

CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following best represents the purpose of NFC?

- A. Wired connections between several devices
- B. Short-distance wireless connections between two devices
- C. Wireless connections between multiple devices at once
- D. Direct connection of two computers for file sharing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NFC (Near-Field Communication) is a subset of RFID technology designed for very short- range wireless communication, typically within a few centimeters. It is primarily used for contactless transactions, like mobile payments, and can also support peer-to-peer data exchanges. NFC operates at 13.56 MHz and enables devices to communicate when placed near each other.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 7, "Wireless and SOHO Networks", page 400.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A degraded RAID 1 array usually means one of the drives has failed or is failing. The correct next step is to run diagnostics on each drive to identify the faulty one. RAID 1 uses mirroring, so one good drive should still contain all the data.

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

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 6

- (Topic 1)

An IT specialist compares Bluetooth and NFC technologies for mobile device connectivity. Which of the following statements accurately describes a key difference between the two?

- A. NFC is faster than Bluetooth when transferring large files between devices.
- B. NFC consumes more power than Bluetooth, making it less suitable for devices in which battery conservation is crucial.
- C. NFC requires pairing with the receiving host, whereas Bluetooth just needs the available connection.
- D. NFC works best within a few centimeters, but Bluetooth can connect devices that are up to 32ft (10m) apart.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

NFC (Near-Field Communication) operates at very short ranges — usually less than 4cm, and is ideal for quick, secure transactions like contactless payments. Bluetooth supports longer ranges (up to 10 meters or 32 feet) and is suited for ongoing connections like wireless headsets or file transfers.

? Option A: Bluetooth is faster for large file transfers.

? Option B: NFC uses less power, not more.

? Option C: NFC does not require pairing — Bluetooth does. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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NEW QUESTION 7

- (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:

VLAN (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 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

Users working with large files back up the files to external hard drives. One user's files take longer to back up than other users' files. The user has tried backing up the files to other users' drives with the same results. Which of the following steps should the technician take first to correct this issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 11

- (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 13

- (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 15

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following port numbers are associated with email traffic? (Select two).

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 67
- D. 110
- E. 137
- F. 443

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

To answer this question, we need to identify the port numbers associated with email protocols used in client-server communication.

Port 25 (SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol):

This port is primarily used for sending emails between mail servers and from mail clients to mail servers (sending outbound mail).

SMTP is an essential protocol for email traffic.

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

Port 110 (POP3 - Post Office Protocol v3):

POP3 is used for retrieving emails from a mail server. It is commonly used for downloading email messages to a local client, after which the messages are deleted from the server.

While not as commonly used today (due to IMAP being preferred), POP3 is still a recognized email protocol, and its association with port 110 makes it a valid answer.

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

Incorrect Options:

* A. Port 23: This is the Telnet protocol used for remote terminal access. It is not related to email traffic.

* C. Port 67: This port is associated with the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server-to-client communications. It is unrelated to email.

* E. Port 137: This port is part of NetBIOS, used for name resolution in legacy Windows environments. It is not relevant to email traffic.

* F. Port 443: This port is used for HTTPS (secure web traffic) and is unrelated to email protocols.

Key Takeaway: The two correct port numbers associated with email traffic are B. 25 (SMTP) for sending emails and D. 110 (POP3) for retrieving emails.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

A technician recently updated the firmware on a dual-BIOS motherboard. Following the update, the system has been stuck in a boot loop and cannot start an OS from any internal or external device. The technician cannot access the UEFI menu either. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Enable the secondary configuration.
- B. Downgrade the firmware via USB.
- C. Start a warranty repair of the motherboard.
- D. Reapply thermal paste to the CPU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Dual-BIOS motherboards contain two firmware chips. If the primary BIOS becomes corrupted, the system can failover to the secondary BIOS. Most boards allow manual enabling of the secondary BIOS via a physical switch or jumper.

? Option B: Downgrading firmware may not be possible if the system won't POST or access UEFI.

? Option C: Not necessary until both BIOS chips are non-functional.

? Option D: Thermal paste affects heat dissipation, not BIOS/boot behavior. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Each floor at a new corporate facility will have four printers available for all users to print from. All 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 23

- (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 28

- (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 (600W): 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 31

- (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 33

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following connectors can be used to charge most modern mobile devices and may have the capacity to send data audio and video?

