferes with intersubnet communication.

D. The laptops do not have access to a router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10

- (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 12

- (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 13

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following cloud models would multiple organizations in the same industry most likely use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A Community Cloud is designed for use by several organizations with shared concerns (e.g., security, compliance, jurisdiction). It's common in industries like healthcare or finance where multiple entities benefit from a common infrastructure with shared policies.

? Option A (Public): Open to general public or large industry group — less secure.

? Option B (Hybrid): Mix of public and private — does not imply industry collaboration.

? Option D (Private): Dedicated to a single organization. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following tools would a technician use to connect wires to an RJ45 connector?

- A. Crimper
- B. Cable stripper
- C. Punchdown
- D. Loopback plug

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A crimper is specifically used to attach RJ45 connectors to the ends of network cables. It presses the connector pins into the cable's wires, establishing a secure electrical

connection. A punchdown tool is used for wiring patch panels or keystone jacks, not for attaching connectors.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 3, "Cables and Connectors", page 162. Also outlined in the 220-1201 objectives under 3.1.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (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 21

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following services is used to allocate IP addresses in an enterprise-wide environment?

- A. DNS
- B. Syslog
- C. Telnet
- D. DHCP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network service used to automatically assign IP addresses and other network configuration details (such as subnet masks and default gateways) to devices on an enterprise-wide network.

Why Not A (DNS): DNS resolves domain names to IP addresses but does not allocate IP addresses.

Why Not B (Syslog): Syslog is used for logging system events, not IP address management.

Why Not C (Telnet): Telnet is a protocol for remote access, not for IP allocation. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, DHCP concepts.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 29

- (Topic 1)

A help desk technician inspects a laptop keyboard because a single key has stopped working. The technician checks the keyboard for debris. Which of the following actions should the technician do next to troubleshoot the issue cost-effectively?

- A. Replace the keyboard.
- B. Replace the key switch
- C. Replace the circuit board.
- D. Replace the keycap

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

If only one key is not functioning and debris has been checked, replacing the individual keycap is the most cost-effective next step. It's a simple, low-cost option before considering more extensive repairs like replacing the entire keyboard.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Practice Tests" by Jeff T. Parker – Chapter 1, Question 10, page 8.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 36

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports slow network speeds. Which of the following components is most likely failing?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A Network Interface Card (NIC) is the hardware responsible for network connectivity. If the NIC is failing or underperforming (e.g., due to a bad driver, hardware fault, or misconfiguration), it can cause slow or unstable network speeds.

? Option A (CPU): A failing CPU affects overall system performance but not specifically network speed.

? Option C (HDD): A slow hard drive causes application lag, but not poor network performance.

? Option D (RAM): Affects multitasking and speed, not network throughput. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to wired and wireless networks.

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NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is the best to use when testing a file for potential malware?

- A. Multitenancy
- B. Test development
- C. Cross-platform virtualization
- D. Sandbox

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A sandbox is a secure, isolated environment used to test potentially harmful software or code. It prevents the software from affecting the main system, allowing safe malware testing. This method is standard in cybersecurity best practices.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 28, page 1230.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (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 44

- (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 49

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting issues occurring on a user's mobile device. Applications and the OS have slow response times, even when performing simple tasks, such as writing an email. Additionally, new applications occasionally fail to launch. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Move the device to a room with a colder temperature.
- B. Close unnecessary programs.
- C. Reset to factory default settings.
- D. Check the battery health of the device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The symptoms — slow response and failed app launches — indicate that the device's memory or processing resources are overutilized. Closing unnecessary apps can free up RAM and CPU resources, improving performance.

? Option A: Overheating may cause sluggishness, but that's not indicated here.

? Option C: Factory reset is a last resort, not the next logical step.

? Option D: Battery health would affect uptime, not system speed. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

- (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 53

- (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 54

- (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 58

- (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 60

- (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 64

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a benefit of using a VLAN?

- A. It minimizes collision domains.
- B. It provides private access to cloud resources.
- C. It increases network address space.
- D. It enables secure network segmentation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) segments a physical network into separate logical networks, enhancing security by isolating traffic.

