



# 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)

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 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following provides electricity to devices through network cables?

- A. Edge router
- B. PoE switch
- C. Access point
- D. Patch panel

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A PoE (Power over Ethernet) switch transmits both data and electrical power over Ethernet cables to devices like wireless access points or VoIP phones. This is especially useful in areas where separate power sources are not available.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 5, pages 319–321.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (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 7**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (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 9**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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 10**

- (Topic 1)

A recently installed printer is incorrectly aligning printed documents Which of the following should the technician do first to fix this issue?

- A. Run the maintenance application.
- B. Clean the rollers
- C. Upgrade the firmware
- D. Reinstall the drivers

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* A. Run the maintenance application:

Most modern printers include a built-in maintenance application that can calibrate the print heads and correct alignment issues. Running this tool is the first step to address misalignment.

Incorrect Options:

\* B. Clean the rollers: Cleaning rollers is typically done to resolve paper feed or jamming issues, not alignment problems.

\* C. Upgrade the firmware: While updating firmware is beneficial for performance improvements, it is not the first step for fixing alignment.

\* D. Reinstall the drivers: Misaligned printing is usually hardware-related, not a driver issue. Key Takeaway: The maintenance application should be run first to resolve alignment issues in a newly installed printer.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.5 – Printer troubleshooting.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a computer that has random BSOD alerts and intermittently freezes during normal use. Performance degrades as the day goes on. No new software or hardware changes have been implemented. Freezing occurs under performance-intensive operations. Which of the following hardware components is most likely at fault?

- A. Video card
- B. HDD
- C. RAM module
- D. TPM

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Random BSODs (Blue Screen of Death), intermittent freezing, and degraded performance under load are common symptoms of failing or faulty RAM (Random Access Memory). Here's the reasoning:

RAM Module (Correct Answer):

Faulty or failing RAM can cause random BSODs due to memory errors when the system attempts to read or write to corrupted memory locations.

Intermittent freezing, especially under performance-intensive operations, can occur because the CPU relies heavily on RAM for active processing tasks.

Over time, heat generated during usage can exacerbate RAM instability, leading to progressively worse performance throughout the day.

Solution: The technician should run a memory diagnostic tool, such as Windows Memory

Diagnostic or MemTest86, to confirm if the RAM is at fault. Incorrect Options:

\* A. Video Card: A faulty video card can cause graphical glitches, screen artifacts, or crashes, but it is unlikely to cause system-wide performance degradation and random freezing under normal operations unless the issue is specific to GPU-intensive tasks (e.g., gaming or video rendering).

\* B. HDD: A failing hard drive can cause system slowdowns and freezing, but it typically produces other symptoms such as read/write errors, boot failures, or clicking sounds. HDD issues do not usually cause BSODs unless critical system files are corrupted.

\* D. TPM (Trusted Platform Module): A TPM is a hardware-based security module used for encryption and secure authentication. It does not affect performance or cause BSODs or freezing under normal operation.

Key Takeaway:  
The symptoms described (random BSODs, intermittent freezing, and degraded performance under load) are most likely caused by faulty or failing RAM. Memory diagnostic tools should be used to confirm the issue.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.2 – Troubleshooting problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPUs, and power.

#### NEW QUESTION 14

- (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 19

- (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 21

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following DNS records would an administrator change to redirect email flow?

- A. MX
- B. TXT
- C. SPF
- D. CNAME

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

An MX (Mail Exchange) record defines which mail servers are responsible for receiving email for a domain. If you want to change or redirect email traffic, the MX record must be updated with the correct server information.

? Option B (TXT): Stores text-based info — used for SPF, DKIM, etc.

? Option C (SPF): Part of email authentication stored in a TXT record; doesn't redirect traffic.

? Option D (CNAME): Alias for another domain name — not used for email routing. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.4: Compare and contrast common networking hardware.

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#### NEW QUESTION 25

- (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 27**

- (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 31**

- (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 34**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

\* C. Initiate the system restore:

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

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

A user reports slow internet browsing. The technician finds high CPU and memory usage, and pop-ups occur every minute. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Escalate to the network team to check end-to-end connectivity.
- B. Download and install the latest drivers.
- C. Update the anti-malware signatures and scan the system.
- D. Check the wireless settings and validate the DHCP configuration.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

High resource usage along with frequent pop-ups are strong signs of a malware infection. The next logical step is to update anti-malware definitions and run a full scan to detect and remove threats.

? Option A: Network performance is likely not the root cause — local system behavior points to malware.

? Option B: Drivers affect hardware functionality; they don't resolve malware-related slowness.

? Option D: DHCP issues usually cause IP conflicts or no network access, not CPU spikes or pop-ups.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.2: Given a scenario, detect, remove, and prevent malware using appropriate tools and methods.

### NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following technologies best allows a phone to connect to a point-of-sale terminal for wireless payments?

- A. Bluetooth
- B. NFC
- C. Wi-Fi
- D. Cellular

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Near-field communication (NFC) is a short-distance wireless communication method widely used in mobile payment systems like Apple Pay and Google Pay. Simply placing the device near a compatible terminal initiates the payment process.

Reference: "Mike Meyers' CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" – Chapter 24, page 1022.

### NEW QUESTION 48

- (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 50

- (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 51

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of using VDI?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

? Option A: VDI still uses standard authentication methods.

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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#### NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

A user routinely connects and disconnects multiple devices from a laptop. Which of the following options should a technician recommend to facilitate ease of user mobility?