- A. Lightning
- B. USB-C
- C. MicroUSB
- D. MiniUSB

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. USB-C:

USB-C is a versatile connector that supports charging, high-speed data transfer, and the ability to send audio and video signals (e.g., DisplayPort over USB-C). It is used by most modern mobile devices and laptops because of its fast transfer speeds and power delivery capabilities.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Lightning: Lightning is proprietary to Apple devices and does not natively support video output.

* C. MicroUSB: MicroUSB is outdated and does not support video output.

* D. MiniUSB: MiniUSB is an older standard and does not support modern features like video output or fast charging.

Key Takeaway: USB-C is the most versatile connector for charging and transferring data, audio, and video.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 3.1 – Cable types and features.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 41

- (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 45

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 1)

Which of the forming 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 50

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key Takeaway:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 51

- (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 56

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

Why Not D (SaaS): Software as a Service refers to software delivery models and does not enforce compliance controls.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.7, device management and security.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (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.

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NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

In laser printers, the fuser unit is responsible for melting the toner onto the paper using heat and pressure. If the toner rubs off easily, it's a clear sign the fuser is failing.

or not heating properly. Replacing the fuser will ensure the toner bonds correctly to the paper.

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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NEW QUESTION 65

- (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 66

- (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 68

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A small ISP has hired a new technician Joe, the new technician, is being trained to configure customers' home networks. The training instructor gives the technician a starter kit with cables, cable ends, and other network equipment and asks him 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 and connect the components accordingly.

There are 3 steps and the simulation starts on step 1.