Why Not A (Minimizes collision domains): VLANs manage broadcast domains, not collision domains.

Why Not B (Provides private access to cloud resources): VLANs operate within a local network, not cloud-specific.

Why Not C (Increases network address space): VLANs do not affect address space. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, VLAN concepts.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following display characteristics would be most important to ensure screen images appear the same as printed output?

- A. Color gamut
- B. Pixel density
- C. Refresh rate
- D. Resolution

Answer: A

Explanation:

Color gamut refers to the range of colors a display can accurately reproduce. For tasks like graphic design or photo editing, ensuring the screen's colors match the printed output is critical. Monitors with wide and accurate color gamuts (e.g., Adobe RGB) are preferred for these applications.

Option B (Pixel density): Incorrect. Pixel density affects image sharpness, not color accuracy.

Option C (Refresh rate): Incorrect. Refresh rate impacts motion smoothness but is unrelated to color matching.

Option D (Resolution): Incorrect. Resolution determines clarity and detail but does not influence color accuracy.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 1.2 (Display types and characteristics)

NEW QUESTION 72

- (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 73

- (Topic 1)

A technician has discovered that some users are connected to a network that is not available on the user interface. Which of the following is the most effective tool the technician can use to identify networks that are not broadcasting SSIDs?

- A. Cable tester
- B. Toner probe
- C. Wi-Fi analyzer
- D. Loopback plug

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation: Wi-Fi Analyzer:

A Wi-Fi analyzer is a tool used to detect and analyze wireless networks, even those that are not broadcasting their SSIDs (hidden networks).

It provides detailed information about nearby networks, including signal strength, channel usage, and security protocols.

In this case, the Wi-Fi analyzer can identify the hidden networks that users are connected to, which are not visible on the standard user interface.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Cable tester: A cable tester is used to test the integrity of physical network cables. It does not detect wireless networks or SSIDs.
- * B. Toner probe: A toner probe is used to trace and identify cables within a wiring system. It is not applicable to wireless network analysis.
- * D. Loopback plug: A loopback plug is used to test the functionality of a network port or NIC. It is unrelated to identifying hidden wireless networks.

Key Takeaway:

The most effective tool for identifying hidden wireless networks is a Wi-Fi analyzer, as it can detect networks that are not broadcasting their SSIDs.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.5 – Explain basic wired and wireless networking concepts, including Wi-Fi tools and protocols.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (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 80

- (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.

=====

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 1)

A user returns from a trip and discovers a computer that is connected to the LAN times out intermittently. Upon investigation, a technician finds the RJ45 pin is not properly terminated. Which of the following networking tools is most appropriate to fix the issue?

- A. Toner probe
- B. Cable tester
- C. Punchdown
- D. Crimper

Answer: D

Explanation:

* D. Crimper:

A crimper is used to terminate an RJ45 cable properly by attaching the connector to the twisted-pair wires.

If the termination is not done correctly, the connection will be intermittent or fail entirely. Incorrect Options:

* A. Toner probe: Used to locate cables or trace their path, not for terminating RJ45 connectors.

* B. Cable tester: Useful for testing connectivity but does not fix termination issues.

* C. Punchdown: Used to connect wires to a patch panel or keystone jack, not for RJ45 connectors.

Key Takeaway: A crimper is the proper tool for fixing an improperly terminated RJ45 connection.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.8 – Using appropriate tools for network troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (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 92

- (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 94

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports that the output from their thermal receipt printer has vertical white lines. Which of the following would most likely resolve this issue?

- A. Replacing the ink cartridge
- B. Using the correct paper type
- C. Installing a maintenance kit
- D. Cleaning the heating element

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Thermal printers create images using a heated print head on specially coated thermal paper. Vertical white lines indicate that part of the heating element is dirty or blocked, preventing heat transfer to the paper. Cleaning the print head (heating element) will restore full functionality.

? Option A: Thermal printers do not use ink or toner, so this is not applicable.

? Option B: Wrong paper could cause blank output, but consistent vertical lines point to the print head.