- A. Serial interfaces
- B. Docking station
- C. Network switch
- D. USB hub

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reasoning: A docking station is designed to provide a central connection point for multiple peripherals, such as monitors, keyboards, mice, and network cables. It allows users to quickly connect or disconnect all devices by simply docking or undocking their laptop, improving mobility and reducing wear and tear on individual ports.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Serial interfaces:

Serial interfaces are outdated and rarely used in modern laptops or peripherals. They are not practical for facilitating the connection of multiple devices.

\* C. Network switch:

A network switch is used to connect multiple devices to a network, but it does not simplify the connection of peripherals to a laptop.

\* D. USB hub:

A USB hub can extend the number of available USB ports but lacks the full functionality of a docking station, such as video output or Ethernet connectivity.

Practical Example:

A user with a laptop, external monitors, keyboard, and mouse can use a docking station to connect all devices with a single action, instead of plugging in each device manually.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.2: Explain device interfaces, connection types, and usage of docking stations.

#### NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. SAN

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (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 property 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 64**

- (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 68**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Option B (DNS): Incorrect. DNS translates domain names into IP addresses but does not assign them.

Option C (LDAP): Incorrect. LDAP is a protocol used for accessing and maintaining directory services, such as user information and permissions.

Option D (SMTP): Incorrect. SMTP is used for sending and receiving email, not for IP address assignment.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (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 82

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (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 86**

- (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 89**

- (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 93**

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

LC

RJ11

RJ45

Connectors

?

?

?

Tools

?

?

?

Crimper

Optical Crimper

Punchdown

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Check the exhibit diagram for both parts.

Connectors

Tools

RJ45

LC

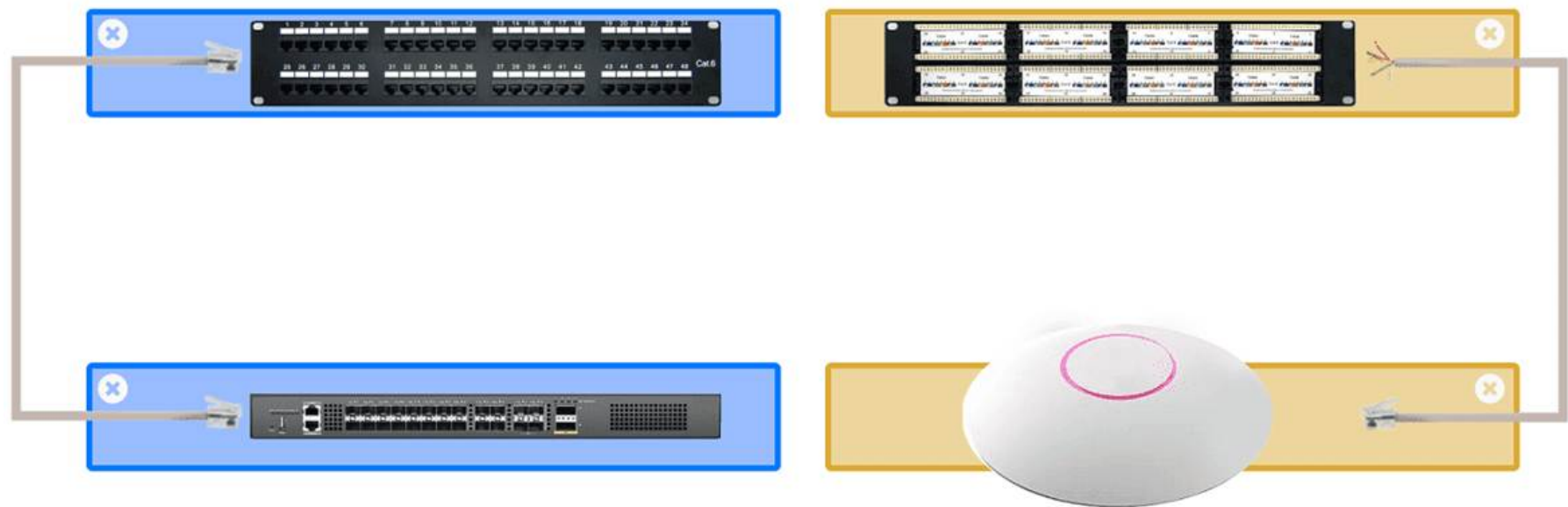
RJ11

Crimper

Optical Crimper

Crimper

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 97

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The degraded status on Server 2 indicates a RAID-5 issue, typically due to a failed or failing drive. In RAID-5 configurations, when one drive fails, the system can still operate but with reduced performance as parity data is used to rebuild missing data on-the-fly. Recommended Replacement Drive: To minimize performance degradation, the replacement drive should be: SAS HDD with the same specifications (64KB stripe size, no read-ahead, and write-back policy). Matching the configuration exactly ensures seamless integration and optimizes recovery speed in the RAID-5 array. In RAID-5, degraded performance is expected when one drive fails, as parity data needs to rebuild missing information during each read/write process. Replacing the failed drive restores the RAID array to optimal status, reducing the load on existing drives and returning the system to normal read/write performance. The write-back policy and disabled disk cache settings are designed to reduce latency and increase efficiency, essential for handling real-time applications.

A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

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

Server 1

Server 2



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

A computer server with many black and silver parts

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

Server 1

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

A screen shot of a computer

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Server 1, Drive bay 3



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

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

Server 1, Drive bay 4



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

A computer screen shot of a computer  
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Server 1, Drive bay 5



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

A computer screen shot of a computer  
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Server 2, Drive bay 2



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

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

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

Server 2, Drive bay 3



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



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NEW QUESTION 101  
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