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

Connectors

- RJ11
- RJ45
- F Connector

Tools

- Wire stripper
- Cable crimper
- Utility knife

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

Cables

- RJ45 to RJ45 patch cord
- Coaxial cable
- RJ45 to RJ45 patch cord

Wall ISP Service Outlet

POTS

SOHO Router

Phone Service LAN 1-4 WAN

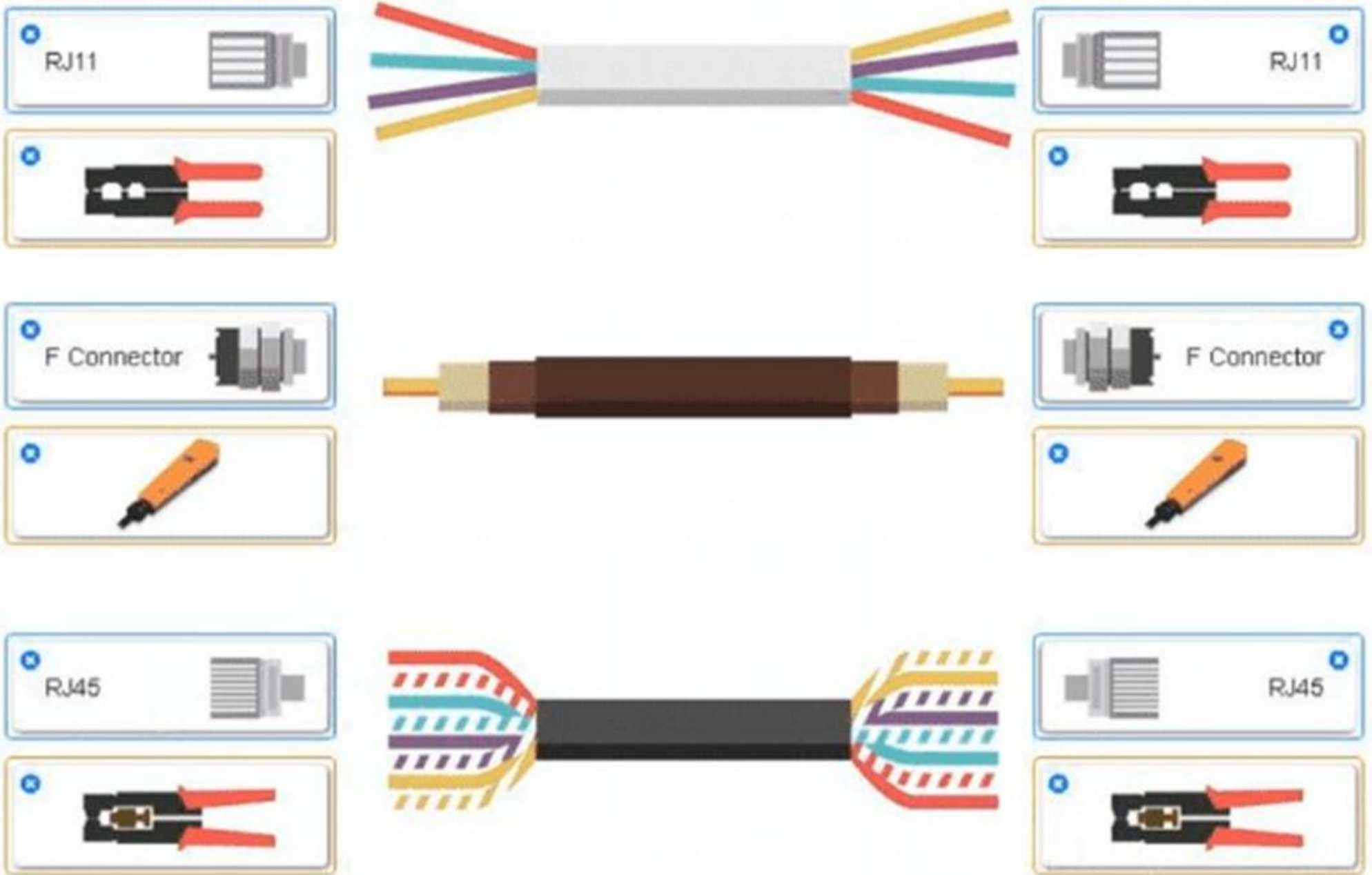
Cable Modem

Home PC

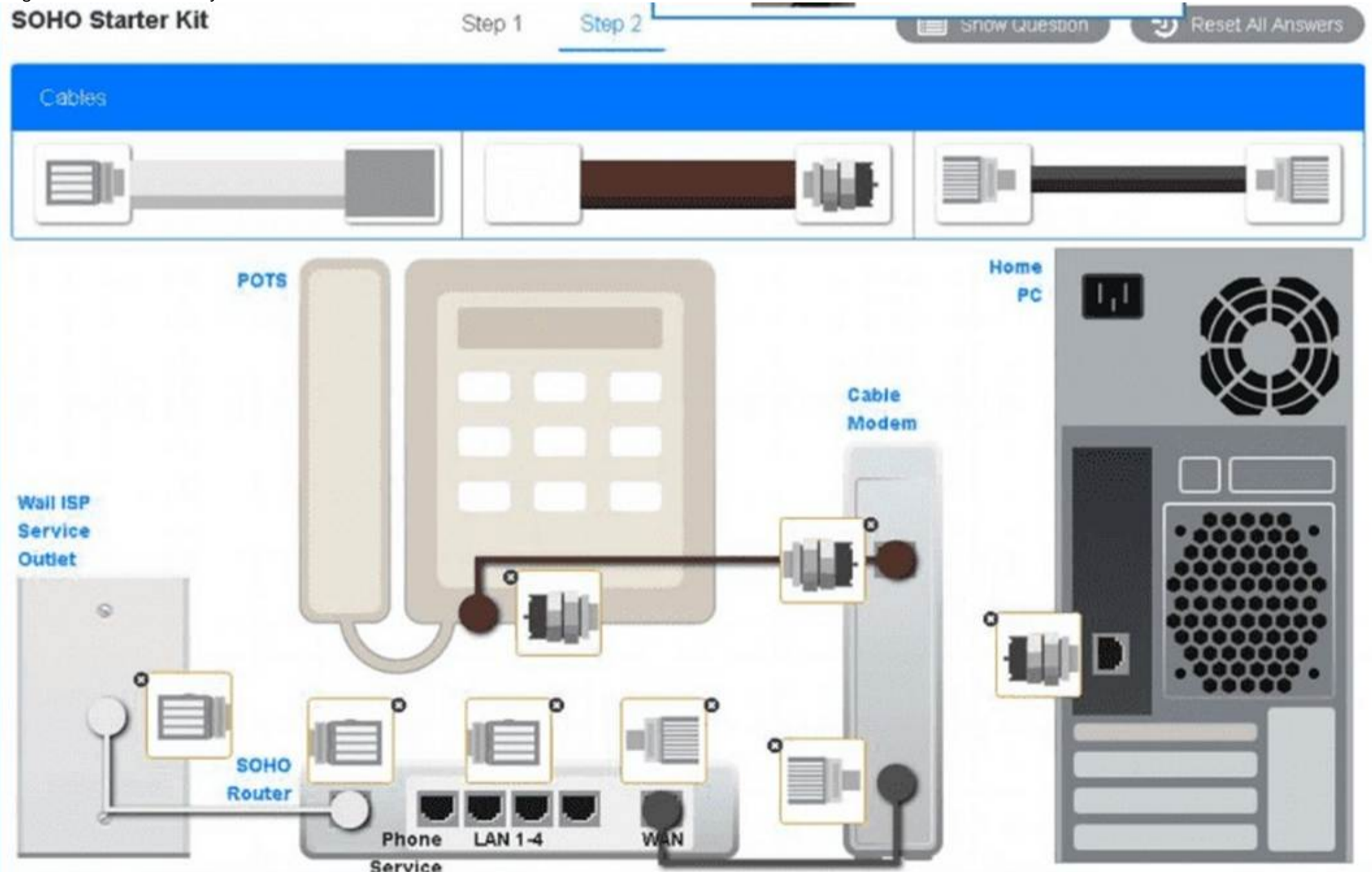
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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 69