? Option C: Maintenance kits are typically for laser printers, not thermal printers. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is used primarily for archiving data?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Storage Area Network (SAN) is primarily used for data archiving and large-scale storage. SANs provide high-speed, block-level storage for enterprise environments.

Why Not A (PAN): Personal Area Networks are for connecting personal devices like phones and smartwatches.

Why Not B (MAN): Metropolitan Area Networks are for city-wide data communication, not storage.

Why Not D (LAN): Local Area Networks are for general connectivity, not dedicated storage. Why Not WAN: Wide Area Networks are for connecting geographically dispersed networks, not storage.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.7, network types and purposes.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 106

- (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 107

- (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 109

- (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 110

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to save printing costs by restricting network printer use. The company implements a solution that requires employees to authenticate to the printer to release print jobs Which of the following has the company implemented?

- A. Access control list
- B. Audit logging
- C. Badging
- D. Print server

Answer: C

Explanation:

Badging is a form of authentication that requires employees to use a badge or ID card to release print jobs. This solution reduces unnecessary printing by ensuring only authorized users print.

Why Not A (Access control list): While ACLs manage permissions, they are not used for physical authentication at printers.

Why Not B (Audit logging): Audit logs track actions but do not restrict printer access. Why Not D (Print server): A print server manages print jobs but doesn't enforce authentication.

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

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 1)

A small company wants the ability to print in full color but needs to pay a minimal initial purchase price for the printer Which of the following is the best option?

- A. Thermal printer
- B. Inkjet printer
- C. Dot matrix printer
- D. Laser printer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inkjet printers are the best choice for a small company seeking full-color printing with a minimal initial cost. While they have higher operating costs (due to ink), they are affordable and capable of high-quality color output.

Why Not A (Thermal printer): Thermal printers are not designed for color printing and are typically used for labels or receipts.

Why Not C (Dot matrix printer): Dot matrix printers are outdated, noisy, and do not support full-color printing.

Why Not D (Laser printer): Laser printers have lower running costs but a higher initial purchase price, especially for color models.

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

NEW QUESTION 115

- (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 119

- (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 120

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A technician is installing a wireless access point and is required to run all cabling and make patch cords if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS

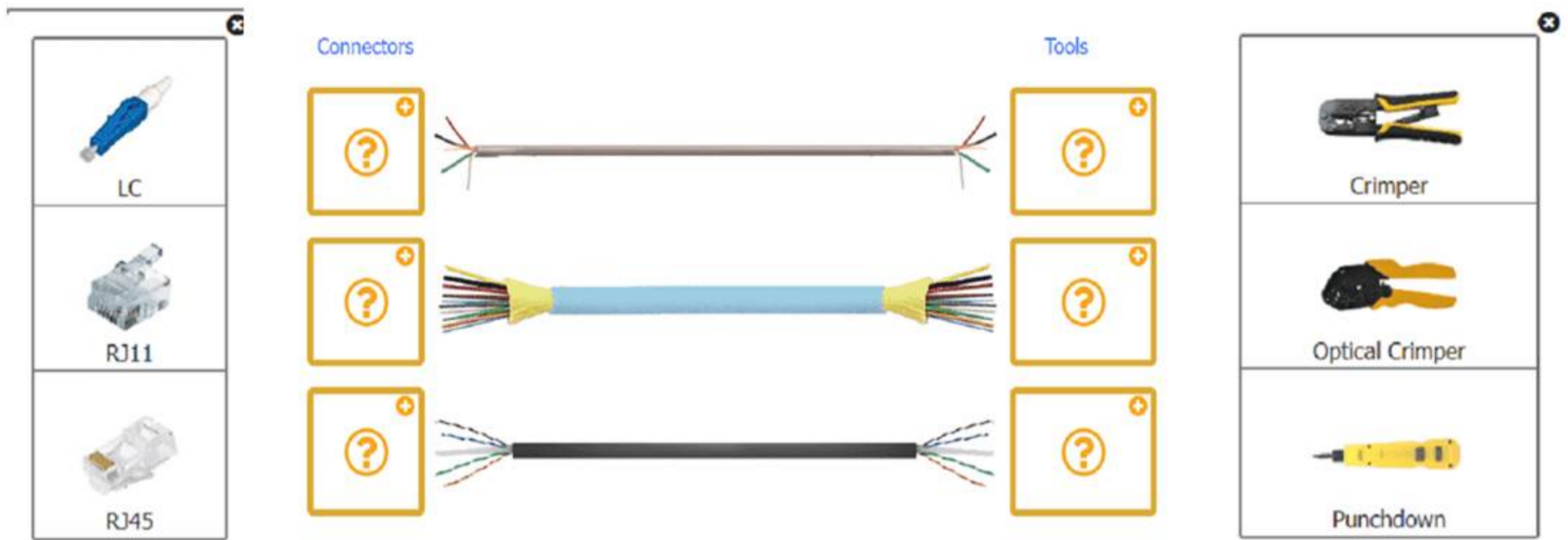
Part 1

For each cable type, click the (+) to select the appropriate connector and tool. part 2

An access point was moved and no longer has connectivity. Connect the access point, patch panel, and switch by clicking the (+) to select the appropriate cable end for each corresponding location to create a link.

The link will be visible after making the second selection of each pair. Cable ends may be used multiple times, and all placeholders will be filled.