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:

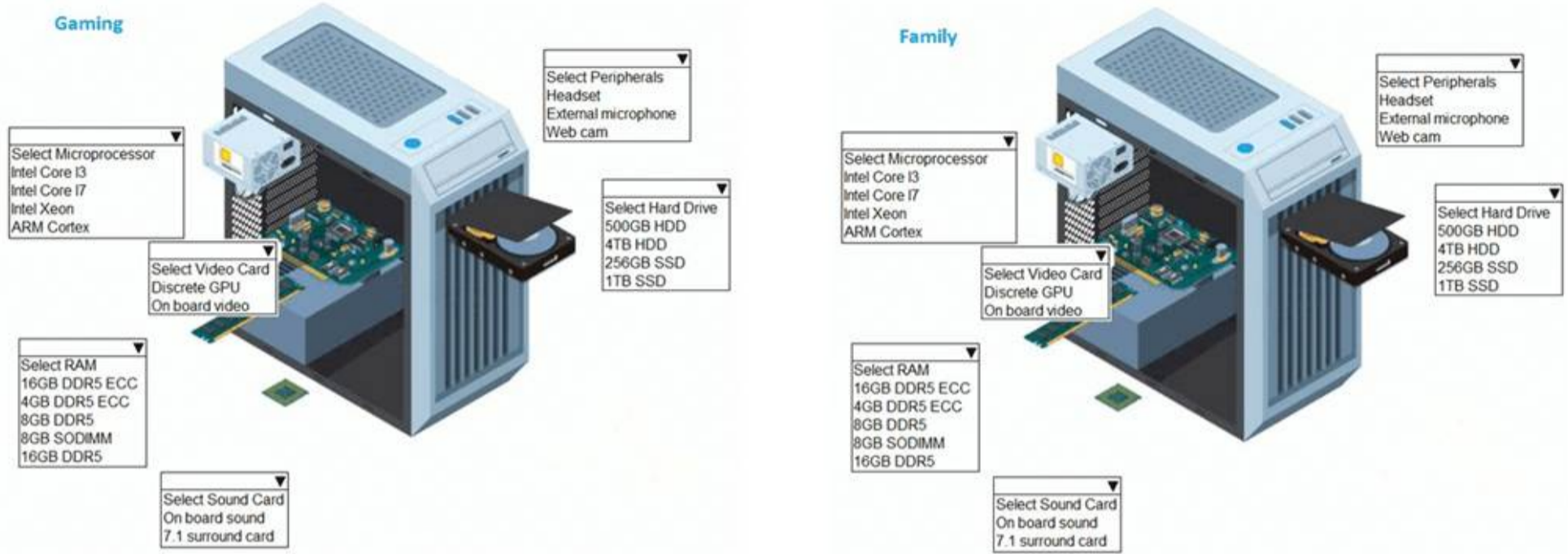
- Playing the newest games at a high frame rate
- Fast game load times
- Enough storage to have several games installed at once
- High-end audio
- No concern about cost