Part 1 Part 2

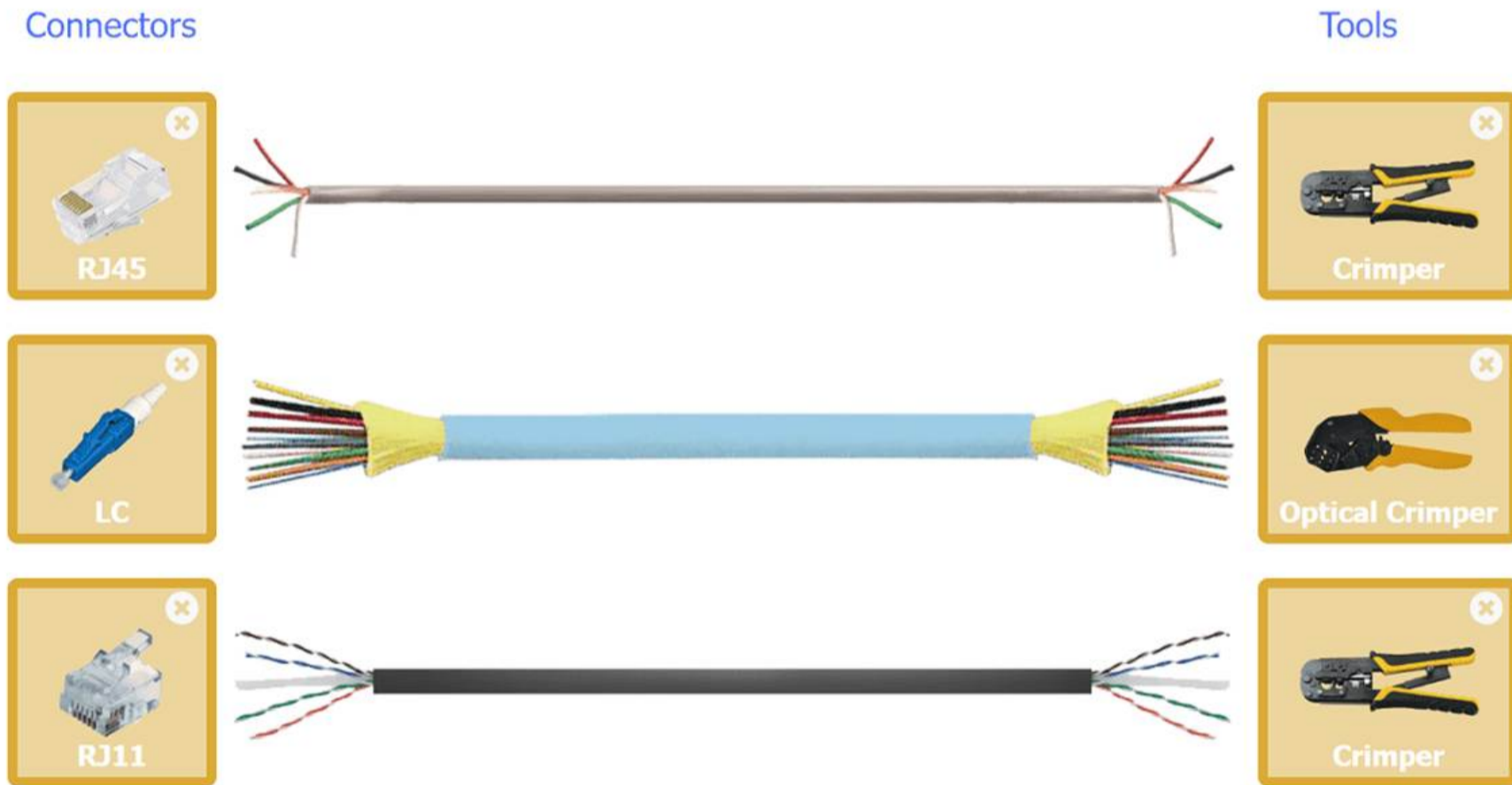


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Check the exhibit diagram for both parts.



A close-up of several cables
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.
 Part 2



A group of different colored rectangular objects
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 124

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
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Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

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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
    
```

PC 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:	255.255.0.0
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 Tcpiip. . . . . : 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.

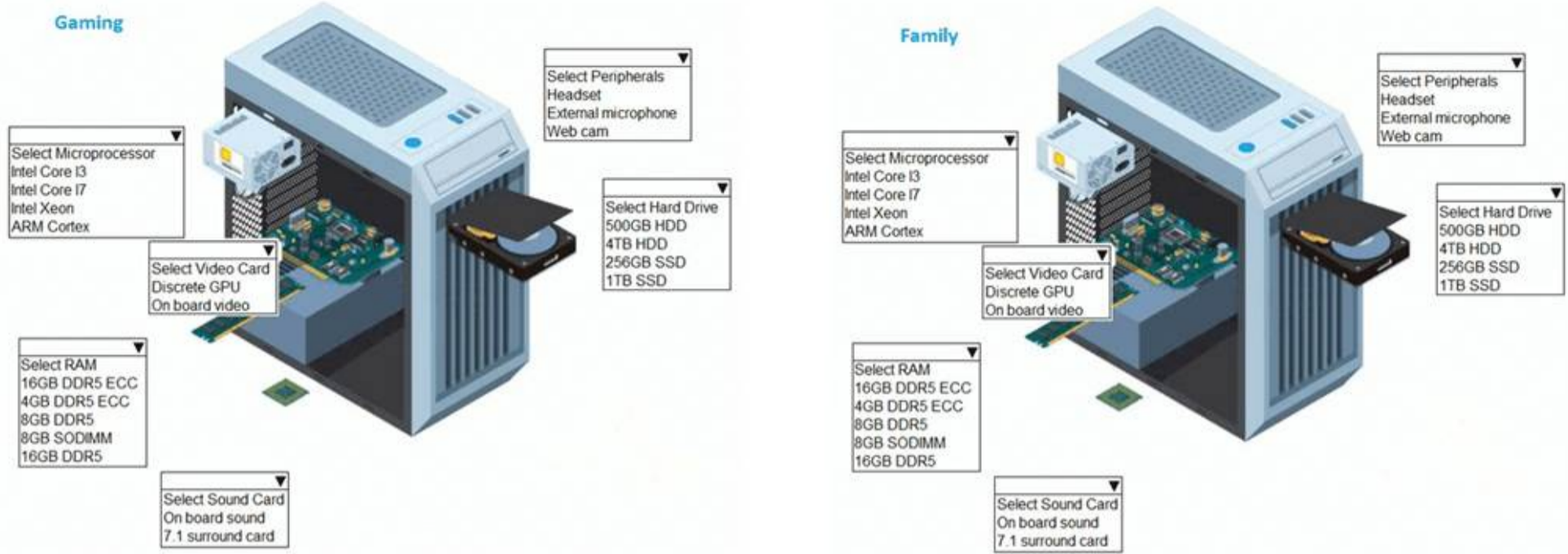
NEW QUESTION 128

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

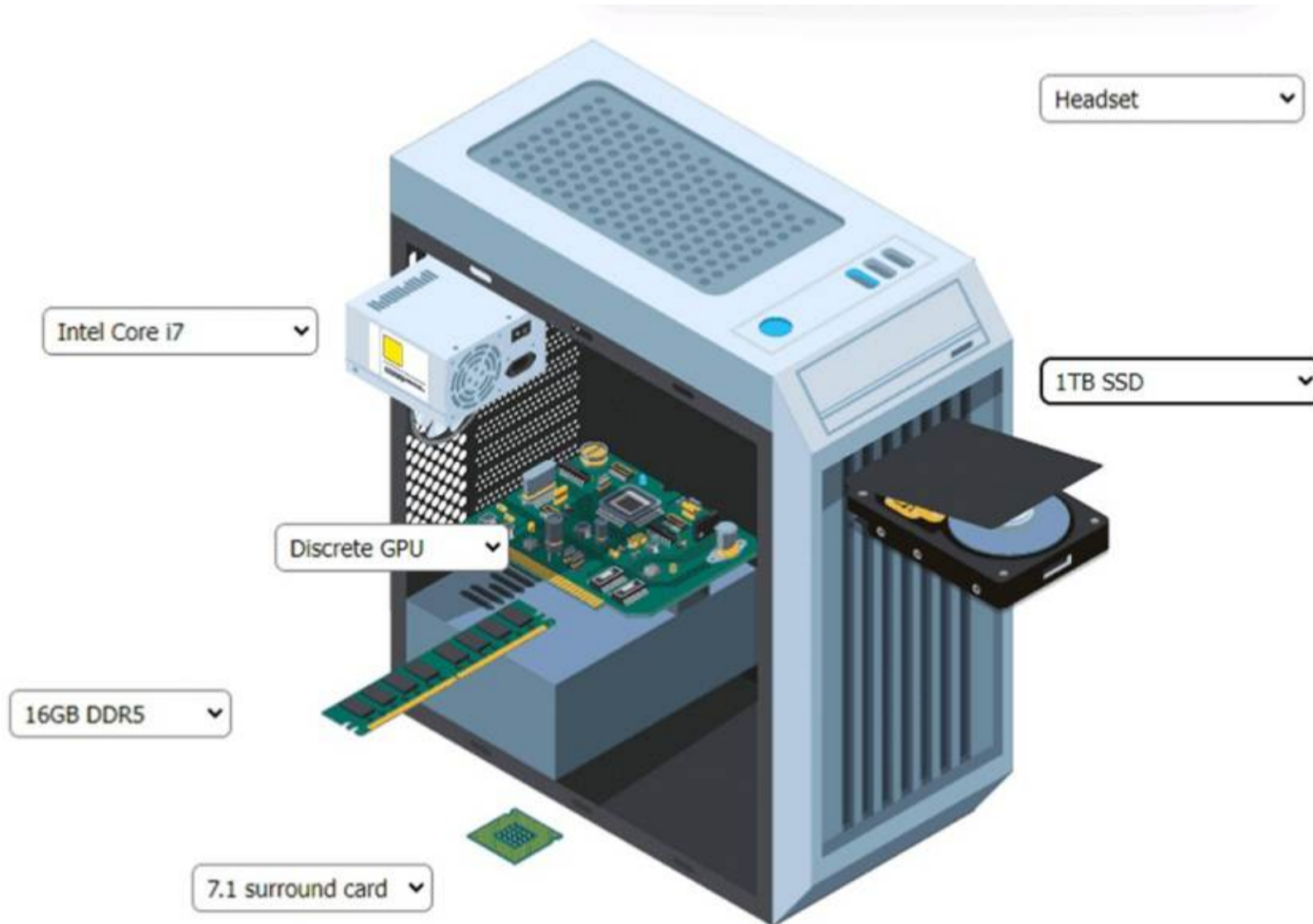
The second workstation will be a family workstation. The requirements include: Capability for word processing, videoconferencing, and basic web surfing Minimal cost, as long as it meets the requirements
 Running the current Windows OS



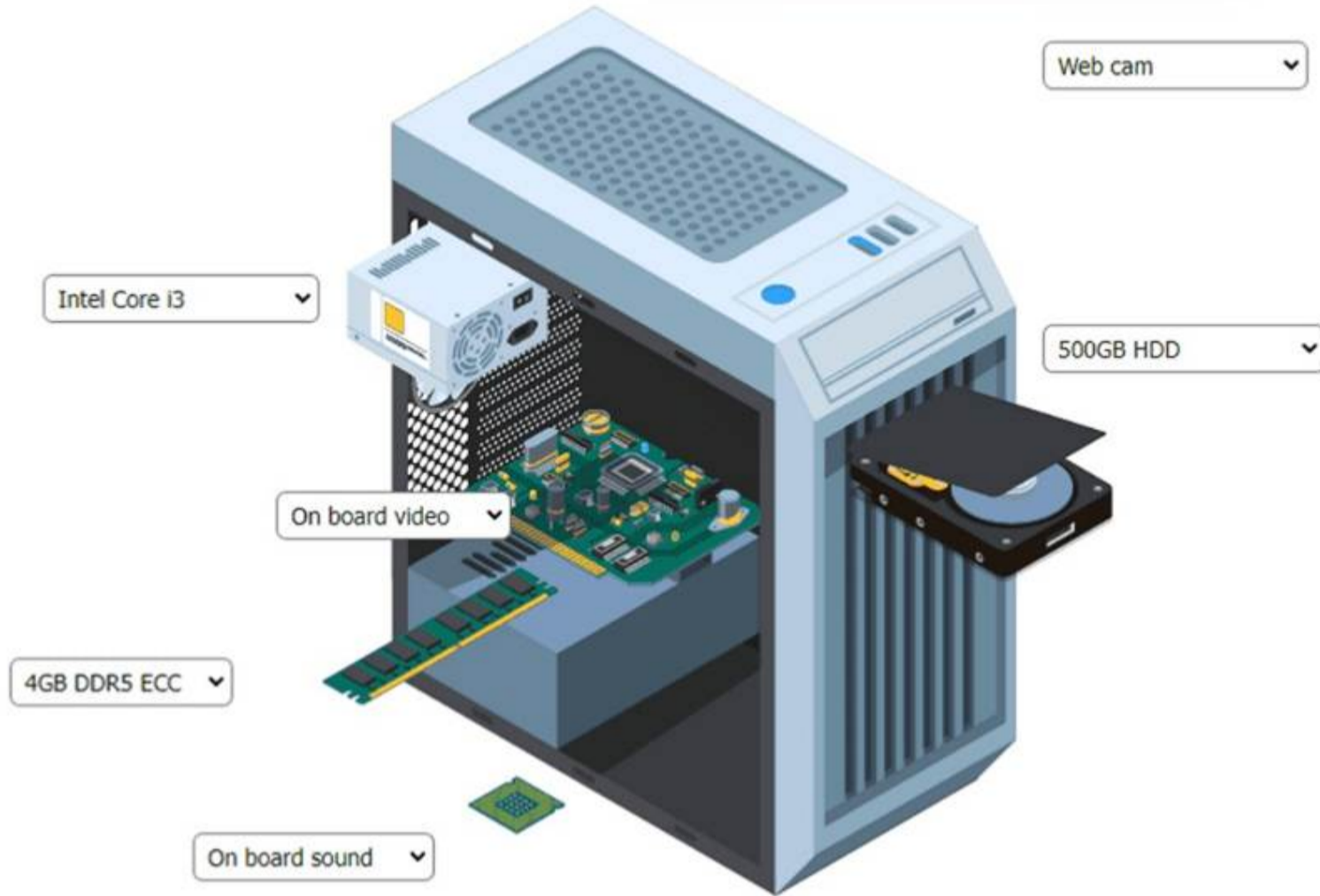
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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



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

NEW QUESTION 131

.....

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