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

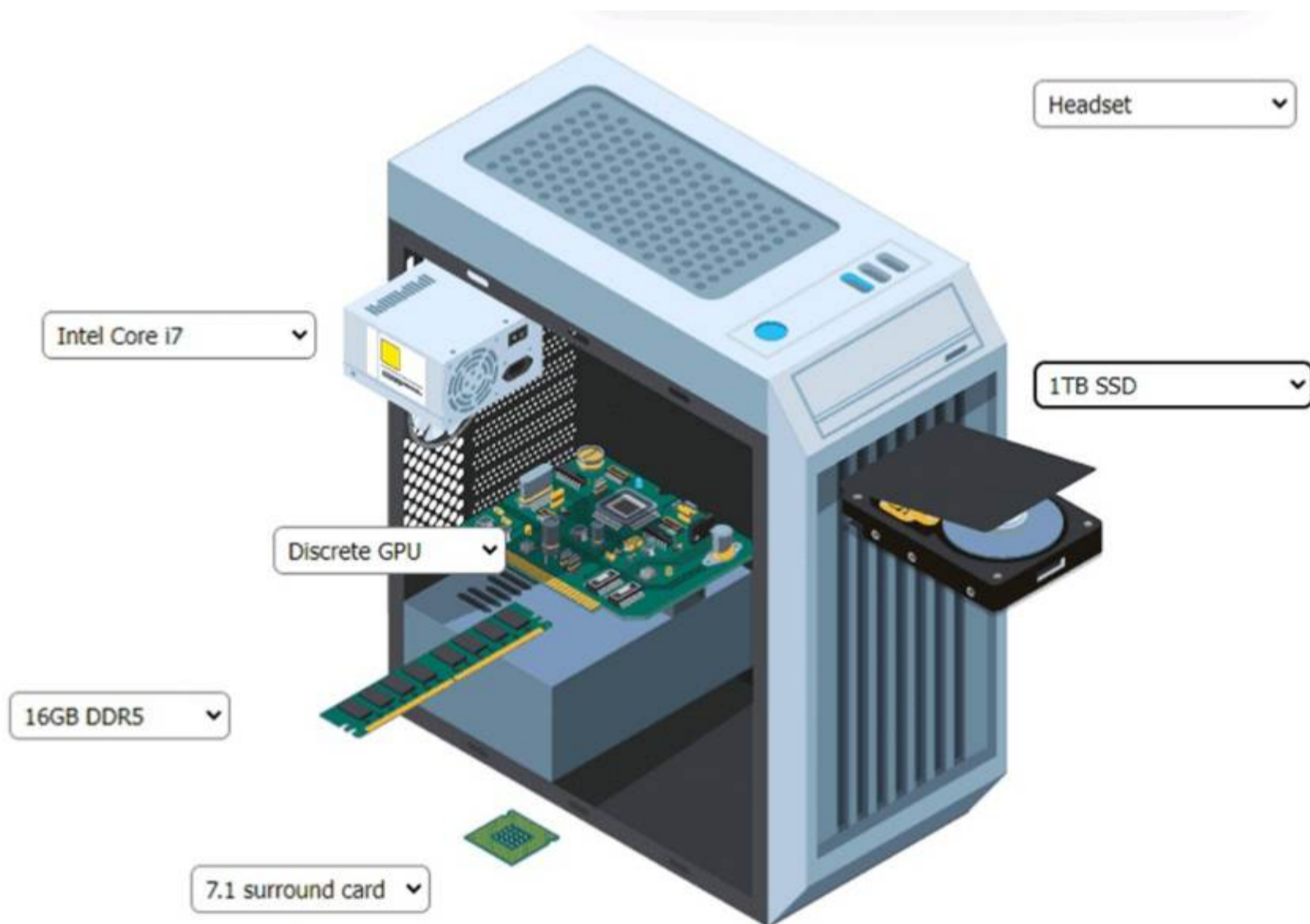
Running the current Windows OS



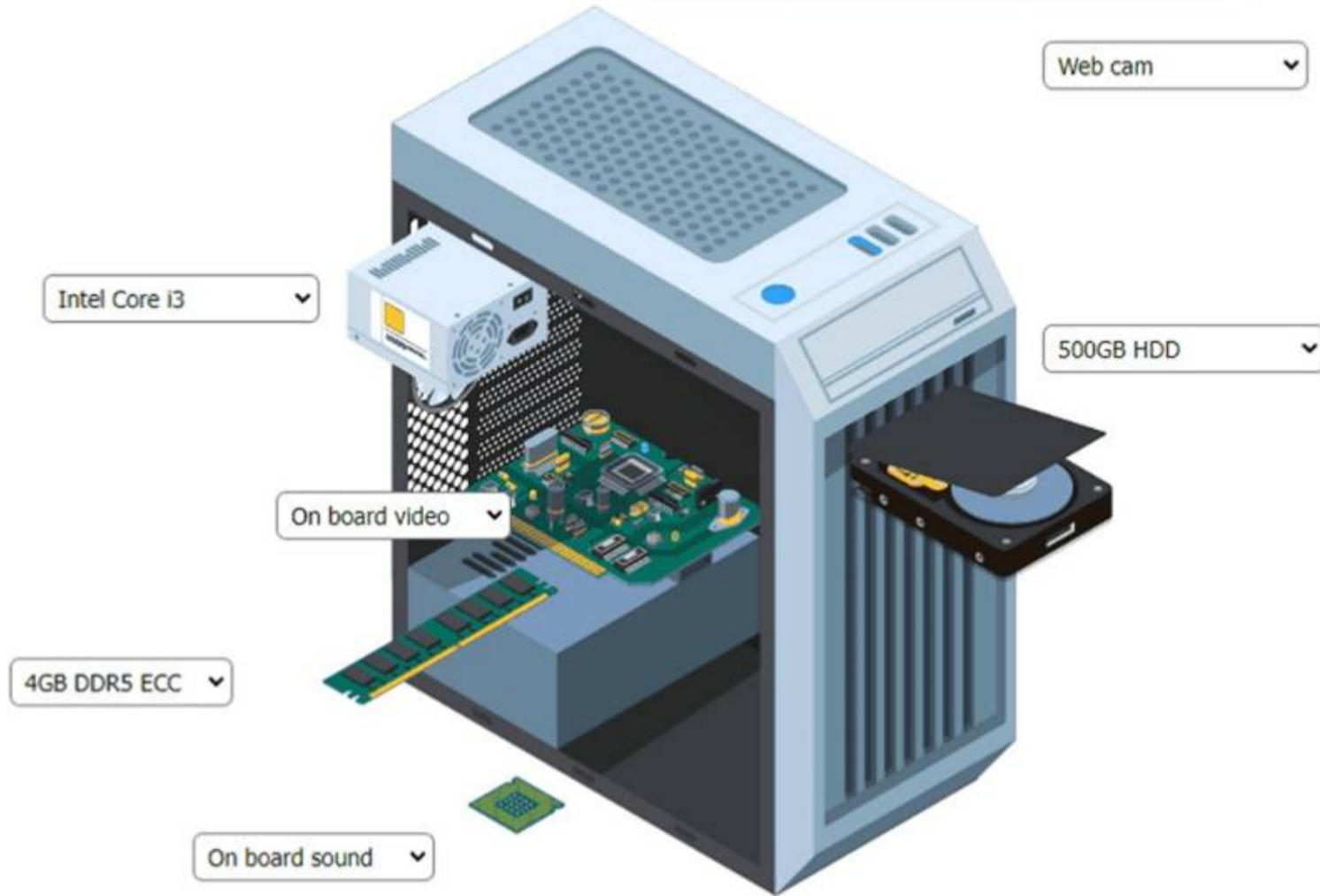
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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 73

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